

A study on impact of home parenting in the social, emotional and intellectual development of the child during COVID-19 pandemic in Sonapat

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Abstract: In 2020, India went into lockdown due to the coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) pandemic. The World Health Organization has highlighted how lockdowns are negatively affecting mental health, especially for children. This study aimed to investigate parental correlates of children's social, emotional, and intellectual regulation during the COVID-19 lockdown. An online survey of 300 parents of children aged 6 to 13 will be conducted. While things have returned to normal, schools have reopened and with news of new variants coming every two weeks, there is an urgent need to prepare for rainy days. The study aims to assess working parents' attitudes and awareness on children's social, emotional and intellectual development during the covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.

Key Words: home parenting, impact of covid-19 on children, social, emotional, intellectual development.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Since February 2020, the spread of the pandemic COVID-19 in Italy and the ensuing health emergency have led to several restrictive measures. Schools and universities were closed at the end of February, and from March 9, 2020, quarantine measures had to be put in place, resulting in a total shutdown of nearly all public businesses and work activities.

Children and families are deprived of their education, jobs, and physical activity, as well as all their friendships and relationships. Suddenly, parents had to manage their kids from home 24 hours a day, and at the same time, most of them had to start working smart from home and still fulfill their kids' school commitments. Many parents also have to deal with the hardship and pain associated with sick or dead relatives, pay cuts, or in some cases losing their jobs. It is easy to understand how Indian families are under very intense emotional and psychological stress.

The condition has a relevant impact on the daily life of families, especially for children who are deprived of social and play space. With other references and educational figures no longer available, parents are suddenly the only point of reference for their children.

As inspired by the World Health Organization (WHO, 2020a, b), this condition can have long-term negative effects on mental health, necessitating investment in mental health services and other services. A recent review highlighted how people around the world are showing symptoms of many different psychological disorders associated with the pandemic (Shahyad and Mohammadi, 2020). WHO (2020a) highlights that children also show signs of mental illness. In fact, both international and domestic studies have shown that during the lockdown, children exhibit some problems, such as anxiety, emotional and behavioural disturbances (Jiao 2020 & Xie 2020).

The European Paediatric Association - European Union of National Paediatric Societies and Societies (EPAUNEPSA; Jiao et al., 2020) highlighted the importance of addressing children's psychological needs during a pandemic, as this can negatively impact their mental health, and highlighted related protective role of parents in reducing fear and stress. Research into the psychological consequences of traumatic events, such as the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, has shown that how children report mental disorders 6 months later also has long-term effects on mental health (Hoven et al, 2005).

All of these data underscore the importance of not underestimating the psychological risks that children and their families may face. In a report dated May 13, 2020, the United Nations also highlighted how family stress, social isolation, disruptions to school and educational activities, and uncertainty about children and adolescents have exacerbated children and adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic. The future comes at a critical time for their emotional development (United Nations, 2020). Understanding how parents and families can be empowered to protect

children in this situation is an important goal that researchers should have during this time, as other epidemics in the future may affect humans (Cluver et al., 2020).

Though there is no lockdown as of now, the situation may revive at any time, so there is an urgent need for us to remain prepared for the social, emotional and economic well-being of our children. The present study aims to take a step forward in this regard.

1.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Review of related literature showed that very few researches has been conducted on home parenting.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To study the impact of home parenting in the social development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.
- To study the impact of home parenting in the emotional development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.
- To study the impact of home parenting in the intellectual development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.

2.1 HYPOTHESES:

- There is no significant difference in the attitude of work from home parents in the social development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.
- There is no significant difference in the awareness of work from home parents in the social development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.
- There is no significant difference in the attitude of work from home parents in the emotional development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.
- There is no significant difference in the awareness of work from home parents in the emotional development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.
- There is no significant difference in the attitude of work from home parents in the intellectual development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.
- There is no significant difference in the awareness of work from home parents in the intellectual development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.
- There is a significant relationship in the attitude and awareness of the work from home parents towards impact of home parenting in the social, emotional and intellectual development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in SONEPAT.

2.2 VARIABLES:

Based on topic:

1. Home parenting-independent variable
2. Child development-dependent variable

Based on hypotheses:

1. There is no significant difference in the attitude of work from home parents in the social development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in Sonapat.
 - i. attitude of male work from home parents-independent variable
 - ii. attitude of female work from home parents- independent variable
2. There is no significant difference in the awareness of work from home parents in the social development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in Sonapat.
 - i. awareness of male work from home parents- independent variable
 - ii. awareness of female work from home parents- independent variable
3. There is no significant difference in the attitude of work from home parents in the emotional development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in Sonapat.
 - i. attitude of male work from home parents-independent variable

- ii. attitude of female work from home parents- independent variable
4. There is no significant difference in the awareness of work from home parents in the emotional development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in Sonapat.
 - i. awareness of male work from home parents- independent variable
 - ii. awareness of female work from home parents- independent variable
5. There is no significant difference in the attitude of work from home parents in the intellectual development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in Sonapat.
 - i. attitude of male work from home parents-independent variable
 - ii. attitude of female work from home parents- independent variable
6. There is no significant difference in the awareness of work from home parents in the intellectual development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in Sonapat.
 - i. awareness of male work from home parents- independent variable
 - ii. awareness of female work from home parents- independent variable
7. There is a significant relationship in the attitude and awareness of the work from home parents towards impact of home parenting in the social, emotional and intellectual development of the child during covid-19 pandemic in Sonapat.
 - i. attitude of the work from home parents- independent variable
 - ii. awareness of the work from home parents- dependent variable

3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- The study will be limited to work from home parents only.
- The study will be limited to parents of children 6-13 only.
- The study will be limited to parents of SONEPAT only.
- The study will be limited to a sample of 300 only.

4. METHOD:

Descriptive survey method will be used by the researcher.

POPULATION:

All the parents of SONEPAT will be considered as a population.

SAMPLE:

A sample of 300 parents (work from home) will be considered as the sample.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Since the sampling will be done on the general public an incidental sampling or purposive sampling will be used.

TOOLS:

- i. Attitude Scale will be prepared and standardised by the researcher.
- ii. Awareness Scale will be prepared and standardised by the researcher.

PROCEDURE OF COLLECTION OF DATA:

The data will be collected door to door in the location of SONEPAT. The houses where there are work from home parents with kid in the age group 6-13 years will be surveyed and the questionnaire will be distributed. After two

days it will be collected back. The raw scores obtained, will be statistically analysed using statistical formula: t-test and r-ratio respectively.

INTENDED OUTCOME OF THE RESEARCH:

- If the attitude of the work from home parents is high (positive) the awareness will definitely be high (positive) and it will be considered that there is a positive impact in the child (social, emotional and intellectual development) due to home parenting.
- If the attitude of the work from home parents is low (negative) the awareness will definitely be low (negative) and it will be considered that there is a negative impact on the child (social, emotional and intellectual development) due to home parenting.

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