Interaction Pattern and Generation Gap between Offspring and Parents

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Abstract
The situation of differences in principles, attitudes, experiences, etc. that keep going on between two generation an older and a younger generation of people living at the same time is identifies as “generation gap”. The term Generation gap became popular in 1960s; since then the changing pattern of Parents-children/ youth relations, interaction, communication pattern and conflict caught the attention of social scientists and researchers. Family and Parents are child’s/youth’s first social setting, their first pivotal relation establishes and leaves lifelong impression on them, and influence all major decision they make in future as adults. In last few decades, social change, have hit the less developed countries like Pakistan more rapidly than ever before in the history. This small study was an attempt to check opinion, views and practices of youth regarding generation gap. Boys and girls of ages between 18 to 23 years were selected through systematic Random sampling technique, from 1200 household of Federal B Area, Karachi. Simple Logistic regression and Chi square was applied for data analysis. The findings of the study show the relationship between socio economic status, family structure and age of youth and Generation gap parent child interaction and communication and opinion of youth, about its impact on their present and future life.
Keywords: Interaction Pattern ; Generation Gap ; Offspring ; Parents
INTRODUCTION
The Phrase Generation Gap implies a deep chasm which opens up between parents and children, between old and the young, and which is somehow insurmountable. This view was first promoted by the sociologist Kingsley Davis, who claimed in an influential article in 1940 that rapid social change made present child/youth conflict ubiquitous and inevitable. This article led to massive amount of research concerning “The Generation Gap” with various results. There are those, who have rejected the older or the younger generation entirely and whose values, attitudes and life style differ so immensely from the earlier or later generation that they have nothing in common and have no relationship what so ever. Such condition exits but is uncommon.
We have already seen that parents and grandparents greatly influence the subsequent generations despite the differences between them and despite the experiences of the old and the young which do not seem to mean much to the presiding or subsequent generation. Nevertheless, we need to view the “Generation Gap” as far more shallow than the phase implies and a good deal less confrontational than the media like to portray. In fact there is a good deal or reciprocity between the generations. Without full realization parents and grandparents pass on a part of themselves to children/youth and grand children. Still it cannot be overlooked that there are differences between generation which resolve around such issues as power, status and responsibilities. Evidently, the older generation has more control our how any issue will be handled and how recourses will be spent. There are those who treat their own children in a manner that reflects “how they were treated by their parents (Falk & Falk, 2005: 53-54).

Results of researches indicate several findings; the most consistent evidence was that, the generation gap was far more apparent in the minds of children than actually appeared in divergence with parents. There were those who follow in the footsteps of their parents to such an extent that no generation gap really exists for them, others distance themselves from older generation as if the generation gap was as wide as the ocean (Lancaster 2011: 450).

Many time the problems with parents is that they want their children to be their carbon copies. They want their children to follow the traditions. Many times parents are too self-centered to pay careful attention to their children’s radical approach. As long as the younger generation honour the fundamental values of life, honestly, integrity, respect, compassion, empathy, honesty, tolerance, trust, hard work etc. the parents should give way to their children. Parents have certain strengths and so do the children, parents may have more maturity, and wisdom and experience in life, innovation and vitality are the fortes of younger generation. A friendly relationship between parents and grown-up children and offsprings also help to narrow the generation gap (Trehan & Trehan, 2010: 114).

DEFINITIONS OF GENERATION GAP
“A difference in values and attitudes between one generation and another, especially between young people and their parents”.(English Language Dictionary of American Heritage).1“The years separating one generation from the generation that precedes or follows it, especially, when regarded as representing the difference in outlook and the lack of understanding between them”(Collin’s Dictionary).

“When older and younger people do not understand each other because of their different experiences, opinions, habits and behaviour”.(Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus).3“A lack of communication between one generation and another, especially between young people and their parents, brought about by differences of tastes, values, outlook, etc”.(English Dictionary).
INTERACTION PATTERN IN ADOLESCENCE
Smentana (2008) explains that the psychologists and sociologists have long been fascinated by the differences between offspring and their parents during adolescence. G. Stanley Hall and Freud believed family conflict to be inevitable during the teenage years arguing that it was a necessary part of the process by which children separate from their parents (Freud, 1969, Hall, 1904), when concern over the “Generation gap” emerged during the turbulent 1960s and 1970s and commentators often believed that teenagers/ youth and their parent lived in distinct Cultural worlds with frequently colliding world views (Coleman 1961). As with many ideas that emphasized the inevitable turmoil of adolescence, these views did not hold up very well in the face of systematic research on normative population of adolescents (Smentana, 2008).

