CHAPTER-V
DISCUSSION

The present research aimed at studying the parent-child relationship and the attitude of parents—widely focusing on children. Overall there were sixteen hypotheses regarding parent-child relationship and attitude of parents towards their children were tested. The result of this study is discussed as under.

In the present chapter, an attempt has been made to examine the results secured in view of the various hypotheses proposed in the chapter-III

Before discussing the results, there are some points which need to be clarified and explained
A) Indian Adaptation of Clarks parent-child relation test
   High score indicates better level of the parent-child relationship.
B) Parental Attitude Research Instrument
   High score on each component indicates high level of satisfaction.
C) Area of residence of children and their parents:
   a. Urban children
   b. Rural children
   c. Urban parents
   d. Rural parents
D) Nature of Gender:
   In the present study, the researcher has compared parent-child relationship and parental attitude of parents and children living in urban and rural areas.

Thus, subjects were categorized as follows -.
   a. Boys
   b. Girls
   c. Fathers
   d. Mothers
Discussion regarding the hypothesis related to parent-child relation towards parents in the study is presented as under:

**Hypothesis No:- 1**

“There will be significant differences between boys and girls in parent-child relationship level towards their parents.”

As per table no. 2, 3, and 4 it indicates mean values of boys and girls towards their parents. Mean values of parent-child relationship score are 127.71 and 126.62 respectively for boys and girls. It shows that there is no mean difference between parent-child relationship levels.

The second main effect of gender of child i.e. boys and girls is not significant (F = 0.68, df-1, 198) and ‘t’ values 0.82(df= 198, P: 0.05-1.98, 0.01-2.61). Thus there is a significant difference in parent-child relationship towards their parents. The results do not support the hypothesis stating that “There will be significant differences between boys and girls in parent-child relationship level towards their parents.”

The majority of previous studies show that gender has no effect on parent-child relationship. Wen, Ming (2008) comments on the above results, family socio-economics status and social capital are important factors of child well-being and helps to explain family structure on parent-child relationship.

It indicates that boys and girls have more peaceful family environment for their rearing. Nix, Robert L.and etal (2009) has shown that the boys and the girls experience equal parent-child relation about their parents. According to the above hypothesis, children do not make any differences in the both parent-child relationships. Form this, it is proved that the whole data which is selected for research is totally based on a single child family and each and every child has a positive relationship, a positive attitude, an emotional warmth and adequate interaction relationship are the main elements which they experience with their parents. These factors nourish and develop healthy parents-child relationship. Jeffries (1987-1991) has observed that the factors which are responsible for parental attraction are the words of praise self respect, friendly relationship, the time given for the children, reliability and honestly shown towards them attachment, participation in their sad and happy moments emotional loneliness. Because of this, the parent-child relationship becomes healthier among the
boys and the girls. Cheung Li and Chan (1994) have suggested that in the joint family the children are not neglected. They show sympathy and the parents also behave towards them with more responsibility so that the effects are positive towards the relationship and thus the parents develop the better interpersonal relationship.

According to Glambous (1992) and Jeffries (1987-1991), the relationship of teenagers is agreeable with their parents. The parents having good moral qualities, children love their good qualities including discipline and love for the children. If the children get respect, reliable friendship, emotional security, physical attachment, the relationship both towards the children and parents become more attached towards their children. We consequently, have observed that there is no difference in the parents-child relationship in the above two groups.

The results of the present study is inconsistent with the findings of Lois W. Hoffman(1995), these gender differences have been linked with the different socialization that boys and girls experience in the family. It has been suggested that boys and girls are treated differently by parent, that the roles each parents enacts are gender specific and thus lead to the differences in self-concept and behaviors that boys and girls take on, and that parents communicate overtly and covertly their own gender stereotyped attitude which affect their children’s behavior.

Hypothesis No.2
“The level of parent-child relationship would be more in boys than girls towards their mother.”

