

Parent's Understanding about their Involvement in 3-5- year Old Children's Play

By

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A thesis submitted to Brac Institute of Educational Development in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science in Early Childhood Development

Brac Institute of Educational Development

Brac University

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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

1. The thesis submitted is my own original work while completing degree at Brac University.
2. The thesis does not contain material previously published or written by a third party, except where this is appropriately cited through full and accurate referencing.
3. The thesis does not contain material which has been accepted, or submitted, for any other degree or diploma at a university or other institution.
4. I have acknowledged all main sources of help.

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Ethics Statement

Title of Thesis Topic: Parent's Understanding about their Involvement in 3-5 year Old Children's Play.

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1. Source of population

Parent's (both Mothers & fathers) having 3-5 years old children living in Dhaka city

2. Does the study involve (yes, or no)

- a) Physical risk to the subjects (no)
- b) Social risk (no)
- c) Psychological risk to subjects (no)
- d) discomfort to subjects (no)
- e) Invasion of privacy (no)

3. Will subjects be clearly informed about (yes or no)

- a) Nature and purpose of the study (yes)
- b) Procedures to be followed (yes)
- c) Physical risk (no)
- d) Sensitive questions (no)
- e) Benefits to be derived (yes)
- f) Right to refuse to participate or to withdraw from the study (yes)
- g) Confidential handling of data (yes)
- h) Compensation and/or treatment where there are risks or privacy is involved (yes)

4. Will Signed verbal consent for be required (yes or no)

- a) from study participants (yes)
- b) from parents or guardian (yes)
- c) Will precautions be taken to protect anonymity of subjects? (yes)

5. Check documents being submitted herewith to Committee:

- a) Proposal (yes)
- b) Consent Form (yes)
- c) Questionnaire or interview schedule (yes)

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Abstract

Play is an important part of childhood. There's a lot of thoughts and perception about play. In different groups or cultures have their individual ideas about play. Play helps to develop the early childhood stages. When parents get involved with this activity it will make more fun and enjoyment. Every parents have their own choice of play with their child. Some parents showing their interest in play and some of them are not. The purpose of the study is to understand what Bangladeshi parents think about play and how they spend time with their 3-5- year- old children in their play activities. Qualitative approach was used and data were collected through 4 In-Depth Interview (IDIs) and 2 Focus Group Discussion (FGDs). The purposive sample method was used to choose a total 16 participants (4 in IDI and 12 in FGD). The majority of whom came from middle class families. The research's conclusions are divided into three sections: i) parent's understanding on play with their child, ii) the method of play that parents use to play with their child, iii) the learning skills they adopt by play. Every parent shared their own thoughts, personal experiences and what they think about play. All participants appreciated the importance for positive attitudes about play.

For a greater research outcomes, additional research should be conducted in terms of broader perception from both rural and urban areas.

Keywords: Involvement, Understanding, Play, Early Childhood Development, Parents.

Table of Contents

Declaration.....	2
Approval	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Ethics Statement.....	4
Abstract.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Table of contents	Error! Bookmark not defined.
List of Tables	Error! Bookmark not defined.i
List of Acronyms	6x
Chapter I Introduction & Background.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.0
Introduction.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.0
Statement of the Problem.....	11
Purpose of the study.....	13
Significance of the study.....	14
Research questions.....	16
Operational definition.....	17
Chapter II Literature Review	18
Chapter III Methodology	23
Research Approach and Design	23
Research Site.....	23
Research Participants	24
Sampling Procedure/Participants Selection Procedure.....	24

Data Collection Tool.....	24
Data Collection Method and Procedure.....	25
Data Management and Analysis.....	2Error! Bookmark not defined.
Validity & Reliability.....	27
Etical Issues.....	27
Limitations of the Study.....	28
Chapter IV Results/Findings & Discussion.....	2Error! Bookmark not defined.
Results/Findings.....	2Error! Bookmark not defined.
Discussion.....	36
Conclusion.....	40
Recommendations.....	42
References.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.3
Appendix A.....	45
Appendix B.....	52
Appendix C.....	54

List of Table:

Table 1: Participants Information.....30

Table 2: Participants Demographic Information for IDI.....54

Table 3: Participants Demographic Information for FGD 1.....55

Table 4: Participants Demographic Information for FGD 2.....56

List of Acronyms

ECD Early Childhood Development

IDI In-depth Interview

UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

FGD Focus Group Discussion

ZPD Zone of Proximal Development

Chapter I: Introduction & Background

Introduction:

Early childhood is the most crucial phase in a child's life since it is the basis of all of their developmental domains like physical, social, emotional, cognitive, and language. In that formative period, play has a very significant role in exposing them to new experiences of life every day along with supporting them to explore their imagination and creativity. Play, in all its diverse forms and shapes, is not merely a pastime for them, but also holds the key to their lifelong growth and development. Play has a very important role as a bridge between parents and children in their early years. Through play, parents become able to connect and bond with their offspring in a meaningful way: which in the long run not only becomes a cherished memory for both parties but also the basis of children's holistic development. To have an understanding of parental perception about the importance of play for childhood development in the early years and to know about their practices, a qualitative study has been conducted. Play is a fun activity which children adapt at their early ages. It is a natural way of a child to interact with others enhance their social adaptation.

When a child is born, the entire environment seems very unknown and tough to adapt with surrounding world and society. Play is the helpful process to adapting the living skills and communicate. Children play with their hand, nose and other body parts at their early stages. Day by day they can play with objects which are attracted by sound, colors, shape etc. For example: infants often engage in play with their hands, feet and other body parts by grasping, touch and manipulate their own hand and fingers, experiencing sensory feedback and developing motor coordination (Piaget, 1952, *The Origins of Intelligence in Children*. International Universities Press). As children grow they become attracted to objects. For instance, a baby might be focus to

a colorful rattle that produces sound when shaken. Exploring objects with various textures, colors, and sounds becomes a significant aspect of play (Goswami, 2008, *The Wiley-Blackwell Handbook of Childhood Cognitive development*. Wiley-Blackwell). Play that occurs during the first two years of life is called practice play or sensorimotor (also called functional play by Smilansky, 19). “Play is the purest, most spiritual activity of humans” (Froebale; 1887). “Play creates the zone of proximal development. In play a child always behaves beyond his average age, above his daily behavior, in play it is as though he were a head taller than himself” (Vygotsky; 1978). “Play is a spontaneous, voluntary, pleasurable and flexible activity involving a combination of body, object, symbol use and relationships" (Smith; 2013). Jean Piaget (1962) described play as a ‘happy display of known action’.