Numerous studies showed actual conflict between parents and teenagers to be relatively infrequent squabbles over the mundane details of everyday life, and that family members generally shared the same views over fundamental issues such as morality, religion and politics (Douvan & Adelson (1966) Stienberg (1990). Rather than evidence estrangement the minor differences and occasional arguments that occur during adolescence are seen as evidence of a gradual realignment of parent-child/ youth relationships to accommodate the increasingly mature and competent adolescent, Smetana ( Linda, 2012:106).

ROLE OF FAMILY IN ADOLESCENT PERIOD OF OFFSPRING
The family's transition out of middle childhood brings with it a new set of issues and concerns for parents and children / youth that arise when the interpersonal equilibrium established during middle childhood is perturbed by the intra individual and contextual changes associated with early adolescence. Although the vast majority of families are able to negotiate this transition successfully, establishing a new equilibrium as well as surviving the temporary period of disequilibrium that precedes it, this period challenges the emotional resources of even the well-functioning families. Indeed, when parents are asked which period in their child's development that they are most nervous and apprehensive about, adolescence tops the list. Part of parents' anxiety about adolescence no doubt stems from widespread and erroneous stereo-types of adolescents/ youth as difficult, oppositional, and moody; stereotypes that pervade popular culture. Some measure of parental anxiety is no doubt warranted by the very real fact that adolescence is a period of dramatic change in the child's physical, cognitive, emotional, and social competencies and concerns (Bornstein, 2002: 103).

IMPLICATIONS FOR ADOLESCENTS
Adolescence /youth is a life stage characterized by ambiguity and ambivalence. They are continually reminded of their impending adulthood but are given few opportunities to practice adult behaviours. They are encouraged to be independent at the same time they remain economically, physically, and emotionally dependent upon their parents. They are told to think for themselves while being ensconced in a peer group on whose opinions and evaluations their self-concepts often rest. Conflicts with parents over responsibilities and rights may make it difficult to rely upon them for emotional support. Furthermore, divorce and remarriage of parents may negatively affect parent- child relationships as well as disrupt relationships with other support network members, such as grandparents (Stinson, 1991: 135).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS
1. Why there is Generation gap between parents and offspring?
2. How family structure and type of family affects child parent interactions?
3. How communication patterns affect generation gap?
4. How socialization and attachment minimize the generation gap?
5. What variables are important to identify interaction patterns and generation gap?
FAMILY STRUCTURE AND PATTERN OF INTERACTION

Relations in childhood form an individual’s identity as feelings and practices are shaped from the inspirations or rejections of role models in family (Brannen et al., 2004). The frequency and intensity of relations among family members along with the type of family structure help children in shaping their lives. Falk and Falk (2005) gave six theoretical types of structures of families in which children could be brought up. Among these first one is autocratic in which children are not allowed to give their opinion or participate in or lead the decision making. Second is the authoritarian structure in which children are allowed to express their ideas and opinions but the decisions are carried out solely by the parents. Democratic structure, on third number, allows children to make some of decisions regarding their behaviours although final decision must have parental consensus. Equalitarian structure gives as much weightage to the voices of children as their parents have. On the other hand, permissive structure gives more freedom to decide about them than their parents have. Lastly, Leisseez Faire structure denies total parental involvement in the affairs of children (International Research Journal of Finance and Economics, 2010).

SOCIALIZATION PATTERN AND ATTACHMENT

The socialization of children /youth is essential to the maintenance of any pattern of interaction, communication culture and conflict between parents and youth. Consequently parenthood is one of the most important and most demanding social roles. Sociologist Alice Rossi has pointed out four factors related to socialization that complicate the transition to parenthood. First, there is little anticipatory socialization for the social role of caregiver. The normal school curriculum gives little attention to the subject most relevant to successful family life such as child care and home maintenance. Second, only limited learning occurs during the period of pregnancy itself. Third, the transition to parenthood is quite abrupt, unlike socialization for work you cannot gradually take on the duties of care giving. Finally, in Ross’s view, our society lacks clear and helpful guidelines for successful parenthood. There is little consensus on how parents can produce happy and well-adjusted offspring or even on what it means to be well adjusted, for these reasons, socialization for parenthood involves difficult challenges for most men and women (Schaefer,1999:300-301).