In the tables No. 5, 6 and 7 it shows mean values of parent-child relation towards mother, 'F' values and ‘t’ values. Means of parent-child relation towards mother scores 56.42 and 55.18 respectively for boys and girls. The boys are scoring higher than girls. The second main effect of gender of child is significant (F = 3.8, df-1, 198 P < 0.05) and ‘t’ value is 1.8 < 0.05 (df= 198, P: 0.05-1.98, 0.01-2.61). Thus there is a significant difference in parent-child relationship towards mother of boys and girls. The results support hypothesis stating that “The level of parent-child relationship would be more in boys than girls towards their mother.”

According to Goldsmith and Herman (1987) the relationship between mother and child is more natural and interdependent. The security style is totally dependent upon
how mother responds to her child emotionally. Emotional attachment does make effect on child- mother relationship. The base of security style depends upon physical attachment between child and mother, and the awareness about children and how the mother responds emotionally. According to Becker and Becker (1994) emotional attachment between child and mother makes effect upon child-mother relationship. Physical attachment between child and mother, awareness of it makes the relationship. In short, child’s attachment style depends upon child-mother security style. Primary group of any child is its family. Love, kindness, attachment between mother and son is very important.

Mother taking her child and loving, means the child feels that she is liable for loving him. It may be establish the better relationship between mother and boy. Child-mother relationship depends upon the physical relation and the closeness too between them. If the child gets high level of security, the child holds his mother closely. If child-mother relationship is secure and high level, mother looks at her child face to face and it takes the child-mother relations on upper level. If the child and mother discuss positively, in addition to this, discussion about maturation of the child, boys experience more attachment towards their mother. Awareness of child, its necessity and responsibility, her dedication and consistent efforts to fulfill demands to satisfy the child and finally makes the child reciprocate in the same way towards the mother.

According to O Liasries(1995) parents who are have strict discipline towards their children become more diversion from parents .But those parents who are kind soft-hearted, fulfillment of needs and demands then child experience is more positive relationship towards their mother.

In line with the results found to Lois w Hoffman(1995) suggested that research over the past two decades has not only demonstrated gender-difference in children's behavior, attitude, and personality, but it has also shown that the relationship between family experience, such as parental divorce and the mother employment status, are different for sons than for daughters. Many of these gender-differences have been linked with the different socialization that boys and girls experience in the family. It has been suggested that boys and girls are treated differently by parents that the roles each parent enacts are gender-specific and thus lead to differences in the self-concepts.
and behaviors that boys and girls take on. Dworkin, Jodi B.; Larson, Reed (2001) have found that boys reported feeling more aggressive towards their mothers with age, while girls reported less aggressive with age. Brody, Gene H.; Flor, Douglas L. (1997) have reported that self-esteem was linked with family routines and mother-child relationship quality. Child self-regulation mediated paths from mother-child relationship quality and family routines to psychosocial adjustment.

According to the Indian culture boys are considered the “Race of family”, hence mothers take more care of them. Due to the cultural impacts girls get different treatment from their mother and moreover from their entire family. The above results consequently must have been found.

**Hypothesis No.3**

“The level of parent-child relationship would be more in girls than boys towards their father.”

The table no. 9 shows that the second main effect of gender of child is not significant (F = 0.02, df = 1, 198. P > 0.05) As per table 8, the means of parent-child relationship scores are 71.29 and 71.33 respectively for the boys and girls. The mean difference between two groups is almost negligible. Thus hypothesis no. third is rejected.

Above results show that boys and girls have equal relationship towards their father. The number of factors affects the parent-child relationship between father and children. In modern world, due to social structure, the relationship between husband-wife, boys-girl is of equal status. It shows that due to social structure the relationship between husband and wife, boys and girls is of equal status. Father makes no difference in respect of girl and boy. The process of beginning relationship of belief between parent and his ward starts from his childhood when father appreciates his children good qualities, good thing, rights his mistakes, understands him kindly, properly, all these elements create respectful attitudes in children toward their parents. Hence, the children become good and sincere when father interacts with them properly, praise them from time to time and again their relationship will improve.

