



A Descriptive Study To Assess The Parental Perception On Psychosocial Well Being Of Children in Covid-19 among parents in Selected Community At Puducherry

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ABSTRACT

According to World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the COVID- 19 is a pandemic. A universal guided effort is needed to prevent from further spread of the COVID- 19. The corona virus affecting an extremely high population. An effect of COVID - 19 outbreak the schools and colleges are suddenly closed. Because of this pandemic school child are couldn't do their daily routine properly. To assess the children psychosocial wellbeing among their parents. This study was conducted in selected community at Puducherry by using a descriptive research design. A total of 110 study participants were recruited in this study by using convenient sampling technique. The means core of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID - 19 was 11.57 with standard deviation 2.56 with minimum score of 2.0 and maximum score of 17.0. Half of the parents (54.6%) had average level of perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID- 19. Parental perception level was moderate on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID-19.

Keywords: Parental perception, psychosocial wellbeing and COVID-19

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INTRODUCTION

According to World Health Organization (WHO) has declared the COVID - 19 is a pandemic. A universal guided effort is needed to prevent from further spread of the COVID - 19. The corona virus affecting an extremely high population. An effect of COVID - 19 outbreak the schools and colleges are suddenly closed. So the students are attending their classes through various methods of education initiatives like online classes. Many students are struggling to get the necessary gadgets and facing many health and mental problems for online classes [1,2].

The positive impact of children during COVID-19 lockdown such as time, involvement, bonding and attention. The negative impact of children during COVID-19 lockdown such as exacerbating the learning crisis, threats to child survival and health, risks for child safety, physical activity, lack of communication with friends, irritability, mental health. A deeper understanding of family processes, protective factors and risk factors in the home environment might be important if the wellbeing of children is to be promoted in these difficult times[3,4].

Being a parent is a daily challenge and has to face the realities of it COVID - 19, social distancing and self-quarantine, it can be a struggle. For parents, the best way to help their children is to take care of them first myself [5]. Self care during this time is not selfish as it enables to be present as a steady, calm and soothing governess to your children in this way, parents will also be able to understand their children better and help them feel confident, relaxed and focused on it. A thing that connects we are all join that together then we are stopping this crisis and doing our best suited to reality. Focus and dedication to mental health and the wellbeing of children and care givers is as important as taking precautions against the virus [6,7].

A descriptive study to assess the parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID- 19 among parents in selected community at Puducherry.

- To assess the parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID-19 among parents.
- To find out the association between parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children with

selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Setting: This study was conducted in selected community at Puducherry.

Population: Children under 15 years in selected community at Puducherry.

Sample: The study sample were the parents who fulfill the inclusion criteria.

Sample Size: 110 parents.

Sample Technique: Convenient sampling technique

Inclusion criteria:

- Parents who are having male or female children at their home.
- Parents with children under 15 years of age at home.
- Parents who are willing to participate in this study.
- Parents can read and write both Tamil and English.

Exclusive criteria:

- Parents who are not willing to participate in this study.
- Parents who are not having children at their home.
- Parents can read only French and Hindi.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

Section A: Demographic Variables.

Section B: Parental perception regarding psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID-19

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Approved from IRC & IEC will be obtained and questionnaire will be developed based on the following domains such as socio-demographic variable and parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID - 19 among parents. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data after getting tool validation and the parents will take 45 minutes to fill the questionnaire. Data analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings related to demographic variables

Most of the parents 71 (64.5%) were belongs to the age group of 25 – 35 years, 61 (55.4%) children were aged belongs 6 – 7 years, 64 (58.2%) were female, 66 (60%) children were female, 89 (80.9%) parents had two children, 47 (42.7%) were from secondary school, 72 (65.4%) children were studying 1–7th started, 64 (58.2%) parents were coolie, 64 (58.2%) had income of Rs. 5000 – Rs. 10000, 79 (71.8%) were belongs to Hindu religion, 58 (52.7%) were from rural area and 93 (84.6%) were receiving information through social media.

The overall mean percentage of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID – 19 was 11.57, standard deviation was 2.56 and obtained “p” value (0.001).

Half of the parents knowledge shows that 60 (54.6 %) had moderate level of perception, 45 (40.9%) had good level of perception and few of them 5 (4.5%) had low level of perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID -19.

The perception shown statistically significant association between level of parents perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in covid-19 at $p < 0.05$ level.