Kerns has recognized the work done by John Bowlby in his studies. Bowlby presented a Theory of Attachment Theory related to parent child interaction. According to him, all children form attachments to primary caregivers, with variations in the quality of attachment bonds due primarily to differences in caregivers’ behaviour. Sensitive and responsive care giving is thought to contribute to a child forming a secure attachment relationship with the parent, and available data confirm the maternal sensitivity. Children who experience parenting that is inconsistent or interfering are thought to form resistant or ambivalent relationships in which they minimize contact with the attachment figure. Children in secure attachment relationships are confident in the responsiveness, availability, and trustworthiness of their attachment figures. In older children, open communication around emotionally laden content is a hallmark of secure. The implication of this perspective is that cognitive models of relationships and affect-regulation skills mediate the link between parent-child attachment and behaviour The acquisition of social skills in childhood appears to be a key developmental task that is linked to successful adjustment over the life span (Kerns,2000; pp:02-195).

TYPE OF FAMILY

Smentana has concluded a standard cross cultural survey of 186 preindustrial societies worldwide variations in parents – adolescence / youth relationships had expected to find that there would be less conflict in larger households than in nuclear ones. This is because; in the former there may be a need to suppress conflict in
order to maintain harmony and the father’s authority. But this was not the case, in most researches; the type of family structure was not associated with the amount of conflict experienced by parents and their children. (Smetana, Judith G.2010: 07).

COMMUNICATION WITH CHILDREN
Currently, there are five generations in the world; Radio Babies (born during 1930-1945); Baby Boomers (1946-1964); Generation X (1965-1976); Generation Y (1977-1991); even some Millennial (1991 and later). Each of them has a different perspective, based on their upbringing and daily lives. The key to making encounters between the generations successful is learning to understand the point of view of each generation and respect their differences (Gravett & Throckmorton: 2007). There are some effective ways to communicate with children and youth which involves, effective ways that how to talk so kids will listen and how to make youth talk to parents.

1. Helping children deal with their feelings: children involving adults need to have their feeling accepted and respected.
2. Engaging a child’s cooperation: describe what you see or describe the problem; give information about what you feel
3. Instead of punishment: express your feeling strongly without attacking character

SOCIAL CLASS AND PARENTING
All opportunities and experiences or life chance are influenced by socio-economic status (SES), one’s position in society measured by educational achievement, occupation or income. Parenting is no exception. Lamania et al. Identifies that the research conducted by Furstenberg (2006), Lareau (2006). The results shows that family education and income have more influence on parenting behaviours and children’s out comes than race and ethnicity or family structure in and of itself. It is observed that parents who are less stressed and relatively content practice more positive child rearing behaviour. Burrell and Roosa (2009), reduced stress and emotion wellbeing, in turn, are statistically corrected with higher socioeconomic status. (Lamania & Reidmann, 2010: 266).

A RESEARCH FROM PAKISTAN
Gilani’s Research Foundation survey, 2009 carried out by Gallup Pakistan, majority of all Pakistanis claim their views regarding religion, moral values, social issues, and politics are the same as their parents. While only a small percentage (around 10%) disagree with their parents on religion and moral values, a significant 28% and 36% claim to have different viewpoint on social issues and politics respectively. A nationally representative sample of men and women from across the country were read out a list of topics and were asked “Please tell us about whether your parent’s views and your views are the same or not regarding the following subjects?” Ninety three per cent (93%) claimed their ‘Religious’ views are the same as of their parents; while only 6% said their views on religion differ from their parents. Majority of all respondents across various demographics share similar beliefs regarding religion (Gallup Pakistan, 2009).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
Main objective of this study was to find out how generation gap affects pattern of interaction between offspring and parents. Further it was also an objective of researchers to find out the correlation of different variables, which may intensify the situation or play a vital role to minimise the gap between two generations.
HYPOTHESES

1. Type of family is likely to be related with generation gap between children and parents.
2. Socio economic status is likely to be related with the behaviour pattern of parents on mistakes committed by their children.
3. Vast difference in between offspring and parents is likely to be related with generation gap behaviour.
4. Socio economic status is likely to be related with abusive and aggressive behaviour pattern by parent to their children.
5. Type of family is likely to be related with the sharing of views with parents.
6. Self esteem of children is likely to be related with the authoritarian behaviour of parents.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this explanatory research, data was collected from a middle class locality; Federal B area block 19, Karachi. Self-administered Interview scheduled was used. Systematic Random sampling technique was used to select the sample size of the study i.e. 120 households, including only those household where youth of the required age group were present. Pre-testing also conducted to analyze the strength of questionnaire. Questionnaire was divided in three section apart from demographic profile, section one was about opinion, section two consists of questions related to awareness and section three had questions related to practices or actual situation youth had with his or her family.

