



Original Article

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Among Mothers of School Going Children in Selected Urban Community at Jaipur, With A View to Develop an Informational Booklet

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Abstract

Introduction: Normal children are healthy, happy and well adjusted. This adjustment is developed by providing basic emotional needs along with physical and physiological needs for their mental well-being. The emotional needs are considered as emotional food for healthy behaviour. The children are dependent on their parents, so parents are responsible for fulfilment of the emotional needs. Every child should have tender loving care and sense of security about protection from parents and family members. They should have opportunity for development of independence, trust, confidence and self-respect. There should be adequate social and emotional interaction with discipline. The child should get scope for self-expression and recreation. Parent should be aware of about achievements of their children and express acceptance of positive attitude with in the social norms.

Methodology: The descriptive survey approach was used to assess the knowledge on ADHD of School going mothers living in Urban Community Jaipur. The convenient sampling technique was used to collect data from the selected samples. A self-structured questionnaire was used as an instrument for assessing the knowledge on ADHD. The reliability of the self-structured questionnaire was 0.91. Since the score is positive; the tool was found to be higher statistically reliable for the present study.

Results: The data showed that mean score of knowledge was 14.24. This shows that mothers have Moderate knowledge regarding ADHD. Some socio demographic variables viz: monthly income of family and type of family, the obtained chi square value is less than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance with their respective degree of freedom. So the association between level of knowledge regarding ADHD of school going children and selected socio demographic variables viz: monthly income of family and type of family is not significant but by chance. Hence researcher fails to reject the null hypothesis. Whereas In case of finding association between level of knowledge regarding ADHD of school going children and selected socio demographic variables viz: Age (in years), educational of mother, job nature of mother, number of children in family, the obtained chi square value is more than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance with their respective degree of freedom.

Conclusion: The obtained data is analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Chi-square test tested at 0.05 level of significance to find out the association of ADHD and selected demographic variables.

Keywords: ADHD, Knowledge, Management, Mothers.

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION:

ADHD is one of the most common neuro developmental disorders of childhood. It is usually first diagnosed in childhood and often lasts into adulthood. Children with ADHD may have trouble paying attention, controlling impulsive behaviours (may act without thinking about what the result will be), or be overly active. Normal children are healthy, happy and well adjusted. This adjustment is developed by providing basic emotional needs along with physical and physiological needs for their mental well-being.¹ The emotional needs are considered as emotional food for healthy behaviour.

The children are dependent on their parents, so parents are responsible for fulfilment of the emotional needs.² Every child should have tender loving care and sense of security about protection from parents and family members. They should have

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How to cite this article: Jadoun AS, Avasthi SK, Saini K. A study to assess the knowledge regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) among mothers of school going children in selected urban community at Jaipur, with a view to develop an informational booklet. Indian J Health Allied Sci. 2026;1(3):112-115.

Received:21/09/2026 **Accepted:**28/09/2026 **Published:**30/09/2026

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opportunity for development of independence, trust, confidence and self-respect.³ There should be adequate social and emotional interaction with discipline. The child should get scope for self-expression and recreation.⁴ Parent should be aware of about achievements of their children and express acceptance of positive attitude with in the social norms. ADHD stands for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.⁵ It is a medical condition. A person with ADHD has differences in brain development and brain activity that affect attention, the ability to sit still, and self-control.⁶ ADHD can affect a child at school, at home, and in friendships. The causes for all attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in children are due to parent's negligence poor supervision or poor attention, family conflict and maladjustment e.g. too strict parents, rejection, sibling rivalry, unconscious anger and defiance in the child, insecurity, conflict or hostility, aggression, neurotic attitudes of the mothers. This Future Research Needs (FRN) report is based on a draft Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Comparative Effectiveness Review (CER) titled, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: Effectiveness of Treatment in At-Risk Pre-schoolers.⁷

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among mothers.
2. To find out the association between knowledge of mothers regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and selected demographic variables.
3. To develop an information booklet regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES:

H₀: There will be no significant association between knowledge of mothers regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and selected demographic variables.

H₁: There will be significant association between knowledge of mothers regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: a **quantitative approach** was considered as best suited to assess the knowledge regarding ADHD among mothers of school going children.

Research Design: The research design which is used to achieve objectives of this study is **Non-Experimental Study Design**; to assess the knowledge of mothers of school going children regarding ADHD.

Research Setting

The study was conducted among mothers of school-going children in the urban community of **Jaswant Nagar, Khatipura, Jaipur, Rajasthan**.

Variables Under Study

- **Independent Variable:** Information booklet on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).
- **Dependent Variable:** Knowledge level of mothers regarding ADHD.
- **Research Variable:** Knowledge of mothers of school-going children regarding ADHD.
- **Socio-demographic Variables:** Age, education, occupation, monthly family income, type of family, and number of children.

