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ABSTRACT

This phenomenon of generation gap is not new but it became popular in 1960s; however its magnitude is greater today due to many factors. The fast trend of urbanization, literacy and technological advancement has brought about visible psycho-social changes in the personality traits of the individuals, who are exposed to these changes. The problem of adjustment among the new generation has heightened and this snowballing generation gap has enhanced the difference in attitudes, values, beliefs, behavior patterns and aspirations between both the generations. Azad Jammu and Kashmir with a heterogeneous population is no exception to this rapid process of transformation. Therefore today there is a distinct conflict between traditional and modern generations of the society. In this study researchers focus on different factors which are affecting the generation gap. The term Generation gap and the changing pattern of Parents-children / youth relations, interaction, communication pattern and conflict has caught the attention of social scientists and researchers. This small study is an attempt to check opinion, views and practices about generation gap of students of different departments of University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muzaffarabad AJ&K.

Key Words: *Generation gap, Interaction between parents and children, information technology, social media, problems sharing, mutual respect, authority of parents, traditional values.*

Chapter # 01

INTRODUCTION

Researchers and social scientists, who study the effects of population on society, use the term ‘‘generation’’ to refer to people born in the same general time span who share key historical or social life experiences (Kupperschmidt 2000; Smola and Sutton 2002).

In Oxford culture, generation gap is defined as a conflict in attitudes with the behavior of youth and older people that causes a mutual incomprehension. (Moayedfar, 2005)

Webster dictionary has defined generation as" the average age gap between the birth of parents and children."(Webster, 1987, p510)

It points to some lasting value distinctions that happen in the course of political, social and cultural conflicts between these two generation (parents and children) that shows itself as a conflict between modern and traditional life. (Tavakoli and Ghazinejad, 85:2006)

The “Generation Gap” can be defined as 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” (Collins Dictionary).

“A difference in values and attitudes between one generation and another, especially between young people and their parents”.(English Language Dictionary of American Heritage)

Generation gap between Parents and offspring is not a new phenomenon and can be traced back as long as generations have been. It is the difference in the thinking of the parents and children which is generally indicated with the lack of

understanding or misunderstanding between them. Everything has been affected with the change of time, mannerism, morality, the culture and thinking. It is a fact that this difference has affected everyone extensively. This difference brings out a wide change in the society and its culture. The advancement in technology i.e. mobile phones with Internet and Wi-Fi along with very fast pace of life is undoubtedly affecting family relationships and resultantly parents and children have very little time to interact with each other. There was time when parents were regarded and consulted time to time by their off spring, now they have become the neglected lot of the society. Moral value prevalent society has become society sans morality.

Kashmiri culture revolves around love and respect for our elders. This is an outcome of our value systems and family ties. But nowadays both parents and children have no time to devote to each other and resultantly there is a generation gap. This leads both the generations to diversions. It is a difference in attitude, reaction and perception about world among different generations. In family, generation gap is a difference in reception to different ideas and dislike for certain things. It is also seen in values system and knowledge of certain areas.

Everyday widening generation gap between parents and children can be reduced with a little alacrity of the parents to adapt themselves in this fast changing environment and children to recognize moral values as well. Children who are referred as "Millennials" or "Generation Y" or even "Digital Natives," are transforming into technological generation and supporting the evolution of society while parents despite their vast experience have now become ignorant in the eyes of the new generation due to their sustenance to conservative moral values and resulting conflict is being called a generation gap.

The conflict between generations is extremely tough to solve, but it is not unmanageable. However, when building a bridge over the river, both sides must contribute simultaneously. Parent-child relationships are considered to be among the most important relationships among individuals. These relationships are a primary contributor to the psychological well-being of both generations (Umberson 1992) they are associated with the exchange of various forms of assistance (Hogan, Eggebeen, & Clogg 1993) and they predict the likelihood of a child's assumption of caregiving duties (Dayton & Antonucci 1988).

The young generation perceive themselves as group apart from the older generation. This isolation of age groups has led to a teenage subculture, which influences more than the parents. A youth culture is existing embodying values in conflict with those of the adult world. Due to modernization and expansion of education a majority of older people suffer from cultural lag that leaves them a few paces behind in knowledge in various vital areas of modern life. The younger generation is accumulating knowledge so fast that parents are unable to carry out a significant portion of their traditional function of guidance. Parents wonder what has gone wrong with their children. They feel that during their time, children were well behaved, more obedient and had greater respect for elders. Children, on the other hand, feel that they are capable enough to learn on their own rather than lean heavily on the older generation for any guidance. This has brought about generation gap.

In most depictions of parent-child socialization, the child learns from the parent and influence primarily flows from parent to child. However, these roles may be less differentiated and even be reversed if the parent is disposed to learn from the child (Peters 1985; Brim 1980). Such cases involve reverse socialization, which generally refers to the ways in which younger people influence and alter their elders'

views and behaviors. It is most likely to occur when children possess new or recently accepted views, knowledge, skills, or behaviors that parents have not acquired. For example, parents are more open to adolescent's influence in areas in which adolescents are seen as having expertise, e.g., clothing styles and new cars (Baranowski 1978; Brim 1968; Ritzer, Kammeyer and Yetman 1969).

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. (Gallup Pakistan 2009)

The question is what the reason behind all this is. Generation gap is basically created by the people themselves. They don't talk to their children and share their own points of views with the children. The parents are just too busy with their work and jobs that they don't have time for their family and their children. They realize it only when there has a huge distance between the kids and the parents.

The generation gap between parents and their children really refers to poor conversation or lack of thereof. It is worth noting that the generation gap doesn't always apply to all families. Most often it comes down to the parents and the children having different opinions and values, which by itself is not necessarily a problem. Parents should understand this thing that children need some space. They should keep an eye on children but should not impose on them any restrictions (Afia Zaheer 2011)

Objectives

- To investigate the determinants of generation gap between respondents and their parents
- To explore the affects of generation gap on the relationship between respondents and parents

- To assess the awareness of respondents about generation gap, its causes and remedial measures to diminish its negative affects

Theoretical Frame Work

The phrase "Generation Gap" was first popularized during the 1960s in western countries such as the US and Europe to refer to the differences in ideas and attitudes between one generation and an older one, usually the current youth generation and their parents.

This usually takes place when older and younger people face problem while not understanding each other due to having difference in opinions, habits, lifestyles and behavior. Some of the technological and electronic advancements are also found to be the reason that older people consider causing generation gap but this is not the scene as it does not.

The generation gap describes a phenomenon in which there is vast difference between the ages of the people and usually you can find the use of this word when somebody is talking about the differences of opinion that occurs because of the difference in age and in consequence, difference in the thinking. If we take the definition that the dictionary provides us, the term describes the rift between two groups of people that are of different age group and they have their own definition of how they should lead their life.

The 1950s and 1960s saw a bigger "Generation Gap" than probably ever before emerge, as the differences between a generation who had been to war and their child were significant. These years experienced more rapid social and cultural change than any generations before, as technology made rapid advances, with television become more prevalent, cinema taking a wider hold, and popular music that was vastly different to anything that had come before.

The 1950s really saw the emergence of the first "teenagers”; previously, children effectively became little adults at the age of around 13, and many thousands of 16 year olds (or even younger, as many lied about their age, caught up in the supposed romance of war) had fought alongside grown men in the Second World War The children born in the late 1940s grew up in a world changed by war, and the influence of television and the counter culture created a "youth” generation like never before. The most common effect, or difference, between generations, and which becomes labeled as the generation gap, is the lack of understanding that exists between the different age groups. Obviously, this can vary from individual to individual but it is not uncommon to hear young people complain about older people, and vice versa. Naturally, there are always huge shifts in technological advances between generations and this often highlights and reinforces the generation gap quite significantly. It is not uncommon for elderly people to be without a mobile phone, let alone have a computer or know how to deal with the Internet, yet for the vast majority of younger people, these items, and methods of dealing with the world, are practically a natural extension of themselves: Toddlers have a typing speed that their grandmothers would have been proud of!

Another effect of the generation gap is a social one; many young people expect a good education as their due, and fully expect it to lead to a career that will give them an even better standard of living, irrespective of gender. No longer is it the norm for either men or women to automatically adopt what were once considered to be traditional roles.

There are definite knock-on effects of these social changes. Lifestyles have improved; families are able to spend much more time and money on leisure activities. On the other hand, eating fast food has increased exponentially with a very definite

detrimental effect on health (in fact, fast food was something completely unheard of until relatively recently).

Being able to holiday more often and to places further afield has had another impact upon the generations: People are now more aware of different cultures and so everything from food to art has travelled globally, making the entire world a cosmopolitan place.

Generation gap is a problem of many people. Almost everybody experienced it. And every generation has misunderstanding, conflicts and problems with other generations. Teenagers develop and this period of their lives is full of excitement, experiments and conflicts. They argue on every topic.

The world changes and people change too, they adapt the modern world. And every next generation understands the modern world better. They study new technologies better and faster than previous generations. Be sure that your child understands everything and knows a lot about modern life.

But parents think that they know everything about the world and want to save their children from negative influence of the world and society in particular. They want to prevent negative experience of their children. But just the opposite thing happens. The protest is the reaction of teens on such care. Their protest is manifested in their original clothes, multicolored hair, piercing, tattoos of huge sizes, etc. Children consider their parents to be too old to teach them. So they stop obeying their parents and spend days and nights in clubs and discos enjoying the modern way of life. They visit their homes only to ask their parents for some money. And of course parents meet them with scandals.

Conceptual Frame Work

Independent Variable
• Conversation between parents and children • Behavior of parents • Thinking patterns of parents • Social media • Difference of opinion between parents and children • Level of understanding • Mutual respect • Strictness and restrictions of parents • Authority of parents • Advancement in information technology • Education level • Dual earner parents

Dependent Variable
• Generation Gap • Frequency of contact either in person or by telephone or mail • Parents & children relationship quality • Exchanges of assistance with housework, shopping, or errands, and emotional support.

Research Hypotheses

- Type of interaction/communication between parents and children is likely to be related with generation gap.
- Behavior of the parents with children is likely to be related with generation gap
- Vast difference in thinking patterns between offspring and parents is likely to be related with generation gap.
- Frequency of interaction on social media of offspring and parents is likely to be related with generation gap
- Frequency of difference of opinion between parents and children is likely to be related with generation gap.
- Obedience of children with their parents is likely to be related with generation gap.
- Level of understanding between parents and children is likely to be related with generation gap.
- Mutual respect between two generations is likely to be related with generation gap.
- Strictness and restrictions of parents is likely to be related with generation gap.
- Generation gap now a day is comparatively more than the previous generations.
- Authority of parents is likely to be challenged due to generation gap.
- Advancement in information technology is likely to be related with generation gap.
- Educational level of parents is likely to be related with generation gap.
- Frequency of dual earner parents is likely to be related with generation gap.

Chapter # 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to previous studies on the subject it seems that most of the researches were about value difference and its impacts on generation gap.

Those who pray, ‘Our Lord, give us joy in our spouses and offspring. Make us good examples to those who are pious.’ Those will be rewarded with the highest place in Paradise for their steadfastness. There they will be met with greetings and peace. There they will stay – a happy and resting place. (Al-Furqan 25:74-76)

And those who believe and whose offspring follow them in faith, to them shall we join their offspring, and we shall not decrease the Rewards of their deeds in anything. Every person is a pledge for that which he has earned. (Al-Tur 21)

A study with the title of "Generation Gap in Iran" had been done, with the sample size of 361 members of Tehran families and the used method was interviewing. Based on the re-search's results, 74 percent of them stated that young people do not follow the code of conduct, nevertheless, within 80 per-cent of young generation obligate themselves culturally and morally to respect family condition. The author concluded that living married children with their parents is the cause of making a gap and most children do not respect the past behavioral rules. The author believes that concerning external affecting factors, we can say that Iran's society is facing generation difference, but this difference is not in such a way that places generations against each other (Armaki, 2005).

The term "gap" has been used in popular discussions to denote significant intergroup discrepancies along attitude or belief continua. As represented in the various media the "Generation Gap" thus refers to the alleged differences between

today's older and younger generations in attitudes held toward various contemporary issues. Popular belief often places today's adolescents at the far left, or radical, end of the political continuum (Adelson, 1970)

Manouchehr Mohseni did a research with the purpose of studying and examining the difference (distance) between the two generations in 1974. In this study, he concluded that 73.9 percent of youth (of two genders) believed that there's a deep gap between generations. Of these differences, more than 72 percent stated that the reason is the society's evolution and growth. Moreover, this research showed that boys had a greater feeling of difference than girls. (Manouchehr **Mohseni**,. **1974**).

Old people are more attached to traditional norms and values than the younger. Therefore modern youth tend to give modernistic responses more than their parents, which have clearly indicated the symptom of existence of generation gap. (Sridevi, Patil 2014)

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)

Philip Tiknor and his colleagues as the examples of knowledge gap believe that when the input of mass media information to social system rises, some parts of the society with higher social and economical bases would achieve this information faster than the parts with lower bases. Tiknour and his colleagues suggest that the happening of knowledge gap in some fields related to public interest like general information is possible, but their probability in some particular areas like horticulture is less. In his theory correction and in some local subjects that are in opposition and have powerful

and immediate impacts, there's a chance of gap reduction, but the probability of gap expansion in societies that have multiple data resources is more than other cultures. (Dehghan, 2007)

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).

The type of family structure was not associated with the amount of conflict experienced by parents and their children. (Smetana, Judith G.2010).

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 (Falk & Falk 2005).

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).

Observers suggest that children are more comfortable, knowledgeable, and literate than their parents with regard to digital media (Sussman and Steinmetz 1987; Tapscott 1998).

Work on child socialization indicates that parents' receptivity to children's influence depends on the general character of parent-child relationships. Children are more apt

to influence warmer (democratic and equalitarian) parents than cooler (autocratic and ignoring) parents (Baranowski 1978).

Compared to cooler parents, warmer parents typically offer children more opportunities to learn decision-making responsibilities, perhaps because they are more supportive of their children and share more affectionate bonds with them (Elder 1962). This evidence is consistent with findings that indicate that optimal socialization occurs in families in which affectivity and respect between parents and children are mutually high (Peters 1985).

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)

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).

Chapter # 3

MATERIALS AND METHOD

3.1 Research Methodology

The study on "Determinants of Generation Gap in University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Muzaffarabad AJ&K" was conducted in all the departments of University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Muzaffarabad AJ&K. The sequence of research methodology for data collection and estimation focused on research design, locale of the study, respondent selection, sampling process, population sample size, questionnaire development, data analysis and procedure of research. Quantitative research approach was adopted to explore the determinants of generation gap of the study populace.