The parents in rural area at present are educated. Due to education, their view towards their children becomes positive. Strom, Robert D (1996) suggested that father
are more involved in child rearing than father of the past while mothers see themselves as more successful than father. Parents of sons reported more difficulties and frustration than parents of daughters.

Educational qualities of parents make their self improvement. They treat their boys and girls equally, their faith, equality, positive attitude, proper guidance, adjustment in accordance with age, all these elements settle their better relationship with their fathers. To provide educational facilities, emotional warmth, mental support, proper guidance regarding solving problems all these things are seen in modern family. In this age of competition, children get inspiration from their father without making any difference among them.

**Hypothesis No.4**

“There will be significant differences between urban children and rural children parent-child relationship level towards their parents.”

As the per table No. 3, 11and 12, mean scores of urban child and rural child for the parent-child relationship level towards parent are 126.41 and 127.92 respectively. The main effect of area of residences i.e urban and rural children is (F =1.30, df=1,198; P>0.05) not significant and’t’ ratio is 1.14 P>0.05(df= 198, P: 0.05-1.98, 0.01-2.61). Thus there is no significant difference in parent-child relationship level for both groups. Hence hypothesis No. fourth is rejected.

On similar studies, Lezin et al., (2004), parent-adolescent communication has been found to moderate relationships between areas of living is influence on relationship. Whitaker & Miller (2000) adolescents were living in nuclear families, that is, relationship level around 90% of urban and 70% of rural adolescents reported living in nuclear families. Laila Garda, Mallika Alexander (2006), a significant percent of adolescents both rural and urban report that their parents relationship them more rural as compared to urban adolescents. Interestingly more urban adolescents report that their parents celebrate their success, but difference was not statistically significant. One of the inconsistent study shown that Mercier, Joyce McDonough and Others(1988) Examined quality of relationships between rural and urban older parents and their children. For rural parents, proximity to child was most important contributor to high quality relationship.
The area of children residences has no influence on their relationship. Satisfied family atmosphere supports for the development of the child. The atmosphere in rural area is totally changed due to the development in education and other qualities. Mass media, communication facilities, educational campaigning, child parents meetings about education are these elements making intense effect on rural areas. In the same way these elements affects the relationship in urban area too. The children in rural as well as urban areas get love, co-operation, affection, sympathy from their parents experience equally. So it’s found that there is no difference in parent-child relationship in rural and urban area.

Hypothesis No.5
“There will be significant differences between urban children and rural children parent-child relationship level towards their mother.”

In tables no.13 and 14, shows the mean and ‘t’ values of urban and rural children about their parent-child relationship score towards their mothers. The mean value of urban children is 56.18 and SD is 4.18 as well as the mean value of rural children is 55.42 and SD is 5.45. And ‘t’ value is 1.11 (df 198 P>0.05 df= 198, P: 0.05-1.98, 0.01-2.61) is not significant. Hence, it is concluded that there is no significance difference between urban and rural children about their parent-child relationship score towards their mothers.

In both areas children are connected with mother, so they did not shows different relationship in line with results, parent-child communication, mother child relationship and interaction and connection (Senderowitz, 2000; Maria Paz, 2004; Kirby, 2005; Jessor, 2000; Kirby, 2002a; Holtzman & Rubinson, 1995) and the absence of family violence. On exploring some of the variables for closeness and involvement, adolescents consistently expressed that mothers were more involved and they perceived closeness more with the mothers than the fathers. Mothers emerge as the better listeners and more understanding of their point of view for both adolescent boys and girls as compared to the father,(Laila Garda, Mallika Alexander 2006).

