

**COVID 19 PANDEMIC AND ITS IMPACT ON
QUALITY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN
PARENTS AND STUDENTS OF QAUID-I-AZAM
UNIVERSITY OF ISLAMABAD**



By

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I have completed this study with the help of Almighty Allah who is merciful. It was not an easy task for me to complete it because of the pandemic situation, but it is made possible by Almighty Allah. I have chosen supervisor and thesis topic as a desire and today Allah has fulfilled both of my desires. I would like to thank and mention the name of those honorable personalities who have helped me and guide me for completing this task. First, I would like to thank the honorable supervisor Dr. Imran Sabir thanks you Sir g may Allah bless you always happy. Second, I would like to thanks my thesis assistant Madam Saba Aslam thanks you so much madam, I appreciate your guideline, help, and cooperation. I would also like to thanks one of my best and honorable friend Basheer khan, thank you brother you are one of the comfort zones for me during each difficult time. I would like to thanks my parents and especially my brother and sister who have always support me, encourage me, and cooperate with me in each step of life.

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Abstract

Current research is motivated by the Covid-19 impact on the quality of family relationship. The purpose of the study is to find out the quality of family relationships between parents and students in a pandemic. There are three basic objectives of this study, first one is to find out how the quality of family relationships between parents and children is affected by covid-19 pandemic students. The second is to find perception of the quality of the family relationship between siblings. The third is to find out perception about the impact's health of the participants. The targeted population of this study is the students of the Quaid-I-Azam University of Islamabad, while the sampling technique is a convenient random sample. This study is quantitative while data collection is based on online survey techniques. There are three basic hypotheses of this study based on which it will address the study objective. Each hypothesis has been further distributed into 10-15 questions in the questionnaire. The targeted population of this study was the students of BS and MSc. A total of 127 Students of BS and MSc have participated in the current study, however, the response rate of the students from BS was 67 and from MSc was 60 students, while the majority of the students have participated from Punjab 88 and minority 8 students from Gilgit. Data have been analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics for the result. Pearson correlation coefficient test was applied for hypothesis testing. The result of the Descriptive statistic shows that 50% of the respondents agreed that their quality of the family relationship is not disturbed by Covid-19, while 50% of the students were agreed that their quality of the relationship has been disturbed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Almost 75% of the students report that their quality of the relationship with a sibling is effective, while 25% report that their relationship with a sibling is not effective at home. When students were asked to report their experience about the Covid-19 impact on their health they report their response as follows: 50% of the student report anxiety problem, 25% of the students report a mental disturbance, and 25% of the student reports food digestive issues. The result of the hypothesis testing shows that the quality of the

family relationship of those students is more effective whose parents fulfill their needs effectively, while the quality of the family relationship of those students whose parents do not fulfill their needs effectively during Covid-19 was not effective.

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CHAPTER 01
INTRODUCTION

COVID 19 Pandemic disturbed all over the world and becomes a great challenge for the health and social system of the human beings. It is also threatened for the quality of family relationships. Pandemic is a challenge for the world, people are full of fear. Now family is going again toward traditional form or its total member become free because of covid-19 vacation and family members has bounded in the home by covid-19 threat. The sibling relationship, beginning from the birth of the younger child and continuing until the end of the lifespan, has a longer duration than most other relationships (FRANCISCAHERREROS 2010). The quality of relationships depends on the interaction of the family members. A family is a group of people who live together by birth and have a strong relationship with each other. Every member of the family doing their work, if the working of a family member disturbs all the family disturbs by acting the family member. The quality of family relationships depends on the effective relationship between parents and children. The children have strongly connected with their parents emotionally and physically. The family members are influenced by other family members. Covid-19 pandemic has affected social system of the society and students has become free and disturbed by the closure of educational system. Closure of educational institution and sudden change in the way of educational system like online classes have also disturbed the family and social life of the students and parents. The parents and students are connecting after a long time due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Most of the students return home after a long time from a different institution like from hostel, universities while leaving their all previous activities in which they were indulging. Now they were again connected with their family member, society, however, due to sudden social and behavior change, it can create an anomic and conflict situation between a family members of the society (Carolgeorge 2016).

The purpose of this research study is to investigate to what extent the Covid-19 has affected the quality of the sibling relationship and the quality of the family relationship between parents and children, as measured by levels of cooperation, sacrifices, gift, affection, and conflict between the qualities of sibling relationship in a pandemic situation. The changing relationships and characteristics of family

relationships may prove as a significant factor for the wellbeing of the people and social development. Given the centrality of parents for children's growth and development (Hair 2003), we expect that the nature of and changes in the quality of parents' couple relationships should be linked to (changes in) child well-being. The children's well-being that may be particularly affected by the quality of their parents' relationship is their behavior. Children may learn certain patterns of behavior from observing their parents, and/or couples' relationship quality may affect the quality of parent-child interactions (Lobato 1998). Greater behavioral problems during childhood have been linked to a range of adverse outcomes later in life, including lower odds of completing high school and attending college (Wikipedia, Wikipedia 2020). The behavior and interactions are significant others, in particular their parents (Bandura, 1978). Witnessing positive and low-stress interactions between parents may produce similar behavioral styles in children. Couples' relationship quality may also affect children's well-being indirectly via parenting behaviors (Wikipedia, Wikipedia 2020). The association between parents' and children's quality of family relationship and behavior of children may vary throughout children's development, as parents' involvement in their children's lives—and children's understanding of their parents' relationship—change over time (O'Brien, 2005). During infancy, parents' primary role is to provide for the physical, social, and emotional needs of children who are fully dependent on them (Bornstein, 2002). The relationship quality has a greater effect on children's behavior at younger ages, whereas children's behavior may have a greater influence on parents' relationship quality as they get older relationships (Collins, Madsen, & Susman-Stillman, 2002). A family is a group of people who live together and influences each other. The family members are affected by the behavior of their family members. A strong family may positively impact the quality of the relationship, as well as weak relations, which may negatively impact family relationships. The conflict between parents and children may negatively impact children. Siblings are strongly connected by each other's, the conflict between siblings may negatively impact on the quality of family relationships (Bretherton 1985, Solomon, and George 1999). The changes in

parents' relationship quality are associated with changes in children's well-being within the same families over time. The quality of a relationship depends on the relationships of parents that influence in the whole family. The conflict in parents may impact on whole family members directly or indirectly. The conflicts in parents and children may also impact the quality of family relationships (Caspi, Henry, McGee, Moffitt, & Silva, 1995).

The theoretical application of this research is based on the following theories: "Family system theory" and "Attachment theory". There are three hypotheses of this study that have been drawn by the application of a theoretical framework on the existing gaps of the research topic. The hypothesis of this study has been formulated and distributed in such a manner to address the basic questions and objectives of the study. Distribution of hypothesis in the questionnaire as follows: First perception about the quality of family relationships between parents and students, Second quality of Family relationships between siblings. The third one is the perception of the students on the health impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic during the lockdown.

This study is quantitative because every person in society is affected by pandemic to some extent. "Universe" of the study has been chosen based on two reasons first this study needs micro-level of population and second due to pandemic situation access to students are easier based on social media network than other categories of the society. The sample types of this study are a convenient random sample. The universe of this study is the students of Quaid e Azam University Islamabad. The targeted population of the study is currently enrolled students of BS And MSc at Quaid e Azam University Islamabad. The sample size of the study was based on approximation as it has fixed after the response rate of the students due to an online survey. Based on the research hypothesis tool for data collection has been formulated and it consists of 29 questions. The technique for data collection was based on an online survey due to the pandemic situation and the micro nature of the research universe. The tool for data collection was shared

with students through its link by their personal social media account and different formal and informal common social media groups.

The result of this study shows that due to the online survey and the Covid-19 pandemic response rate of the students was only limited to 127 students however participation of the students from BS was 67 and from MSc was 60. There is a total of 72 male students and 54 female students have participated in the current survey. Data have been analyzed by descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, while the Pearson correlation coefficient test was used for hypothesis testing.