3.2 Area profile of The University of AJ&K Muzaffarabad AJ&K

The University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (UAJK) is unique in the sense that it is a multi-campus and multi-discipline university. It was established in 1980 in Muzaffarabad, AJ&K. The UAJK is dedicated to quality education in arts, humanities, sciences, Health & Medical Sciences for advancement of knowledge to promote progress and prosperity of the region. The University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir consists of three campuses: City campus, Chella campus and Neelum campus. City and Chella campuses are based at Muzaffarabad and Neelum Campus at Authmuqam.

The River Neelum divides the university campus into two part i.e. City and Chella Campuses. Both campuses are spectral combination of Science & Engineering, Health & Medical Sciences and Humanities. The science and engineering faculty includes

Departments of Botany, Bio Technology, Chemistry, Computer Sciences and Information Technology, Electrical Engineering, Mathematics, Physics, Statistics, Software Engineering, Zoology and the Institute of Geology. The Art faculty includes Kashmir Institute of Economics, Institute of Languages, Departments of English, Law, Education, Sociology & Rural Development, Art & Design, Urdu, Islamic Studies, Psychology while Anesthesia & Intensive Care Sciences, Cardiovascular Technology, Dialysis & Critical Care Sciences, Nursing and Public Health make up the Health & Medical Sciences Faculty. Also located at Muzaffarabad is an information Resource Centre and Lincoln Corner. A centralized Hi-tech laboratory with state of the art equipments is utilized by various science departments of the university - a focal point of collaborative research.

Neelum Campus of UAJK was launched in September 2013 consisting of three departments: English, Geology and Computer Sciences & Information Technology. The UAJK is confident that the Neelum Valley, besides a tourist hub, will also become an educational centre. With the establishment of Neelum Campus, the people of the less developed areas like Neelum Valley will have an access to higher education facilities at their door steps.

3.3 Locale of the Study

The study was conducted in University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muzaffarabad. The students belong to both urban and rural areas of AJ&K and represent population of diverse socio-economic group from different socio-economic classes. Determinants of generation gap can be studied at greater depth and in large perspective.

3.4 Sample Size & Technique

The population sample size was calculated using Sample Size formula (Krejeie, 1970) and with accounting 95% accuracy 361 students were selected. The Simple probability sampling technique was used for the sample selection. The researchers used the Simple Random Sampling Technique to get required data. The population was the students of UAJ&K with urban and rural background.

Following method is used to calculate the sample size:

$$n = \frac{\chi^2 \, NP(1-P)}{d^2 \, (N-1) + \, \chi^2 \, P(1-P)}$$

Where

N= Required Sample Size

χ^2 = Table value of χ^2 for one degree of freedom at desired confidence interval (3.841)

N = Population Size

P = Population proportion (0.50)

D = marginal error (0.50)

The sample size calculated using above formula with 95% confidence interval and 5.0% marginal error for the population 5978 was 361. The 361 respondent's age between 16 to 28 from rural and urban communities was interviewed to explore the research objectives.

3.5 Data Collection Method

The structured questionnaire was used for data collection.

3.5.1 Formulation of Questionnaire

It was a kind of questionnaire which was formulated according to the requirement of the study. Therefore, questionnaire was a tool for data collection

which was filled by investigators after meeting the respondents face to face. The efforts were made to win the confidence of the respondents so that the respondents could share their information frankly. The questionnaire was formulated in English but the researchers explained the questions in the language of respondents' convenience.

3.5.2 Pretest

Pretest of research instruments was important and helped to detect both content and structural errors in the questionnaire, allowing for necessary corrections before undertaking the actual exercise. In order to determine the validity of the questionnaire, it was analyzed after providing primary items by the sponsor. Some other items were added and some were deleted. For the final questionnaire determination, 25 copies were distributed as samples among experimental groups and after collecting questionnaires necessary improvements were incorporated in the questionnaire.

3.5.3 Data Collection

Data was collected through questionnaire. The questionnaire was filled by the researchers on the spot after getting information from the respondents. The questionnaire was constructed in English but the researchers explained the questions in the language of respondents' convenience.

3.6 Data Editing

To verify the questionnaire free of errors and omissions, the questionnaire was reviewed to avoid and discrepancies. Every question was checked and edited to ensure the quality of data.

3.7 Data Analysis

The quantitative data collected from the field was analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and result is interpreted accordingly. Chi-square was used to check the association and testing hypotheses of association between two variables. The results were statistically significant for significance level ≤ 0.05.

Chapter # 4

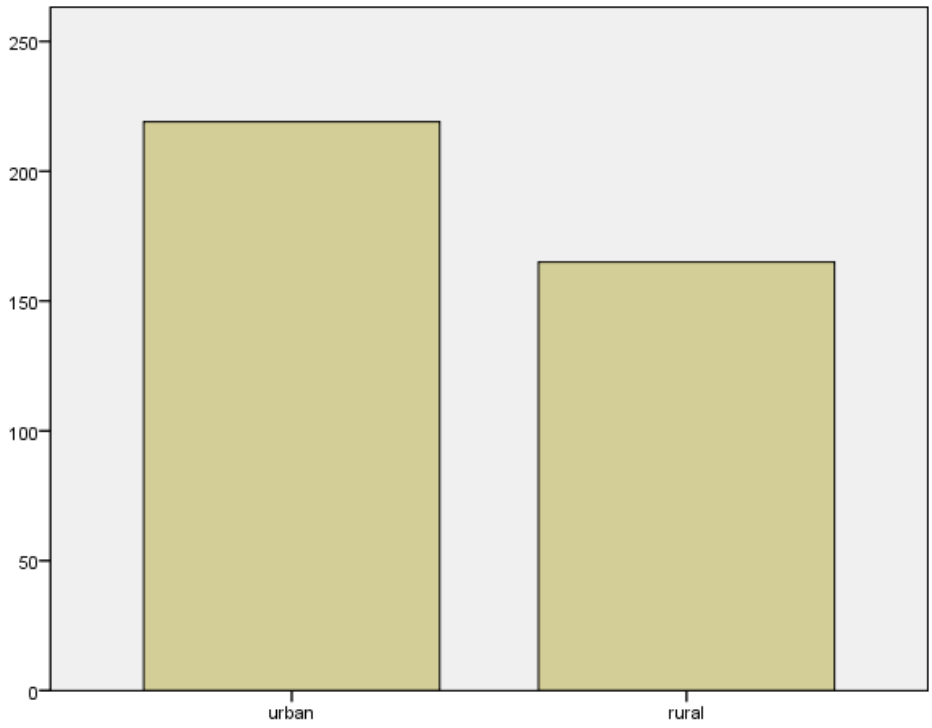
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and interpretation of data is the most significant in the scientific research for depiction of conclusions. Without these steps, generalization and prophecy cannot be researched in the scientific research. Generalizations and conclusions are drawn on the heart of individualizations and outlook of respondents toward the phenomena being explored. Researchers have analyzed about different factors and give their opinions about this study through cross tables. The tabulated values are interpreted categorically.

Table 4.1: Respondents' Area

	Frequency	Percent
Urban	206	57.0
Rural	155	43.0
Total	361	100.0

Table 1

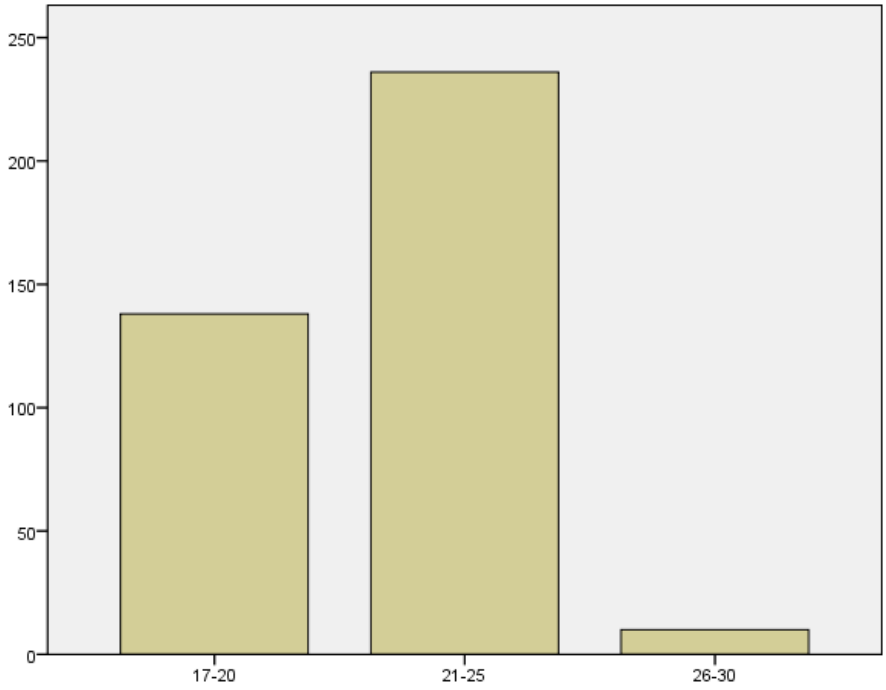


A cross-sectional study was conducted to find out the various factors affecting the generation gap. The data was collected from different departments of University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Muzaffarabad. The above table and graph demonstrate respondent's area where they belong. According to table and graph about 206 (57%) were of urban and 155 (43%) from rural areas.

Table 4.2: Respondents' age

	Frequency	Percent
17-20	128	35.9
21-25	223	61.5
26-30	10	2.6
Total	361	100.0

Table 2

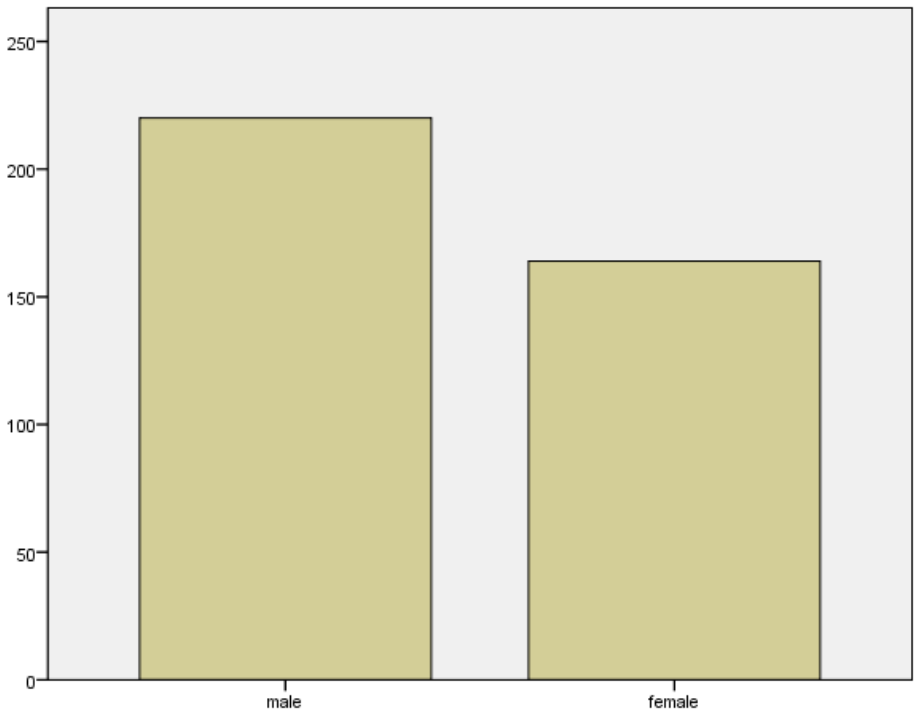


The respondents belonged to different age groups. The above table and graph demonstrate that 128 (35.9%) were of 17-20 age group, 223 (61.5%) from 21-25 age group. The ages of 10 (2.6%) respondents were between 26-30 years.

Table 4.3: Respondents' Gender

	Frequency	Percent
Male	207	57.3
Female	154	42.7
Total	361	100.0

Table 3

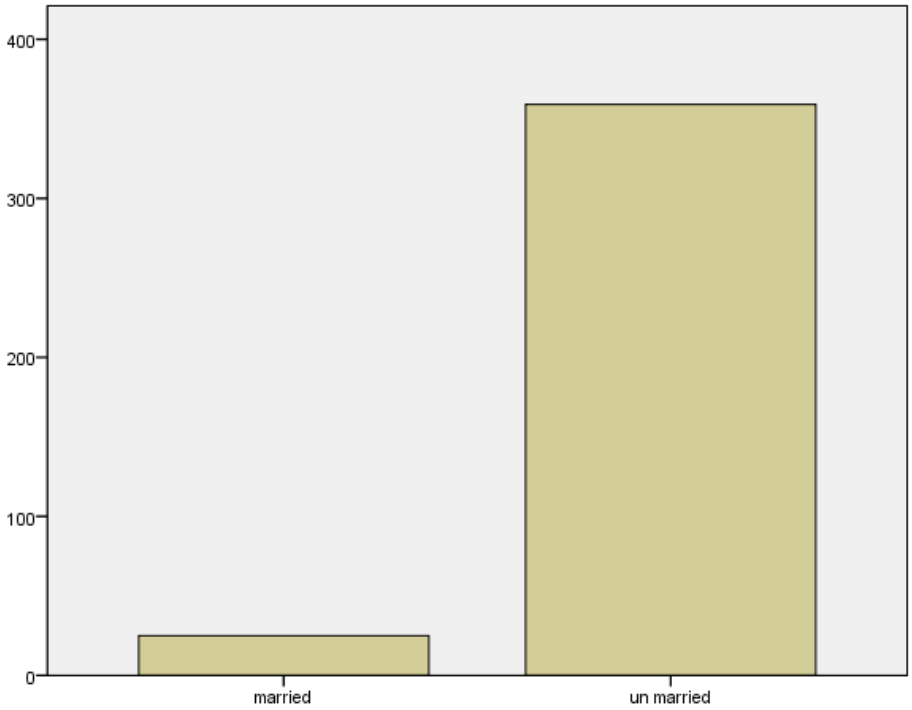


Data was collected from both male and female students. According to above table and graph, total number of respondents was 361. Out of which 154 (42.7%) were female whereas 207 (57.3%) male.