Boys make no difference in respect of rural and urban mothers for their relationship. It proves that mother nourishes them equally whether the boy is from rural or urban area. Educational qualities, social adjustment, understanding, thinking
level, adjustment, positive attitude, emotional respect all these factors make excellent
effect on the relationship. Rural as well as urban mother gives more freedom, equality
in behaviors, time patience, security to their boys, proper guidance, expectations
according to qualities, fulfillment of demands, happy atmosphere, proper nourishment
and treatment, confidence about them all these elements have effect on boys
relationship.

Mother is the first element who tends her child very well. The child is in more
contact with his mother before and after birth. Hence, the problems, relating to the
child, can be well understood by her. Mother is in contact of her child for most of the
time.

**Hypothesis No.6**

The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban children than
rural children towards their father.

As per tables 15 and 16, the means of parent-child relation scores are 70.02 and
72.60 respectively for the urban and rural children. The main effect of area of
residence is significant, and ‘t’ value (2.73, df=198, P-0.05=1.98, 0.01 2.62). The result
indicates that the rural children scored significantly higher on parent-child relation
towards father than urban children. These results support the hypothesis sixth .Hence,
parent-child relation is better in rural children towards their father as compared to
urban children.

The above results show that the rural children tend to have better parent-child
relationship towards their father as compared to urban area children. The
environmental issues affecting parent-child relationship towards their father i.e family
structure, morality, personal controlling, affiliate relationship and cultural aspects in
rural area. Rural parents are more associated with their children than urban children
parents. Urban parents are busy with their work, duty or any occupation. They do not
get sufficient time to spend with their child. The rural parents are more helpful to their
wards. They are very close to their child.. According to Shaver and Brenon (1992),
child who secured security, develops these relations satisfactorily for a long time. The
urban fathers are busier on the occupational sectors too. So they con not share the
time.
Thus Repetti, Rena L.(1999) show that fathers' perceptions of chronic stress at work, over one-year period, had a negative impact on the father-child relationship. The effects were observed in terms of increase in the parental withdrawal and more aversive father-child interactions.

**Hypothesis No.7**

**The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban boys than rural boys towards their mother.**

In tables no 17, the mean value of urban boys is 56.94 and mean value of rural boys is 55.90 and t value is (1.077, df= 198, P: 0.05-1.98, 0.01-2.61) not significant. The results indicate that there is no significant difference between urban boys and rural boys in their parent-child relation towards mother. Therefore hypothesis seventh “The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban boys than rural boys towards their mother” is rejected.

Hazzan and Shevar(1990) have found that the child gets more feeding opportunities. Hence, there is no any difficulty in developing adult relationship. But the mothers who are working have to face some interaction problems towards their child. Repetti, Rena L.(1995) have shown that daily increase in perceive workload is associated with the same-day behavioral and emotional withdrawal during mother-child interactions; and distressing social interactions with co-workers and supervisors were associated with the same-day behavioral withdrawal during mother-child interactions.

Shever and Brannon (1992) have suggested that children who get more security and freedom, can develop their relationship satisfactorily, happily with their parents. One of the inconsists study shows that Laila Garda, Mallika Alexander (2006) and Sheck (2000) indicate that adolescents have better perception of their mothers as compared to their fathers. Rural adolescents, did not anticipate negative reaction on more issues than the urban adolescents but more rural adolescents girls, one in four, had better perception about their mothers than their fathers. From urban and rural children experiences same attachment and affiliation with their mother because of mother is one the best teacher and friend in the whole world. So boys share more time with their mother and this processing of better relationship is evident.
Hypothesis No.8

The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban boys than rural boys towards their father.

The results of present study (table no 18) shows that mean value of urban boys is 69.60 and mean value of rural boys is 72.98 on parent-child relation towards father and t value is (2.29, df=198, P-0.05=1.98, 0.01 2.62) significant. The results indicate that the rural boys scored significantly higher on parent-child relation towards father than urban boys. These results have supported the eighth hypothesis, “The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban boys than rural boys towards their father” Hence, it is concluded that parent-child relation is better between rural boys as compared to urban boys. It the area of residence has effects on parent-child relationship in respect of father.

