CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The major purpose of the present investigation was to undertake “A study of the parent–child relationship and parental Attitude in single child family with reference to late childhood”. In this final chapter contains a summary of the total investigation activities-the problem, objectives, hypotheses, sample as well as tools used is the study. This chapter is also includes the main findings of the study, and results for further research in this area.

5.1 Statement of the problem:
“A study of the parent–child relationship and parental Attitude in single child family with reference to late childhood.(with special reference to Aurangabad district) “.

5.2 Objectives of the study:
The following objectives are given below:-
1. To study the parent-child relationship in a single child family.
2. To study the child rearing Practice differences in children a single child family.
3. To study parental attitude about the child in a single child family.
4. To study parent-child relationship in urban areas in single child family.
5. To study parent-children relationship rural areas in a single child family.
6. To study parental attitude in urban areas in a single child family.
7. To study parental attitude in rural areas in a single child family.

5.3 Hypotheses tested in the study:
To attain the objectives of this study, the following hypotheses have been put forth for testing:
1. There will be significant differences between boys and girls in parent-child relationship level towards their parents.
2. The level of parent-child relationship would be more in boys than girls towards their mother.
3. The level of parent-child relationship would be more in girls than boys towards their father.
4. There will be significant differences between urban children and rural children in parent-child relationship level towards their parents.
5. The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban children than rural children towards their mother.
6. The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban children than rural children towards their father.
7. The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban boys than rural boys towards their mother.
8. The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban boys than rural boys towards their father.
9. The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban girls than rural girls towards their father.
10. The level of parent-child relationship would be more in urban girls than rural girls towards their mother.
11. There will be significant differences in parental attitude of mother and father towards their children.
12. The level of parental attitude will be more in father than mother towards their boys.
13. The parental attitude would be more in mother than father towards their girls.
14. There would be significant differences in parental attitude of urban parents and rural parents towards their children.
15. The parental attitude would be more in urban parents than rural parents towards their boys.
16. The level of parental attitude would be more in urban parents than rural parents towards their girls.
5.4 Sample:

Selection of the Sample:-

In this present study, the researcher at first has chosen 700 families from Social Welfare Department (Family Planning Department) and finally 200 single child families were selected from Urban and Rural areas in the Aurangabad District. Urban single child families are 100 Mother’s, 100 Father’s and Rural single child family are 100 Mother’s, 100 Father’s were selected on the basis of the purposive sampling technique. These sample searches classified from the concerned department of family planning and social well-fare department at Z.P., Collector Office and Govt. Hospital of Aurangabad District. Beside 200 children have taken from both area’s. The children age consists of range (age group) in between 6 to 13 year (late childhood) also Primary and Pre-High school going Children were selected by difference schools from Aurangabad city and District. In this above sample occupational, Educational, Economic, Social Status are controlled respectively. A brief summery of the sample is shown in following diagram.

A. Parents Sample:-

Researcher has been selected 200 parents from single child families.

Design of the sample

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Parents sample

Urban single Child family                   Rural Single child family
Parents (200)                                    Parents (200)

Mother (100)   Father (100)                  Mother (100)   Father(100)
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B. Children Sample: (Late Childhood 6 to 13 year)

Researcher has been selected 200 Boys and Girls

Operational definition of the terms used in the sample:-

1. **Urban Single child family**: - Those single child families living in city areas since the last seven years.

2. **Rural single child family**: - Those single child families living at Tahsil place since the last seven years.

3. **Urban children**: - The boys and girls living with their parents at proper only Aurangabad city.

4. **Rural children**: - The boys and girls living with their parents at proper only Tahsil Place in Aurangabad district.

5. **Urban boys**: - Those male children living with their parents at proper in Aurangabad city.

6. **Rural boys**: - Those male children living with their parents at proper in Tahsil Place in Aurangabad district.

7. **Rural girls**: - Those female children living with their parents at proper in Tahsil Place in Aurangabad district.

8. **Urban girls**: - Those female children living with their parents at proper in Aurangabad city.
9. Child:-

Child refers to an individual who is comparatively young in age and dependent on his caregivers for his/her basic needs and overall development for the present and future years of life.

Variables under the study:-
A. Independent variables:-
4. Urban and Rural area in single child family.
5. Mother and Father
6. Boys and Girls
B. Dependent variables :-
4. Parental Attitude.