Table 4.4: Respondents' Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent
Married	24	6.5
un married	337	93.5
Total	361	100.0

Table 4

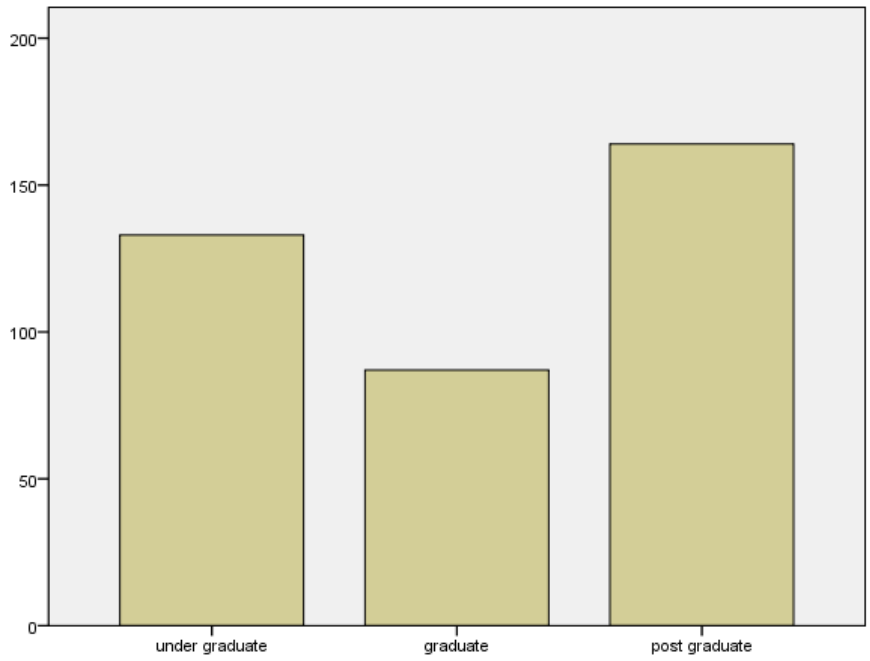


The data was taken from both the married and unmarried students. The above table and graph demonstrate that 24(6.5%) were married respondents, 337(93.5%) were unmarried. The total respondents were 361.

Table 4.5: Respondents' Enrollment

	Frequency	Percent
Under graduate Programme	123	34.6
Graduate Programme	85	22.7
Post graduate Programme	153	42.7
Total	361	100.0

Table 5

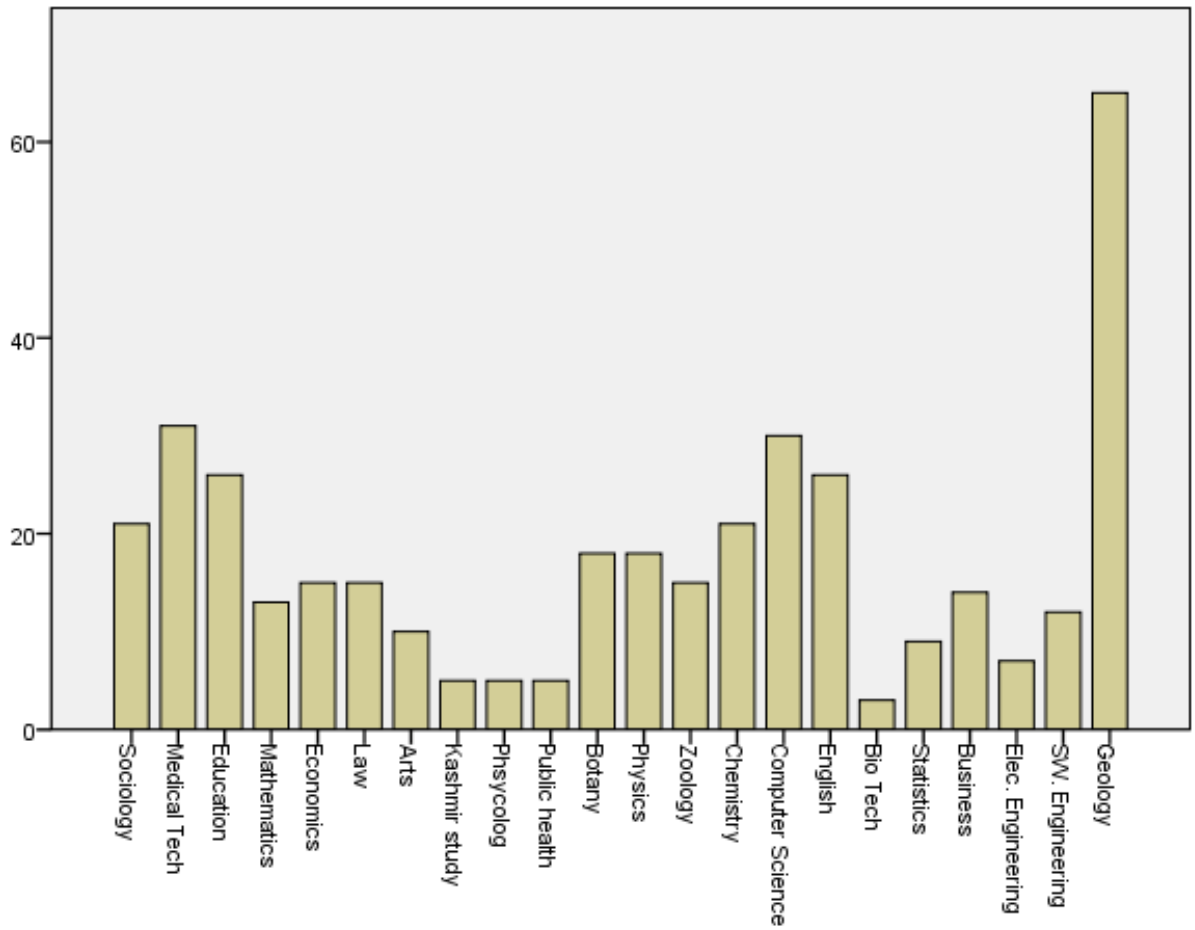


Data was collected from all disciplines of university including undergraduate program, graduate program and post graduate program. The above table and graph demonstrate that 123 (34.6%) were under graduate and 85(22.7%) were graduate. The post graduate respondents were 153(42.7%).

Table 4.6: Respondents' Field of Study

	Frequency	Percent
Sociology	21	5.5
Medical Tech	31	8.1
Education	26	6.8
Mathematics	13	3.4
Economics	15	3.9
Law	15	3.9
Arts	10	2.6
Kashmir study	5	1.3
Psychology	5	1.3
Public health	5	1.3
Botany	18	4.7
Physics	18	4.7
Zoology	15	3.9
Chemistry	21	5.5
Computer Science	30	7.8
English	26	6.8
Bio Tech	3	.8
Statistics	9	2.3
Business	14	3.6
Elec. Engineering	7	1.8
SW. Engineering	12	3.1
Geology	42	16.9
Total	361	100.0

Table 6

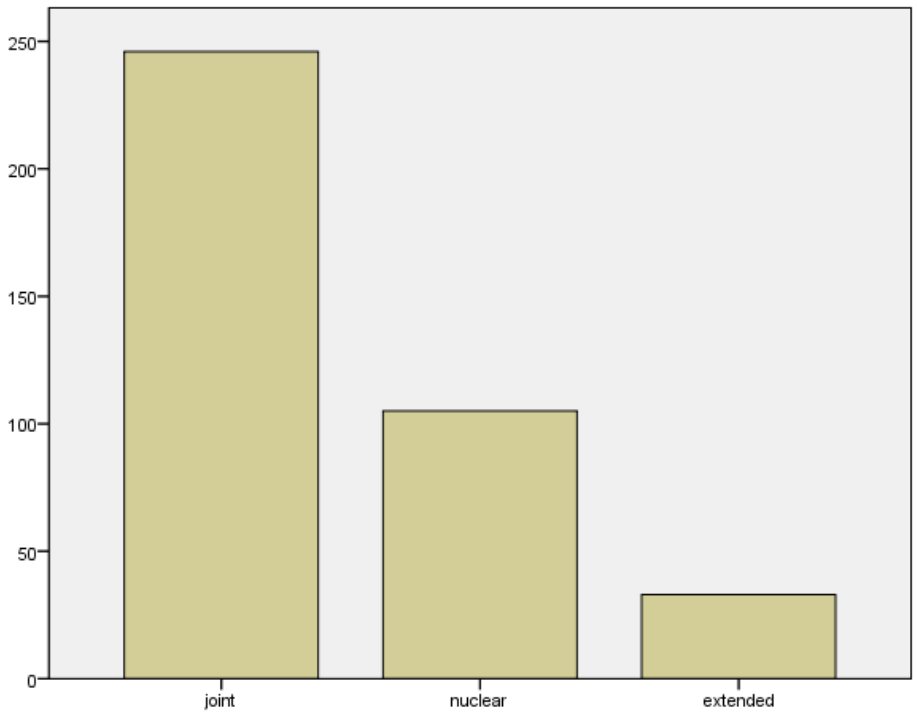


The data was collected from different departments of University of AJ&K Muzaffarabad. The above table and graph shows that total respondents were 361 out of which Sociology 21 (5.5%) Medical Tech 31 (8.1%) Education 26 (6.8%) Mathematics 13 (3.4%) Economics 15 (3.9%) Law 15 (3.9%) Arts 10 (2.6%) Kashmir study 5 (1.3%) Psychology 5 (1.3%) Public health 5 (1.3%) Botany 18 (4.7%) Physics 18 (4.7%) Zoology 15 (3.9%) Chemistry 21 (5.5%) Computer Science 30 (7.8%) English 26 (6.8%) Bio Tech 3 (0.8%) Statistics 9 (2.3%) Business 14 (3.6%) Elec. Engineering 7 (1.8%) SW. Engineering 12 (3.1%) Geology 42 (16.9%)

Table 4.7: Respondents' Family Type

	Frequency	Percent
Joint	236	64.1
Nuclear	95	27.3
Extended	30	8.6
Total	361	100.0

Table 7

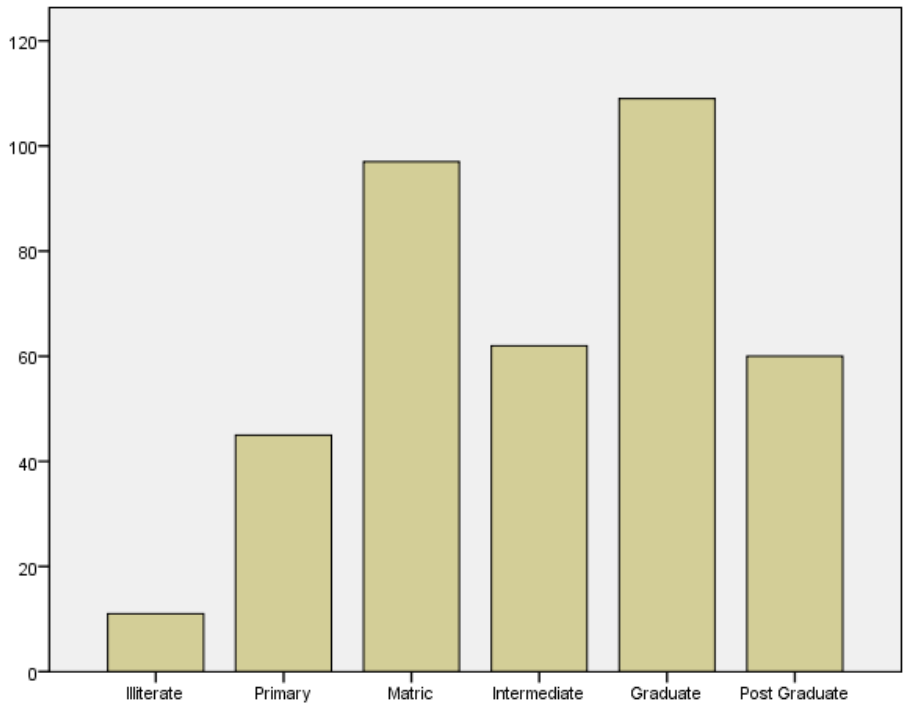


Question was asked about the family type of the students which they are living. The above table and graph demonstrate that 236 (64.1%) were under joint family system and 95 (27.3%) were nuclear. The 30 (8.6%) were extended.

Table 4.8: Respondents' Father Education

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	11	2.9
Primary	43	11.7
Matric	90	25.3
Intermediate	62	16.1
Graduate	99	28.4
Post Graduate	56	15.6
Total	361	100.0

Table 8

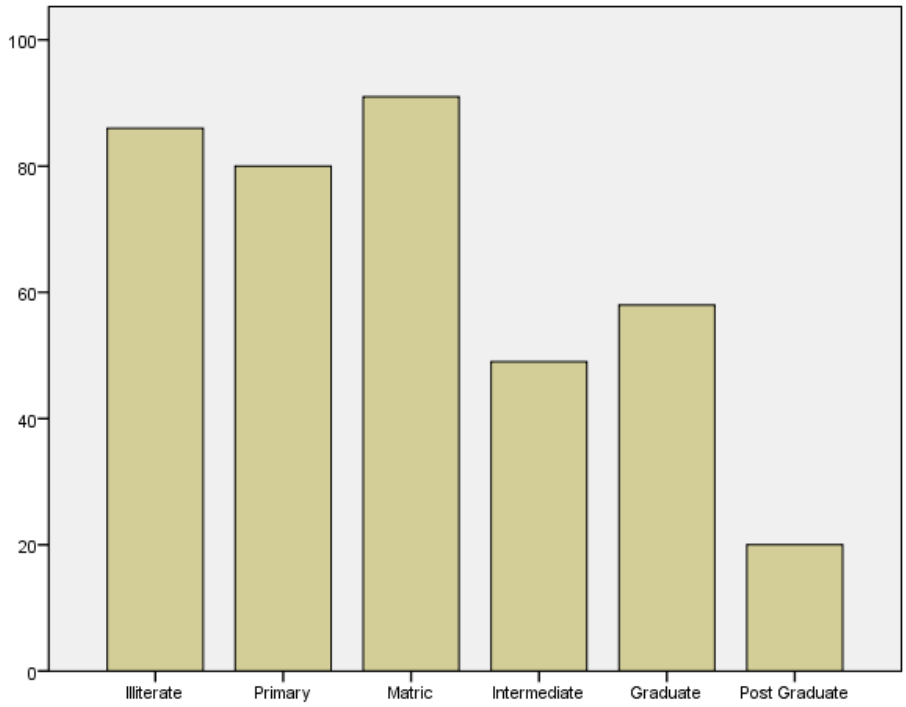


The above table and graph demonstrate the respondent father's education level Illiterate 11 (2.9%) Primary 43 (11.7%) Matric 90 (25.3%) Intermediate 62 (16.1%) Graduate 99 (28.4%) Post Graduate 56 (15.6%).