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANTS

The survey information was tabulated in 2x2 contingency tables. Contingency tables are used where observations are cross-classified by two variables in rows and columns categories arise frequently in behavioural studies. In this study different statistical tests of independence are applied. For the purpose readymade statistical program available on vassarstat.com is used which produces different tests of independence and their summary.

The output consists of:
1) Contingency table with observed frequencies.
2) The $X^2$ tabulated value with $\alpha$-level and df.
3) The $X^2$ calculated value with p-value.
4) Levels of row x- variable, and then mean, standard deviation total cases.
5) Variable Y, P[Y=1], Mean, Standard deviation of Y.
6) Linear regression of log odds ratios on X, then Co-efficient intercept= $\beta_0$ and slope=$\beta_1$ and exp($\beta_1$) i.e. for Y=1 increase by factor exp ($\beta_1$) per unit change in X.
7) Log likelyhood summary -2 log likelihood= log likelihood=(null model)- log likelihood (empirical fit).

CONTINGENCY TABLES;

Hypothesis No. 1

H$_1$: Type of family is likely to be related with generation gap between children and parents.
H$_0$: The generation gap between children and parents is independent of type of family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of family</th>
<th>Generation gap between children and parents within the family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY OF RESULT
At 3.84 table value, Chi-square is = 0.59df = 1 p = 0.4427Levels of X variable = 2.Total number of cases = 120, 31 cases have Y=0; 89 cases have Y=1Variable X (un-weighted): Mean = 60    SD = 29Variable Y [as observed probabilities (un-weighted)]:Mean = 0.737    SD = 0.0311.For weighted linear regression of log odds ratios on X: intercept = 0.7032, slope = 0.0056 exp (slope) = 1.0056 r^2 = 1.Log Likelihood Summary:-2 Log Likelihood = 137.114 (null model)-2 Log Likelihood = 136.524 (empirical fit).

Interpretation of Results:
The above mentioned summary of results show X^2 tabulated value with 1 df is 3.84 at α =0.05, while X^2 calculated value is 0.59 and p value =0.4427. A high value of p shows that there is no enough evidence to reject H_0. H_0 is not significant at 5% level. The logistic regression yields the following estimate.

\[ Y = \ln \left( \frac{p}{1-p} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x \]

=0.7032 +0.0056

A small value of \( \beta_1 \) shows to predict Y contribution of X is not important.

To test: H_0: \( \beta_1 = 0 \)

H_1: \( \beta_1 \neq 0 \)

A small value of -2 ly L= 0.59 leads to a large value of P which means it is not significant; Y does not depends on X.

Hypothesis 2:

H_1: Socio economic status is likely to be related with the behaviour pattern of parents on mistakes committed by their children.

H_0: Behaviour pattern of parents on mistakes committed by their children is independent of Socio economic status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio economic status</th>
<th>Behavior pattern of Parent’s on children’s mistakes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low status (lower&amp; middle)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High status ( upper middle and upper)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY OF RESULT
At table value 3.84Chi-square = 0.74 atdf = 1p = 0.3903 .Levels of X variable = 2Total number of cases = 12028 cases have Y=0; 92 cases have Y=1Variable X (un-weighted):Mean = 60    SD = 25Variable Y [as observed probabilities (un-weighted)]:Mean = 0.7513    SD = 0.037.For weighted linear regression of log
odds ratios on X: intercept = 0.6377 slope = 0.008 \exp(slope) = 1.008 \quad r^2 = 1 

Log Likelihood Summary: 
-2 Log Likelihood = 130.385 (null model) 
-2 Log Likelihood = 129.647 (empirical fit).

**Interpretation of Results:**

To test the hypothesis in the light of above mentioned summary calculated value of $X^2$ is 0.74 with $p$ – value = 0.3903 since $P$ value $> \alpha$ – level, it is found to reject $H_0$. 

For this table the logistic regression gives:

$$Y = \ln \left( \frac{P}{1-P} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X = 0.6377 + 0.008X$$

Odds $= \exp (\beta_1)$ $= \exp (0.008) = 1.008$

$H_0 : \beta_1 = 0 \text{ Vs } H_1 : \beta_1 \neq 0 \quad \text{not significant since } -2 \text{ly } L = 0.74 \text{ is very small.}$

**Hypothesis 3:**

$H_1$: Vast difference in age between offspring and parents is likely to be related with generation gap behaviour pattern of parents. 