2x2 Factorial design: - There are two designs used for the present study:-

1) Area and gender of Children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Residence (B)</th>
<th>A1 Gender</th>
<th>A1 Boys</th>
<th>A2 Girls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1 Urban</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Rural</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2) Area and gender of parents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Residence (B)</th>
<th>A1 Gender</th>
<th></th>
<th>A2 Gender</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A1 Mother</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>A2 Father</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Tools:

Following tools were used for the collection of data :-

1. Indian adaptation of Clarks Parent-child relationship test By Dr.Govind Tiwari:-

Reliability of the test:

The reliability of the test was calculate by split-half method and test retest method (N=200) with an interval of one month both boys and girls in equal numbers and which was .83 and .78 respectively.

Validity of the Test:

For determination of validity coefficient of the test, the original as well as Hindi version of tests were administered to 100 children (not include in the above subjects ) who know Hindi and English both, with an interval of one month. The validity-coefficient was found to be very high .82.

To check the validity the Hindi version of the test was again translated in English by other five experts who know very well both the languages and were administered on the same sample after one more month interval. The correlations of three versions were 0.81, 0.72 and .76.
2. **Parental Attitude Research Instruments (PARI-For father and mother) By Dr.smt Uma Saxena:**

**Reliability**

The Mother’s form of PARI was administered upon 600 mothers for Hindi adaptation. The split-half method of computing reliability (N=200) was used. The correlation coefficient was found to be 83 which is an indicator of the high reliability of the tool. The test retest reliability was also measured (N=100) and the r was found to be 78.

The Father’s form of PARI was also administered upon 600 Fathers for Hindi adaptation. The split-half reliability (N=200) found to 79 and test-retest (N=100) was found to be 77. Both r’s are indicator of the high reliability of the tool.

**Validity**

Since no Hindi version of PARI was available, English version was used to finding our the concurrent validity. 100 English no wing fathers and 100 mothers were administered separate both the version (English and Hindi) r’s were computed to find out can current validity (r=81 for fathers PARI and 78 for Mother’s PARI)

**5.6 Analysis of Data:**

The Sample of the present data is divided in to four groups 1. Urban single child family (father-mother), 2. Rural single child family (father -mother), 3. Urban Children (Boys and Girls ), 4. Rural Children (Boys and Girls ). For every subject there are scores on two dependent variables i.e. A. parent-child relationship B. Parental attitude. The data were carefully scrutinized separately for four main groups as well as for the entire sample by employing frequency distributions and descriptive statistics, Means, and Standard Deviations are reported for parent-child relationship and parental attitude.

To evaluate the subject-wise differences in the various variables employed in this research, two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) have been carried out with Area of parent and children, Gender of parents-child as the independent variables and parent-child relationship, parental attitude as the dependent variables.
5.7 Results of present study:

1. There are no significant differences between mean scores of boys and girls on parent-child relationship towards parents \( (F = 0.68 \ P < 0.05) \). It indicates that gender of Children has no influence on parent-child relationship towards parents.

2. There are significant differences in parent-child relationship towards mother for boys and girls \( (F = 3.76 \ P > 0.05) \). It indicates that boys scoring is higher than girls. Thus the gender of Children has influence on parent-child relationship towards mother.

3. There are no significant differences between the mean scores of boys and girls on parent-child relationship towards their father \( (F=0.002) \). Thus gender of Children has no influence on parent-child relationship towards their father.

4. There are no significant difference is mean score of rural and urban children on parent-child relationship parents \( (F=1.30 \ P < 0.05) \). This indicates that residence of children has no influence on parent-child relationship towards their parents.

5. There are no significant difference between mean score of urban and rural children on parent-child relationship towards their mother\( (F=1.23 \ P < 0.05)\).Thus residence of children has no influence on parent-child relationship towards their mother.

6. There are significant difference between mean score of urban and rural children on parent-child relationship towards their father \( (F= 7.50 \ P > 0.01) \). It indicate that rural children scoring is higher than urban Children. Thus residence of children has influence on parent-child relationship towards their father.

7. There are no significant difference between mean scores of urban and rural boys on parent-child relationship towards their mother \( (t=1.07 \ P < 0.05) \). This indicates that residence of children has no influence on parent-child relationship towards their mother.

8. There are significant difference between mean scores of urban and rural boys on parent-child relationship towards their father \( (t=2.29, \ P > 0.05) \). The rural boys mean score higher than urban boys, this indicates that residence of children has influence on parent-child relationship towards their father.
9. There are no significant difference between mean scores of urban and rural girls on parent-child relationship towards their father ($t=1.52, P<0.05$), this indicates that residence of children has no influence on parent-child relationship towards their father.

10. There are no significant difference between mean scores of urban and rural girls on parent-child relationship towards their mother ($t=0.50, P>0.5$), This indicates that residence of children has no influence on parent-child relationship towards their mother.