In previous study shown that Kazuo Miyake, Tatsuo Ujiie and Shigeru Nakano(1999), In this comparison differences were found between rural and urban children in their daily interaction patterns. Emily P. McGrath, and Rena L. Repetti(2000) found that rural boys are more close with their father, have the better relationship.

May, Father in rural area praises his child due to this, self-respect in them is increased. May be rural father given more time for his child also creates the happy environment in family so develop better the father-child relation. But urban father are does not get more time because of his profession, so he cannot spend the much more time for their child. The moral education, belief and honesty, raging style of rural parents are affects on father-child relationship. So it’s concluded that the father-child relationship in boys with their rural parents is better.
Hypothesis No.9

The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban girls than rural girls towards their father.

The results of present study (table no 19) show that mean value of urban girls is 70.44 and mean value of rural girls is 72.22 on parent-child relation toward father and t value is (t=1.52,df= 198, P: 0.05-1.98, 0.01-2.61) not significant. The result indicates that there is no significant difference between urban girls and rural girls on their parent-child relation towards father. Therefore ninth hypothesis “The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban girls than rural girls towards their father” is rejected.

There is no difference in parent-child relationship in respect of urban and rural girls. Here area of residence has no influence on parent-child relationship towards fathers. Inline with Weinstein, M. and A. Thornton(1989) found that mothers emerge as the better listeners and more understanding of their point of view for both adolescent boys and girls (>90%) as compared to the father (65 -80%). The difference was significant for adolescent girls in both rural and urban areas.

Thomas Millar(1984) has suggested that the children learn some ideals from their parents as they like to imitate their parents on day to day basis. When child behaves with others, they behave as their parents behave with them. Parent-child relationship in rural and urban area in respect of girls is more positive. Carl Rogers(1967) has noticed that there are various hidden qualities in each and every person. If a person gets freedom to express self, he starts to express self with freely. Parents love and affection is more important for Child’s self exploration. It shows that rural as well as urban father behave more freely and provides more efficient atmosphere to their children, due to which these girls can explore themselves to greater extent which shows close relationship with their parents. Fathers both in urban and rural areas are now responsible for their child’s demands, security, positive approach and emotional adjustment. Hence, the girls both in the urban and in rural areas found better relationship as the results seem to be authentic.
Hypothesis No.10

The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban girls than rural girls towards their mother.

The results of present study (table no 20) shows that mean value of urban girls is 55.42 and mean value of rural girls is 54.94 on parent-child relation towards mother and ‘t’ value is (0.49) (df= 198, P: 0.05-1.98, 0.01-2.61) not significant. The results indicate that there are no significant differences between urban girls and rural girls on their parent-child relation towards their mother. Therefore tenth hypothesis “The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban girls than rural girls towards their mother” is rejected.

Inline with results found to Felson, R. B. (1989), urban adolescents and rural girls as compared to fathers indicating also a gender divide in comfort levels where girls confiding to their fathers are significantly less. As seen communication on personal issues, and on issues bothering them (adolescents) appear to be significantly more between mothers and daughters, as in between 60% to more than 80% of adolescents reported that they could communicate to mothers. Also Silvia Scaglioni, Michela Salvioni and Cinzia Galimberti(2008) suggested that mothers are of particular interest on children’s behavior, as they have been shown to spend significantly more time than fathers in direct interactions with their children across several familial situations.

Family plays an important role in the development of a child. Interaction of each person creates relations. It is seem that relationship between mother and girl in rural and urban area are positively. The area of residence makes no difference between rural mother and urban mother in point of view of girls.

