

# Physical and Psychological Deformities of the Children

**Dr. A. Kusuma**  
Assistant Professor,  
Vikrama Simhapuri University,  
Nellore.

Received May 20, 2015

Accepted May 25, 2015

## ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the physical and psychological deformities of the children. To explore the physical and psychological deformities of the children, to analyze the childhood experiences of the children and to tabulate the rearing methods and role model of the children are the chief objectives of this study. In the present day the children's upbringings method and their behaviour pattern are changing due to the impact of modernization and westernization. The researcher had adopted the descriptive research design to describe the behavior pattern of children at home. The research had concentrated the children between the age group of 10-14 years. Results of this study shows that 51% of the respondents were working in private jobs. 75% of the respondents were house wives. 38% of the respondents were earning Rs. 5001-1000. 66% of the respondents were having two children. 72% of the respondents were living in nuclear families. 85% of the respondents were feeling a greater extent in outstanding achievement of brother/sister. 65% of the respondents were increase in number of arguments with siblings in a greater extent. 99% of the respondents were not exposing guilty feeling while not being sent to school. 94% of the respondent's children were not suffering serious illnesses. 64% of the respondent's children were not having restless feeling while in examination period. 91% of the respondents were not rendering physical punishment to their children.

**Key words :** physical and psychological deformities.

## INTRODUCTION

Childhood is referred to as the formative years of the life because it is the stage during which most development occurs. During childhood, children explore how their emotions can effect their behaviour. Relationship with peers and family is another sizable contributor to behaviour.

Family size, siblings and socialization plays the vital role in mould the children's behaviour at home. As family size increases, opportunities for extensive contact between the parents and the individual child decrease,

but opportunities for a variety of interactions with siblings expand.

The increased involvement of the father with the firstborn child also can counter to some extent the child's feelings of displacement and jealousy of the younger sibling.

Direct observational studies of the social interaction of siblings have confirmed that younger sibling, even infants as young as twelve months, tend to watch, follow, and imitate their older siblings. The following are some of the disorders in children that are

likely to culminate into emergencies at some stage.

- Severe depression and suicidal tendencies
- Dissociative disorders
- Anxiety and Panic disorders
- Child abuse
- Conduct disorders
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Drug abuse
- Anorexia nervosa
- Psychotic disorders

There are many factors with the responsible for the behaviour problem of the child in the family for instance. The factors are as below:

- Over protection
- Rejection
- Parent's imbalanced relationship
- Poverty
- Lack of parental love

The above points made a significant impact on the mind of the growing child. Marital conflict or discord; divorced parents, impaired parent-child relationship; child abuse and neglect, absence of emotional bonds and physical aggression in the context of the family are some examples of dysfunction that contribute towards psychopathology.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Eberstadt in the year 2001 had suggested that the children of mothers who worked outside the home displayed

behavioural problems far more frequently than the children of mother who stayed at home.

Elizabeth Kandal in the year 1992 had suggested that parental use of physical punishment may be causally related to the development of aggression.

Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, Greg J Duncan in the year 1997 had suggested that the study explore the relationship between poverty and child outcomes in depth. Children who experience poverty during their pre-school and early school years have lower rates of school completion than children and adolescents who experience poverty only in later years.

Ted. K. Taylor had suggested that the behavioural family interventions are effective at improving child-rearing in distressed families and families with children exhibiting disruptive behaviour.

## Conceptual Definition

### Children

In this study the researcher had concentrated the children between the age group of 10-14 years.

### Behaviour

The way in which any individual who conduct himself/herself to fulfil the needs of the society and associate in the social functioning.

**Home**

It is the place which provides the love and affection, safe and support to the needs and wants.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To explore the physical and psychological deformities of the children.
- To analyze the childhood experiences of the children.
- To tabulate the rearing methods and role model of the children.

- To assess the psychological conditions of the children.

**SAMPLING OF THE STUDY**

The universe of the present study consists of the children between the age group of 10-14 years at Tirupati Higher Secondary Schools. The total number of children in the above indicated age group is 476. The researcher had applied the simple random sampling for selecting 75 respondents from the universe of the study.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION****Table 1: Size of the Family**

S.No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents (n=75)	Percentage (100%)
1.	One	7	9.0
2.	Two	49	66.0
3.	Three	12	16.0
4.	Four	7	9.0

Table 1 depicts that (66%) of the respondents were having two children, small proportion (16%) of the respondents were having three children, very small proportion

(9%) of the respondents were having one child, remaining (9%) of the respondents were having four children.