The result of descriptive statistics shows that less than half of the students in the current study accept that their quality of the family relationship is affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, while the majority of the students were satisfied by the effectiveness of the quality of the family relationship. The result of descriptive statistics on the quality of relationship with siblings shows that the majority of the students claim that their relationship with a sibling is strong and effective while only 25% of the students were not satisfied by the quality of relationship with siblings. Almost 70 students claim that their study is not effective and it has been disturbed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Pearson correlation coefficient test was applied for hypotheses testing. The result of hypothesis testing shows that the quality of the family relationship of those students was more effective whose parents were fulfilling their needs effectively during COVID-19, but the quality of the family relationship of those students whose parents do not fill full their needs effectively during Covidp-19 was not effective. The hypothesis test on the quality of the sibling relationship of the students shows that the quality of the relationship of the students with their sibling was significantly moderate positive during the Covid-19 pandemic. The result of the health issues of the students due to the impact of Covid-19 shows that the health issues of the students and the Covid-19 pandemic are positively correlated.

1.1 Statement of the problem

COVID 19 Pandemic is a newly emerging phenomenon in the world as well as in Pakistan. The purpose of the study is to find the quality of the family relationship

between parents, siblings, and students. Also, check the quality of the family relationship between siblings. The study will also check how much quality of relationships improves in a pandemic. The study will also check how much quality of family relationship improves in siblings. The study will also check the quality of family relationship change in a pandemic.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze whether the Covid-19 pandemic has affected the quality of the family relationship between students and parents.
2. To find out whether the COVID-19 pandemic affects the quality of the relationship between Siblings.
3. Impact of the pandemic on the health of the participants.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Perception about the quality of family relationships in parents and students

Perception of quality of family relationships in siblings

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

COVID 19 pandemic and its impact on the quality of family relationships is an important topic due to the current situation of Pakistan. The pandemic has an impact on the quality of family relationships that may improve and create conflict in the family. A family is a group of people who are influenced by each member of the family. The family members are directly or indirectly affected by the other family members. The quality of family relations is influenced by the relations between parents and children. The parent's relationship directly or indirectly impacts on children. Parents play a primary role is to provide for the physical, social, and emotional needs of children who are fully dependent on them (Bornstein, 2002).

Siblings are also live together by birth, the behavior of the siblings also creates an impact on the family. Sibling relationships are among the most durable

relationships in people's lives (Riggio, 2000). The sibling relationship, beginning from the birth of the younger child and continuing until the end of the lifespan, has a longer duration than most other relationships (Ciccarelli, 1991; Stocker, Lengthier, & Furman). To find out the quality of family relationships of the family is a very important topic.

CHAPTER 02
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 RESEARCH TOPIC REVIEW

The Covid-19 is defined as an illness caused by a novel coronavirus, it halts on all over the world. Pandemic affects the quality of the relationship positively as well as negatively. Parents feel stress mentally disturb because their responsibilities increase. Children may learn certain patterns of behavior from observing their parents (Bandura, 1978), and relationship quality may affect the quality of parent-child interactions (Erel&Burman, 1995). Greater behavioral problems during childhood have been linked to a range of adverse outcomes later in life, including lower odds of completing high school and attending college (McLeod & Kaiser, 2004), greater risk of unemployment after leaving school (Fergusson &Horwood, 1998), and higher odds of mental health problems and criminal behavior (Fergusson, Horwood, & Ridder, 2005).

Understanding the Family systems theory suggests that the family is a complex, dynamic, and integrated whole, in which each member influences and is influenced by all other members (Minuchin, 1988; O'Brien, 2005). Children learned behavior from the parent, children are dependent on parents. The partner's relations directly indirectly impact children's behavior. During infancy, parents' primary role is to provide for the physical, social, and emotional needs of children who are fully dependent on them (Bornstein, 2002).). During toddlerhood and the preschool years, as children develop greater independence and acquire new social and cognitive skills, they begin to test parental limits, increasing the need for consistent disciplinary practices and raising parental stress (Schoppe-Sullivan, Mangelsdorf, Frosch, & McHale, 2004). During middle childhood and adolescence, children continue to develop their own identities and become increasingly independent as they engage in new activities and social relationships, a positive parent-child relationship is shown to contribute to fewer child social and emotional difficulties(Marotta 2015) a greater sense of child security (Cummings and Davies 2009), and more warm and connected parent-child relationships in the next generation (Wang 2020). Conversely, a negative parent-

child relationship may lead to more anxious love relationships later in the child's life, greater emphasis on peer connections in adolescence(Griffith 2020).

2.1 HISTORIAL BACKGROUND OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

COVID 19 is a recently observed dangerous virus and somewhat called deadly virus which has halted almost all the world's population. The symptoms of the virus in the patient firstly appeared in late December in china city Wuhan. At the begging of Covid-19 conformity,

no one were giving importance to its repercussions, and with time it started to effected people vastly, and then on 10th January 2020, the first case was reported in China. The chines government also released a report, that this deadly virus was spread from the Wet market of Wuhan. After the official declaration of the existence of coronavirus creates a panic situation among the people of China and more specifically in Wuhan city. At the beginning of its observance, it was considered an epidemic, but when time passed and the medical specialist observed its spreading frequency, they warned the world that it is a highly spreadable virus than any others. On 12 January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) confirmed that a novel coronavirus was the cause of a respiratory illness in a cluster of people in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China, which was reported to the WHO on 31 December 2019(Wang 2020).

The case-fatality ratio for COVID-19 has been much lower than SARS of 2003, (Wang 2020)but the transmission has been significantly greater, with a significant total death toll. There are neither proven vaccines nor specific antiviral treatments for COVID-19. Management involves the treatment of symptoms, supportive care, isolation, and experimental measures. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC, 2019) on 30 January 2020 and a pandemic on 11 March 2020. Local transmission of the disease has occurred in most countries across all six WHO regions. On 31 January 2020, Italy had its first confirmed cases, two tourists from China. as of 13 March 2020, the WHO considered Europe the active center of the pandemic. On 19 March 2020, Italy

overtook China as the country with the most deaths. By 26 March, the United States had overtaken China and Italy with the highest number of confirmed cases in the world. Research on coronavirus genomes indicates the majority of COVID-19 cases in New York came from European travelers, rather than directly from China or any other Asian country. Retesting of prior samples found a person in France who had the virus on 27 December 2019 and a person in the United States who died from the disease on 6 February 2020. On 11 June 2020, after 55 days without a locally transmitted case(Hair 2003). Beijing reported the first COVID-19 case, followed by two more cases on 12 June. By 15 June 79 cases were officially confirmed. Most of these patients went to Xanadu Wholesale

The COVID-19 pandemic in Pakistan is part of the ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus was confirmed to have reached Pakistan on 26 February 2020, when two cases were recorded (a student in Karachi who had just returned from Iran and another person in the Islamabad Capital Territory).On 18 March, cases had been registered in all four provinces, the two autonomous territories, and Islamabad Capital Territory, and by 17 June, each district in Pakistan had recorded at least one confirmed case of COVID-19.Pakistan currently has the 5th-highest number of confirmed cases in Asia, after India, Russia, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, the 2nd-highest number of confirmed cases in South Asia after India, and the 15th highest number of confirmed cases in the world. On 13 June, daily new confirmed case numbers reached their peak, with 6,825 new cases recorded, but since then, new daily cases and the percentage of people testing positive have trended downwards. In late June, the number of active cases in Pakistan stabilized and beginning in July, started showing a significant decrease. On 2 July, recoveries exceeded active cases for the first time as 8,929 recoveries were recorded, meaning that 51% of all confirmed cases in the country to date had recovered. As of 19 August 2020, the recovery rate in Pakistan stands at 93.8%.Despite the relatively high number of confirmed COVID-19 cases, the Case Fatality Rate of COVID-19 in Pakistan stands at about 2.13%. This fatality rate is similar to the fatality rate across Asia,

which stands at about 2.05%, but is significantly lower than the global average at approximately 3.5% (as of 19 August 2020). While Pakistan has the world's 15th highest case count, it only has the world's 20th highest death count.