Table 4.9: Respondents' Mother education

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	81	22.4
Primary	74	20.8
Matric	84	23.7
Intermediate	44	12.8
Graduate	58	15.1
Post Graduate	20	5.2
Total	361	100.0

Table 9

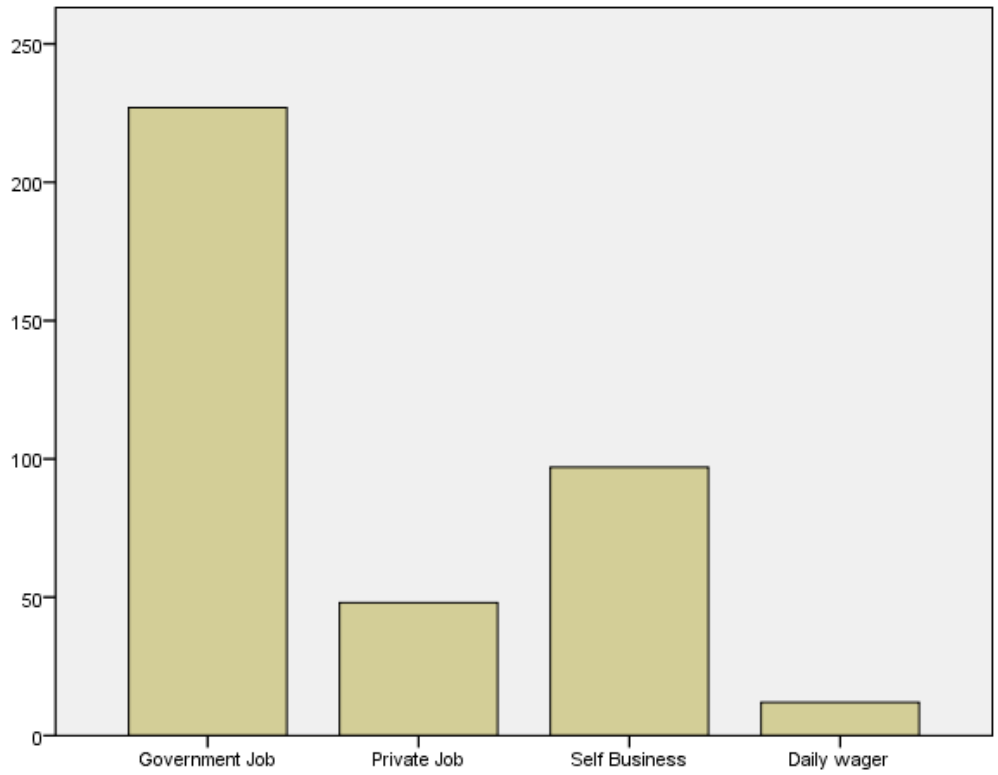


The above table and graph demonstrate the respondent mother's education level Illiterate 81 (22.4%) Primary 74 (20.8%) Matric 84 (23.7%) Intermediate 44 (12.8%) Graduate 58 (15.1%) Post Graduate 20 (5.2%).

Table 4.10: Respondents' Father Occupation

	Frequency	Percent
Government Job	215	59.1
Private Job	45	12.5
Self-Business	90	25.3
Daily wager	11	3.1
Total	361	100.0

Table 10

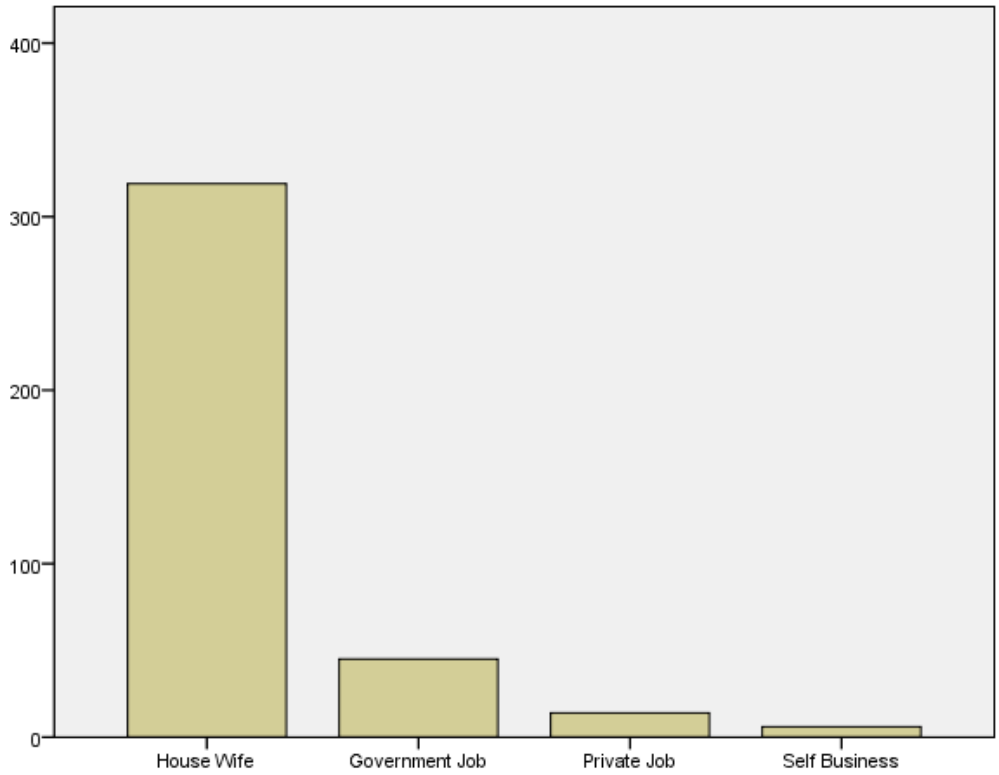


The above table and graph demonstrate the respondent's father occupation as 215(59.1%) were govt. employee, 45(12.5%) having private jobs, 90(25.3%) have their self-business, The 11(3.1%) are daily wager.

Table 4.11: Respondents' Mother Occupation

	Frequency	Percent
House Wife	309	83.1
Government Job	38	11.7
Private Job	10	3.6
Self-Business	4	1.6
Total	361	100.0

Table 11

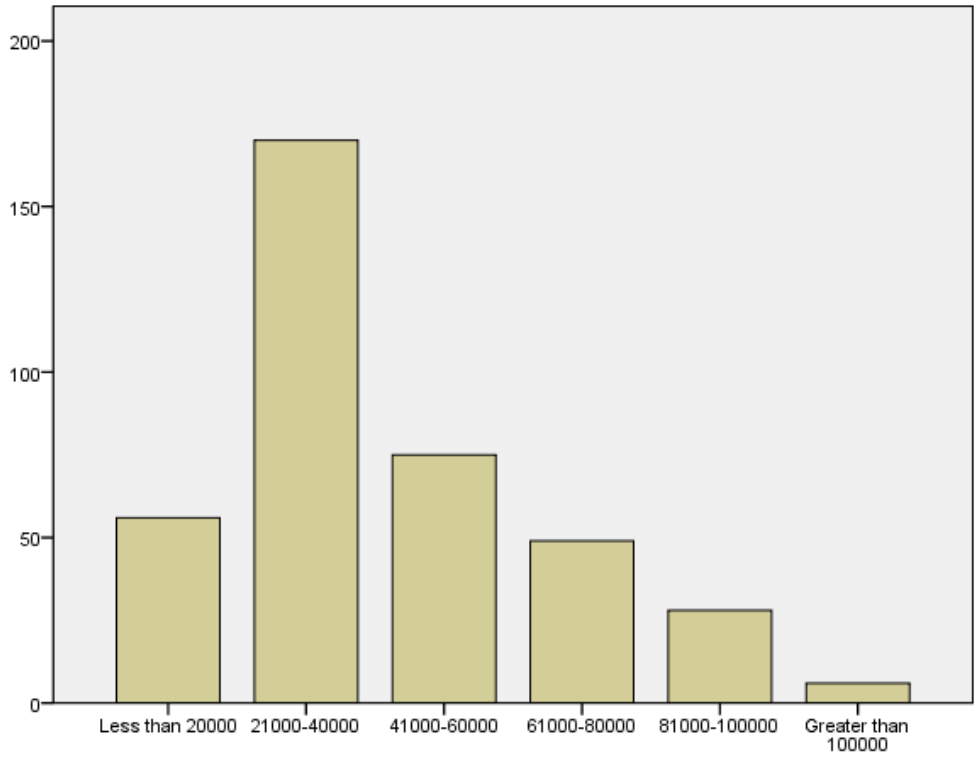


The above table and graph demonstrate the respondent's mother occupation as 309(83.1%) were house wives, 38(11.7%) having govt. jobs, 4 (1.6%) have their self-business, The 10 (3.6%) have private jobs.

Table 4.12: Respondents' Family Monthly income

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 20000	51	14.6
21000-40000	161	44.3
41000-60000	72	19.5
61000-80000	46	12.8
81000-100000	25	7.3
Greater than 100000	6	1.6
Total	361	100.0

Table 12

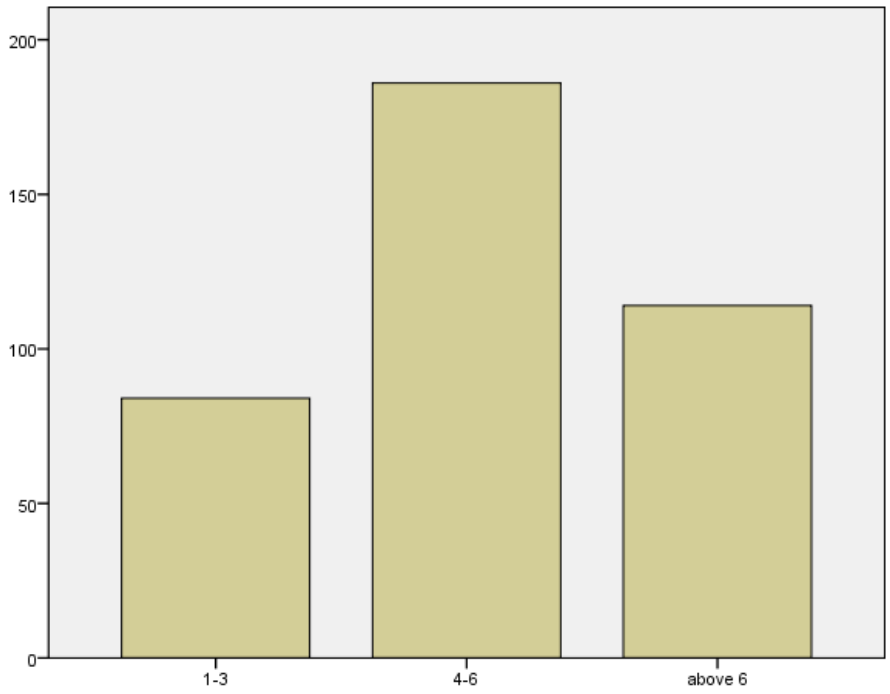


The income was categorized into four classes. According to above data and graph, 51 (14.6%) respondents possessed their monthly income less than 20000, 161(44.3%) with income in between 21000to 40000, 72 (19.5%) with monthly income in between 41000 to 60000, 46(12.8%) with income in between 61000 to 80000 however, 6(1.6%) had their monthly income more than 1000000.

Table 4.13: Respondents' Siblings

	Frequency	Percent
1-3	81	21.9
4-6	176	48.4
above 6	104	29.7
Total	361	100.0

Table 13

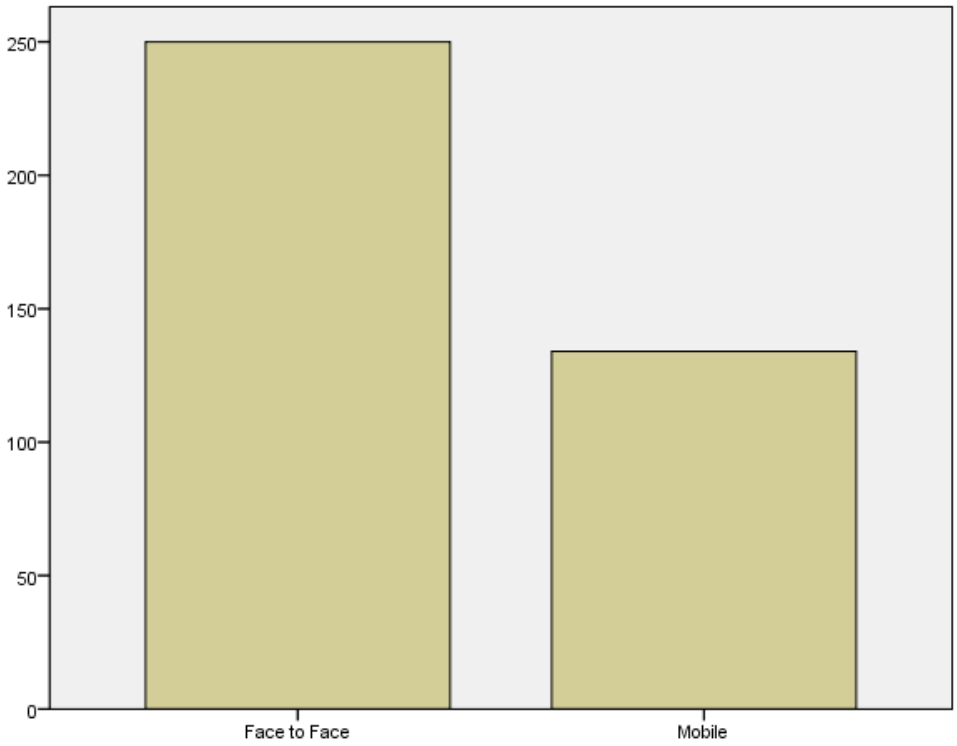


According to above data and graph shows the respondents' siblings as 81 (21.9%) between1 to 3, 176(48.4%) from 4 to 6, 104(29.7%) are above 6.