In view of social adjustment, mother plays an important role in her family and so it affects on the girls both the in rural as well as urban area. Girls learn emotional adjustment with social awareness from their mother; as girls spend most of their time with their mothers. Living with their mothers creates positive approach towards them. Level of educational status in both the areas is increased day by day. Hence girls are viewed with the same attitude. While nourishing the girls, mothers impart proper guidance to the family. Mothers fulfill all the needs of girls. They consequently
respect their mothers, girls are feel proud of their mothers, because mothers love show
them sympathy, reward them, create healthy environment, guide properly, understand
their protection. Mother love us, like us this feeling created self-respect in the girls.
From this it is evident that there is no difference in child-parent relationship in view of
girls for their mothers from urban and rural area.

**Hypothesis No.11**

There will be significant differences in parental attitude of mother and father
towards their children.

As per table No. 23 mean score of mother and father for parental attitude are
250.52 and 232.08 respectively. The second main effect of gender of parents effect on
parental attitude is \((t=13.14 \text{ df}-1,396 \ P<0.01)\) significant on 0.01 level. Since it
indicates that the mothers scored significantly higher on parental attitude than fathers.
These results support hypothesis no eleventh. Results indicate that the parental attitude
is better in mothers than fathers towards their children.

Relevant results show, Weinraub, Marsha; Ansul, Susan (1985) have reported that
mother appears to be in greater control with daughters than with sons. Mothers who
were stressed communicated less optimally, were less nurturing, and tended to have
children who were less compliant than were other mothers. For both single and
married families, qualities of the mother-child interaction predicted children's
behaviors toward female but not male strangers. Beside Radin, Norma (1975) have
discussed in terms of the child's sex role identification, and the observed differences in
the behaviors fathers exhibited towards sons and daughters.

Present results show that the parental attitude is more in mothers towards their
children. Mother is an important element in the process of nourishment of a child.
Mother spends more time in the family for her child, so she can understand children’s
problems, needs, emotional attachment and in addition to this, she impart to them
guidance proper pragmatic. All these factors create positive approach towards the
child. Mother provides emotional security to the boys. She shows her positive attitudes
towards them. Mother guides her child properly, teaches discipline, etiquettes,
manners and morals to him. A child has own like-dislike emotions, all these aspects
are rightly found out by mother rather than his father. Mother in the family creates happy, enthusiastic, inspiring playful atmosphere in the family.

**Hypothesis No.12**

The level of parental attitude will be more in mother than father towards their boys.

As per tables 24, 25 and 26, the mean of parental attitude scores are 250.74 and 231.30 respectively for both the mother and father. The second main effect of gender of parent is \( f =189.13 \) \( \text{df}=1,396 \) \( P<0.01 \) significant and \( t \) ratio is \( t=13.40 \) \( \text{df}=1,396 \) \( P<0.01 \). The results indicate that the mothers scored significantly higher on parental attitude scale towards boys than fathers. These results support hypothesis twelfth, hence it is concluded that parental attitude is more in mothers than fathers towards their boys. Simons (1995) has suggested that boys are more affectionate towards mothers in age group of above five years old. Zimmerman, et al(1995) have suggested that the only difference found was that subjects living in single-mother households reported more parental support than those from other family structures. Eccles et al (1990) also suggests that the degree of importance parents assign to their children’s academic performance may influence attitude. Lezin et al., 2004; Shek, 2000 shows that Mothers as reported by themselves, spent significantly more time with both sons as well as daughters. Similar findings are reported in literature too Adolescent children spent more time with their mothers than with fathers and the girls perceived more closeness with their mothers as compared to fathers.

Hence we justified that, may be mothers are understands stress and fear of her child and soothes him properly. Mother has some traditional and cultural feelings to a more extent about boys. she feels that boys is a line of family, so she takes him in to confidence and advises him timely and because of this, he feels that she is always with him. Mother has much time to rare him up on the country, father has not much time as he is busy in his occupation. Mother enables her child to face every situation. Mother counsels her child and understands his emotions, discusses the matter with him according to the factors. Mother’s attitude is more positive than father.
**Hypothesis No.13**

The parental attitude would be more in mother than father towards their girls.