As of 19 August 2020, there have been about 291,000 confirmed cases, 273,000 recoveries, and 6,200 deaths in the country. Sindh has recorded the most cases at about 127,000 and has also recorded the most deaths due to COVID-19, about 2,300 to date. The country was put under a nation-wide lockdown from April 1 and extended twice until 9 May. Upon its end, the lockdown was eased in phases.

The distribution of COVID-19 in Pakistan is heavily concentrated in a few key areas. The city of Karachi (as of 16 August 2020) has recorded about 90,000 confirmed cases, making up more than 30% of all cases of COVID-19 in Pakistan. Meanwhile, Lahore, another large city, has recorded (as of 16 August 2020) 48,000 cases of COVID-19, making up about 17% of the country's cases. Islamabad Capital Territory and Peshawar District have also both recorded over 10,000 cases. Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, and Peshawar account for about 167,000 cases, which make up nearly 60% of the country's total confirmed cases (Islamabad Capital Territory(Wikipedia, Wikipedia 2020)).

2.2 COVID 19 IN PAKISTAN

The virus has confirmed to have reached in Pakistan on 26 February 2020, when two cases were recorded. On 18 March cases had been registered in all over four provinces, the two autonomous territories, and in Islamabad, and 17 June, each district in Pakistan had recorded at least one confirmed case of COVID 19. On 13 June, daily new confirmed cases number reach their peak, with 6,825 new cases recorded but since then new case counts and the percentage of people testing positive have trended downwards. As of 1st August 2020, there have been about 280,000 confirmed cases, 249,000 recoveries, and 6,000 deaths in the country. Pakistan is a developing country and the economy of Pakistan is worse affected. Poverty and inflation increase in Pakistan (Islamabad Capital Territory (WIKIPEDIA 2020)). Most people lose their jobs and close the business because of COVID 19. The unemployment ratio also increases in a pandemic, middle class worse

affected by COVID 19. The Ministry of Planning has estimated that 12.3 million to 18.5 million people will become jobless due to the pandemic (Wang 2020). Moreover, it is estimated that the number of unemployed people in Pakistan will reach 6.65 million in the 2020-2021 fiscal year, compared to 5.80 million in the previous fiscal year. The COVID-19 pandemic is cited to be one of the largest factors causing an increase in the unemployment rate, particularly among vulnerable employment groups and daily wage workers.

2.3 COVID 19 AND PAKISTAN ECONOMY

Emerging evidence from the Early Warning System suggests that families are struggling with the additional costs of raising children during the pandemic, most notably resulting from school and nursery closures and the subsequent loss of financial and social support (and the shortcomings with packages of support, such as the voucher scheme to replace free school meals). Families who were already living in poverty before the pandemic may now be struggling even more, whether because of the additional costs of having the whole family at home, all day, every day or because of income shocks caused by the loss of paid employment. There will also be families who are pushed into poverty as a result of the pandemic – perhaps for the first time who will face new struggles that they may not have had to tackle previously (Maddy Power). The challenges faced by families around ill-health and caring responsibilities linked to COVID-19 will not be felt evenly. Most of the people affected by a coronavirus and lose their jobs poverty increase because of the COVID 19(Ruth Patrick, Kayleigh Garthwaite).

2.4 QUALITY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIP CHILD PARRENTS

The quality of family relationships affected in a pandemic; the parent's behavior changes because of different issues. According to this research, the child's parents' relationships effect because of the pandemic. The economy of the world is badly affected because of COVID 19. Most people lose their jobs, and businesses of the people are badly affected because of coronavirus. The people who have a low

level of income their livelihood based on a daily based they are worse affected by coronavirus. The focus of the study finds the quality of relationships among child parents and couples. Shelter in place orders requires that people stay their homes as much as possible and leave home for only essential activities, such as grocery shopping, visiting the doctor, or working in an essential sector (U.S. Department of Homeland Security 2020). The peoples are stocks in their homes. The people are living in their homes there are not going anywhere. When the people live in their homes 24 hours, they have nothing for doing anything. Almost all these families experienced significant disruption in their daily schedules and routines, like daycares, schools, and nonessential businesses close. The quality of relationships effected because the children spent the most time on electronic devices, they could not meet with their peer groups. Parenting duties have increased significantly as children are home 24 h a day, 7 days a week.

2.5 QUALITY OF RELATIONSHIP AMONG SIBLLINGS

Sibling relationships are typically the longest-lasting and most intimate in people's lives (Aquiline, 2006; Ciccarelli, 1991;Riggio, 2000). Some siblings have warm, close relationships; others experience overt conflict and rivalry. It has been shown that in childhood, individual differences in the quality of sibling relationships are related to children's social, moral, and cognitive development, as well as to their mental health (Dunn, 1983; Furman & Bushmaster, 1985 Stocker, 1993). Additionally, many explanations for the variability in the quality of sibling relationships have been centered on family context variables such as sibling age, gender, and age spacing (Stoneman & Brody, 1993). Young adults are moving toward independence from their families, moving away to separate residences, and establishing intimate relationships with romantic partners. At this stage of life, young adult siblings have newfound choices about whether they will remain involved with one another, making the sibling interaction more voluntary in both quantity and quality, rather than dictated by parental wishes or external conditions (Shortt & Gottman, 1997; Stewart et. al., 2001; Scharf, Shulman, & Avigad-Spitz, 2005). The emerging adults report lower levels of conflict with their siblings than

adolescents, which contributes to an increased sense of warmth and closeness between them (Stewart et. al, 2001). The relationship may not be centered daily, emerging adult siblings still feel close to one another. Like a child and adolescent siblings, one study suggests that emerging adults do report feelings of warmth, conflict, and rivalry toward their siblings (Stocker et. al., 1997). However, Buhrmester and Furman (1990) suggest that because of the decreased intensity of the relationship, conflict and rivalry may be lower among emerging adult siblings than among adolescent siblings. Furthermore, warmth may increase as day-to-day competition decreases. The research on the motivations behind sibling contact has shown that sibling dyads with high contact were those dyads who were both emotionally and geographically close and who also had expectations about sharing life responsibilities (Lee, Mancini, & Maxwell, 1990).

2.6 CONFLICT IN PARRENTS DURING PANDEMIC

While many parents have experienced job loss, many other have transitioned to working from home while simultaneously engaging children in homeschooling or virtual schooling activities. Balancing everything may take more time throughout the day and may require parents to engage in more work activities outside of their typical work hours, once schooling has ended for the day or children have gone to bed. Data from Nord VPN, a virtual private network service that supports many teleconference and distance working platforms, has suggested that employees may be spending upwards of 3 extra hours per day working, over and above their pre-pandemic work schedule and that work hours have shifted, with many employees logging in during late-night hours (Davis and Green 2020). On top of this, many parents have lost access to common sources of leisure activity, such as community centers, churches, fitness centers, bars and restaurants, and in-person interactions with friends. Many parents can no longer access any type of family (Mikolajczak et al. 2019). Duties of the parent's increase they have no time for relaxation. They are not going for outings 24 hours live with their child's, its impact on parent's behaviors. Child's lives in homes parents are fed up they are

not going schools. Online classes are also a burden for parents to increase the responsibilities of the child.

2.7 CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLIGENCE IN COVID 19

These associations have also been supported in intervention research, which has found that parents with higher levels of parental burnout engaged in higher levels of child abuse and neglect, and that child abuse and neglect, could be reduced through interventions aimed at reducing levels of parental burnout (Brianda et al. 2020). The fact that parental burn out may increase the risk for child abuse and neglect is not surprising, as previous research has indicated that parental stress is a risk factor for both domestic violence in general and child abuse more specifically and that the risk for abusive behavior increases as levels of parent stresses also increase (Abidin 1997; Curtis et al. 2000). The working time increase of the parents they work in the office and then come back home give more time to their children. The parents who both going for a job feeling stress about their child because children are not going to school, they leave their child alone. These things badly impact on child behavior.

