



Parental Attributes in Urban and Rural Areas

(A Study in Aligarh)

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ABSTRACT

As a human beings, we take birth in the world, unable to care for ourselves. We totally depend on our parents for food, for protection, and for physical and emotional warmth. The type of warmth, the sense of security, the bond, the attachment between parent and child can be termed as parental attributes. The parents care their children beyond their limits and a bond is set between them which can be felt in their activities and love for their child. The purpose of the study was to elicit the differences in parental attributes in urban and rural areas of Aligarh. A cross-sectional study was conducted and 200 respondents were selected from each domicile. Purposive sampling technique and Parent-child inventory by Anthony B. Gerard was used to collect the data. The data was tabulated and analyzed by One-Way ANNOVA in SPSS (version 22). . The association between the parental attributes of parents residing in urban and rural areas was found to be significant different. The parents residing in urban areas are paying more attention towards their relation with child. No significant differences were found in the parental attributes across gender. The reason could be that parents are more aware of their relation with child irrespective of gender as in modern times most of the families are not discriminating to a large extent between genders.

Keywords: Gender, Parental Attributes, Urban and Rural areas.

I. INTRODUCTION

As a human beings, we take birth in the world, unable to care for ourselves. We totally depend on our parents for food, for protection, and for physical and emotional warmth. The type of warmth, the sense of security, the bond, the attachment between parent and child can be termed as parental attributes.^[1] The parents care their children beyond their limits and a bond is set between them which can be felt in their activities and love for their child. Parents have the solemn responsibility to care for and nurture their children. This responsibility, if fulfilled, will be beneficial for each child as they grow into adulthood.

Parent-child relationship can be defined as the unique and enduring bond between a caregiver and his or her child. To understand the parent-child relationship, we must look at the ways that parents and children interact with one another physically, emotionally, and socially. ^[2] Parent-child relationship, or PCR, has emerged as a persuasive “super-protector” – a feature of family life. When parents are very emotionally warm, and affectionate and tend to balance these qualities with high anticipation and a firm but fair disciplinary way, they create an emotional atmosphere in which children flourish. ^[1] As every relation is crucial for the overall



happiness of the family, parents having deeper understanding of the importance and effects of these relationships desire to bond with their child.

Theorists in developmental psychology examine the parent-child relationship as an important tool in understanding how individuals develop. Sigmund Freud accept that the relationships that children share with their parents are responsible to a large extent for adult development. For example, if an adult female struggles in intimate relationships with males, Freud probably would have blamed it on an unhealthy relationship with her father. Similarly, Erik Erikson's psychosocial theory of development propounds that infants whose basic needs are meet by their caregivers will grow into trusting adults, but infants whose needs are not met will develop feelings of mistrust in future relationships^[3]

II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To elicit the differences in parental attributes in urban and rural areas of Aligarh.
- ❖ To identify the differences in parental attributes across gender.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design is the specification of methods and procedure for acquiring the information needed. The research design for the present study was transversal research design. The cross-sectional method was used because this method is extensive and can be used to collect data from a representative subset at one specific point of time.

IV. SAMPLE DESIGN

The study was carried out in the CBSE Schools of Aligarh city of Uttar-Pradesh. It is at a distance of 130 km from Delhi and has a good connectivity of roads and railways. The sample for present study consisted of 400 respondents studying in Kinder Garten of CBSE schools and their parents (200 urban and 200 rural). The purposive random sampling technique was used to select the sample from the Aligarh city in which Pediatricians, Home Scientists and Gynecologists were excluded.

V.HYPOTHESES

- ❖ There exists no association between parental attributes and residing areas.
- ❖ There is no relationship among parental attributes and gender.

VI. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

As the study is cross sectional in nature, survey method was adopted to collect the information needed from the target population. A Parent-child inventory and a demographic questionnaire comprised information about students, age, gender, weight and height was given to parents in parents' teacher meeting for their response. The scale was used with great care so as to have minimum possible biasness. "English" and "Hindi" version of the scale was used to study the parental attributes among the rural and urban parents of Aligarh. A scale was given to parents which consist of 77 items divided into 7 subscales that covers the seven major domains related to

parental attributes status viz. Parental Support, Parenting, Involvement, Communication, Limit Setting, Autonomy, Role Orientation.

VII. DATA ANALYSIS

For the analysis of data the following steps were followed:

7.1 Coding- The items were scored based on the response given by parents under seven components. 4-point Likert Scale was used some statements were reversely coded.

7.2 Tabulation- The data was transferred from the coding sheet to comprehensive tables to give a clear picture of the findings.

7.3 Statistical Analysis- The inferential statistic applied was One- way ANNOVA.

VIII. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table – I One- way ANNOVA value between parental attributes in urban and rural (n=400).

S. No.	Parental Attributes	ANNOVA	P-value
1.	Parental Support	122.109	0.000***
2.	Parenting	67.537	0.000***
3.	Involvement	103.414	0.000***
4.	Communication	81.565	0.000***
5.	Limit Setting	129.734	0.000***
6.	Autonomy	82.440	0.000***
7.	Role Orientation	132.598	0.000***

(Sig. at 0.05 level)

The above table reveals that the calculated value is less than the table value hence the null hypothesis is rejected. While considering parental support scale there is significant difference (F-122.109) in urban and rural areas. In parental scale the F-value (67.537) is less than the table value whereas in involvement scale the parents are having different (103.414) attributes on the basis of residing areas. Communication and autonomy scales were having differences (81.565, 82.440) in urban and rural areas. Limit setting scale recorded a varied difference (129.734) in both residing areas. In role orientation Scale the urban and rural parents are having different (132.598) attributes.

S. No.	Parental Attributes	ANNOVA	P-value
1.	Parental Support	.071	.790
2.	Parenting	.381	.537
3.	Involvement	.174	.677
4.	Communication	.142	.706
5.	Limit Setting	1.518	.219
6.	Autonomy	.004	.947
7.	Role Orientation	.060	.797

Sig. at 0.05 level

From the above table we can say that the calculated value is less than the table value but no significant differences were found hence the null hypotheses is rejected. While considering parental support scale across gender the p-value (.790) indicates that there is no significant difference in the attributes for male and female child. In parenting scale (.537) there is no disparity among attributes for child across gender. While in involvement, com-

- munication, limit setting, autonomy and role orientation (.677, .706, .219, .947, .797) no diverseness is found in attributes for boy and girl child. Hence we can say that in modern time's gender inequality is getting faded from the minds of parents as today parents are giving proper nurture and care to their child irrespective of their gender.

IX. CONCLUSION

Parental attributes are the key factors on which the future of a child depends if the child is given proper emotional, behavioral and social care the child future is bright in all aspects whereas if one feels lack of attributes it creates a problem in his/her behaviour. The significant differences were found in parental attributes practiced in urban and rural areas of Aligarh, whereas no disparity is found in parental attributes practiced across gender. Parents residing in rural areas are not giving proper attention to their child whereas parents in urban areas are very much aware and are concern of their child development and relationship with them irrespective of the gender of the child.

X. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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