**Table 2: Type of Family**

S. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents (n=75)	Percentage (100%)
1.	Nuclear family	54	72.0
2.	Joint family	21	28.0

Table 2 indicates that majority (72%) of the respondents were living in nuclear family, more than one fourth (28%) of the

respondents were living in joint family system.

**Table 3: Outstanding Achievement of Siblings**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	5	7.0
	To some extent	5	7.0
Valid	To a greater extent	64	85.0
	To considerable extent	1	1.0
Total		75	100.0

Table 3 infers that vast majority (85%) of the respondents were feeling greater extent while outstanding achievement of siblings, small proportion (7%) of the respondents were not exhibiting any feeling while outstanding achievement of siblings, small

proportion (7%) of the respondents were feeling some extent while outstanding achievement of siblings, remaining (1%) of the respondents were feeling considerable extent while outstanding achievement of siblings.

**Table 4: Increase in Number of arguments with Brothers and Sisters**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	15	20.0
	To some extent	4	6.0
Valid	To a greater extent	49	65.0
	To considerable extent	7	9.0
Total		75	100.0

Table 4 shows that majority (65%) of the respondent's children were greater extent while increase in number of arguments with siblings, less than (20%) of the respondent's children were not having arguments with

siblings, very small proportion (9%) of the respondent's children were having considerable arguments with sibling, rest of (6%) of the respondent's children were having some arguments with siblings.

**Table 5: Mother Engaged in Full Time Work**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	31	41.0
	To some extent	7	9.0
Valid	To a greater extent	31	42.0
	To considerable extent	6	8.0
Total		75	100.0

Table 5 infers that less than half (42%) of the respondent's children were having problem in a greater extent while their mother engaged in full time work, less than half (41%) of the respondent's children were not having problem while their mother engaged in full time work, very small proportion (9%)

of the respondent's children were having problem in some extent while mother engaged in full time work, rest (8%) of the respondent's children were having problem in considerable extent while their mother engaged in full time work.

**Table 6: Physical Punishment by Parents**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	68	91.0
	To some extent	3	4.0
Valid	To a greater extent	3	4.0
	To considerable extent	1	10.
Total		75	100.0

Table 6 depicts that vast majority (91%) of the respondent's children were not realizing their mistakes while parents rendering physical punishment, small proportion (4%) of the respondent's children were realizing their mistakes in some extent while parents rendering physical punishment, very small

proportion (4%) of the respondent's children were realizing their mistakes in greater extent while parents rendering physical punishment, rest (4%) of the respondent's children were realizing their mistakes in considerable extent while parents rendering physical punishment.

**Table 7: Quarrel between Parents/Parent and Neighbour/Relative**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	71	95.0
	To some extent	3	4.0
Valid	To a greater extent	1	1.0
	To considerable extent	75	1.0
Total		75	100.0

Table 7 shows that vast majority (95%) of the respondents were not doing quarrel between parents/parent and neighbour/relative, very small proportion (4%) of the respondents

were doing quarrel between parents/parent and neighbour/relative in a greater extent, rest (1%) of the respondent were doing

quarrel between parents/parent and neighbour/relative in considerable extent.

**Table 8: Increase in Number of arguments with Parents**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	70	94.0
Valid	To a greater extent	3	4.0
	To considerable extent	2	2.0
Total		75	100.0

Table 8 depicts that vast majority (94%) of the respondent's children were not involving in argument with parents, very small proportion (4%) of the respondent's children were involving argument with parents in a greater, rest (2%) of the respondent's children with involving arguments with involving arguments with parents in considerable extent.

**Table 9: Birth of a Brother or Sister**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	70	93.0
Valid	To a greater extent	3	4.0
	To considerable extent	2	3.0
Total		75	100.0

Table 9 infers that vast majority (93%) of the respondent's children were not having experience due to their age difference, very small proportion (4%) of the respondent's children were having excitement while the birth of a brother or sister in a greater extent, rest (3%) of the respondent's children were having excitement while the birth of a brother or sister in considerable extent.

**Table 10: Excessive use of Alcohol by Parents Leading to Undesirable Behaviour**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	50	67.0
Valid	To some extent	2	3.0
	To a greater extent	23	30.0
Total		75	100.0

Table 10 indicates that majority (63%) of the respondents were not drinking excessive alcohol leading to undesirable behaviour, less than one third (30%) of the respondents

were having excessive alcohol in a greater extent, rest (3%) of the respondents were

drinking excessive alcohol in some extent.