Statement of the Problem:

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) states at their article 31 that;

1. Every child has the right to rest and leisure, to engage play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.
2. That members governments shall respect and promote the right of the child to participate fully in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

These two statement focus that, play is a human right and it help children to get engaged their culture, arts and country origin. It is mandatory to make child feel free to play within an enjoyable environment. We have to ensure the safe environment for children’s play zone and play activity. Play can be more meaningful when parents also involve with play activities and make sure they can provide their time by spending in their child. Most of the time parent’s and caregivers do not

want to show their interest on playtime with child. Many parents face demanding schedules, including work commitments and household responsibilities (Hofferth, S. L. & Sandberg, J. F. 2001; How American Children Spend Their Time. *Journal of Marriage and family*, 63(2), 295-308). They just focus on the child's study time as usual. Current research suggests a wide range of parental involvement in the play of 3-5-year olds, from active participation to more passive roles. For example: a parent actively participates in building a tower with block with their child. They contribute by placing blocks, engaging in conversation about colors and shapes and encouraging the child. The parent's involvements hands-on and they guide the play experience. Also a child enters the early elementary years, they become more independent in their play. A parent may transition to a more passive role by observing their child engage in imaginative play with doll or others toy. The parent remains nearby but allows the child to take the lead in creating scenarios and narratives.

The nature and extent of this involvement and its implications for child outcomes require more comprehensive examination (Berk, 2009; Pellegrini, 2009). Although cultural and socioeconomic factors are acknowledged influencers, a more in depth exploration is needed to understand their impact on the quality and frequency of parental involvement in play activities, particularly in diverse population (Tudge & Hogan, 2005). Limited investigation into the barriers preventing parents from actively participating in play activities with their 3-5 years old children hampers the development of interventions that address these challenges (Hofferth & Sandberg, 2001). Overall the positive impacts are recognized, a more detailed examination is needed to understand how parental involvement in play influence specific developmental domains such as language acquisition, social skills and emotional regulation in 3-5- year old children (Rubin et al, 2008). We have to focus and study on those areas in which parents can get involved with play and

understanding the importance of play. In Bangladeshi perspective how much parents concern about play and their engagement with child, we can find out the reason and actual situation of it. Also we can find the way of how to implement the playful activities with child and parents.

Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of the study is explore the parent's knowledge about the importance of play and the ways they can participate in play with their child. It also focuses on the perception of parents regarding their involvement in play in the early years. It will also help us to know about the parental practices about play with children. With play being a fundamental aspect of early childhood development and this study aims to discover the diverse and nuanced ways in which parents interpret and enact their roles during these crucial formative years.

This study also specify some objectives by examine parental perspective, their beliefs, perceptions that parents hold regarding their role in the play experiences with 3-5 year old children. Identify some influencing factors by understanding the study seeks to illuminate the contextual elements that impact on parental involvement in play. This study help to gather the knowledge on early childhood development and parental interaction with 3-5 year old children in a depth exploration. And provide a rich and specific understanding about the parental engagement in play. This study also evaluate the potential impact on child developmental sector like cognitive, social and other dimensions which affected with play and parental engagement too.

Significance of the Study:

The significance of this study focuses on the awareness of parents who actively engage their implications for both the parent-child relationship and the child's development. Parents who actively involved in their children's play activities during the early years contribute to the formation of a secure attachment. This strong emotional bond serves as a foundation for the child's social and emotional wellbeing (Bowlby, 1969, Ainsworth et. Al, 1978).

Nowadays, parents cannot provide their time for children. They stay busy with their own personal work. In that case, most of the children nowadays feeling lonely and depressed. They have lacking of social interaction and self-confidence. When they started to go to school they have a confusion to making or choosing a friend and cannot adapted with peer groups. This research is significant for informing educational programs, interventions, policies aimed at optimizing parental involvement in the play of 3-5 year old children.

This study can contribute to the development of strategies that address barriers, cultural disparities and promote positive outcomes in early childhood development. The ultimate goal is to enhance the quality and frequency of parental engagement, ensuring optimal developmental outcomes for young children.

Most of the parents have misconception about play, there may be gaps to provide the knowledge of parental understanding and involvement. This study aims to address these gaps and provide a more comprehensive understanding.

A research study from BRAC shows that, children who engaged with play based activity they have highly significance progress in their development. The beneficial outcomes from play labs

experience for children from three to five years of age were extensively and consistently evidenced across all four measures of development used in the project. Children who can get the access for playful learning activities they can adopt their skills very easily and enhance their social-emotional development. When we can ensure the parents involvement in play with children it will also build up the parents-child relationship and it will bring back a beneficiary outcomes in early childhood development. A research study of UNICEF showed that, most of the child nowadays playing alone and they are engaged with gadget like phone, computer games, watching TV etc. which is harmful and also a great barrier in children's development. It affected badly in child's psychological development also. When parents will get involve with their child and play together and if they have get the proper knowledge about play activity and learn about the importance of play it will be a great initiative for child's developmental factors and build the parents children relationship stronger. It also provide the proper knowledge and guideline about learning through play.

By generating evidence on effective ways to support positive parent-child play interactions, the study contributes to evidence-based parenting practices which bring out a positive outcome and can benefit parents and children.

Research Topic & Research Questions

Research Topic:

With a use of an elaborate and descriptive study method, I try to explore the parental understanding about their children's play and development and how could they get involved with their child. The purpose of the study is to gather information and explore the parents understanding about play and their involvement in children's play.

The following research questions guide this study.

Research question 1:

What are parent's understanding about the importance of playing with children?

Research question 2:

How do parents get involved with play-based activities with children?

Operational Definition

For the purpose of the study, the following terms are defined:

Parents: in this study, biological father or mother, caregiver or legal guardian will be consider as parents.

Involvement: Both parents and children playing or working together to enhance their skills and improve development. Also spent time together as consider as involvement.

Qualitative data: For an elaborate explanation, provide more in-depth understanding of personal experience, thoughts, beliefs recorded in descriptive words.

Play: Play is a type of recreation activity, which helps to develop the cognition, socio-emotional, motor and also the self-esteem skills of a child.

Chapter II: Literature Review

Play is a kind of recreation activity. One of the first definition of play was provided by the founder of kindergarten, Friedrich Froebel. He stated that, “Play is the highest expression of human development in childhood for it alone is the free expression of what is in a child’s soul’ (1887). Since Froebel’s definition, the literature has been replete with definitions of play.

Theories and approaches of the role of play in early childhood development:

Play is a fundamental aspects of early childhood development. There are various theories and approaches that highlight its significance. Here are some key theories and approaches that discuss the role of play in early childhood development.