Population

The population consisted of **mothers of school-going children** residing in the selected urban community of **Jaswant Nagar, Khatipura, Jaipur**.

Sample Size

The sample comprised **60 mothers of school-going children** from the selected urban community.

Sampling Technique

A **non-probability convenience sampling technique** was used to select 60 mothers of school-going children for the study.

Sampling criteria:

1. Inclusion criteria:

- The study includes mothers who are available at the time of data collection.
- Who are willing to participate in the study?
- Who are educate and able to read

2. Exclusion criteria:

- Who are not willing to participate?
- Who does not fulfil the above inclusion criteria?
- Who are illiterate mothers?

Data Collection Procedure:

Prior to data collection, formal written permission will be obtained from councillor of selected urban community Jaswantnagar, Khatipura at Jaipur. The sample included 60 mothers of school going children who available during the period of data collection and selected by non -probability convenient sampling.⁸⁻¹¹

RESULTS: The data showed that mean score of knowledge was 14.24 .This shows that mothers have Moderate knowledge regarding ADHD. Some socio demographic variables viz: monthly income of family and type of family, the obtained chi square value is less than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance with their respective degree of freedom. So the association between level of knowledge regarding ADHD of school going children and selected socio demographic variables viz: monthly income of family and type of family is not significant but by chance. Hence researcher fails to reject the null hypothesis. Whereas In case of finding association between level of knowledge regarding ADHD of school going children and selected socio demographic variables viz: Age (in years), educational of mother , job nature of mother , number of children in family , the obtained chi square value is more than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance with their respective degree of freedom.

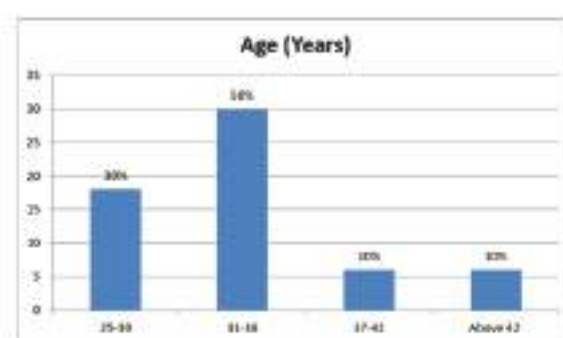


Table 01: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Sample as Per Socio-Demographic Variables

❖ **FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE AS PER SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES****(N=60)**

S.NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE		FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Age(Years)	25-30	18	30
		31-36	30	50
		37-42	6	10
		Above 42	6	10
2.	Education of mother	Primary education	18	30
		Secondary education	12	20
		High Secondary education	24	40
		Graduation and above	6	10
3.	Job Nature of Mother	Govt Job	07	11.66
		Private Job	18	30
		Self Employed	20	33.33
		House Wife	15	25
4	Monthly income of family	Below 5000	0	0
		5001-10000	18	30
		10001-20000	30	50
		20001 and above	12	20
5.	Type Of Family	Nuclear	30	50
		Joint	30	50
6.	No of Children in Family	1	24	40
		2	24	40
		More than 2	12	20

Table 02 : Mean, Mode, and Standard Deviation of Knowledge Level of Mothers Regarding ADHD among School-Going Children

S. No.	Maximum Score	Mean	Mode	Standard Deviation
1	20	14.24	12	4.15

The chi-square test showed a **significant association ($p < 0.05$)** between mothers' knowledge regarding ADHD and selected socio-demographic variables, including **age, educational status, occupation, and number of children in the family**. Hence, **the null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted**.

CONCLUSION:

This chapter deals with the important conclusion drawn based on the findings of study and their nursing implications. Assessment of knowledge of mothers of 47 school going children regarding behavioural problem at selected Urban community Jaipur, Rajasthan, was main concept of this study. Based on the findings of the study the following conclusions were drawn: Maximum

30(50%) of the mothers have moderate level of knowledge, 24(40%) mothers have inadequate knowledge, and only 6(10%) mothers have adequate knowledge. So it can be concluded that there is significant lack of knowledge in mothers of school children regarding ADHD at selected urban community Jaipur.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

On the basis of the findings the study following recommendations has been made:

A similar study can be replicated on a large sample to generalize the findings.

An experimental study can be conducted by including additional demographic variables.

A study can be carried out to evaluate the efficiency of various teaching strategies like pamphlets and computer-assisted instruction regarding ADHD and its prevention.

A comparative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge of rural and urban mothers of school children.

The tool may be modified to include the other behavioural problems.

A similar study can be done on school teachers.

A comparative study can be done between nuclear and joint family.

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