**Table 11: Being Kept Down a Year at School**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	52	69.0
	To some extent	5	7.0
Valid	To a greater extent	11	15.0
	To considerable extent	7	9.0
Total		75	100.0

Table 11 indicates that majority (69%) of the respondents were not being kept year at school, small proportion (15%) of the respondent's children were being kept down year at school in a greater extent, very small proportion (9%) of the respondent's children were being kept down a year at school in considerable extent, rest (7%) of the

respondent's children were being kept down a year at school in some extent.

Table 12 depicts that vast majority (99%) of the respondents were not having psychiatric disturbances, rest (1%) of the respondents were having, psychiatric disturbances in a greater extent.

**Table 12: Psychiatric Disturbance of Parents**

		Frequency	Percent
	Not at all	74	99.0
Valid	To a greater extent	1	1.0
Total		75	100.0

## FINDING AND SUGGESTIOS

- More than half (51%) of the respondents were working in private jobs.
- Majority (75%) of the respondents were house wives.
- Majority (66%) of the respondents were having two children.

- More than one third (38%) of the respondents were earning Rs. 5001-10000.
- Vast majority (72%) of the respondents were living in nuclear families.

- More than half (59%) of the respondents were feeling greater extent while beginning another school year.
- More than half (58%) of the respondents were more to a new house in a considerable extent.
- Vast majority (85%) of the respondents were feeling a greater extent in outstanding achievement of brother/sister.
- Majority (65%) of the respondents were increase in number of arguments with siblings in a greater extent.
- Majority (99%) of the respondents were not exposing guilty feeling while not being sent to school.
- Vast majority (94%) of the respondent's children were not suffering serious illnesses.
- Majority (64%) of the respondent's children were not having restless feeling while in examination period.
- Vast majority (91%) of the respondents were not rendering physical punishment to their children.
- Vast majority (95%) of the respondent's children were not having problem with teacher or school work.
- Half (50%) of the respondent children's grandparents were not died.
- Vast majority (93%) of the respondents were not having prison imprisonment.
- Majority (74%) of the respondent's children were not having experience in number of arguments between parents.
- More than half (53%) of the respondent's children were having experience of expulsion from school in a greater extent.
- Majority (67%) of the respondents were not having excessive alcohol leading to undesirable behaviour.
- Majority (69%) of the respondent's children were not having experience of being a failure of the children in school.
- Vast majority (99%) of respondent's children were not having feeling of frustration/excitement while at the time of attaining menarche/puberty.
- Vast majority (99%) of the respondent were not suffering in psychiatric disturbances.
- Vast majority (84%) of the respondent's children were not being an adopted child.
- Vast majority (85%) of the children's brothers or sisters were living.
- Totally (100%) of the respondents were not getting divorce.
- Totally (100%) of the respondents were not died.

### SUGGESTIONS

- Parents should be spent more time for making the children to cope with their different life event.
- School will be conducted regular meeting regarding the strategies to groom the children's behaviour.
- Television programmes will be motivated the children's thinking ability.

- Giving physical punishment to children will be avoided for better improvement in behaviour of children.
- Make the children to realize their mistakes and duties through speaking the past life experiences, reading books regarding moral science and the movies which is focusing the morality among the children, etc.,
- Make the children to utilize the internet facilities in the presence of the parents.
- Grandparents will be understood the current life style for providing the better cooperation in child rearing with parents.
- Major problem of alcoholism, sexual harassment, remarriage of parents will be prevented through increasing De-addiction centres, family counseling centres and child welfare programmes.

## CONCLUSION

In present days, the problem of modernization and westernization are

making excessive problems in children's behaviour. To elaborate and improve the moral studies, increase the parent's participation in child rearing, child rearing will be relied upon modern life events are the techniques to improve the children's behaviour in positive way.

## REFERNCES

1. Brantlinger, E. (1991). Social class distinctions in adolescents' reports of problems and punishment in school. *Behaviotal Disorders*, 17, 36-46.
2. Brophy, J.E., McCaslin, M. (1992). Teachers' reports of how they perceive and cope with problem students. *Elementary School Journal*, 93, 3-68.
3. Internal Network of School Social Workers (2001). The international network of school social workers. <http://internatioalnetwork-schoolsocialwork.htmplanet.com/>
4. Grande, G. (1978). A practitioner model for school social work: A system approach. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Southern California.

Sometimes when you innovate, you make mistakes. It is best to admit them quickly, and get on with improving your other innovations.

- Steve Jobs