1. Piaget’s cognitive developmental theory:

In this theory Piaget believe that play is essential for cognitive development. Children go through different stages of play, including symbolic play, games with rules, sensorimotor play. Children explore their environment through play. Also learn about cause and effect relationships, develop their problem-solving skills. For example: A child engages in symbolic play by pretending a box is a car, demonstrating the ability to mentally represent objects (Piaget, J. 1962, *Play, Dreams & Imitation in Childhood*; Norton & Company).

2. Vygotsky’s socio-cultural theory:

Lev Vygotsky emphasized the social aspects of play. In this theory he argued that play is a kind of cultural activity which helps children internalize social norms and values. Children engage with imaginative and symbolic activities and these activities enhance their cognitive development and language skills. Vygotsky also introduced the ‘Zone of Proximal Development’ (ZPD), where play can be used to scaffold a child’s learning with knowledgeable peers group or adults. For example:

children engage in cooperative play, building a structure together, with each contributing ideas and skills (Vygotsky, L. S. 1978; *Mind in Society: The Development of Higher Psychological Processes*. Harvard University Press).

3. Erikson's psychosocial theory:

Erik Erikson stated that, play contributes to the development of a child's sense of identity and autonomy. Children explore different roles and social skills, helping them to develop a sense of self confidence through play. This theory highlighted the role of play resolving psychosocial conflicts. For example: A preschooler engages in pretend play taking on different roles and exploring various social scenarios (Erikson, E. H. 1950; *Childhood & Society*. Norton & Company).

Various educational approaches such as Montessori and Reggio Emilia emphasize the importance role of play in early learning. They view play as a children's work and they believe that children learn the best through play which they experienced by playing. Sensory integration theory also focused the sensory attached play which involves activities that stimulates senses like smell, touch, taste, hearing which are very important part of a child's development.

Importance of play:

There are a lot of research and study which illustrate the importance of play and how much children get benefited by play-based activity. "A substantial body of literature underlines the significant contribution of play in cognitive, language, physical, social and emotional development" (Parmer et al. 2004; Tamis-LeMonda et al. 2004; Burdette & whitaker, 2005; Johnson et al. 2005; Ginsburg, 2007). Literature also highlights the contribution of aspects of play to the development of executive functions in early childhood (Burdette & Whitaker, 2005). "Executive functions is a term used to describe a set of cognitive skills that enable the conscious control of thought and action in order to

reach a specific goal” (Jurado & Rosselli, 2007). Play makes children mentally strong and enhance the intelligence ability. “Play provides an opportunity for children to develop and refine their skills. It allows children to experiment, solve problems, cooperate with others and try out different behaviors” (Bento & Dias, 2017). Important developmental theories (e.g. Piaget and Vygotsky) claim that play is a vital developmental activity rather than a luxury (Duncan & Lockwood, 2008). A research by Farver and Howes find that, “However, even today, parent’s opinions range from considering play as an important means of development to simply a form of amusement” (Farver and Howes, 1993; Fogle and Mendez, 2006; Fisher et al. 2008).

A study by Lillard et al. (2013) demonstrated that, children who engaged in pretend play showed better executive function skills.

Parental involvement in play:

Parental involvement in play can be influenced by various factors, including social norms, parental beliefs, socioeconomic status and available resources. Parents from different cultural background may have varying approaches to play and perceive its role in child development differently (Tudge & Hogan, 2005).

Parent’s beliefs about the importance of play and their own self-efficacy can significantly impact their level of involvement (Grolnick & Ryan, 1989). While parental involvement in play is highly beneficial, numerous barriers can limit such involvement. Work related demands, time constraints and lack of access to suitable play spaces are common challenges parents face (Hofferth & Sandberg, 2001). Parents who involves in play activities, like puzzle, storytelling or any others educational games, can enhance their child’s problem solving skills, memory and creativity (Haight, 1993).

Early childhood play is not merely a pastime, it is a vital mechanism for learning and development. Parents who actively engage in play with their young children provide a rich and nurturing environment for them to explore, experiment and learn. Another research suggest that parental involvement in play can have profound implications for cognitive development, language acquisition, social skills and emotional regulation (Berk, 2009; Pellegrini, 2009).

Impact on child development:

A study showed that, conversations and interactions during play promote language acquisition and vocabulary development. Meaningful conversations that occur during play help children understand the nuances of language and communication (Huttenlocher et al, 2010).

Another study reported that, parents who engage in play activities, such as puzzles storytelling, or educational games can enhance their child's problem solving skills, memory and creativity (Haight, 1993).

Play provides an ideal context for children to develop important social skills like, empathy, cooperation, obey rules and regulation, and respect elder person and a lot of things. Parental involvement in play can foster these skills, supporting healthy peer relationships (Rubin et al, 2008).

Play allows children to express their emotions and learn emotional regulation. Parents can guide children in understanding and managing their feelings, which is crucial for emotional development (Russell & Russell, 2008).

Barriers to Parental Involvement in Play:

While parental involvement in play is highly beneficial, there are some barriers can limit such involvement. Work related demands, time constraints, lack of access to suitable play spaces are common challenges parents face (Hofferth & Sandberg, 2001).

Some study focus the parental stress and fatigue as a barriers in play. High level of stress and fatigue can reduce a parent's energy and motivation to engage in play with their children (Crnic & Low, 2002, *Everyday stresses and Parenting*. In M. H. Bornstein (Ed.), *Handbook of parenting: Practical issues in parenting* (Vol. 5, pp. 243-267).

Some parents may feel insecure about their play skills or worry about not meeting their child's expectations, leading to hesitation in participating in play activities (Teti & Gelfand, 1991).

Many parents face time constraints due to work commitments, household responsibilities and other obligations, limiting the time available for play with their children (Bronfenbrenner, 1979). Also limited financial resources can restrict access to toys, games, and recreational activities that facilitate parent-child play (McLoyd, 1990).

Chapter III: Methodology

Research Approach & Design:

The main target of research is to get exact knowledge that defined a targeted population to explore the reality of selected topic. This research study was completed with Qualitative approach to conduct an exploratory research for early childhood development and what the understanding of parents about play. Qualitative research contributes to theory generation by exploring new concepts, relationships, and frameworks grounded in data (Corbin & Strauss, 2014). It elaborate the reasons, opinions, suggestions and the personal experience of parents to maintain the child rearing practices with play and play based activities. It will help for provide hypothesis for potential research in this topic. Qualitative methods also enable researchers to understand the context in which behaviors, beliefs and experiences occur, providing a holistic view (Merriam & Tisdell, 2016).