Table 4.14: Respondents' conversation with parents

	Frequency	Percent
Face to Face	247	65.1
Mobile	114	34.9
Total	361	100.0

Table 14

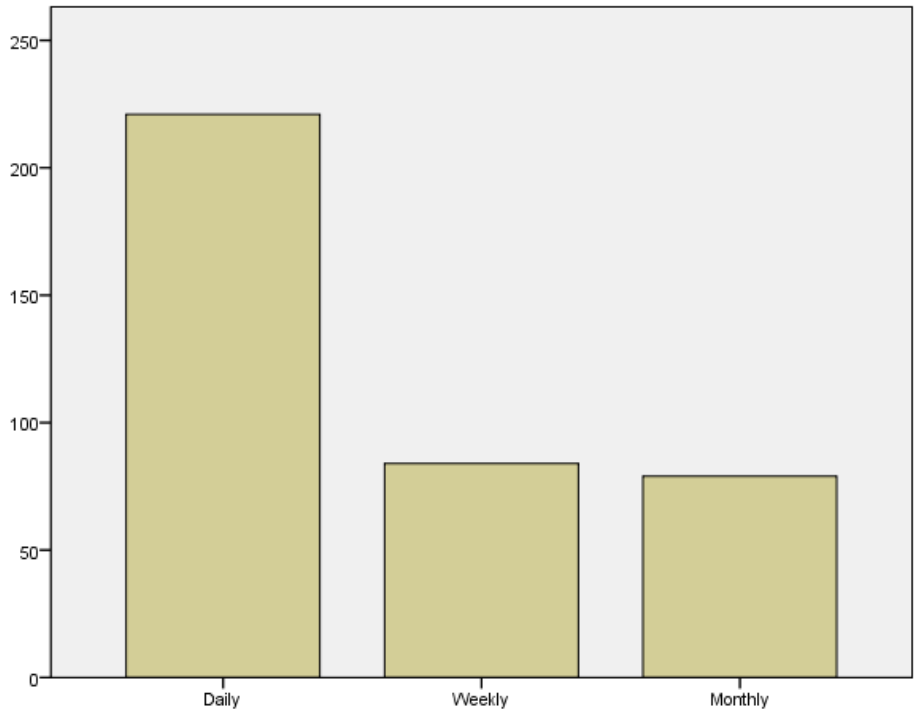


A question was asked to the people that how they interact with their parents. About 247 (65%) of the people have direct contact with their parents. And 114 (35%) of the students also use cellular phone for their conversation to their parents. Respondents involved in adult (nonparent) organized activities and segregated from parents, overscheduled, increased outside influences results wider generation gap.

Table 4.15: Respondents' frequency of Interaction with parents

	Frequency	Percent
Daily	210	57.6
Weekly	77	21.9
Monthly	74	20.6
Total	361	100.0

Table 15

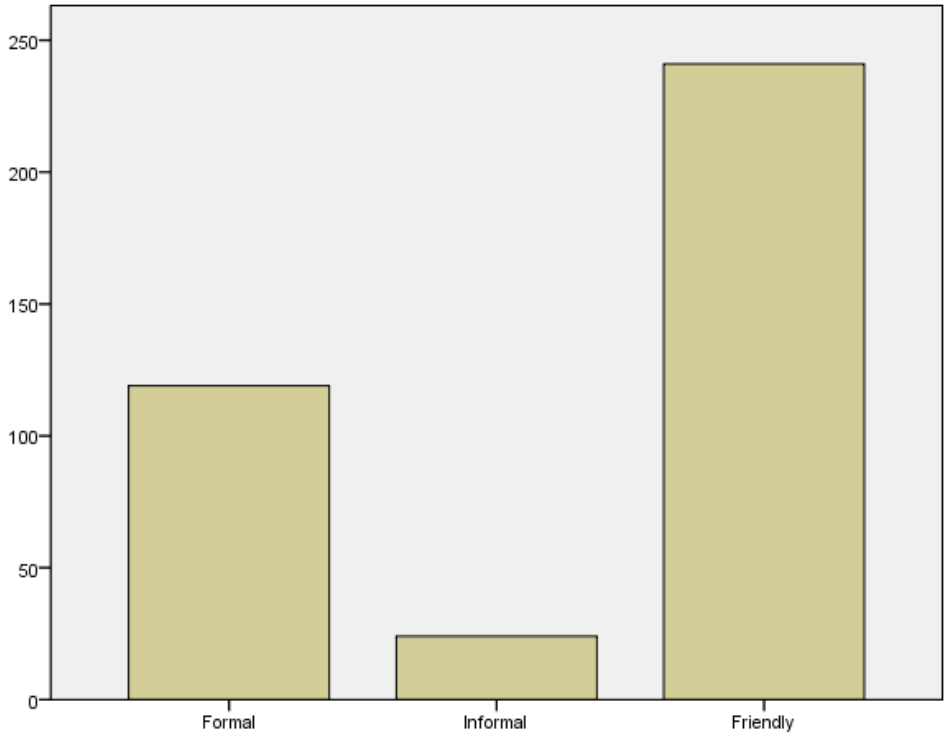


About 210 (58%) of the students meet their parents daily, 77 (22%) are those who sees them after a week time. And there are about 74 (20%) of the students who come to gather with their parents after a month.

Table 4.16: Respondents' relationship type with parents

	Frequency	Percent
Formal	110	31.0
Informal	21	6.2
Friendly	230	62.8
Total	361	100.0

Table 16

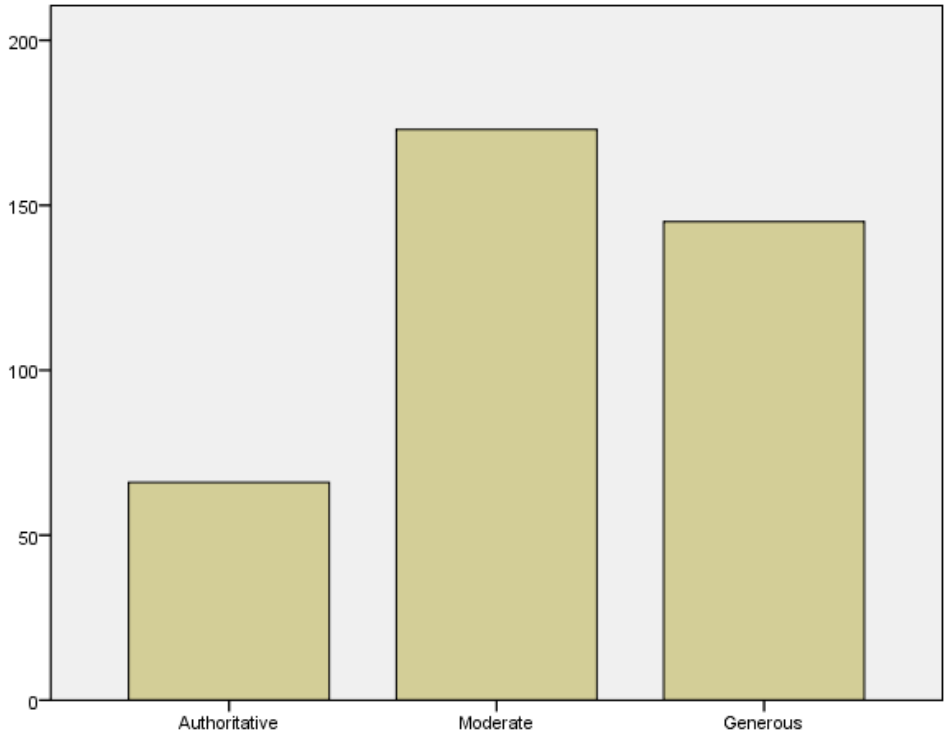


According to above data and graph 110 (31%) percent of the student are very formal with their parents, whereas 21 (6%) percent are informal and about 230 (63%) percent of the student have friendly behavior with their parents.

Table 4.17: Respondents' parents behavior

	Frequency	Percent
Authoritative	60	17.2
Moderate	162	45.1
Generous	139	37.8
Total	361	100.0

Table 17

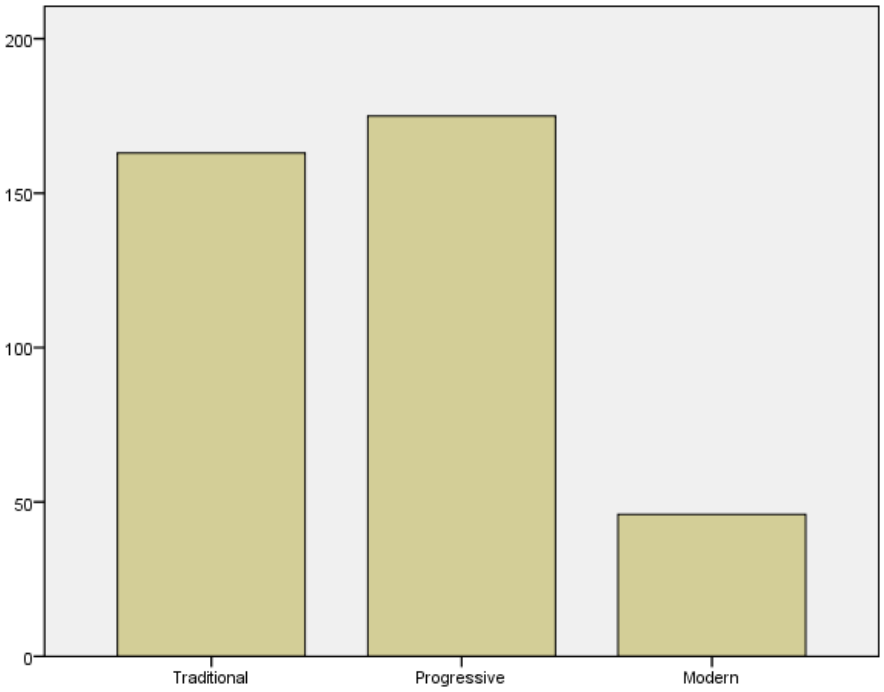


According to above data and graph About 60 (17%) percent of the student told that their parents like to give orders, about 139 (38%) percent think that their parents are very generous. And about 162 (45%) percent told that they are in between these.

Table 4.18: Respondents' parent school of thought

	Frequency	Percent
Traditional	155	42.4
Progressive	165	45.6
Modern	41	12.0
Total	361	100.0

Table 18

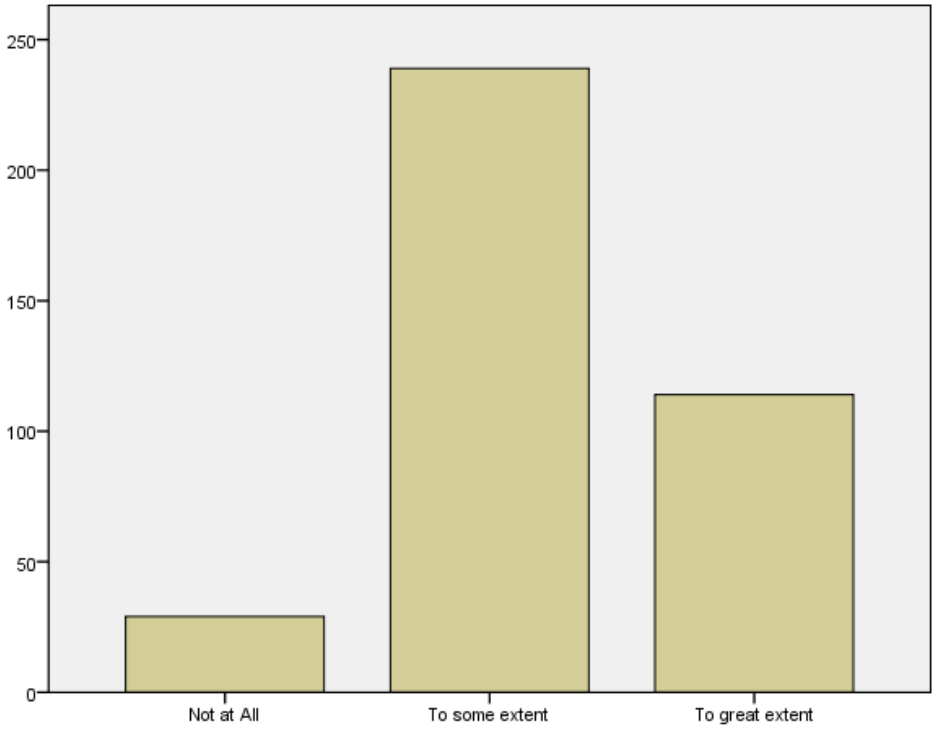


According to above data and graph 155 (42.4%) percent of the student got their parents behaving in traditional way, 165 (45.6%) percent have the idea that their parents are coping up with the modern era, slowly but gradually and only 41(12%) percent think that their parents are very modern in behavior.

Table 4.19: Respondents' frequency of interaction

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	28	7.6
To some extent	219	62.6
To great extent	114	29.8
Total	361	100.0

Table 19

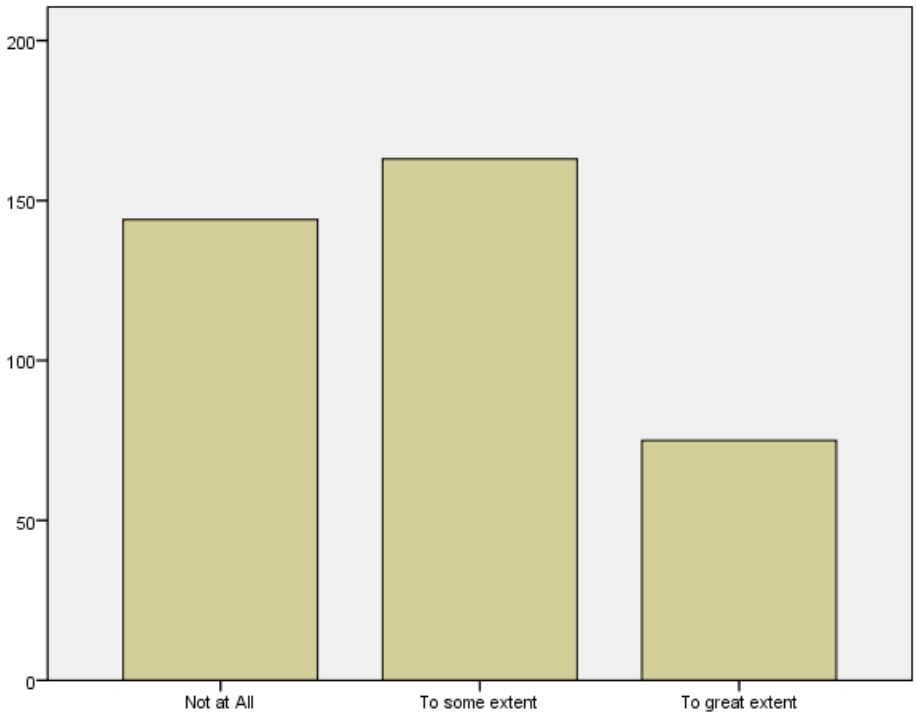


The above table and graph shows that 28 (7.6%) of respondents don't have any interaction with social media. About 219(62.6%) use social media quiet often and about 114(29.8%) of the respondents have lot of interaction with social media.