As per tables 27, 28 and 29, the mean of parental attitude scores are 249.71 and 232.73 for the mother and father respectively. The second main effect of gender of parent is (f =148.41 df-1,396 P<0.01) significant and t ratio is (t=11.87 df-1,396 P<0.01)). The results indicate that the mothers scored significantly higher on parental attitude towards girls than fathers. These results support hypothesis thirteen, hence it is concluded that parental attitude is more in mothers than fathers towards their girls.

Present results prove the identification theory. According to Daltman(1958), if the parents behave lovingly, kindly with their child, the child gets relaxed if he would be under emotional stigma hence the child becomes strong enough to bear emotional stigma. A secure attachment is marked by the development of an internal working model that is self defined as a dynamic structure made of affectively charged representations of self as being worthy and deserving love and attention. Thus, by virtue of the strength and security of the attachment relationship that provide children with a secure emotional foundation, children may come to perceive themselves more positively, as well as more competent, (Diener, Isabella, & Behunin, 2007; Eccles & Midgley, 1990; Paterson, Field, & Pryor, 1994; Rubin, Dwyer, Booooth-Laforce, Kim, Burgess, & Rose-Krasnor, (2004). Besides the affective parent/child relation, there is evidence that perceived parental support also impact on the latter perceived competence. Children who perceive that they can count on their parents’ support beyond and over their achievement, come to believe into their own value as a person and that they deserve love and care. Positive relations have been observed between children’s competence beliefs and their perceptions of availability of their parents’ support and acceptation (Bouffard, Roy, &Vezeau, 2006; Harter, 1990; Levitt, Guacci-Franco & Levitt, 1994; Ohannesian, Lerner, Lerner, & vonEye, 1998).

If parents are disturbed, they have conflict between them and they are dissatisfied. The child’s emotional development can not be affected in properly. If mother is happy while nourishing her child, child also will be happy. Mothers understand the girl’s problem very well, emotional adjustment, social adjustment all these factors can be understood by them very appropriately.
Physical changes in girls make them mentally able because of their mother’s inspiration. One of the in line with previous study (Phelps, Randy 1985) have shown the sex differences were also found, with boys’ interactions with peers and the custodial mother are more salient, while interactions with the non-custodial father and other adults were more salient for girls.

Mother gives more time to her daughter and it is beneficial to them. As mother has more time, she understands her problems, suggests solutions to their problems, guides them properly also mother spends more time with the daughters, she searches strength sources in them and guides them properly. To inspire them for finding out their potentialities, mother helps them. Because of this, mother has got good impression in a family.

Maternal hormones in girls are seen to a more extent through mother. Patience and self control are essential to girls and these qualities are transmitted from their mother. Mother knows changes both physically and mentally in girls, also their behavioral changes. Mother can better understand likes-dislikes, hobbies and their girls’ problems and finds the solutions and provides facilities to girls. It impacts on the girls positively, hence mothers are imbued with more beneficial parental attitude towards girls.

**Hypothesis No. 14**

There would be significant differences in parental attitude of urban parents and rural parents towards their children.

As per tables No. 30 and 31 shows mean scores and ‘t’ score of urban and rural parents. The mean score of urban and rural parents on parental attitude are 243.17 and 249.14 respectively and t value is (t=3.36df-1,396 P<0.01) significant on 0.01 level. On the basis of mean it is concluded that the parental attitude is higher in urban parents than rural parents towards their children in single child family. These results support hypothesis No fourteen.