Qualitative research emphasizes participant perspectives, capturing the voices and meanings attributed by those directly involved (Denzin & Lincoln, 2018). Qualitative research designs are flexible, allowing researchers to adapt methodologies based on emerging insights and changing research needs (Patton, 2014).

Research Site:

This research study was conducted with parents from urban area in Dhaka city and participants were chosen from different area like Mirpur, Mohammadpur, Uttara, Pallabi, Agargaon, Kazipara. Though in urban area parents are get engaged and busy with a lot of works and children cannot get proper open places and peers for play so they have to play at home or a little area that's why the parents of urban area has to be focused for this study.

Research Participants:

The participants are the fathers and mothers of children of age between 3 and 5 years. Both working parents and non-working parents are targeted participant for completing the study. The research participants were from different socioeconomic and educational backgrounds and located in Dhaka city. Total sixteen parents were selected on the age range approximately of 30-38 years. 15 of them are mother and only one father participated in this study. Also they were not from the same family.

Participants Selection Procedure:

Sampling method was purposive sampling. Sampling population was non-random purposive. Parents were selected by the children's age and it chosen on the basis of convenience of researcher. IDI (In-depth Interviews) used to gather in detailed, narrated and rich data from individuals about their experience and perspective. 4 parents were chosen, 3 mothers and 1 father who were not from the same family. FGD (Focus Group Discussion) conducted by selected parents group for collect more information. Total 2 FGD conducted with including 12 parents (mother) and they all came from different socioeconomic backgrounds. They all have children between the ages of 3-5 and also lived in Dhaka city. For data collection the criteria were: 1. each of the parents were from Dhaka city area, 2. their educational background were not same, 3. their socioeconomic status were all middle-income classes, 4. All parents have a child between ages 3-5 year old.

Data Collection Tool:

The study used the following tool for gathering data:

- Semi-structured thematic guideline for in-depth interview (IDI) and focus group discussion (FGD) that shown in Appendix A.

Data Collection Method & Procedure:

This study is based on in-depth interviews with 4 parents and 2 focus group discussions with 12 parents and the method is qualitative in nature.

Participants had an extensive discussion of the goals before the interview start. They were also informed that this interview would only be used for academic purposes and would keep up their privacy. After receiving their consent, the interviews were conducted face to face. Participants were also told that their participation in the study was optional and they might end or skip the interview session at any time. In the starting, a simple greetings were exchanged and through some informal questions the interviewer made the participants comfortable so that the participants should share their experience and thoughts easily.

Discussion with the parents were used to collect data using a semi-structured guideline. Parents were asked open ended questions from the guideline during the interview. With the participants consent the data were recorder with audio recorder and relevant notes were also written down neatly and thoroughly organized and coded. At the end of the interviews, participants were thanked for their time, sharing answers and cooperation. Throughout the session, participants addressed all of the questions and responded. Names of every parent and child, and also other personal information were noted carefully.

Data Management & Analysis

Data management was essential after data collection. Data management and analysis involve systematic processes to organize, categorize the data obtained from different sources such as interviews and group discussions responses. The data management and analysis were completed using the content analysis methodology. There are some phases to data analysis. The steps that follow are listed below:

1. Debriefing & Transcription:

The responses from both IDI & FGD have been recorded and documented. The researcher's answers, have subsequently been regenerated in narrative way. Data collection and transcription were done using audio records and notes. All of the records had formerly been written transcriptions. After that, the data have been translated from Bengali to English. Then, evaluating and collecting notes have been done to acquire a general understanding of the data. To find any mistakes and collect all the necessary information, the data was double-checked repeatedly. After that, all transcripts were typed and gathered into one document.

2. Reading, Memoing & Describing:

The interview transcripts were read several times for find out unique themes, understanding the information clearly, and each parent's response was coded as part of the data analysis process.

3. Categorization:

For discovering the significance of the data, the information have been step by step examined and divided into different categories. The outcomes were examined very closely and then constructively evaluated by consulting relevant literature.

4. Coding theme and Interpretation:

The information from each participants were divided into themes and sub-themes for the content analysis section. Develop an initial set of themes that reflect key patterns or points in the data. When I found similar response from 10 to 12 parents out of 16 parents, then I said “the majority or most of the parents”. And similarly 1 or 2 or 3 parents responded same out of 16 parents, I said “few parents”.

After that, finally, looking for concepts that are relevant to the topic, recurrent themes, data have been examined to understand the importance of the topic.

Validity & Reliability:

In this qualitative study, we gathered a detailed information about the effect of parent’s understanding and also their involvement in children’s play through face-to-face in-depth interview and also gather lot of thoughts and experiences from focus group discussion with guideline. The data collection tool was reviewed by experts at BRAC Institute of Educational Development, BRAC University.

Ethical Issues:

In a research study ethical principles are to be maintained and followed strictly. And it is important to clarify the purpose and what conditions the research is carried out. Both written and oral consent were taken from the participants. All participants had to be ensured the privacy will be given priority and no personal details will disclosed in the study. If any participant feel uncomfortable or hesitance they can skip the question and answer the rest of questions of study. The lengthy involvement of the study must be mentioned first. If any participant want to skip the IDI session or FGD session they can finish their interview before the time. Researcher must be patience and

humble during the interview. Also maintain the rules of FGD part. Researcher had to assure the clear information about the interviews before starting the interview session.

Limitations of the Study:

It was challenging to collect information from different person from different area in Dhaka city for the study. Because parents in urban area are too much busy for their daily life and work. So it was quite tough to manage their time to engage participating for IDI and FGD interview sessions.

Did not get enough number of male participants because of their busy working schedule and time constraint. It was very tough to find out more father (male) participant to collect data. For that case, the number of male participants is low.

Chapter IV: Results/Findings & Discussion

The findings are outlined in the first section of this chapter and the analysis of the findings from the data collected is the subject of the second section. The detailed information about parents understanding and their involvement in their 3-5 year old children's play was transmitted through focus group discussion and in-depth interviews.

Findings:

The findings of the study talk about in this chapter in relation to each research question. The findings from the participant's response that have been collected from the primary data are shown in this section. After the content explanation the researcher identified and examined themes and sub-themes in relation to the two research questions. From the primary data, selected two themes and two sub-themes that were relevant to the study's objective.

The two themes are:

1. Parental understanding on play

The two sub-themes:

- a. Parental perspective of play-based learning
 - b. Different developmental skills adopted through play.
2. Parent's involvement in play-based activity.