Table 4.20: Respondents' parents frequency of interaction on social media

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	144	37.7
To some extent	163	42.7
To great extent	54	19.6
Total	361	100.0

Table 20

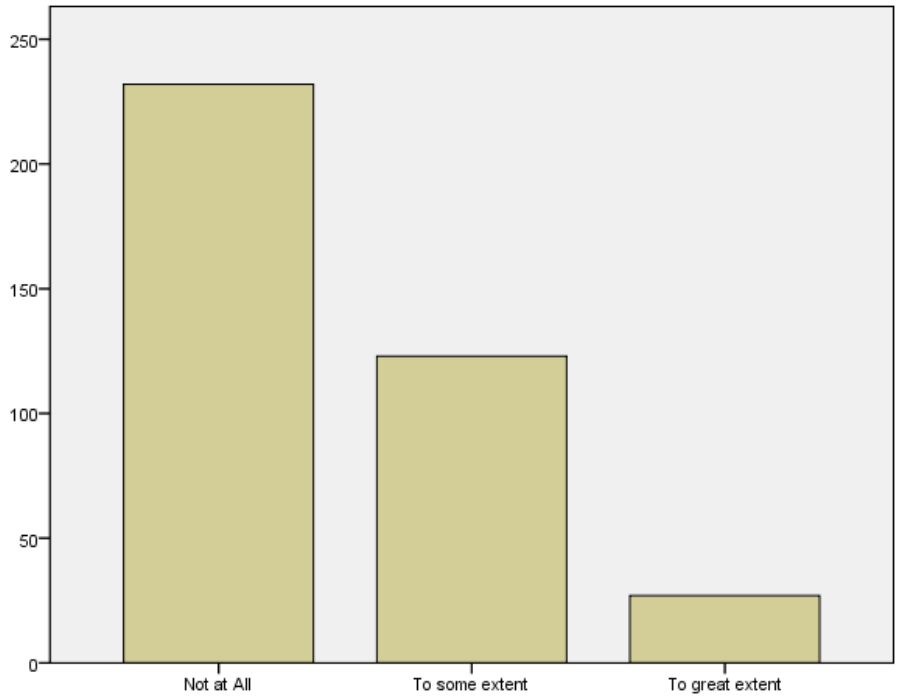


The above table and graph shows respondents parents frequency of interaction on social media and demonstrate that 144 (37.7%) of them don't have any interaction with social media. About 163(42.7%) use social media quiet often and about 54(19.6%) of them have lot of interaction with social media.

Table 4.21: Respondents' activities sharing on social with parents

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	211	60.7
To some extent	123	32.2
To great extent	27	7.1
Total	361	100.0

Table 21

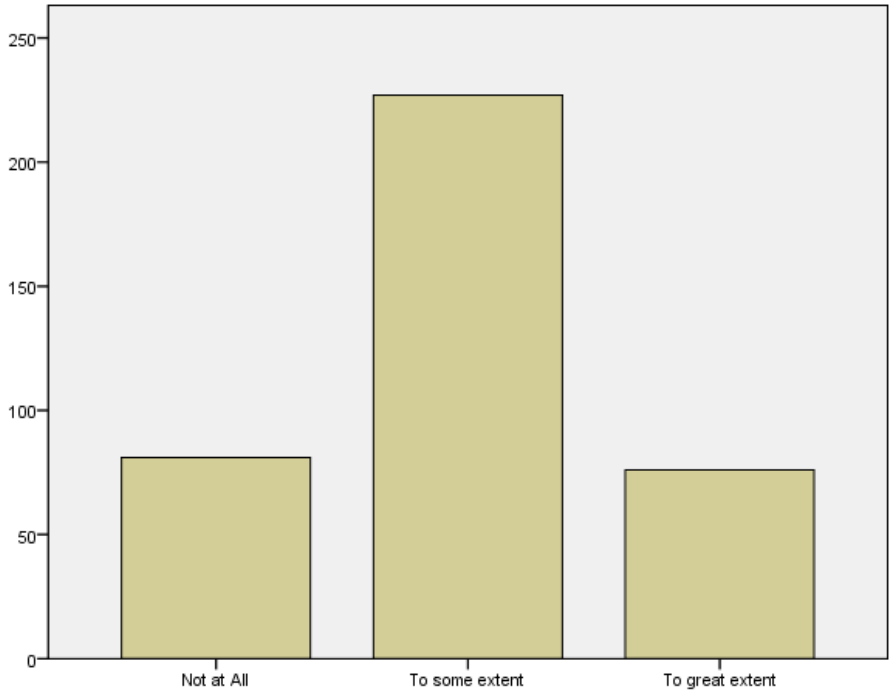


The result of collected data shows that there is the frequency of 211 (60.7%) who do not share their activities with their parents on social media. About the frequency of 123 (32.2%) share activities to some extent and about 27 (7.1%) accustomed to share their activities with their parents.

Table 4.22: Respondents' difference of opinion with parents

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	74	21.1
To some extent	216	59.1
To great extent	71	19.8
Total	361	100.0

Table 22

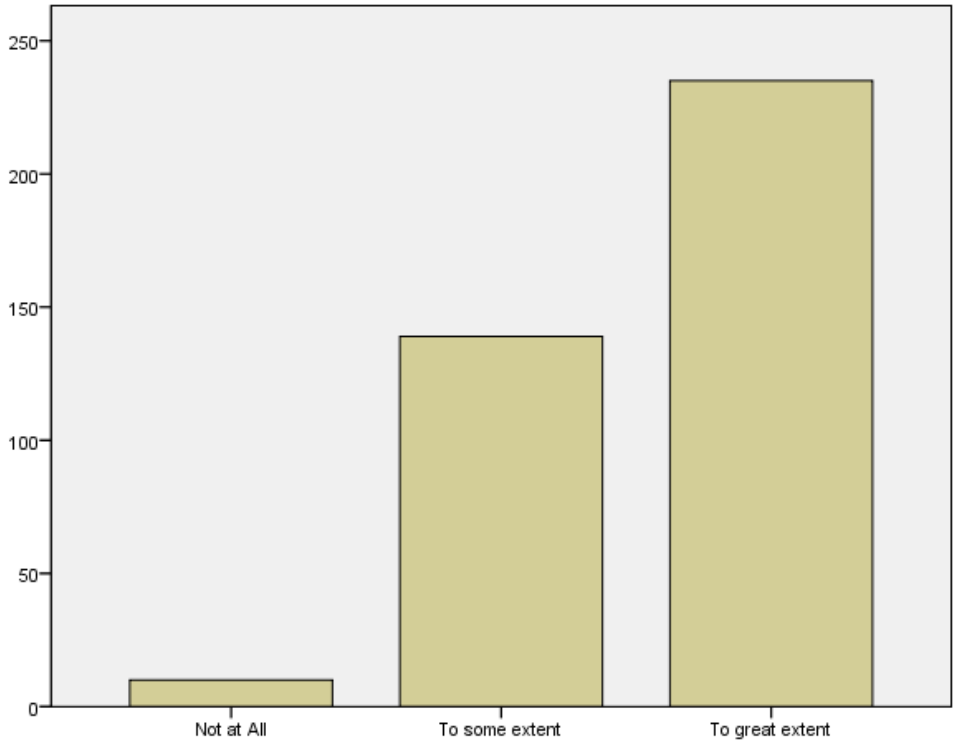


The above graph shows that those respondents which are not having the difference of opinion with their parent are under the frequency of 74 (21.1%) but about 216 (59.1%) have quite often difference of opinion. The frequency of 71 (19.8) have the great opinion difference with their parents.

Table 4.23: Do you accept orders/instructions of your parents willingly?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	10	2.6
To some extent	131	36.2
To great extent	220	61.2
Total	361	100.0

Table 23

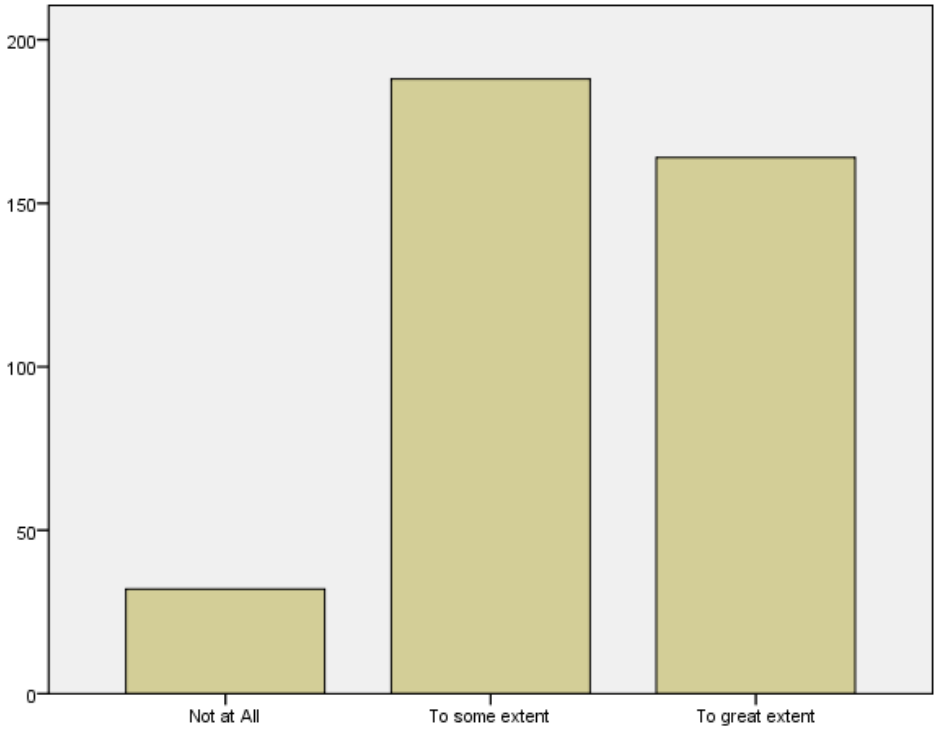


The frequency of 10 (2.6%) do not accept orders/instructions of their parents willingly about 131 (36.2%) sometimes accept their parents' order but the frequency of 220 (61.2%) always obey the orders of their parents.

Table 4.24: Do you get due share of time from your parents

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	29	8.3
To some extent	178	49.0
To great extent	154	42.7
Total	361	100.0

Table 24

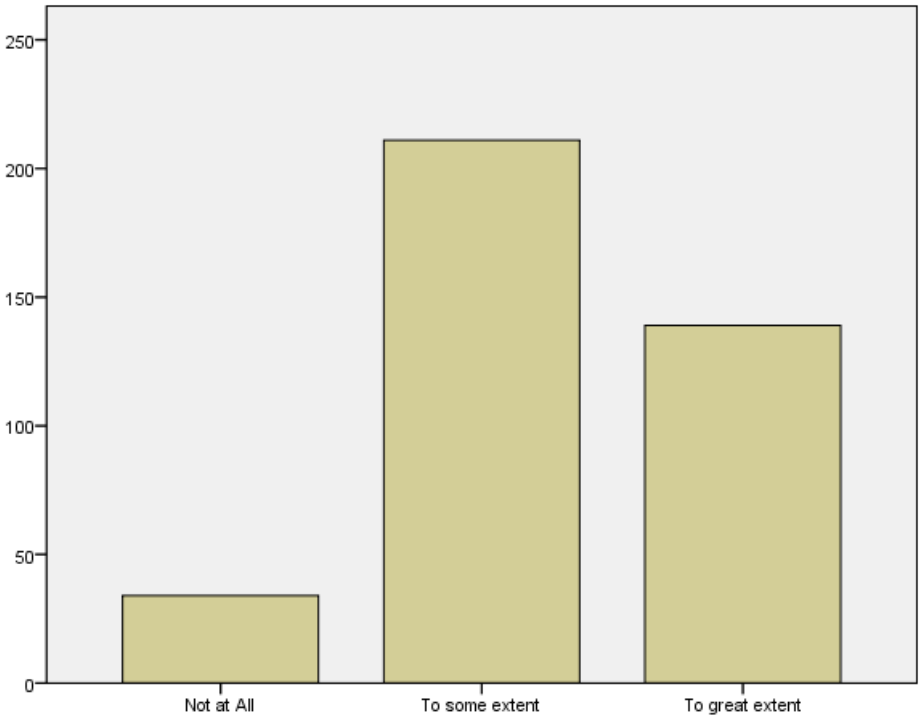


The response shows that about 29 (8.3 %) frequency do not get due share of time from parents. The frequency is about 178 (49.0%) of sometimes due sharing time but 154 (42.7%) usually get due share of time.