According to Lafor (1990), if the parents employ dictatorship, child will become aggressive. It will give aggressive response to parents who perceive the errors in their children. Their kids of grumble by nature. If the parents feel love for their child, they feel emotionally secured. If the parents are angry and grumble nature their
child will be become timid. According to Kiarsley (1981), emotionally unsecured child is nourished in very fight disciplined. According to Kemwings (1981), if the child is ignore, if he is kept alone for a long time, if he gets more security, parent are taking more care, all these measures will make him more timid or aggressive. According to Solman (1948), if the parents have more expectations for their child they become more emotional.

It shows that area of residence has more influence on rural parent’s attitude. Rural parents have positive attitude towards their children. In the rural area we come across the joint family structure. On the contrary, in urban area we come across nuclear family structure. Emotional experiences inspire them when the parents do not allot them more time to their childrens. Hence their parental attitude level is low.

**Hypothesis No.15**

The parental attitude would be more in urban parents than rural parents towards their boys.

As per tables 32 and 33, the mean of parental attitude scores are 242.60 and 241.45 for the urban and rural parents respectively. It’s t value (0.57, df-1,396)) is not significant. The results indicate that there are no mean differences in parental attitude of urban and rural parents towards their boys. Hence fifteen hypotheses, “The parental attitude would be more in urban parents than rural parents towards their boys” is rejected.

Present results inline with study of Mc Grath & Repetti, (2000) found that Positive relations have been observed between children’s competence beliefs and parents’ valorization, expectancy and attitude of their child school achievement. and The strength and security of the attachment relationship that provide children with a secure emotional foundation, children may come to perceive themselves more positively, as well as more competent, (Diener, Isabella, & Behunin, 2007; Eccles & Midgley, 1990; Paterson, Field, & Pryor, 1994; Rubin, Dwyer, Boooth-Laforce, Kim, Burgess, & Rose-Krasnor, (2004). If parents create home environment happy and blissful, if they impart proper guidance spend more time for them, understand their likes and dislikes, satisfied their needs, practical knowledge all these things make them to have positive attitude
Relationship of belief of the rural as well as urban parents in respect of their children starts right from their childhood. The children feel that they are praised by their parents, if they come across mistake, they try to understand them silently, children also try to change themselves. They interact freely, praise them, and inspire them, all these elements effect on the parental attitude. In line with results Bohman Thomas M; And Others (1991) have found that differences between mothers and fathers generally are related to the child’s gender in such a way that mothers appear to have more socialization demands for girls, and fathers more socialization demands for boys.

Hypothesis No.16

The level of parental attitude would be more in urban parents than rural parents towards their girls.

In table no.34 and 35 shows the mean and t values of urban and rural parents about their parental attitude score towards their girls. The mean value of urban parents is 243.75 and SD is 17.45 as well as the mean value of rural parents is 238.70 and SD is 15.43. and t value is 1.11 (t= 3.07 df=1,396 P<0.01) is significant. It concluded that the parental attitude is more in urban parents towards their girls than rural parents. Hence hypothesis No sixteen is accepted.

According to Shimbarg(1988), children in urban area there are more opportunities of intellectual development i.e higher education system, educational facilities, and good education all these factors complimentary are to the child’s development. In urban area, due to modernization, mass communication media, information technology, radio, television, movie, and internet all these factors have an effective influence on the moral development. According to Himarvent (1958) these things make effect on girls rather than boys.

As compared to them, urban parent’s educational status is higher than rural parents. Positive attitude of parents is ideal in respect of girls but the parents in the rural are much more anxious towards the girls as compared to the urban parents. BS Suresh and TL Ravishankar (2010) shows the urban parents having more knowledge regarding to hygiene practice. It is one indicators of strong attitude towards the childrens. Also another inline with results found to Carolyn Moore(1983), shown that
Significant differences in parental awareness were found between urban parents and their controls; this relationship is sustained in a rural sample, controlling for child handicap as well as for other familial characteristics.

Rural parents have traditional attitude towards the girls they offer them with greater love, affection, on the contrary urban parents are modern, educated and they bear mature attitudes by the changing. New trends and opinions are emerged in urban parents.