Previous research has identified a link between child abuse and neglect and parenting style, finding specifically that parents who engage in abusive behaviors are more likely to subscribe to over-reactive, harsh, and authoritarian parenting styles (Rodriguez 2010). Although there is little research examining the effects of parental burnout initial studies have found that it can have a significant impact on the parent experiencing the burnout, on their relationship with their partner, and on the health and wellbeing of their children (Mikolajczak et al. 2018a, b; Mikolajczak et al. 2019). Specifically, the researchers found that parents who scored higher on measures of parental burnout also scored higher on measures of escape ideation, and suicidal reported greater levels of conflict with their partners and higher levels of partner estrangement ideation and indicated that they engaged in higher levels of child abuse and neglect. The parents who have a conflict with their partner they are going toward child abuse. When the parents have no understanding then they are fighting with each other they are not live with the

peace they abused their Children. These things affect the behavior of a child. In this pandemic mostly people lose their job they are free in homes when they have a shortage of money, they are feeling stress. The couple's relationships are also affected because of coronavirus (Wang 2020).

This definition aligns well with what many families are currently experiencing. A review of the literature examining the effects of disaster has indicated that children are often impacted to a greater extent than adults, as they are more likely to experience physical and psychological effects both during and following disasters (Norris et al. 2002; Rubens et al. 2018). While children seem to be at a lower risk for the physical symptoms of COVID-19 (Sinha et al. 2020

The children are more affected than adults, the children are more sensitive. The parent's relations badly effect on child behavior. The parents who have conflict with their child are more affected.

2.8 PARENTS MENTAL HEALTH IN COVID 19

The COVID-19 not only seriously threatens the physical and mental health of patients and their family members, but also lead to mental health problems in the public (Yi, Wang, Jiang, Zheng, and Wu, 2010). Important to understand the psychological and behavioral health status of the public and take intervention measures. As a special group, children's behavior, and their parents' mental health during the epidemic need to be taken seriously. Previous studies have shown that children's psychological behavior is easily affected by family and social environment (Gao, Xing, and Zhao, Previous studies have shown that children's psychological behavior is easily affected by family and social environment (Gao, Xing, and Zhao, (Buchanan, 2017), such as reduced learning time, increased use of electronic products, and changes in sleep patterns. Also, parents' psychological stress during the epidemic will also affect children's behavior (Li, Zhu, and He, 2016). Children's bad behavior can affect their overall development (Frank, 2015), it is important to investigate the impact of the epidemic on children's behavior. At the peak of the epidemic, children's parents often have a series of negative emotions, including anxiety, depression, and

hypochondriasis (Du, Yang, Cai, Zhang, and Bai, 2018; David, 2015). When the coronavirus spread all over the world, then the people are filled with fear. They are fearful that they are avoiding sitting close to each other. COVID 19 increases the fear with family members they are going toward depression anxiety. The children's behavior is affected because they spend their whole time with electronics. They are not able to go to parks with peers.

2.9 INEQUALITIES FOR WOMEN IN COVID 19

There is a particular risk that the impact of the pandemic and the global recession that will follow will exacerbate pre-existing gender gaps and inequalities, undermining progress made in recent decades. Due to their social role, women are more directly affected by the impact of sanitary measures taken to contain the pandemic, especially working mothers balancing remote working (where possible) with home-schooling and childcare responsibilities which could persist beyond the crisis Essential low-skilled, low-paid. The responsibilities of women increase because of the pandemic. The children are not going to school, the whole family at home. Homeschooling is also a burden for women their responsibilities increase because of coronavirus of violence. In the

The COVID-19 pandemic is also expected to increase levels immediate term, the largest contributor is likely to come from the effects of stay-at-home orders and movement restrictions, which could increase women's exposure to violent partners. Mounting household tensions and economic stresses could also play a role. There are already indications that violence incidence is indeed growing, including increases in calls to violence prevention hotlines and media reports of rising domestic abuse and homicide. The economic downturn is therefore likely to have a large impact on poverty levels in low-income countries, where child marriage is most prevalent. Because poverty is a key driver of child marriage – representing one of the ways poor families lighten the perceived burden of dependent daughters – this is projected to have a significant impact on the prevalence of child marriage. The ratio of child marriages increases because of this pandemic. the economy of poor countries falling, inflation increase, and

unemployment also increase. Most people think daughters are a burden, because of this child marriage increase in COVID 19. The women's violence also increases in this pandemic. All-time children living in homes parents fed up when they are not going to schools the women felt stress.

2.10 QUALITY OF FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN PANDEMICS

One of the protective factors examined in HIV risk reduction is the relationship between parents and children. Research has shown that a strong positive relationship between parents and children is significantly related to lower rates of a variety of risk behaviors' including those associated with HIV infection (DiClemente et al., 2001; Arbona& Power, 2003; Buist et al., 2004; Tinsley et al., 2004). Much of the research focusing on the association between the parent/child relationship and youth risk/ behavior has been conducted in US populations with a limited examination of these relationships in international settings. An exception to this is the research by Blum and colleagues (2003) in the Caribbean. The behavior of the child mostly depends on the marital status of the parents. Signal parents badly effect on child behavior. HIV-related attitudes, beliefs, and risk behaviors were assessed using selected items from the National Adolescent Student Health Survey (Current Trends Results in 1989) and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Grunbaum et al., 2004). Family relations mostly affect the behavior of children. The role of families in risk behavior prevention has come to be viewed as a crucial part of a comprehensive international prevention approach. Strengthening the relationship between youth and parents in high-risk areas of the world may play a significant role in delaying the initiation of risk behavior as well as reducing the overall rates of risk behaviors and subsequent HIV infection.

2.11 COVID 19 GENRAL EFFECT IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a developing country; these pandemic worse effects on the Pakistani economy, most businesses are closed because of COVID19. Daily wagers worse affected, they have noted for doing. Schools closed, and then children's 24 hours

live-in home. Mostly parents lose their jobs and businesses are closed in this pandemic. The quality of relationship effects because of COVID 19.

CHAPTER 03
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 EXISTING PROBLEM AND GAPE WITHEN THE STUDY

The quality of the partner relationship influences the relations of the child. COVID 19 pandemic effected quality of family relationship in this modern era. We analyze from the literature review the partner relations directly impacted on child growth and behavior. In a pandemic, the relations between child parents are affected. Due to the closure of educational institution the gap between practical education system and the unviability of the effective environment has increasingly affect the quality of family relationship between parents and children. On one side parents give more time to their child but on the other side parents' responsibilities increase in COVID 19 partner relationships also affected.

3.1 THEORIES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

3.1.1 FAMILY SYSTEM THEORY

Murray Bowen originated this theory and its eight interlocking concepts. He formulated the theory by using system thinking to integrate knowledge of the human species as a product of evolution with knowledge from family research. The family systems theory suggests that a family functions as an emotional system wherein each member plays a specific role and must follow certain rules. Based on the roles within the system, people are expected to interact with and respond to one another in a certain way. Family system theory suggested that the family is a complex, dynamic, and integrated whole, in which each member influences and is influenced by all other members. The changing relationships of family members are believed to have implications for the growth and development of their individuals within the family. The changes in the quality of relationships in parents and relationships of couple's link with the growth of children. The child is dependent on parents they learn from parents. It is a social exchange between parents to the child. There are two types of behavior that children adopt from parents at an early age.

- Positive behavior

- Negative behavior

3.1.1.1 Positive behavior

Couple relationship and individual behavior well-being reciprocity in giving and receiving positive emotional support are fundamental to the formation of high quality, intimate relationships, which represents a unique form of couple's specific capital. The couples have a good relationship with each other than their impacts on the child positive. The partner's relationship quality may affect children directly or indirectly via the parent-child relationships. The positive and fewer stress interactions may produce similar behavioral styles in the child parent's relationship.