Table 4.25: Do you share your problems with your parents?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	31	8.9
To some extent	201	54.9
To great extent	129	36.2
Total	361	100.0

Table 25

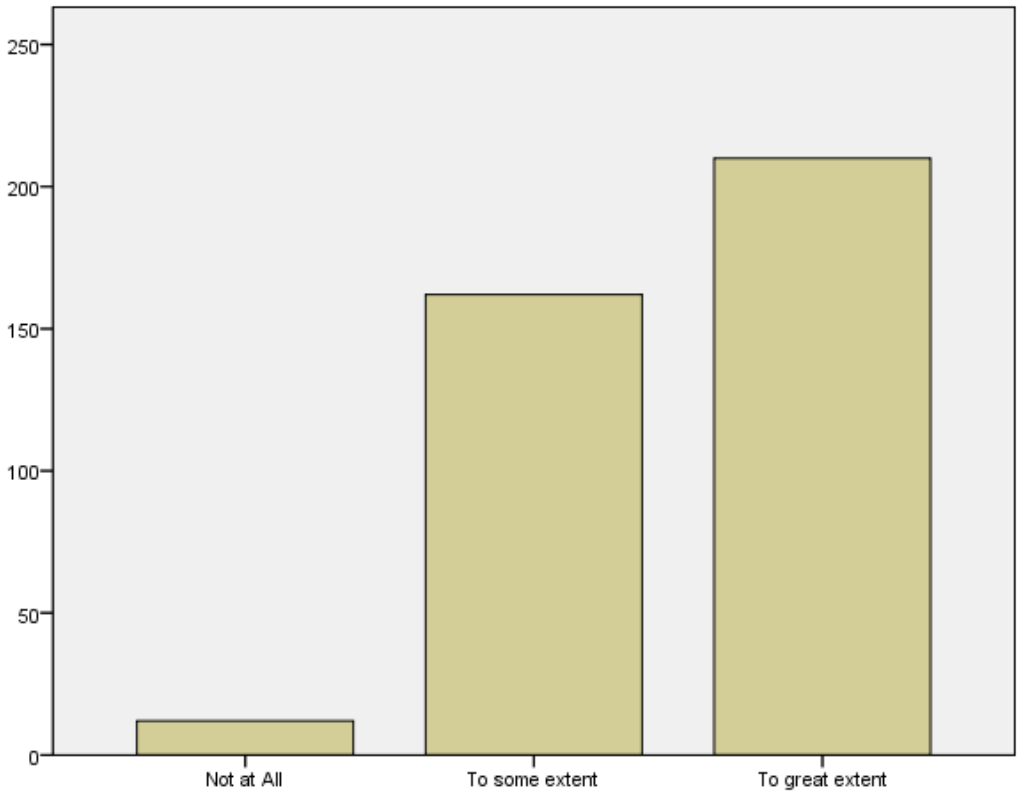


The response shows that frequency of 31 (8.9%) do not share their problems with their parents and 201 (54.9%) sometimes share their problems but 129 (36.2%) share their problems at a very great extent.

Table 4.26: Respondents' level of understanding with their parents

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	10	3.1
To some extent	150	42.2
To great extent	201	54.7
Total	361	100.0

Table 26

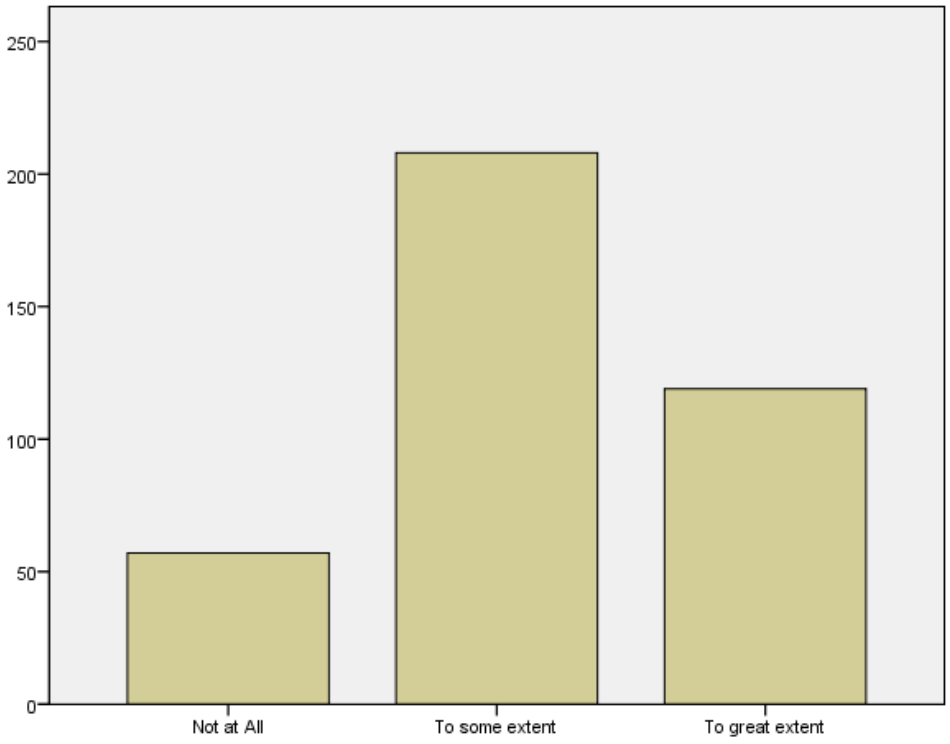


The above graph shows the respondents' level of understanding with their parents. The frequency of 10 (3.1 %) have no understanding with their parents. About 150 (42.2 %) have little bit understanding with their parents but 201 (54.7 %) have a lot of understanding with their parents.

Table 4.27: Do you think Mutual respect between two generations is affected due to generation gap?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	52	14.8
To some extent	202	54.2
To great extent	107	31.0
Total	361	100.0

Table 27

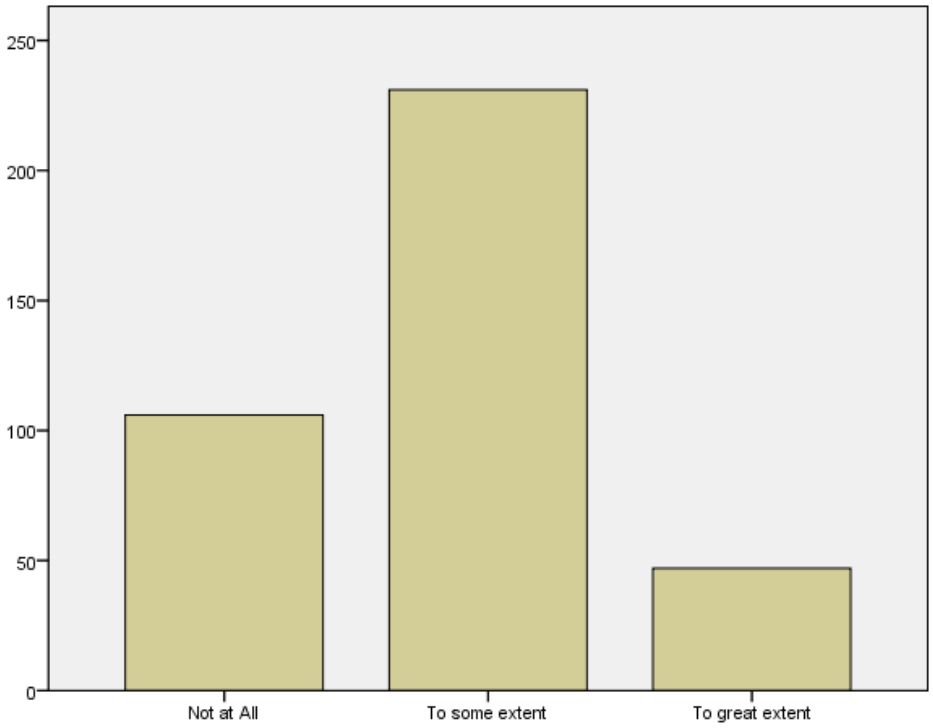


The response shows that 52 (14.8 %) respondents went against the thought of generation gap affects the mutual respect between two generations. About 202 (54.2%) thinks that somehow it affects the respect but 107 (31.0%) went totally in the favor of it.

Table 4.28: Do you think strictness and restrictions of parents contributed towards generation gap?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	103	27.6
To some extent	220	60.2
To great extent	38	12.2
Total	361	100.0

Table 28

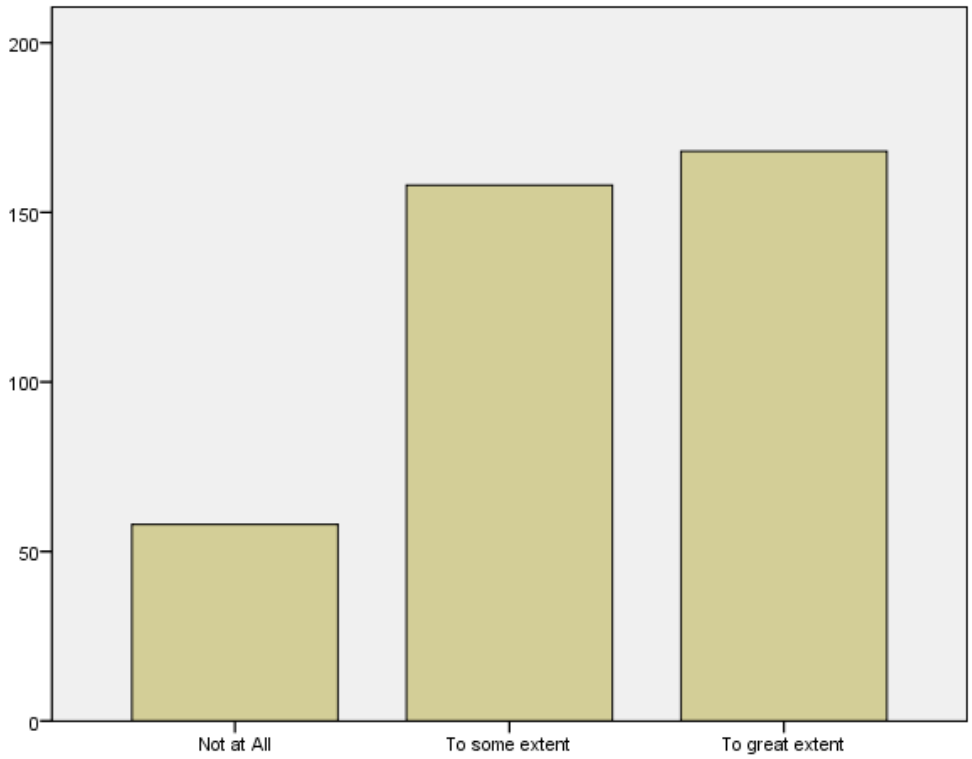


According to above graph 103 (27.6%) think that restriction and strictness have no affects in generation gap, 220 (60.2%) think it may affects but just 38 of 361 (12.2%) think that restriction and strictness is the main cause of generation gap.

Table 4.29: Do you think your generation gap is more than your previous generation?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	53	15.1
To some extent	152	41.1
To great extent	156	43.8
Total	361	100.0

Table 29

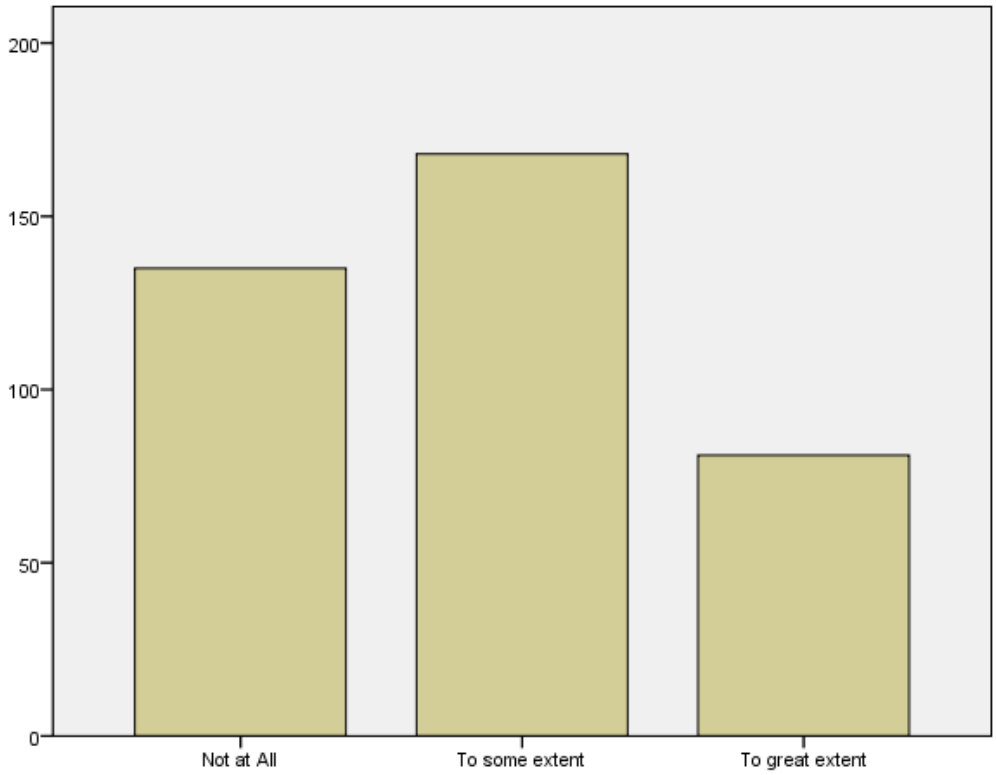


In accordance of above graph the frequency of 53 (15.1 %) goes against the thought of the idea that our generation gap is more than the previous generation gap, 152 (41.1%) have the idea of minor difference between today's and pervious generation gap but 156 (43.8%) means the highest percentage thinks that there is a huge difference.

Table 4.30: Do you think generation gap is related to gender?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	125	35.2
To some extent	158	43.8
To great extent	78	21.1
Total	361	100.0

Table 30

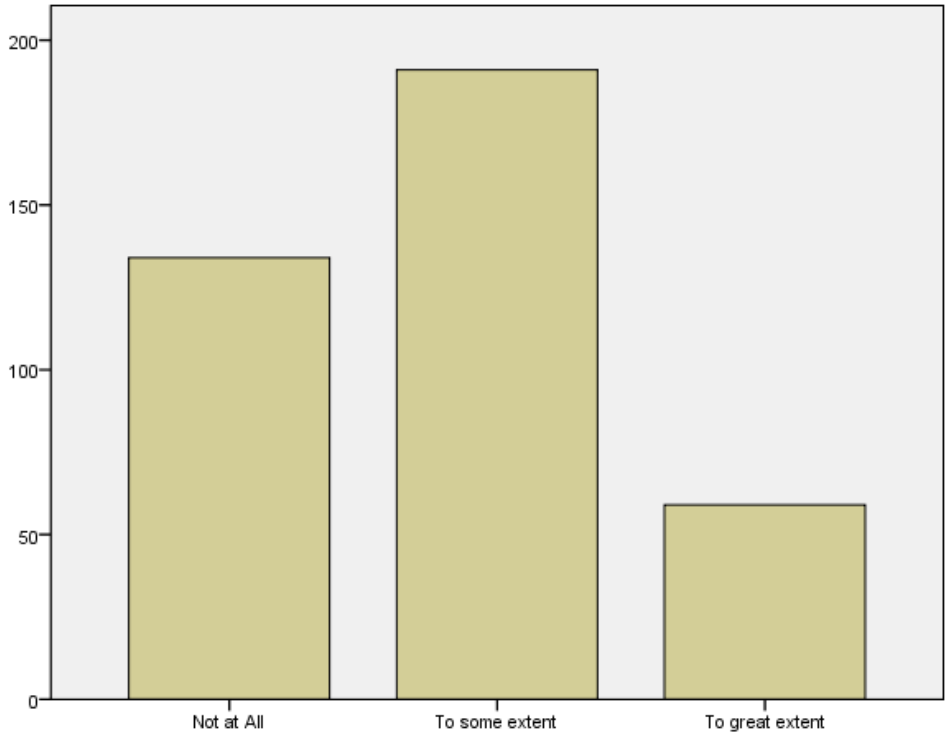


Above graph shows that the frequency of 125 (35.2%) have the idea of gender discrimination does not related to generation gap. About 158 (43.8%) thinks that at some extent the generation gap is related to gender and 78 (21.1%) thinks that the generation gap is totally related to gender.