$H_0$: The generation gap behaviour pattern of parents is independent of vast difference in age between offspring and parents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age difference with parents</th>
<th>Generation gap behavior pattern of parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 40 yrs.</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 41 yrs.</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY OF RESULT**

At table value=3.84 Chi-square = 0.07 df = 1 \quad p = 0.7908. Levels of X variable = 2Total number of cases = 120. 21 cases have Y=0; 99 cases have Y=1

Variable X (un-weighted): Mean = 60 \quad SD = 6. Variable Y [as observed probabilities (un-weighted): Mean = 0.8241 \quad SD = 0.0093. For weighted linear regression of log odds ratios on X: intercept = 0.9064 slope = 0.0107 \exp (slope) = 1.0107 \quad r^2 = 1 \quad \text{Log Likelihood Summary: } -2 \quad \text{Log Likelihood = 111.294 (null model)} -2 \text{Log Likelihood = 111.224 (empirical fit).}$

**Interpretation of Results**

In the light of above mentioned results summary a high value of $P = 0.7908$ shows null hypothesis is not significant at 5% level. The logistic regression is;

$$Y = \ln \left( \frac{P}{1-P} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X = 0.9064 + 0.0107X$$

Odds $= \exp (\beta_1)$ $= \exp (0.0107) = 1.0107$

$H_0 : \beta_1 = 0 \text{ Vs } H_1 : \beta_1 \neq 0 \quad \text{Test statistic } -2 \text{ly } L = 0.7 \text{ is very small, } H_0 \text{ is rejected.}$

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Hypothesis 4

H₁: Socio economic status is likely to be related with abusive and aggressive behaviour of parents.
H₀: abusive and aggressive behaviour of parents is independent of Socio economic status of family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio- economic status</th>
<th>Abusive and aggressive behavior of parents towards their children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low status (lower, middle)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High status (upper middle , upper)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY OF RESULT

Calculated result is 10.2 note that for df=1 the chi-square value reported is the Yates chi-square, corrected for continuity. Levels of X variable = 2Total number of cases = 120.79 cases have Y=0; 41 cases have Y=1.Variable X (un-weighted): Mean = 60 SD = 19 Variable Y [as observed probabilities (un-weighted)]: Mean = 0.4092 SD = 0.1622.For weighted linear regression of log odds ratios on X:Intercept = -2.6271 slope = 0.0369 exp(slope) = 1.0376 r² = 1.Log Likelihood Summary: Chi-square = 11.27df = 1 p = 0.0008.-2 Log Likelihood = 154.112 (null model) -2 Log Likelihood = 142.847 (empirical fit).

Interpretation of results summary

The above mentioned summary of results show \( X^2 \) tabulated value with 1 df is 3.84 at \( \alpha = 0.05 \), while \( X^2 \) calculated value is 11.27 and \( p \) value =0.0008 A lower value of \( p \) shows that there is no enough evidence to reject \( H₁ \). \( H₀ \) is significant at 5% level. The logistic regression yields the following estimate.

\[
Y = \ln \left( \frac{p}{1-p} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X, = 2.6271 + 0.0369
\]

Odds = exp (\( \beta_1 \)) = exp (0.0369) = 1.0376 Value of \( \beta_1 \) shows to predict \( Y \) contribution of \( X \) is important.

To test:

\[
H₀: \beta_1 = 0
H₁: \beta_1 \neq 0
\]

A greater value of -2 \( \ln \) \( L \)= 11.27 leads to a smaller value of \( P \) which means it is significant; \( Y \) depends on \( X \).

Hypothesis 5:

H₁: Type of family is likely to be related with the
H₀: Sharing of views with parents is independent of type of family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of family</th>
<th>Sharing of views with parents.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear system</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint family system</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY OF RESULT

Calculated result for df=1 The Pearson chi-square, uncorrected for continuity, is 5.83 P= 0.0158 at table value =3.84.1 Levels of X variable = 2Total number of cases = 120, 25 cases have Y=0; 95 cases have Y=1. Variable X (un-weighted): Mean = 60 SD = 35 Variable Y [as observed probabilities (un-weighted)]: Mean = 0.7931 SD = 0.0882. For weighted linear regression of log odds ratios on X: Intercept = 2.4105. Slope = -0.0162 exp (slope) = 0.9839. R^2 = 1. -2 Log Likelihood = 122.81 (null model) -2 Log Likelihood = 116.987 (empirical fit).