3.1.1.2 Negative behavior

Conflict or tension conversely, supportiveness, and positive affect in the parental union may affect parent-child relations and may affect children's behaviors. The children's emotional needs fully dependent on parents' and parent's behavior effect on children.

3.2 APPLICATION OF FAMILY SYSTEM THEORY

According to the nature of my research topic family system theory can play a vital role. Family system theory focuses on family relations like partners' and parents' child relations. According to my research topic, we are focus on the quality of relationships partner and children relations. In a family, each member of the family influences by other members of the family. The emotions of the children are attached to their parents. The children are learned from their parents. Partner's action impacts children's behavior directly or indirectly. At an early age, it is a social exchange from child to parent. Children learn behavior from parents both positive of negative behaviors. If the partners are good relations then its positive impacts on children. On the other hand, if the partners conflict stress with each other may negative impacts on children's behaviors. In this pandemic era, partner relations are affected by different issues.

3.3 ATTACHMENT THEORY

Bowlby was the first attachment theorist describing attachment as lasting psychological connectedness between human beings. Bowlby viewed attachment as a product of evolutionary processes. The dominant theory on parents' child relationships is attachment theory, which argues that children have one principal attachment figure on which the children are dependent, and this is a close single relationship that is critical to a child's emotional and social development. The child has a strong relationship with their mother at an early age. The children are emotionally attached to the mother. He is dependent on their mother and learned behavior from his mother. The positive parent's relations may positively impact children's behavior. On the other hand, negative relations of the parent's negative impacts on children. The social environment within families has been found to predict a greater risk for mental and physical concerns.

3.3.1 APPLICTIONS OF ATTACHMENT THEORY

Attachment theory refers to the partner's relations and its impact on children. According to my research work this theory helpful for my research work. The children are dependent on parents especially the mother. Children are emotionally connected with their mother. The relationships of the parents influence the children. Family relations are also affecting children's behavior. Family is the basic institution where the children get an education. If the parents have good relationships may positively impact children. On the other hand, conflict stress in parents may negative consequences on the child. Pandemic effects on parents' relationships directly indirectly effect on children. The extent to which parents' child relationships quality may affect what parents are told to their child may affect child behavior. Parents and child agreement about children's actions depend on how close they are to their parents.

H1: Covid-19 pandemic is positively correlated with the quality of the family relationships between parents and students.

H0: Covid-19 pandemic is negatively correlated with the quality of the family relationships between parents and children.

H2: Students feels that Covid-19 has positively affected the quality of relationship among sibling.

H0: Students do not feel that Covid-19 has negatively affected the quality of relationship among sibling

H3: Students feel that Covid-19 has negatively impacted their health

H0: Students do not feel that the Covid-19 has negatively impacted their health

CHAPTER 04
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND
OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

Now researcher is going to find out authentic definition for the study variable. Based on the study hypotheses following are the major definition of the current study variables.

4.1.1 FAMILY DEFINATION

1. Family is defined is a specific group of people that may be made up of partners, children, parents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and grandfathers.
2. A group consisting of two parents and their children living together as a unit.
3. The basic unit in society traditionally consisting of two parents rearing their children.
4. A group of people who related to each other, such as a mother, a father, and their children.
5. Family is a group of people who are related either by birth from the same parents, and ancestor or they may be related to each other's by marriage (WIKIPEDIA 2020).

4.1.2 QUALITY OF REALTIONSHIP AMONG PARRENTS AND CHILD

1. The parent's children relation is one that nurtures the physical, emotional, and social development of children.
2. The parent-child relationship consists of a combination of behaviors, feelings, and expectations that are unique to a parent and a child.
3. Parent-child relation differs in how much warmth is given and received, in the amount of security and trust, and in the degree to which they are mutually responsive and imbued with positive effect.
4. The parent-child relationship is widely considered to be an important context in which children learn about and begin to understand emotions.

5. The relationship between children and their parents are caregivers (such as guardians, aunts, and uncles, or grandparents) is one of the most important relationships in a child's life, often lasting well into adulthood.

4.1.3 SIBLLINGS

1: There are four major characteristics of siblings relations. First sibling interaction is based on strong, uninhibited emotions of a positive, negative, and sometimes ambivalent quality. Second sibling relation is defined by intimacy: as youngest siblings spend more time playing together, they knew each other very well. The third sibling's relation is characterizing by a large individual difference in the quality of children's relationship with each other. Fourth the age difference between siblings often makes the issue of power and control.

2: siblings are generally spending more time with each other together during childhood than they do with parents or anyone else, and sibling relationships are often the longest-lasting relation in individual's lives

3: Siblings relations are emotionally powerful and critically important not only in childhood but throughout a lifetime.

4: One of two or more individuals having one common parent.

5: Children who are biologically and socially related to each other and share some common optimistic norms and value for each other, while it has been assuming the most durable relationship between individual lives.

4.2 Operationalization

4.2.1 Family

A family is a group of people where people live together in the shape of the group. The family consists of members of the family. The parents and children who live together are called a family. There are two kinds of families. First, the family where the father's mother's son's daughter lives is called family. Secondly, the family is consisting of family members (father, mother, grant father grandmother, uncle, aunt,) live together is called a family. Each member of the

family is influenced by other family members. Family is the first institution where the children get an education. The children get their early education from family. The behavior of the family members is an impact on the behavior of the children.

4.2.2 Quality of relationships among parent's children

Parents' child relations are referred to as the relation in which children physically, emotionally attach to parent. The children are emotionally attached to parents and adopt behavior from the parents. Children learn behavior from their parents. Good family relations make trust in children. The children have emotionally attached to parents, the children's behavior depends on the relationships of the parents. The parents are playing an important role in the growth of children as well as the positive knowledge of the children. The partner's relationships play an important role in the behavior of the children. At an early age, children learn from parents, they are fully dependent on parents. It is the initial stage of the children where children build their behavior.

4.2.3 Sibling

The siblings are live together from birth to death; they are living together and spent their childhood together. They are strongly connected and know very well each other. The siblings mostly spend time in childhood with each other they are playing with each other. The siblings have a positive relation with siblings but somehow conflict with each other. The siblings have emotionally connected with their siblings. Siblings are socially connected and share some common norms and values for each other, and life span relationship with each other. The youngest child's power and control over siblings that creates conflict between siblings. The youngest siblings have more power, order to other siblings beating them.

CHAPTER 05
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study has been conducted for answering key objective and question which have been raised by the researcher before and after reviewing the existing literature on the quality of family relationships including child parents and couples. The nature of this study is descriptive, and the theory of analyzing is also middle-range theory. Two kinds of formal and substantive theories have been applied to studying the key problems of the study. We have chosen the quantitative method because the nature of our topic is quantitative

5.1 UNIVERSE

Currently enrolled students of QAU Islamabad are the respondents of the following study. QAU has been chose based on the easily availability of the students from all over Pakistan. Purpose of choosing the population it is easy access for me for data collection from students of Quaid i Azam University.

5.2 UNIT OF ANALYSIS (Targeted Population)

Participants of this research are the currently enrolled of BS and MSc students of different departments of Quaid-I-Azam University Islamabad. Students have been asked about their relationship with parents and siblings.

5.3 SAMPLING DESIGN

Sampling design was a convenient random sample like participants will be the free choice to become part of this study or not. Participation will be based on participant's consent.

5.4 TECHNIQUE

The quantitative technique was used for current study while online questionnaire was used for data collection.

5.5 SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size will 130 hundred participants will be expected to report their response.

5.6 TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION

Tool for data collection are close-ended questionnaires and 15 to 20 questions were include regarding per hypothesis.

5.7 TECHNIQUE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Due to the pandemic situation in the World Online questionnaire was made by Google form and its link were shared with all the students based on their common formal social media groups and by their informal social media account.