11. There are significant differences between mean scores of mother and father on parental attitude for their children ($t=13.14, P<0.01$), Mothers scoring higher than father. This indicate that gender of parents has influence on parental attitude for their children.

12. There are significant difference between mean scores of mother and father on parental attitude for their boys ($F=189.138, P<0.01$), Thus gender of parents has influence on parental attitude for their boys.

13. There are significant difference between mean scores of mother and father on parental attitude for their girls ($F=148.4, P<0.01$), mother scoring higher than father, Thus gender of parents has influence on parental attitude towards their girls.

14. There are significant difference between mean scores of urban parents and rural parents on parental attitude for their children ($t = 3.36, P <0.01$), Rural parents scoring higher than urban parents. This indicates that residence of parents has influence on parental attitude towards their children.

15. There are no significant difference is mean score of rural parents and urban parents on parental attitude towards their boys ($t = 0.57$).Thus residence of parents has no influence on parental attitude towards their boys.

16. There are significant difference between mean scores of urban parents and rural parents on parental attitude for their girls ($t = 3.07, P<0.01$), Urban parents scoring higher than rural parents. This indicates that residence of parents has influence on parental attitude towards their girls.
5.8 Conclusions:-

On the basis of the data and discussion of results, the hypotheses were tested and verified some of them were retained and some were rejected, following conclusion were drawn:

1. The boys and girls having no differences about their parent-child relationship towards parents.
2. The level of parent-child relationship is higher in boys than girls towards their mother.
3. There is no significant difference in parent-child relationship of boys and girls towards their father.
4. There is no significant difference between urban children and rural children in parent-child relationship towards their parents in single child family.
5. There is no significant difference between urban children and rural children in parent-child relationship towards their mother in single child family.
6. The level of parent-child relationship is higher in rural children than urban children towards their father.
7. The urban and rural boys having no significance differences about their parent-child relationship towards their mother.
8. The rural boys having more parent-child relationship towards their father than urban boys.
9. There is no significant difference in parent-child relationship towards their father of urban and rural girls in single child family.
10. There is no significant difference in parent-child relationship towards to their mother of urban and rural girls in single child family.
11. The parental attitude is high in mother than father towards their children in urban and rural areas single child family.
12. The parental attitude is high in mother than father towards to their boys in urban and rural areas single child family.
13. The parental attitude is high in mother than father towards to their girls in urban and rural areas single child family.
14. The parental attitude is high in rural parents than urban parents towards to their children in urban and rural areas single child family.

15. There is no significant difference in parental attitude of urban and rural towards to their boys in single child family.

16. The parental attitude is high in urban parents than rural parents towards to their girls in single child family.

5.9 Limitations of Present Study:-
1. The collection of samples from 400 parents (fathers 200 and mothers 200) was carried out.
2. The study focuses on the rural and urban area sample from aurangabad district only.
3. Physiological aspect of the sample was not considered in this study.
4. The study does not involve parents occupational status.
5. In present study, the socio-economic status, family patterns of children, educational status of parents were totally controlled by the processing of sample selection method.
6. The major limitation of this study which is researcher ignored the aggression dimension in PARI Scale.
7. The present study was not based on more than one child family.

5.10 Suggestion:-

Though the study definitely has some limitations but they can be incorporated to make it a more viable study with highly reliable and valid results. Some of the major suggestions are:
1. The cross cultural study of the same aspect would also help us to understand how culture affects certain emotions and helps even to mould them according to the need of the society & culture.
2. The study can incorporate the perspective of studying the parent-child relation of children who are not mentally stable.
3. The study can also involve the aspect of personality type of the mother and father to perceive its impact on the parental attitude pattern.
4. The study can also involve the aspect of personality type of the children to perceive its impact on the parent-child relation pattern.
5. A more comprehensive research can be carried out in the geographical areas involving more variables i.e. socio-economical status, working status of parents, family structure etc.

6. The study can also be conducted not only on children but also on different stages of life span.

7. The study can look at the aspect of studying the parent-child relationship of families with more than two children.

8. The study can look at the parental attitude in the eyes of the different care takers apart from the father and mother.

9. To make the study globally more valid we can study the pattern across families with different age group wise children also.

10. Apart from using the standardized form, it would have been more significant to incorporate a qualitative analysis of the respective cases.

11. The study could have been done on the longitudinal aspect to study the parent-child relationship and parental attitude across years.

12. The study could have been done on large sample.

13. To arrange the counseling program through the social welfare department for importance of the single child patterns and their rearing pattern by experts.

14. There are so limited studies on this topic in India, there is greater scope for the research scholar in this regards.