

## CHAPTER

## SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

SUMMARY

The study stipulated to find out the rural urban differences with regard to the parent's attitude and behaviour towards male and female children was conducted in city Hisar and Village bhuna. 50 respondent families were selected from the village randomly and 50 from Model Town and H.A.U., Campus, Hisar. Special consideration was given

while selecting respondent families and only those families were selected who have male and female children and atleast one in the age group of 8-12 years.

Questionnaire was prepared for studying the parents' attitude and behaviour towards male and female children. Another questionnaire was also prepared for studying their attitude towards family relationship ideology. The first questionnaire was given to only mothers and second questionnaire was given to mothers and fathers both. Another tool was a standardized Don Dinkmeyer's Self-Concept Scale. This scale was administered on one hundred children under the age group of 8-12 years taking one from each respondent's family.

A majority of rural mother respondents are either illiterate or below high school where as 72 per cent urban mothers have education above the high school. Most of the rural mothers are engaged in farming and majority of urban mothers are office goers. Both the samples differ in age also. Average age of rural mothers is 40 years and that of urban mothers is 35 years. Both the samples also differ on the basis of total family income.

Results show that rural mother's preference is for two sons and one daughter and majority of urban mothers preferred one son and one daughter. A vast majority of rural and urban mothers have desired the first child as a son.

In rural respondents maximum families do not celebrate birth ceremony of female child while the birth of male child is given more importance. In urban area At Home party was observed to celebrate the birth of the male child but not for the female child. It is also observed that more number of people were invited on birth ceremonies of male children and less number on birth ceremonies of female children. Rural as well as urban parents spend more money on celebrating the birth of their sons than the birth of their daughters. Through these observation one can feel that more importance is still being given to the birth of boys than girls in rural as well as in urban area. No doubt in urban area parents give some ceremonial importance to girl's birth but less than boy's birth.

Rural parents provide less expensive toy material to girls and more expensive toy materials to boys whereas urban parents provide toy material to both sexes equally. Rural played by girl and not the games dominated by boys. Urban girls got male dominated games.

Rural parents provide more freedom, praise and encouragement to their boys than to girls and girls get security more than any thing else.

Generally parents do give pocket money for personal expenditure to their children. Rural boys get

more than the rural girls but urban parents generally provide equal amount to their daughters and sons. The difference is not in giving pocket money to sons and daughters but the difference is in the amount of money which indicates that more preference is given to son than daughter in rural area but the difference is negligible in urban area.

Rural parents stress more on the education of their sons than their daughters. As far as education is concerned more facilities are being provided to sons than to daughter. On the contrary mostly urban parents are ready to provide equal opportunities to both of them.

Everywhere whether rural or urban boys are given more responsibilities of marketing than any other and girls the responsibility of household work. In urban families though the marketing assistance is given by the sons mainly but good number of girls are also helping their parents in this regard. It had been observed that girls listen and obey more seriously than the boys. Since girls are obedient less disciplinary actions are required for them. Majority of urban parents did not believe in physical punishment but whenever needed it is used for boys more than for girls. This could be due to girl's more obedience or awareness of girl's physical weakness.

As far as professional aspiration is concerned majority of urban parents have desired medical and engineering for their sons and for daughters teaching and medical. A large number of rural parents expect that their sons should go for business while girls should adopt teaching profession. Urban parents are somewhat permissive for girls to work with boys while rural parents are rigid in this regard. Most of the rural as well as urban parents like that girls should read religious and domestic books more while boys should read general knowledge books preferably.

From all these observation it is evident that whether rural or urban almost all parents maintain discrimination between male and female children. Due to social awareness, urban parents seem to be changing and their views are becoming liberal.

Parents attitude towards the ideological (ideal?) pattern of family relationship shows rural mothers and rural fathers score higher than urban mothers and urban fathers on both the parts of the questionnaire. This shows that rural parents have more favourable attitude towards the ideological pattern of relationship between parents and children and between husband and wife. These differences are significant. Correlation between the attitude of mothers

and fathers of the same family is very high and positive.

The effect of parental attitude on the development of self-concept among their children has also been attempted. According to the observations regarding the self-concept it was found that urban boys have scored more than the urban girls and rural girls have scored more than the rural boys. But the difference between rural boys and rural girls and between urban boys and urban girls is not significant. However, the difference between rural boys and urban boys is more than any other difference, but still below the level of significance.

The co-relation analysis between the attitude scores of parents and self-concept scores of children shows the low negative relationship between the two. The negative relationship shows that when parents have more favourable attitude towards ideological family relationships the self-concept of their children is low.

An attempt to find out the factors associated in developing the parents attitude show that only a few factors are significantly associated. Age has been found significant only in rural sample but not in urban. Mother's education, family occupation, mother's occupation have been found not significant. Family income, that even only in rural sample has been found significantly associated with the parents' attitude but not significant in urban sample.

## CONCLUSION

From the results obtained in the present study we draw following conclusions:

1. There is difference in attitude and behaviour of rural parents and urban parents towards their children.
2. Rural parents maintain more discrimination in their male and female children.
3. Urban parents also maintain difference but comparative less than the rural parents.
4. Rural parents and urban parents have different type of expectations from their male and female children. They have different type of emotional bondage with sons with girls.
5. Boys get more educational, recreational and other facilities essential for their development than the rural girls.
6. Urban parents maintain less discrimination while providing such facilities.
7. There is less difference in the attitude of mothers and fathers of the same family towards the ideological type of relationship within the family.
8. Rural parents have higher bend than the urban parents towards ideological pattern of relationship in the family.

9. The level of self-concept among 8-12 years rural as well as urban children is not significantly different.

10. The difference in the level of self-concept between rural as well as urban girls and boys is also below the level of significance.

11. The co-relationship between parents attitude score and their child; Self-concept score is low but negative. The level of Self-concept among the children of these parents who have developed ideological attitude is low.

12. Education, Family occupation, Mother's occupation have not been found contributing significantly in framing parents attitude towards family relationship ideology. Only age and income have been found significantly, first in urban sample and second in rural sample.

#### SUGGESTIONS

1. The differential treatment to girls in rural community necessitates the programmes for awakening the awareness in rural parents that girls too have equal responsibility in family, society and national development. Hence they also ought to be educated and treated properly. Social welfare department should take initiative in this regard and this should be made a part of Anganwadi Programmes.



2. Other social welfare agencies can also come forward in conducting programmes for awakening the parents.
3. There is need to develop a better test for measuring the self-concept among children. The questionnaire technique has not proved very successful as the children are very suggestive while asking their responses.
4. The study needs to be conducted on larger sample.
5. There are many other factors which might contribute in developing parents attitude towards differential treatment which should be taken up.
6. There is also a need for exploring the effective means of changing parents attitude.