5.8 PRE-TESTING

Initially, the questionnaire was checked by the supervisor and thesis assistant. After the approval of the supervisor and thesis assistant then it was checked by some MPhil and Ph.D. scholars and filled by some classmates. After complete approval, verification, and eliminating vagueness then it was uploaded on Google form and sent to respondents for data collection. I have used the quantitative method for data collection. According to the quantitative method, I have used the sample size for my data.

5.9 DATA ANALYSIS

After collecting and before analyzing or putting data into the data analyzing tool the questionnaires have been analyzed effectively for the purpose to remove all missing data questionnaires from our data. After eliminating missing data raw data has been put into SPSS for analyzing purposes. The descriptive and inferential statistics was applied for getting our targeting results. Hypothesis were analyzed by using Chi-square, regression, and correlation under the supervision of the thesis assistant and supervisor.

5.10 OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY/ ETHICAL CONCERNS

Online surveys and students' common groups are the best opportunities for this study but that factors are also a limitation of this study. On the one hand, we

cannot ensure the full participation of participants, on the other hand, we cannot ensure access to participant effectively.

CHAPTER 06
RESULT

The current study is an effort to analyze the perception of students about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the quality of the family relationship between parents and students and the quality of the relationship between siblings, while it also has analyzed its health impacts. Family is considered as an important socialization and social institution which is strongly connected with other institutions of the society. Quality of family relationships can produce a smooth and cohesive society for future development. Students or mass people are also important for society and disturbance in the family institutions can lead them toward anomic society as suggested by Durkheim.

6.1 RESEARCH RESULTS

Table 6.1. 1: Age

Interval	Frequency	Percent
17 to 18	8	6.2
19 to 20	37	28.9
21 to 22	36	28.2
23 to 24	25	19.2
25 to 26	16	12.5
27 to 33	3	2.4
41 to 42	2	1.6
Total	128	100.0

Description: Above table show the data of 127 respondents about their age, while 1 of them is missing. The table shows that the minimum age of the students' current data is 17 and the maximum age is 42. The table shows data in the followings interval bases: 17 to 18 age is 8 students; 19 to 20 age is 37 students, 21 to 22 age is 36 students, 23 to 24 age is 25 students, 25 to 26 age is 16 students, 27 to 33 age is 3 students, and 41 to 42 is 2 students.

Table 6.1. 2: Sex of the respondents

Category	Frequency	Percent
Male	73	57.0
Female	54	42.2
Total	128	100.0

Description: Table 2 represents the gender-wise data of the students which shows total data of 128 but one of them is missing. The table shows that there were 73 male students and 54 female students have participated in the current survey.

Table 6.1. 3: Province

Belong from	Frequency	Percent
Punjab	87	68.0
Sindh	8	6.3
Balochistan	14	10.9
KPK	13	10.2
Gilgit	5	3.9
Total	128	100.0

Description: The following table shows the province wise participation of the students in the current survey. The table shows that 87 of the respondents belong to Punjab; 8 belong to Sindh, 14 belong to Balochistan, 13 belong to KPK, and 5 belong to Gilgit.

Table 6.1. 4: Education

Degree	Frequency	Percent
BS	67	52.3
MSc	60	46.9
Total	128	100.0

Description: following table shows the education-based data of 128 students but one of them is missing. The table shows that 67 students participated from the BS degree, and 60 participated from the MSc degree.

Table 6.1. 5: Marital status

Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	113	88.3
Engaged	12	9.4
Married	2	1.6
Total	128	100.0

Description: Above table presents data about the marital status of the respondents. The table shows that 113 single students; 12 engaged students, and 2 married students have participated in the current survey.

Table 6.1. 6: Job-status

Profession	Frequency	Percent
Student	122	95.3
Employs	5	3.9
Total	128	100

Description: The table no.6 shows that the highest number of respondents are students with the ratio of 95.3% while remaining 3.9% of the respondents are employers. In sum up, the majority respondents which have taken the information about quality of family relationship between parents and children are students.

Table 6.1. 7: Respondents view about relationship with family before to Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	34	26.6
Very Much	43	33.6
Extremely	21	16.4
A little	22	17.2
Not at all	7	5.5
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked about their relationship with their parents in a pandemic situation, whether the relationship is strong or weak with their parent's in the pandemic situation. They respond as follows: 34 respond somehow; 43 respond very much, 21 respond extremely, 22 responds a little, and 7 respond not at all. To summarize the overall response, it can be suggesting that half of them state that their relationship is strong.

level of comfort at home compared to hostel (draw themes like this other than table heading give the findings numbering)

Table 6.1. 8: Respondents view about comfortable level at home as compared to hostel during covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	20	15.6
Very Much	41	32.0
Extremely	30	23.4
A little	25	19.5
Not at all	11	8.6
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students that they are comfortable at home as compare to university or hostel. Their response was as follows: 20 reports somehow; 41 respond very much, 30 reports extremely, 25 report a little, and 11 reports not at all. To compare the overall response rate, it can be suggesting that majority of them were comfortable.

Table 6.1. 9: Respondents view about respect level at home during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Somehow	27	21.1
Very much	38	29.7
Extremely	19	14.8
A little	15	11.7
Not at all	28	21.9
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked about their respect at home as compared to before the pandemic. They respond as follows: 27 students report somehow; 38 reports very much, 19 reports extremely, 15 report a little, and 28 reports not at all. To analyze the overall response, it can be summarized that half ½ of them claim more respect while half of them report not too much.

Table 6.1. 10: Respondent view about Needs fulfillment level of the students by parents during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	23	18.0
Very much	43	33.6
Extremely	16	12.5
A little	16	12.5
Not at all	29	22.7
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked about whether their parents fulfill their needs effectively in a pandemic or not. They respond as follows: 23 reports somehow; 43 reports very much, 16 reports extremely, 16 report a little, and 29 reports not at all. To evaluate overall response, it can be suggested that 2/5 reports that their parents effectively fulfill their needs while more than half report not effectively.

Table 6.1. 11: Respondents view about Attention level of the students by parents during covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	23	18.0
Very much	46	35.9
Extremely	30	23.4
A little	18	14.1
Not at all	10	7.8
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked about whether parents give more attention to their children as compare to before the pandemic. They respond as follows 23 reports somehow: 46 reports very much, 30 reports extremely, 18 report a little, and 10 reports not at all. To evaluate the overall perception of the students it can be suggested that 3/5 report acceptance that parents give more respect to their children as compared to before the pandemic.

Table 6.1. 12: Respondent view about Students affection level by covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	28	21.9
Very much	35	27.3
Extremely	22	17.2
A little	30	23.4
Not at all	12	9.4
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked about that, is Covid-19 has affected the daily routine of the students. They report their response as follows: 28 reports somehow; 35 reports very much, 22 reports extremely, 30 report a little, and 12 reports not at all. To analyze the overall response rate, it could be assumed that the 2/5 report agreement with our statement while remaining report no effect on student's daily routine.

Table 6.1. 13: students view about Study disturbance by covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Somehow	6	4.7
Very much	45	35.2
Extremely	64	50.0
A little	9	7.0
Not at all	3	2.3
Total	128	100.0

Description: Students have asked that whether Covid-19 affects their study. They report their response as follows: 6 reports somehow; 45 reports very much, 64 reports extremely, 9 report a little, and 3 reports not at all. To analyze the overall response rate, it could be suggested that the majority 4/5 show agreement that Covid-19 has affected their study.

Table 6.1. 14: Respondents view about mental satisfaction of the students during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	9	7.0
Very much	45	35.2
Extremely	59	46.1
A little	13	10.2
Not at all	1	.8
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked whether they are mentally disturbed by the parent's rude behavior in a pandemic. Students respond as follows: 9 reports somehow; 45 reports very much, 59 reports extremely, 13 report a little, and 1 report not at all. to analyze the overall response rate of the students it would suggest that 4/5 report agreement that they are mentally disturbed by the parent's rude behavior while 1/5 report disagreement with that.