All these data and findings were collected drawn it in a structured form. The demographic information for the participants, the findings based on parent's understanding, perception, experience, behaviors and problem related to play-based involvement with their 3-5 years old children are presented in the second part of this chapter. Total 16 parents took part in this data

collection. The information reported in this chapter was gathered through a semi-structured interview and conduct all the interview session in the same way with each participant. Participants elaborate their answer for clear information and clarify them because the questions were open-ended. The information of participants are listed below in this table:

Details	IDI	FGD
Participants number	3 mothers and 1 father	12 mothers
Age range	Mothers 30-34, father 38	30-36
Income range	BDT 45000-70000	BDT 40000-60000
Living Area	Mirpur, Pallabi, Uttara	Mirpur, Pallabi, Kazipara, Mohammadpur, Agargaon.
Occupation	2 participants- housewife 2 participants- Service holder	3 participants- service holder 9 participants- housewife
Educational Degree	3 participants Master's degree 1 participant Hons degree	5 participants Master's degree 7 participants Bachelor's degree
Children Gender	3 girls and 1 boy	5 boys and 7 girls
Total Children	4	12

The demographic information of the participants are shows in appendix 3. There were total 16 parents were questioned and they were all the parents of 3-5 years old children. 15 out of the total participants were female (mother) and only 1 was male (father). Parents ranged in age from 30-38 respectively. The parents were all chosen from urban areas of Dhaka city. 8 participants had master's degree and 8 participants had undergraduate degree from different universities. Everyone was well educated. The participant's monthly salary range 40000-70000 tk.

The themes and sub-themes are described below:

Theme 1: Parental understanding on play:

This theme illustrated from the interview that all participants have a basic knowledge of the play and the development. Majority of the parents have a positive feedback about play. And they think about play that is a great source of entertainment to children. Majority of the parents have knowledge about child development.

“I think of children's play as what they do to entertain themselves, also they learning through play. Children love to play and they get benefited from play by physically, mentally.” (IDI-1, 19th December, 2023).

“In my opinion, children's play are a kind of joy. I think that, children want to shape everything around them in their own way, which is expressed through play. Children also learning to make different things, social norms and develop their socialization skills”. (IDI-3, 21st December, 2023).

“Early development begins with play. Children communicate through play and it is very important. Children can learn their self-dependency and self-care through play. Children can developing their own ideas through play”. (FGD-1, 23rd December, 2023).

Majority of the participants stated and agreed with that, “Play is the first step for learning something new. Play is helpful for physical, mental health and also makes them more intelligent in different skill and grow interest for gaining knowledge”. (FGD-2, 24th December, 2023).

Overall, the survey showed that, parents were positive in their thoughts about play. They believe that, play is helpful for children’s physical, mental health. Develop their socialization skills and also make them intelligent in their learning skills. Play is a source of entertainment and also be a learning media to children and they get benefited in their early development.

Sub-theme 1.a: Parental perspective of play-based learning:

It is found from the study that all parents have an idea of how children learn through play and how can play help children in their early learning. The majority of the parents thought that play is very helpful for children’s learning. Children learn through play very easily and it also make more fun to the child for enhance their knowledge as well.

“I have noticed that, my child learns counting, English and Bangla alphabets all through play. Many things they learn more by playing than by reading books. What in learned with fun lasts a long time. But what they learn by reading books is not so permanent. I have seen that my child learns a lot of thing by playing which he likes better than learning from books or anything else”. (FGD-2, 24th December, 2023).

“Children learn social skills, learn to follow rules, learn to respect elder person and know about leadership qualities. Children learn to develop their own self skills and understand their moral responsibilities through play. This is how play can actually be a learning medium for children. When children feed the doll pretending to play with toys, they know or learn what is needed for

food, what is the use of a spoon, what is the use of a plate? What we have to do before and after eating”. (IDI-4, 21st December, 2023).

“By playing with blocks or puzzle, it help the child’s brain development and they learn how to solve these things with intelligence. Learns color names when they drawing a picture. By playing learns rhymes, songs and many more. Learns to recognize Bengali, English alphabets. Learn to count. In a group play, child knows the rules and learns how to obey them. So it can be said that, play can be a means of learning for children”. (IDI-2, 20th December, 2023).

Sub-theme 1.b: Different developmental skills adopted through play:

This theme illustrated the thoughts and experience of participants about the developmental skills which are adopted through play. Majority of parents are agreed that, play improve the developmental skills of children and give a positive feedback on it.

“Play based activities are like a physical exercise. It develop muscle and physical growth as well. The games that children play such as football, cricket, kanamachi, there are many games through which the children’s body develops. Now children mostly sit at home and watch TV and playing video game in devices and for that case they do not have much physical activity and become fat. Sports or play activity keep children physically fit and healthy. Also play help in children’s brain development too”. (IDI-1, 19th December, 2023).

“Play makes children mentally active. Play also help to achieve the social norms like learns politeness, learns to get acquainted with outside people, learns to make friends. These are very important for children to be more social. Also in cognitive development play is very helpful. Learning the fruits name, flowers name, counting or recognize alphabets are help to enrich their general knowledge and develop their cognition skills”. (IDI-2, 20th December, 2023).

“Play contributes positively to the physical, social, emotional development of children. When my child playing with peer groups, she try to share her toys and make friendship with them. It is useful in social learning. When making something with block or puzzle she have to boost her brain and its help her cognition development too and enrich the knowledge”. (IDI-4, 21st December, 2023).

“Play is helpful in different development in early childhood. When a child playing with ball or running outside it helps their muscle development and keep body fit. Also playing with puzzle or blocks it helps to brain development. Also playing with group or other children it is helpful for social skill development. Overall, through play, children’s development affected positively”. (FGD-1, 23rd December, 2023).

Theme 2: Parent’s involvement in play-based activity:

From this study, it can be identified that, parental involvement in play create good attachment with parents and children. It is very important because without the involvement in play with parents, children do not develop properly. Majority of the participants ensured that, they played with their children. Few parents mentioned about their lacking of playing with their children because of their job but they try to play when they get time after their working hour.

“I played with my child. We play together with doll, blocks, puzzle and other fun toys at home. Sometimes we go for a walk at rooftop and play together with balls. My daughter love to spent time with me and when I play with her she become very happy”. (IDI-3, 21st December, 2023).

A father as a participant stated that, “I cannot get proper time to play because of my job. But when I come back at my home, I played with my child like basketball, puzzle matching, building different things with blocks. Though my child go to school and plays with his friend at school and

also play with his mother at home. But I think it is an important responsibility of any parents to play with their child”. (IDI-2, 20th December, 2023).