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of parents of children (N = 110)

Demographic Variables	No.	%
Age of the parents		
22–24 years	20	18.2
25–35 years	71	64.5
35 years above	19	17.3
Age of the child		
Upto 5 years	7	6.4
6–10 years	61	55.4
11–15 years	42	38.2
Gender of the parents		
Male	46	41.8
Female	64	58.2

Gender of the child		
Male	44	40.0
Female	66	60.0
Number of children		
One	18	16.4
Two	89	80.9
Three and above	3	2.7
Educational status of parents		
Primary school	43	39.1

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of educational status of children and occupation of parents (N =110)

Demographic Variables	No.	%
Secondary school	47	42.7
Higher secondary school	20	18.2
Educational status of child		
L.K.G	3	2.7
U.K.G	7	6.4
1 - 7	72	65.4
8 - 12	28	25.5
Occupation of parents		
Government job	4	3.6
Coolie	64	58.2
Business	13	11.8
Farmer	29	26.4
Family monthly income		
Rs.1000 - 5000	34	30.9
Rs.5000 - 10,000	64	58.2
AboveRs.10,000	12	10.9
Religion		
Hindu	79	71.8
Christian	23	20.9
Muslim	8	7.3
Area of residence		
Urban	52	47.3
Rural	58	52.7
How to get the source of information about COVID?		
Social media	93	84.6

The above table shows that, most of the parents of children 71(64.5 %) of parents were aged between 25 -35 years, 61(55.4%) of children were aged between 6-10 years,64 (58.2 %) of parents were female, 66 (60%)of children were female, 89 (80.9 %) parents they had two children, 47(42.7%) of parents were educated upto secondary school, 72(65.4%) of children were studying 1 - 7thstandard, 64 (58.2%)of parents were coolie, 64 (58.2%) had a family monthly income ofRs.5000 - 10,000, 79 (71.8 %) were Hindus, 58 (52.7 %)were residing in rural area and 93 (84.6%) were receiving information about COVID through social media.

Table 3. Demographic variables

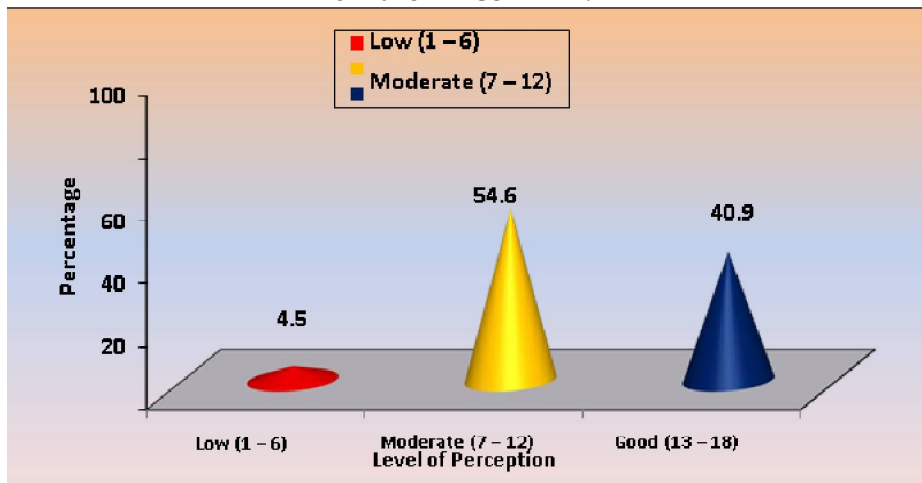
Demographic Variables	No.	%
Friends and relatives	16	14.5
Others	1	0.9

Table 4. Frequency and percentage distribution of level of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID- 19 (N=110)

Level of Job Involvement	No.	%
Low (1 -6)	5	4.5
Moderate(7 -12)	60	54.6
Good(13-18)	45	40.9

The above table shows that, 60 (54.6%) had moderate level of perception, 45 (40.9%) had good level of perception and 5 (4.5%) had low level of perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID- 19.

Figure 1. Percentage distribution of level of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID- 19.



The above pie diagram shows that 45(40.9%) of them were good level of perception, 60 (54.6%) of them were moderate level of perception.

Assessment of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID-19

The above table portrays that the mean score of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID - 19 was 11.57 with standard deviation 2.56 with minimum score of 2.0 and maximum score of 17.0.