Table 6.1. 15: Respondents view about Conflict level of the parents at home during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	18	14.1
Very much	24	18.8
Extremely	21	16.4
A little	28	21.9
Not at all	36	28.1
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have been asked about the fight between their parents in front of them. They report their response as follows: 18 reports somehow; 24 reports very much, 21 reports extremely, 28 report a little, 36 reports not at all. To evaluate the overall response rate of the students, it could be suggested that 2/5 percent of the students show mostly fight between their parents, while remaining show rarely or weak.

Table 6.1. 16: Positive relationship level of the students with sibling during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Somehow	29	22.7
Very much	11	8.6
Extremely	9	7.0
A little	35	27.3
Not at all	43	33.6
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 respondents have asked about their meal behavior in a pandemic situation like how often they meal tighter with their parents. They report their response as follows; 29 respond somehow, 11 reports very much, 9 reports extremely, 35 report a little, and 43 reports not at all. to analyze the overall response rate of the students it could suggest that most students 4/5 show rarely while 1/5 percent of the students show mostly.

Table 6.1. 17: Respondents view about Conflict level between parents and students during Covide-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Somehow	17	13.3
Very much	62	48.4
Extremely	33	25.8
A little	11	8.6
Not at all	4	3.1
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked about the conflict between parents and children in a pandemic situation. They report their response as follows: 17 reports somehow; 62 reports very much, 33 reports extremely, 11 report a little, and 4 reports not at all. To evaluate the overall response rate of the students it could be assumed they 3/5 percent of students extremely report a conflict between parents and students while 2/5 report rarely or little.

Table 6.1. 18: Respondents view about relationship level with sibling during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Somehow	29	22.7
Very much	20	15.6
Extremely	9	7.0
A little	27	21.1
Not at all	42	32.8
Total	128	32.8

Description: 127 Students have asked about their relationship with a sibling in a pandemic as compare to before. They report their response as follows: 29 show somehow; 20 reports very much, 9 reports extremely, 27 report a little, 42 reports not at all. To compare the overall response rate of the students it could be assumed that 2/5 percent of the students report an extremely strong relationship with a sibling while 3/5 show a weak positive relationship with their sibling.

Table 6.1. 19: Respondents view about Affection level between students and their sibling during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	16	12.5
Very much	36	28.1
Extremely	30	23.4
A little	35	27.3
Not at all	10	7.8
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked whether affection increase between sibling in a pandemic as compare to before. They report their response as 16 somehow; 36 reports very much, 30 reports extremely, 35 report a little, and of the 10 reports not at all. To summarize the overall response rate of the students it could be concluded that 3/5 percent of the students claim that affection increases extremely, while 2/5 claim weak agreement with that statement.

Table 6.1. 20: Respondents view about cooperation level with sibling during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hardly at all	22	17.2
Not too much	40	31.3
Some What	38	29.7
Very much	20	15.6
Extremely much	7	5.5
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked about the exchange of gifts and other things between them and their siblings. Students report their response as follows: 22 of the students report hardly at all; 40 reports not too much, 38 reports somewhat, 20 reports very much, and 7 reports extremely much. To conclude the overall response rate of the students it could suggest that 3/5 claim for a weak exchange of gifts, while 2/5 percepts of the students report no exchange.

Table 6.1. 21: Respondents view about Conflict level of students with their sibling during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hardly at all	21	16.4
Not too much	27	21.1
Somewhat	29	22.7
Very Much	36	28.1
Extremely much	14	10.9
Total	128	100.0

Description: Students have been asked about the conflict between them and siblings in the pandemic that whether it is increasing. The response as follows 21 reports hardly at all: 27 not too much, 29 reports somewhat, 36 reports very much, and 14 reports extremely much. To compare the overall response rate of the students it could be assumed that 2/5 percent show no conflict between them and their sibling, while 3/5 percent of the students claim that conflict increasing between siblings.

Table 6.1. 22: Respondents view about beating level of students with sibling during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hardly at all	16	12.5
Not too much	45	35.2
Some what	23	18.0
Very much	28	21.9
Extremely Much	15	11.7
Total	128	100.0

Description: Students have asked that do they and their siblings beating each other during the Covid-19 pandemic. They respond to this question as follows: 16 replied hardly at all; 45 respond not too much, 23 respond somewhat, 28 respond very much, and 28 respond extremely much. To conclude the overall response of the student's 3/5 percent of the students claim weak agreement of beating their siblings, while 2/5 percent claim disagreement of beating each other.

Table 6.1. 23: Respondents views about Covid-19 effect on student's health

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	22	17.2
Very much	39	30.5
Extremely	40	31.3
A little	12	9.4
Not at all	14	10.9
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked about the negative health impact of Covi-19 on their health. They respond to it as follows: 22 respond somehow; 39 respond very much, 40 respond extremely, 12 respond a little, and 14 respond not at all. To summarize the overall response rate of the students it could be assumed that 4/5 percent claim agreement that Covid-19 has impacted their health, while 1/5 show disagreement that the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted their health.

Table 6.1. 24: Respondents view about Anxiety level of the students during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	18	14.1
Very much	39	30.5
Extremely	36	28.1
A little	19	14.8
Not at all	15	11.7
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students have asked that do they feel anxiety due to the Covid-19 pandemic. They respond it as follows: 18 respond somehow; 39 respond very much, 36 respond extremely, 19 respond a little, and 15 respond not at all. To conclude the overall response rate of the students it could be summarized that 3/5 percent of the student responds that yes, they feel anxiety, while 2/5 show no feeling.

Table 6.1. 25: Respondents view about exercise level during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	23	18.0
Very Much	15	11.7
Extremely	11	8.6
A little	35	27.3
Not at all	43	33.6
Total	128	100

Description: 127 students have asked about their routine of exercise in the Covid-19 pandemic. They respond to it as follows 23 of the students respond somehow; 15 respond very much, 11 respond extremely, 35 of the students respond a little, and 43 of the students respond not at all. To conclude it 2/5 of the students, respond that they still take practical exercise in a pandemic, while 3/5 responds that they are not taking exercise.

Table 6.1. 26: Respondents view about Depression level of the students during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Some how	21	16.4
Very much	27	21.1
Extremely	32	25.0
A little	27	21.1
Not at all	20	15.6
Total	128	100.0

Description: 127 students was asked that whether they feel depression due to Covid-19. They respond to this question as follows: 21 of the students respond that they feel somehow depression; 27 respond very much, 32 of the students respond extremely, 27 respond a little, and 20 respond not at all. To evaluate the overall rate of the response of the students 2/5 respond that they feel extreme depression, while 3/5 fell a little bit of depression.

Table 6.1. 27: Respondents view about Food digestion issues during Covid-19

Response	Frequency	Percent
Somehow	29	22.7
Very much	20	15.6
Extremely	17	13.3
A little	21	16.4
Not at all	40	31.3
Total	128	100.0

Description: Students have asked about food digestive issues during the Covid-19 pandemic to summarize their responses about it. They respond as follows: 29 responds that they feel somehow issues; 20 of the students respond they feel very much, 17 feel that they feel extremely issues, 21 of the students responds a little and 40 of the students respond that they do not feel depressed. To summarize the response rate of the students about this question 1/5 percent of students claim that they feel food digestive issues and 4/5 respond that they do not feel food digestive issues.

6.2: Hypothesis testing

H1: Covid-19 pandemic is positively correlated with the quality of the family relationship between parents and students.

H0: Covid-19 pandemic is negatively correlated with the quality of the family relationship between parents and children.