Interpretation of results summary

The above mentioned summary of results show X^2 tabulated value with 1 df is 3.84 at α =0.05, while X^2 calculated value is 5.83 and p value =0.0158 A low value of P shows that there is no enough evidence to accept H1. H0 is significant at 5% level. The logistic regression yields the following estimate. 

\[ Y = l_y \left( \frac{p}{1-p} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x, \]

Odds = exp (β1) = exp (0.0162) = 0.9839

Value of β1 shows to predict Y contribution of X is important.

To test: H0: β1 = 0+
    H1: β1 ≠ 0

A greater value of -2 l y L= 5.83 leads to a sufficiently small value of P which means it is significant; Y depends on X.

CONTINGENCY TABLE 6

Hypothesis 6:

1. H1: Self esteem of children is likely to be related with the authoritarian behaviour of parents.
2. H0: Authoritarian behaviour of parents is independent of self esteem of children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Self esteem of Children</th>
<th>Authoritarian behavior of parents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Options</td>
<td>Agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respected within the family</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ignored within the family</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY OF RESULT

At table value =3.84 Chi-square = 12.66 df = 1 p = 0.0004. Levels of X variable = 2Total number of cases = 120, 50 cases have Y=0; 70 cases have Y=1, Variable X (un-weighted): Mean = 60 SD = 10, Variable Y as observed probabilities (un-weighted) Mean = 0.5673 SD = 0.1599, for weighted linear regression of log odds ratios on X: intercept = 4.3696 slope = -0.0678: exp (slope) = 0.9345 r^2 = 1. Log Likelihood = 163.006 (null model) Log Likelihood = 150.343 (empirical fit)
Interpretation of results summary
The above mentioned summary of results show \( X^2 \) tabulated value with 1 df is 3.84 at \( \alpha = 0.05 \), while \( X^2 \) calculated value is 12.66 and \( p \) value =0.0004. A lower value of \( P \) shows that there is no enough evidence to reject \( H_1 \). \( H_0 \) is significant at 5% level. The logistic regression yields the following estimate.

\[
Y = \log \left( \frac{p}{1-p} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X, = 4.3696 + 0.0678
\]

Odds = \( \exp (\beta_1) = \exp (0.0678) = 0.9345 \)

Value of \( \beta_1 \) shows to predict \( Y \) contribution of \( X \) is important.

To test: \( H_0: \beta_1 = 0 \)
\( H_1: \beta_1 \neq 0 \)

A greater value of \( -2 \log L= 12.66 \) leads to a smaller value of \( P \) which means it is significant; \( Y \) depends on \( X \).

FINDINGS OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING
There was no significant relationship found between family structure and parent-child generation gap. This result shows consistency with the findings of Smetana’s 2010 study of no association between parent child conflict and large or nuclear household.

There was no significant link found between Socio Economic conditions of family and their behaviour on mistakes committed by their children.

To observe the results it may be concluded that there was no effect of vast age difference of parents with their children on generation gap behaviour.

The socio economic status is closely related with the abusive and aggressive behaviour. According to Lamania and Reidmann SES includes education, occupation income and social position contributes in creating generation gap.

An association was observed between the communication like sharing of views with parents and type of family.

Self esteem of children found associated with the authoritarian behaviour of parents with their children.

RECOMMENDATIONS
It is observed by the results of the data that generation gap is a dead lock in the progress of family as well as society. If parents have aggressive behaviour and least tolerance towards their children on their mistakes instead to guide them it may be a cause of generation gap. Parents are not ready to accept their offspring behaviour and simultaneously children also not accept their authoritarian behaviour. It is recommended to minimize the generation gap avoid the late marriages or family planning in early years of marriage or birth of children in old age, it may cause a vast difference in age between offspring and parents, which may lead many problems of understanding, acceptance, ideals, style of living and so on. It is also recommended that the accessibility of technology must be sure because it may help to be acquainted with the charging pattern of social life and its requirements.
It is also recommended both parents and offspring must have fast and strong communication among them; it is a strong tool to minimize the generation gap. Youth should also try to minimize the generation gap with the understanding of the requirement of their elders instead to send them old houses. Culture, norms and values should be regarded. Phenomenon of generation gap may create disorganization, delinquency and deviance in a society. This is the responsibility of society and individual both to control over this social issue for prosperity and harmony in a society.
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