Table 5. Level of parental perception

Level of Parental Perception	Mean
Minimum Score	2.0
Maximum Score	17.0
Mean	11.57
Standard Deviation	2.56

Table 6. Association of level of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID- 19 with their selected demographic variables (N =110)

Demographic Variables	Poor		Moderate		Good		Chi-Square Value
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Age of the parents							$\phi^2=6.115$ d.f=4 p = 0.152N.S
22-24years	2	1.8	10	9.1	8	7.3	
25-35years	2	1.8	36	32.7	33	30.0	
35yearsabove	1	0.9	14	12.7	4	3.6	
Age of the child							$\phi^2=12.205$ d.f=4 p =0.009
Upto5years	3	2.7	3	2.7	1	0.9	
6-10years	1	0.9	35	31.8	25	22.7	

Table 7. Association of level of number of children and educational status selected demographic variables (N =110)

Demographic Variables	Poor		Moderate		Good		Chi-Square Value
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
11-15years	1	0.9	22	20.0	19	17.3	S*
Gender of the parents							$\phi^2=0.649$ d.f=2 p = 0.841N.S
Male	2	1.8	27	24.5	17	15.5	
Female	3	2.7	33	30.0	28	25.5	
Gender of the child							$\phi^2=7.374$ d.f=2 p =0.026 S*
Male	1	0.9	31	28.2	12	10.9	
Female	4	3.6	29	26.4	33	30.0	
Number of children							$\phi^2=13.950$ d.f=4 p =0.003 S**
One	4	3.6	6	5.5	8	7.3	
Two	1	0.9	51	46.4	37	33.6	
Three and above	0	0	3	2.7	0	0	
Educational status of parents							$\phi^2=23.003$ d.f=4 p =0.0001 S***
Primary school	4	3.6	29	26.4	10	9.1	
Secondary school	0	0	16	14.5	31	28.2	
Higher secondary school	1	0.9	15	13.6	4	3.6	
Educational status of child							$\phi^2=13.377$ d.f=4 p =0.020 S*
L.K.G	1	0.9	2	1.8	0	0	
U.K.G	2	1.8	2	1.8	3	2.7	
1 - 7	1	0.9	39	35.5	32	29.1	
8 - 12	1	0.9	17	15.5	10	9.1	

Table 7. Association of level of occupation and income status selected demographic variables (N =110)

Demographic Variables	Poor		Moderate		Good		Chi-Square Value
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Occupation of parents							$\phi^2=5.124$ d.f=6 p = 0.511N.S
Government job	0	0	1	0.9	3	2.7	
Coolie	4	3.7	37	33.6	23	20.9	
Business	0	0	9	8.2	4	3.6	
Farmer	1	0.9	13	11.8	15	13.6	
Family monthly income							$\phi^2=6.573$ d.f=4 p = 0.122N.S
Rs.1000 - 5000	3	2.7	19	17.3	12	10.9	
Rs.5000 - 10,000	2	1.8	31	28.2	31	28.2	
AboveRs.10,000	0	0	10	9.1	2	1.8	
Religion							$\phi^2=3.463$ d.f=4 p = 0.437N.S
Hindu	4	3.6	45	40.9	30	27.3	
Christian	0	0	11	10.0	12	10.9	
Muslim	1	0.9	4	3.6	3	2.7	
Area of residence							$\phi^2=2.483$ d.f=2 p = 0.277N.S
Urban	4	3.6	29	26.4	19	17.3	
Rural	1	0.9	31	28.2	26	23.6	
How to get the source of information about covid?							$\phi^2=6.143$ d.f=4 p = 0.171N.S
Social media	3	2.7	49	44.5	41	37.3	
Friends and relatives	2	1.8	10.	9.1	4	3.6	
Others	0	0	1	0.9	0	0	

S*-Significant & N.S -Not Significant

The above table shows that the demographic variable educational status of parents had shown statistically significant association with level of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID - 19 at $p < 0.001$ level. The demographic variable number of children had shown statistically significant association with level of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID - 19 at $p < 0.01$ level. The demographic variables age of the child and gender of the child had shown statistically significant association with level of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children

in COVID - 19 at $p < 0.05$ level. The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of parental perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID-19.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusion was drawn from the findings of the study.

- Parental perception level was moderate on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID- 19.
- The current study concluded that half of the parents (54.6%) had average level of perception on psychosocial wellbeing of children in COVID-19.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study findings, the following recommendations have been made for further study.

- The study can be duplicated among the college students.
- Study can be organized a quasi-experimental study to assess the teachers perception on psychosocial well being of adults in COVID –19 among teachers at selected college.
- A similar study can be conducted on larger population and in different setting/location.
- The study can be done in different countries.
- A similar study can be done among adolescents to assess the level of knowledge regarding psychosocial wellbeing in COVID–19 at selected school, it helps them to overcome from all the health crisis.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusion, the study were suggests for the parent show they are molded the children in a positive psychosocial wellbeing in COVID–19 crisis.

- Manage the children anxiety.
- Give clear information to the children.
- Provide needed assurance.
- Keep involvement in indoor activities.
- Stay the child in contact with their friends.
- Make a routine learning of children at home.

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