A working mother as a participant said that, “I cannot get proper time to play with my child. But I try to spent time doing playful activities with my child after my job. Though I live in a joint family so in my absence other family member give her time and play with her so she enjoy a lot. But when I come home and play with my daughter my family member support me a lot and I can spent much time and she becomes very happy. We make different types of crafting, playing with her favorite toys, reading story book which she enjoyed a lot”. (IDI-4, 21st December, 2023).

“I play with my child a lot. Besides my household work I always give time and play with her doll, toys. She loves to play with me when I am cooking at kitchen and she played with my cooking utensils and also try to pretend as like me. We watch TV together, drawing picture and do color, play with blocks and reading story books”. (FGD-1, 23rd December, 2023).

Discussion

This study helps to explore the parent's understanding about play and their involvement in play activity. This qualitative study also helps to learn more about how parents in Dhaka city get active with their child between the ages of 3-5 years through play. Focus group discussion and in-depth interviews with parents both fathers and mothers were used in this qualitative study to collect data and exact information.

Parent's understanding about the importance of playing with children

Different research study showed that, parent's perceptions about the importance of play vary widely depending on personal beliefs, culture and society. Research consistently support that, play is crucial for children's development and well-being. A study by Ginsburg (2007) explored that, parental beliefs about play in different cultural contexts and found that while parents from various backgrounds recognized the importance of play, their specific attitudes and approaches towards play varied. For example, some cultures may prioritize structured activities over free play, while others may value imaginative play highly. Another research study by Christakis (2014) have shown that, excessive screen time can displace traditional forms of play and affect parent-child interactions. A study by Hirsh-Pasek et al. (2009) investigated parental attitudes towards play and academic achievement. While many parents understand the importance of play for social and emotional development, they may prioritize academic success and structured learning activities, potentially undervaluing the role of play in learning.

In this part, the results showed that the majority of parents have a positive feedback about play. They are concerned about the play based activity and advantages of play. Parents who are basically housewife they can spent more times with their child at home. Few working parents both father

and mother who cannot spend enough time to play with their child they also try to use their free or break time and encourage their child to play. They are also very concerned about play-based activity.

Play-based learning is a pedagogical approach that harnesses the power of play to facilitate children's learning and development across various domains. There is a lot of research study about play-based learning. Studies have shown that play-based learning promotes cognitive development by stimulating curiosity, problem-solving skills and creativity (Hirsh-Pasek et al. 2009; Bodrova and Leong, 2007). Observation of children engaged in play-based learning activities reveal instances of exploration, experimentation and discovery, indicating active cognitive engagement (Fleer, 2010). Another research showed that, "play-based learning provides rich opportunities for language development through vocabulary expansion, narrative skills, and literacy exploration" (Neuman & Roskos, 2005; Whitehurst et al. 1994).

Majority of the parents agreed with play-based early learning. They thought their children learn a lot of things with play. Their basic learning builds up with play-based activity. Number counting, alphabet, sorting colors and shapes, solving puzzles or other brain-boosting skills develop with play-based activity and last long. Socialization skills, learning social norms, rules and regulations, respect and obeying elders these kinds of social skills also develop with play and majority of the parents give this positive feedback about play.

As well as, all parents have clear and positive understanding about the importance of playing with children and getting involved with them. They said that when parents get involved with their children's play, it makes them happy and they enjoy the company of their parents. Children love to share their thoughts with their parents. It also develops their different skills including communication skills. They also noticed that, playing with children makes the parents' children relationship stronger and builds a lot of sweet memories.

Parent's involvement in play-based activities with their children

In this section, the results showed that, few of the parents who are engaged in job they cannot get enough time to play with their child. But they try to spend much quality time after their work. Most of them are reading story book together and playing favorite game with their child. They purchase different types of toys and materials for learning through play.

Both working and non-working parents have interest of their children's play. Few of the parents who are working and also live in a nuclear family, they faced some obstacles to manage their quality time with their child. But they try to cope up with it. After finishing their job they come back at home and try to play with their child every day. Research by Kabali et al. (2015) highlighted that many parents perceive themselves as too much busy or stressed to engage in play with their children regularly because of their work commitments, financial pressure and household responsibilities. This study highlight the major issue of working parents about their stress and time constraints.

Parents who working but live in joint family they do not have any difficulties about this. In their absence the family member play with their child and when they come back at home they get all support from their family member to spent times and play with their child. They also get involved with play in their free time like making crafting, playing with toys and also watching TV.

Majority of the parents were housewife and they can get involved properly. They can play and spend time most of the time at home. Besides their household works they play together, makes handmade toys, playing with blocks, puzzle and other stuff. They do not have any issues with it. And they are very concern about get involved and playing with their child.

All parents are very concern and know about the importance of get involved in play based activity and how much positive impact on play based involvement with child. Majority of the parents mentioned that, playing with children build good relationship to parents. And they also build self-confidence, good manner and behavior and ethics when parents get involved with them. Also it helps to children's learning skill and grow interest on it. And they thought to make a good and child friendly play environment parents' involvement in play is must. If they involve with children's play they can ensure the safety of children and their play activity.

Conclusion

In the conclusion, I want to say that parents have a clear and positive perception and better understanding about play and the importance of their involvement in play with children. Parents are very well concerned about their children's development. Play is an important part of children's early ages. When parents get involve with play activity it will be more effective and enjoyable to children.

According to this study, all participants agreed that play is important for child development and learning with joy. If I summarize the whole study it illustrated that, play is a great media of entertainment, happiness, joy and fun. Which is important for children's mental health. Play help to generate the imagination skills of a child. Children can learn the role and responsibility of different occupational person by pretending like them. It also help them to learn the society and occupation and also they achieve the social norms and rules. Play can make children much intelligent and their brain development is related with play based activity. Playing with puzzle, toys, blocks makes children solving the difficulties by brain boosting. They can also learn the counting, color name, fruits, flowers, vegetables name, recognize animal and different vehicle. Also children can improve their general knowledge skills through play. Participants also added that, play makes children more self-dependent and helps them learn their daily living activities too.