		My relationship is strong with family as compare before to Covid-19	Your parents fitful your needs effectively in a pandemic as compare to past time?
My relationship is strong with family as compare before to Covid-19	Pearson Correlation	1	.308**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	127	127
Your parents fitful your needs effectively in a pandemic as compare to past time?	Pearson Correlation	.308**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	127	127

		Do affection increase between you and your siblings in a pandemic as compare to the past?	How much you and your siblings do nice things for each other in a pandemic?
Do affection increase between you and your siblings in a pandemic as compare to the past?	Pearson Correlation	1	.357**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	127	127

How much you and your siblings do nice things for each other in a pandemic?	Pearson Correlation	.357**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	127	127
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

H2: Students feels that Covid-19 has positively affected the quality of relationship among siblings.

H0: Students do not feel that Covid-19 has negatively affected the quality of relationships among siblings.

Pearson correlation coefficient test has been applied to the perception of students about the impacts of Covid-19 on the relationship between sibling and their gift exchange and other nice things for each other. The result shows that $(r (127) = .357, p > 0.00)$, indicating a significantly moderate positive relationship among the sibling relationship and their love and gift for each other during Covid-19. Based on the above result alternative hypothesis has been accepted while it has also predicted that the more time of sibling with each other increase their love and kindness for each other.

Health impact

H3: Students feel that Covid-19 has negatively impacted their health

H0: Students do not feel that the Covid-19 has negatively impacted their health

		Is Covid-19 have negatively affected the health of the students?	Do you feel anxiety about Covid-19 vacation/ lock-down?
Is Covid-19 have negatively affected the health of the students?	Pearson Correlation	1	.270**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.002
	N	127	127
Do you feel anxiety about Covid-19 vacation/ lock-down?	Pearson Correlation	.270**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	
	N	127	127

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Pearson correlation coefficient test has been calculated for the Covid-19 impact on the health of the students. Result shows $(r(127) = .270, p > 0.05)$, indicating that the Covid-19 is not negatively correlated with the health of the students, which means that the alternative hypothesis of the present study has been accepted, while the null hypothesis of the present study has been rejected. Based on that result it could be suggested that during Covid-19 students were physically disturbed and they feel anxiety. It also suggests the possibility that the health of the students was disturbed during the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown at home.

CHAPTER07
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSSION

7.1 DISCUSSION

The current study has tried to report Information about the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the quality of the relationship between students and parents as well as its impacts on the quality of relationships among siblings based on the student's perception about it. This study has collected information from the students of the different provinces at the QAU about their experience with it. This study was based on the two objectives and three hypotheses. The arrangement of the study objective was as follows: The first objective of this study dealt with the quality of the family relationship between students and parents. The second objective of this study dealt with the Covid-19 impact on the quality of relationships among siblings. There was a total of 3 hypotheses of the present study which were tested the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the quality of the family relationship between students and parents: the quality of relationship among siblings, and the Covid-19 impact on the quality of health of the students.

This study has asked students to report their views about the impact of Covid-19 on the quality of the family relationship between students and parents during Covid-19. After collecting data from 127 students then this study test that hypothesis through a correlation based on the two variables while the first variable was about the quality of the family relationship between students and parents and the second one was about the need fulfillment of students by their parents. When the Pearson correlation coefficient test has applied over that hypothesis result shows, that the quality of the family relationship between students and parents was dependent on the fulfillment of their needs during Covid-19. Those parents who effectively fulfilled the needs of their children may attain strong family relationship with their children, while it also suggests that those parents who do not effectively fulfill the needs of their children or not provide basic facilities might face weak family relationships with their children.

Students have asked to report their views about the quality of relationship with their sibling during Covid-19 and its impact on that relationship. After collecting data from the students that the hypothesis was tested trough correlation based on

two variables. The first one variable was about the quality of relationships with a sibling and the second one was about their exchange of gifts between them and nice work for each other. The result shows that the relationship of the students with their sibling was significantly moderate strong and they were more lovers to each other during Covid-19. Based on that result it could be suggested that Covid-19 has not negatively affected the relationship of the students with their parents, however, it also suggests that when students pass more time with their sibling there is the possibility of a more positive strong relationship with them. The current study has also inquired about the perception of students about the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on their health. This has a hypothesis that Covid-19 negatively impacted the health of the students. The study collects student's responses and checks its hypothesis by two variables like the first one is Covid-19 negatively impacted the health of the students and the second one was do you feel anxiety due to Covid-19. The result shows that both variables were positively correlated and based on that result study suggests that the Covid-19 has affected the health of the students during the lockdown.

7.2 CONCLUSION

The current study has investigated the different area student's perception about the Covid-19 pandemic impact on the quality of family life between parents and students; its impacts on the quality of sibling behavior and it impacts on the health of the students. This study is quantitative nature because everybody in the society has effects by the Covid-19 pandemic, however, this topic is significant because the whole society has disorganized by the Covid-19 pandemic, or society has adopted the old traditional way of life. The main purpose of this study is to know whether Covid-19 has positively affected the quality of the family life of the students or negatively affected. There are 2 objectives and 3 hypotheses of this study. The arrangement of its hypothesis is as follow like: the first one hypothesis of this study dealt with the Covid-19 impact on the quality of family life between students and parents, the second one objective of this study dealt with the Covid-19 impact on the quality of sibling life, and the third one hypothesis of this study

dealt with the Covid-19 impact on the health of the students. The theoretical framework of this study is based on conflict/ critical theory. This study is quantitative and the universe of this study is QAU while the targeted population of this study is the current students of BS and MSc.

The sample framework of this study is a convenient random sample. The tool for data collection is based on the close-ended multi-choice questions, while it includes a total of 30 questions and every hypothesis has further distributed into 8 to 10 questions in the questionnaire. Tool for data collection has been forwarded to students through their personal social media contact and other formal and informal common social media groups. A total of 127 students participated in this study which consists of 73 male and 54 female students. The response rate of the students from BS was 67 and from MSc was 60 students, while the majority of the students have participated from Punjab 88 and minority 8 students from Gilgit. Before analyzing the whole response rate of the students for eliminating errors and mistakes, then it is put into data analyzing software. Data have been analyzed through descriptive statistics and inferential statistics for the result. Pearson correlation coefficient test was applied for the hypotheses testing. Descriptive statistic result shows that half of the respondents agreed that their quality of the relationship is not disturbed by Covid-19, but half of the students were agreed that their quality of the family relationship has been disturbed by the Covid-19 pandemic. Almost 75% of the students report that their quality of the relationship with a sibling is effective, while 25% report that their relationship with a sibling is not effective at home. When students were asked to report about the Covid-19 impacts on their health they report their response as follow: 50% of the student report anxiety problem, 25% of the students report mentally disturbance, and 25% of the student reports food digestive issues. The result of the hypothesis testing shows that the quality of the family relationship of those students whose parents fill full their needs effectively during Covid-19 is effective as compared to those students whose parents do not fill full their needs effectively during the Covid-19 pandemic. The result of the hypothesis testing on the quality of relationship with siblings shows that the quality of the relationship of the students with their sibling

is significantly moderate positive during the Covid-19 pandemic. Result about the health issues due to Covid-19 shows that most of the students report that they are mentally disturbed while some of them also show food digestive issues too, while health issues of the students and Covid-19 pandemic impact were positively correlated.

SUGGESTIONS

The result of the current study suggests that parents need to facilitate the needs of their children effectively to save their quality of relationship during such kinds of pandemic situation. It also suggests that govt requires financial assets or facilitate those students and their parents whose parents are unable to fulfill their needs effectively. This study also suggests to coming researcher to conduct more thorough and practice research in such kinds of unique sociological issues because it has disturbed every member of the society. This study also suggests the researcher conduct qualitative research on this topic to find out deep information about this topic.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study result this study recommends the govt to adopt such kind of policies in a pandemic situation that facilitates the needy people or students of the society. It also suggests the parents facilitate their children's needs effectively during the Covid-19 pandemic to save it the quality of family relationships with children and to save their children from disturbance. Govt. needs to adopt some effective tools to know about the real causes of Covid-19 to save mass people from strict lock-down and to overcome the health risk of the students during lock-down.

CHAPTER 08
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