Overall, play is helpful for children's physical growth and development. Play based activity makes body muscles strong and make children physically fit and healthy. Participants mentioned it that, play is more important than device addiction. In city most of the children live in a nuclear family and they spent their free time with different devices. So that it has a lot of negative impact on children's health. So that case, parents agreed with importance of play based activity. Parents are also concern about their involvement in children's play. And they thought to make a good and

child friendly play environment parents' involvement in play is must. It ensure the safety of children and parents can get notified with their children's activity with which and how they enjoy their playtime.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are given in light of the findings:

- In urban and rural area different type of parenting program like workshop, training can be implemented by NGO or GO. And both father and mother also working and non-working parents must be participate in this type of activities.
- Additional research must be aimed in terms of elaborate perceptions from both urban and village areas.
- Spread the awareness through media and social media platform. Though any kind of media is a powerful source to spread a new thing to the people. Most of the people engaged with different ways of media. So people can know and get aware about this regarding topic about children's development. If targeted people get aware about this regarding topic both parents and children will be benefitted. The parent-child relationship will build in a strong bonding and also the childhood of every children will be delighted with their beloved parents and caregiver.
- Annual or monthly awareness program or campaign about children's right to play and parental engagement can be organized in both urban and rural area. Importance of children's play, the need of safe place and awareness for child friendly play zone and how could it will be implemented by society offered at the local and national level.
- In the school, teachers can be trained up with different play based activities and how they can implement it on class and also arrange parents meeting for sharing the thoughts and open discussion about importance of play and parents involvement in play.

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Appendix A

In-depth Interview (IDI) Guideline:

Research Title: Parent's Understanding about their Involvement in 3-5-year Old Children's Play.

Demographic Information							
Date of Interview:		Start Time:			End Time:		
Mother's/Father's Name:	Age	Educational Qualification	Occupation	Monthly Income	Location	Age of Children	Gender of Children

Theme 1: Parental understanding about children's play and development

1. What are your thoughts on children's play?
2. What kind of games do children play in home & outside of home?
3. What type of games do 3-5 years old children play?
4. What are the benefits of playing for children?
5. In your opinion, can play be a means of learning for children? If yes, then why?
6. How do you think play can play a role in child's early education?
7. How do you think play is contributing to the development of your child's physical, cognitive, socio-emotional and language skills?

Theme 2: The role of parents in children's play

8. Do parents have an important role in children's play?
 - If yes/no, why do you think so?
 - Could you describe the role of parents in children's play?
9. How do you spend time with your child?
10. What kind of activities do you like to engage in with your child?
11. Do you play with your child?
 - Is it important for you to play with your child?
12. How do you think your involvement in the play activity affects your child?
13. Do you encourage your child to play? If yes, then why and how? If not, then why?
14. Can you spend enough time with your child?
15. Do you want to be more active/involved in play with your child? If yes, why and how do you think it can be done?

সাক্ষাৎকারের প্রশ্নমালা:

শিরোনাম: ৩-৫ বছর বয়সী শিশুদের খেলায় মা-বাবার অংশগ্রহণের ব্যাপারে ধারণা

ডেমোগ্রাফিক তথ্য							
সাক্ষাৎকারের তারিখ:		শুরুর সময়:			শেষের সময়:		
মা/বাবার নাম	বয়স	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা	পেশা	মাসিক আয়	ঠিকানা	শিশুর বয়স	শিশুর লিঙ্গ

থিম ১- শিশুর খেলা এবং বিকাশ সম্পর্কে মা-বাবার ধারণা:

১। শিশুদের খেলা সম্পর্কে আপনার ধারণা কি?

২। শিশুরা ঘরে এবং বাহিরে কি ধরনের খেলা খেলে থাকে?

৩। ৩-৫ বছর বয়সী শিশুরা কিন ধরনের খেলা খেলে থাকে?

৪। শিশুদের জন্য খেলার সুবিধাগুলো কি?

৫। আপনার মতে, খেলা কি শিশুদের শেখার মাধ্যম হতে পারে? যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তাহলে কেন?

৬। শিশুর প্রাথমিক শিক্ষায় খেলা কিভাবে ভূমিকা রাখতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

৭। আপনার মতে খেলা কিভাবে আপনার শিশুর শারীরিক, জ্ঞানীয়, সামাজিক, আবেগীয় এবং ভাষার দক্ষতা অর্জনে ও বিকাশে অবদান রাখছে?

থিম ২- শিশুদের খেলায় মা-বাবার ভূমিকা:

৮। শিশুদের খেলায় বাবা-মায়ের কি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা আছে?

- যদি হ্যা/না হয়, তাহলে আপনি কেন তা মনে করেন?
- আপনি কি শিশুদের খেলায় মা-বাবার ভূমিকা বর্ণনা করতে পারেন?

৯। আপনি কিভাবে আপনার সন্তানের সাথে সময় কাটান?

১০। আপনি আপনার সন্তানের সাথে কোন ধরনের কার্যক্রমে বেশি যুক্ত থাকতে পছন্দ করেন?

১১। আপনি কি আপনার সন্তানের সাথে খেলেন?

- আপনার সন্তানের সাথে খেলা কি আপনার জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ?

১২। শিশুর খেলায় আপনার সম্পৃক্ততা আপনার সন্তানকে কিভাবে প্রভাবিত করে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

১৩। আপনি কি আপনার সন্তানকে খেলতে উৎসাহিত করেন? যদি হ্যা হয়, তাহলে কেন ও কিভাবে? না হলে, কেন?

১৪। আপনি কি আপনার সন্তানের সাথে যথেষ্ট সময় কাটাতে পারেন?

১৫। আপনি কি আপনার সন্তানের সাথে খেলায় আরও বেশি সক্রিয় হতে চান? যদি হ্যা হয়, কেন এবং কিভাবে করবেন বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guideline:

Research Title: Parent's Understanding about their Involvement in 3-5-year Old Children's Play.

Serial	Name	Age	Educational Qualification	Profession	No. of children and their ages	
					Number	Age
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Theme 1: Parental understanding about children's play and development

1. What do you mean by child's play?
2. Do you think play is important in early childhood development?
3. How do you think play helps in the overall development of the child?
4. How do you think play is contributing to the development of your child's social skills?
5. Do you think play plays an important role for 3-5 year old children?
6. Do you think your child is learning something through play?

Theme 2: The role of parents in children's play

7. Do parents have an important role in children's play?
 - If yes/no, why do you think so?
 - Could you describe the role of parents in children's play?
8. How much time do you play with your child?
9. How important do you think your participation in children's play is?
10. Do you encourage children to play? If yes, why and how?

11. As a parent, do you want to involve yourself more actively with your child in play? How do you think you can get involved?

ফোকাস গ্রুপ ডিসকাশন এর প্রশ্নমালাঃ

শিরোনামঃ ৩-৫ বছর বয়সী শিশুদের খেলায় মা-বাবার অংশগ্রহণের ব্যাপারে ধারণা

ক্রমিক নং	নাম	বয়স	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা	পেশা	সন্তানের সংখ্যা ও বয়স	
					সংখ্যা	বয়স
<input type="checkbox"/>						
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থিম ১- শিশুর খেলা এবং বিকাশ সম্পর্কে মা-বাবার ধারণাঃ

১। শিশুর খেলা বলতে আপনার ধারণা কি?

২। আপনি কি মনে করেন শিশুর প্রারম্ভিক বিকাশে খেলা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ?

৩। খেলা শিশুর সার্বিক বিকাশে কিভাবে সাহায্য করে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

৪। আপনার সন্তানের সামাজিক দক্ষতা বিকাশে খেলা কিভাবে অবদান রাখছে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

৫। আপনি কি মনে করেন ৩-৫ বছর বয়সী শিশুদের জন্য খেলা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে?

৬। আপনি কি মনে করেন আপনার সন্তান খেলার মাধ্যমে কিছু শিখছে?

থিম ২- শিশুদের খেলায় মা-বাবার ভূমিকা:

৭। শিশুদের খেলায় বাবা-মায়ের কি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা আছে?

- যদি হ্যা/না হয়, তাহলে আপনি কেন তা মনে করেন?
- আপনি কি শিশুদের খেলায় মা-বাবার ভূমিকা বর্ণনা করতে পারেন?

৮। আপনি আপনার সন্তানের সাথে কত সময় খেলেন বা খেলতে পারেন?

৯। শিশুর সাথে খেলায় আপনার অংশগ্রহণ কতটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বলে আপনি মনে করেন?

১০। আপনি কি আপনার সন্তানকে খেলতে উৎসাহিত করেন? যদি হ্যা হয়, কেন এবং কিভাবে?

১১। একজন অভিভাবক হিসেবে আপনি কি আপনার সন্তানের সাথে খেলায় নিজেকে আরো বেশি যুক্ত করতে চান? আপনি কিভাবে আরো বেশি যুক্ত হতে পারেন বলে মনে করেন?

Appendix B

Consent Form for Parents

Institute of Educational Development, BRAC University

Title of the study: Parent's Understanding about their Involvement in 3-5 year Old Children's Play

Principal investigator:

Purpose of the research: I am from the Institute of Educational Development, BRAC University conducting a research to explore parent's understanding about their involvement in 3-5 year old children's play.

“Through play, parents can gain insights into their child's interests, abilities and developmental needs, facilitating responsive and individualized parenting” (Landry, S. H. et al. 2001; The Relation of Change in Maternal Interactive Styles to the Developing Social Competence of Full-term and Preterm Children. *Child Development*, 72(2), 272-290).

“Parent's active involvement in play supports cognitive development by providing opportunities for exploration, problem-solving and also creativity” (Berk, L. E. 2009; *Infants, Children and Adolescents*. Pearson). Play with parents fosters the development of social and emotional skills, including sharing, turn-taking, and understanding emotions (Yogman, M. et al. 2018; *The Power of Play: A Pediatric Role in Enhancing Development in Young Children*. Pediatrics).

Parent's active involvement in play with 3-5 year old children is promoting holistic development, making positive child-parent relationship and improve the lifelong learning.

Expectation from the respondent: If you agree to participate you will be expected to share your knowledge and perception about children’s play and how can you get involved with play in 3-5 year old children. The respondents may give electronic signature or they can send consent in an email.

Risks and benefits: There is no risk for you to participate in this study. In future, if the findings are taken into account by the policy makers or educators the child may get benefited directly or indirectly.

Privacy and confidentiality: All information collected from you will strictly confidential. I would be happy to answer your questions about the study and you are welcome to contact me via phone call or email or anytime required.

Future use of information: Some of the information collected from this study may be kept for future use however in such cases information and data supplied to other researchers, will not conflict with or violate the maintenance of privacy.

Right not to participate and withdraw: Your participation in the study is voluntary, and you can participate in whole session or if you want you can skip. Refusal to take part in the study will involve no penalty. If you agree to my proposal of enrolling yourself in my study, please indicate that by putting your signature or your left thumb impression at the specified space below.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Signature of Investigator

Date:

Signature of Participant

Date:

Appendix C

Participants Demographic Information for IDI:

Participants	Date of interview & duration	Age	Gender	Education	Profession	Monthly income	Children age & sex	Location
Participant 1	19/12/2023 45 minutes	30 years	Female	Hons	Housewife	BDT 45000- 50000	3.5 years Girl	Mirpur, Dhaka
Participant 2	20/12/2023 43 minutes	38 years	Male	MBA	Service holder	BDT 60000- 65000	5 years Boy	Uttara, Dhaka
Participant 3	21/12/2023 42 minutes	34 years	Female	Masters	Housewife	BDT 50000- 60000	4 years Girl	Pallabi, Dhaka
Participant 4	21/12/2023 40 minutes	30 years	Female	Masters	Service holder	BDT 60000- 70000	3.8 years Girl	Pallabi, Dhaka

Participants Demographic Information for FGD:

FGD 1:

Date of interview: 23/12/2023

Total duration: 1 hour 20 minute.

Participants	Age & gender	Educational Qualification	Profession	Monthly income	children age & sex	Location
Participant 1	35 years Female	Masters	Housewife	BDT 45000	4 year Boy	Agargaon, Dhaka
Participant 2	30 years Female	Masters	Service holder	BDT 50000	4 year Girl	Mirpur, Dhaka
Participant 3	32 years Female	BBA	Housewife	BDT 40000	3.5 year Girl	Mirpur, Dhaka
Participant 4	32 years Female	MBA	Service holder	BDT 55000	4 year boy	Kazipara, Dhaka
Participant 5	34 years Female	Hons	Housewife	BDT 40000	5 year boy	Pallabi, Dhaka
Participant 6	30 years Female	Bachelor of Arts	Housewife	BDT 58000	4.5 year girl	Agargaon, Dhaka

FGD 2:**Date of Interview:** 24/12/2023**Total duration:** 1 hour

Participants	Age & gender	Educational Qualification	Profession	Monthly income	children age & sex	Location
Participant 1	32 years Female	BBA	Housewife	BDT 55000	3.5 years girl	Mohammadpur , Dhaka
Participant 2	30 years Female	Hons	Housewife	BDT 48000	4.5 years girl	Kazipara, Dhaka
Participant 3	33 years Female	Masters	Service holder	BDT 60000	3.5 year girl	Mirpur, Dhaka
Participant 4	35 years Female	Masters	Housewife	BDT 40000	4 year boy	Mirpur, Dhaka
Participant 5	33 years Female	BBA	Housewife	BDT 45000	4 year girl	Pallabi, Dhaka
Participant 6	36 years Female	Masters	Housewife	BDT 50000	4.5 year boy	Kazipara, Dhaka