Table 4.31: Do you think generation gap has challenged the authority of parents?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	125	34.9
To some extent	181	49.7
To great extent	55	15.4
Total	361	100.0

Table 31

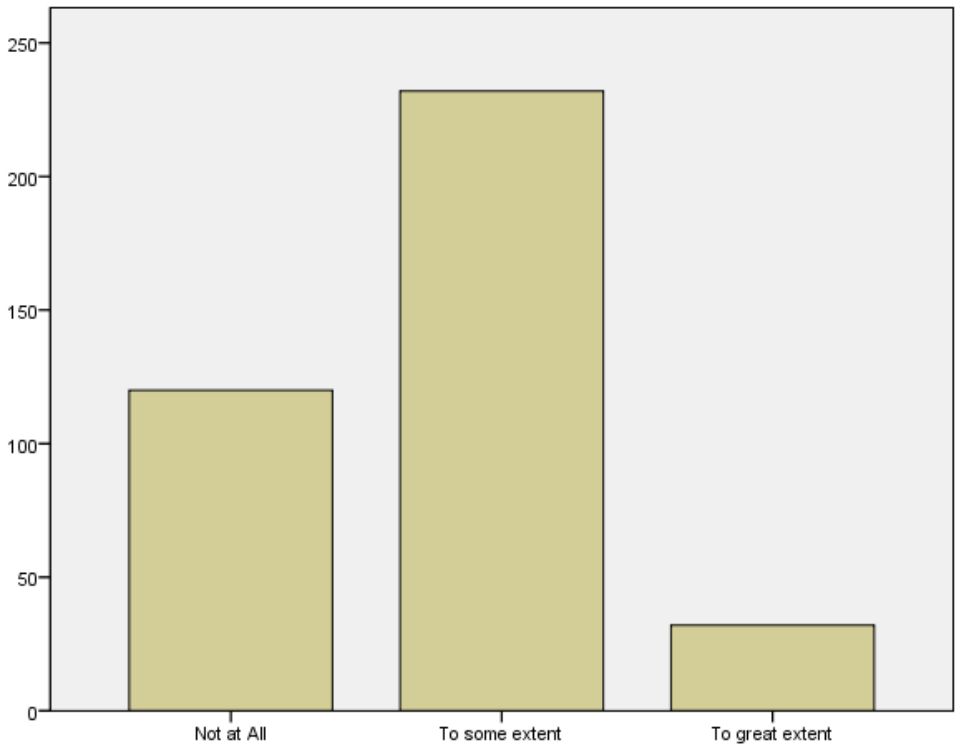


The result gives us the idea of that 125 (34.9%) do not think that generation gap has challenged the authority of parents but 181 (49.7%) think that it has challenged the parents authority to some extent. And about 55 (15.4 %) think it has challenged.

Table 4.32: Respondents' claim of superiority of wisdom has widened the generation gap

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	110	31.2
To some extent	220	60.4
To great extent	31	8.3
Total	361	100.0

Table 32

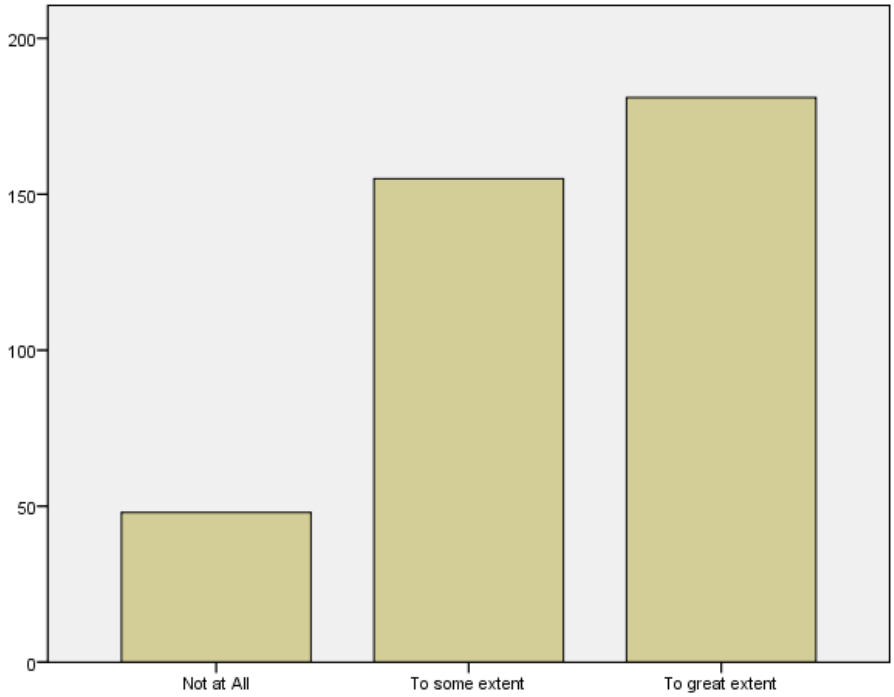


The response shows that 110 (31.2%) goes totally against with claim and think that superiority of wisdom is not the reason of generation gap but 220 (60.4%) have the same idea that superiority has widened that generation gap but up to some extent and the frequency of 31 (8.3%) goes in the favour of claim.

Table 4.33: Do you think friendship between parents and children is possible in this information era?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	45	12.5
To some extent	150	40.4
To great extent	166	47.1
Total	361	100.0

Table 33

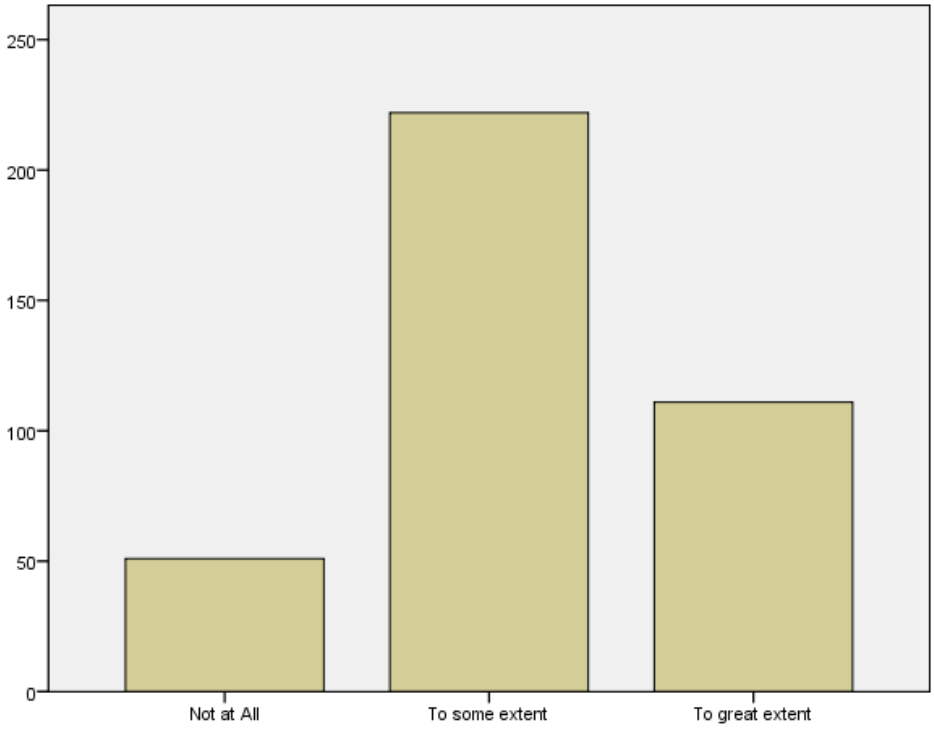


The above graph shows the clear picture that the frequency of 45 (12.5%) have the thinking that friendship is not possible between parents and children in the information era, but 150 (40.4%) think that at some extent still there is a chance of friendship and 166 (47.1 %) go positive towards the idea of friendship.

Table 4.34: Do you know about generation gap?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	50	13.3
To some extent	210	57.8
To great extent	101	28.9
Total	361	100.0

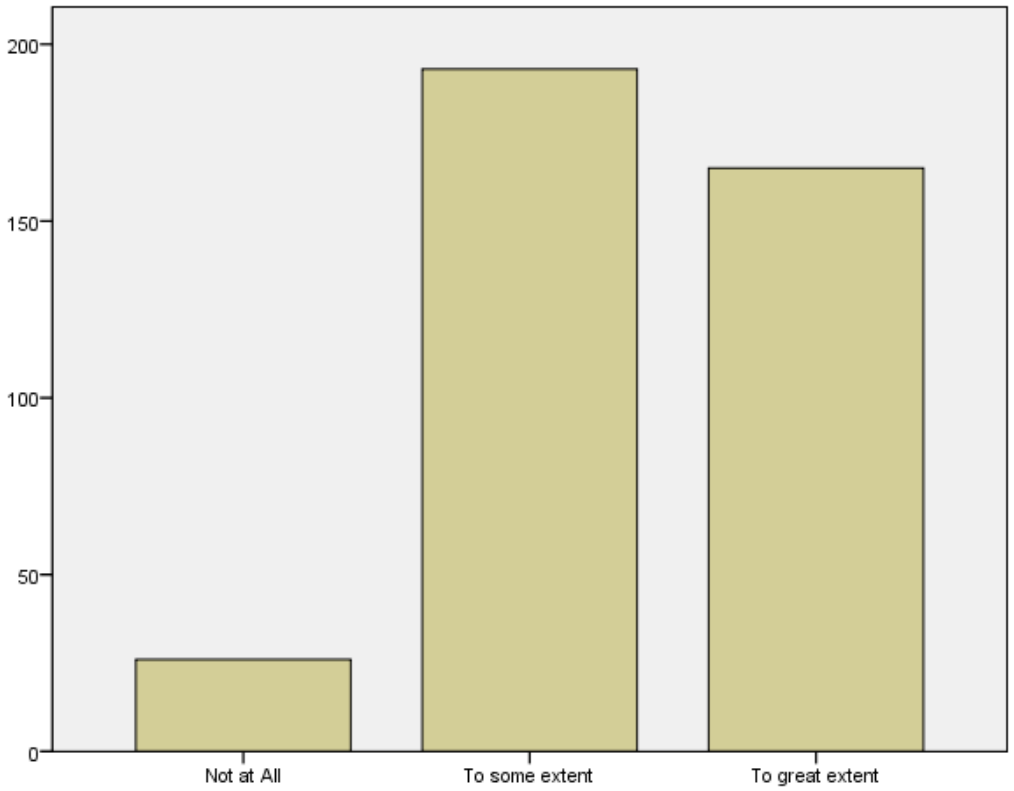
Table 34



In accordance of above graph 50 (13.3%) have no idea of generation gap but 210 (57.8%) know something about the generation gap and about the frequency of 101 (28.9%) know completely about the generation gap.

Table 4.35: If yes do you think generation gap exist in your family?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	23	6.8
To some extent	183	50.3
To great extent	155	43.0
Total	361	100.0

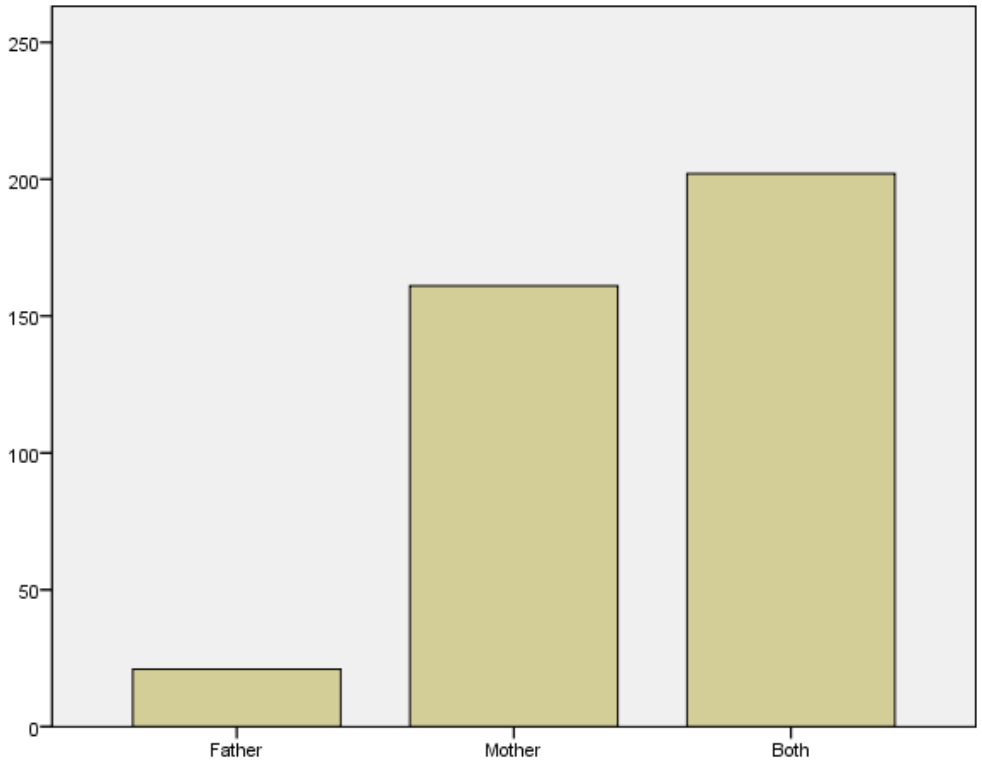


The response shows that the frequency of 23 (6.8%) have no generation gap in their families, but 183 (50.3%) thinks that minor generation gap exists in their families and about 155 (43.0%) have the idea of large generation gap exists in their families.

Table 4.36: With whom you have greater generation gap in family?

	Frequency	Percent
Father	20	5.5
Mother	155	41.9
Both	186	52.6
Total	361	100.0

Table 36

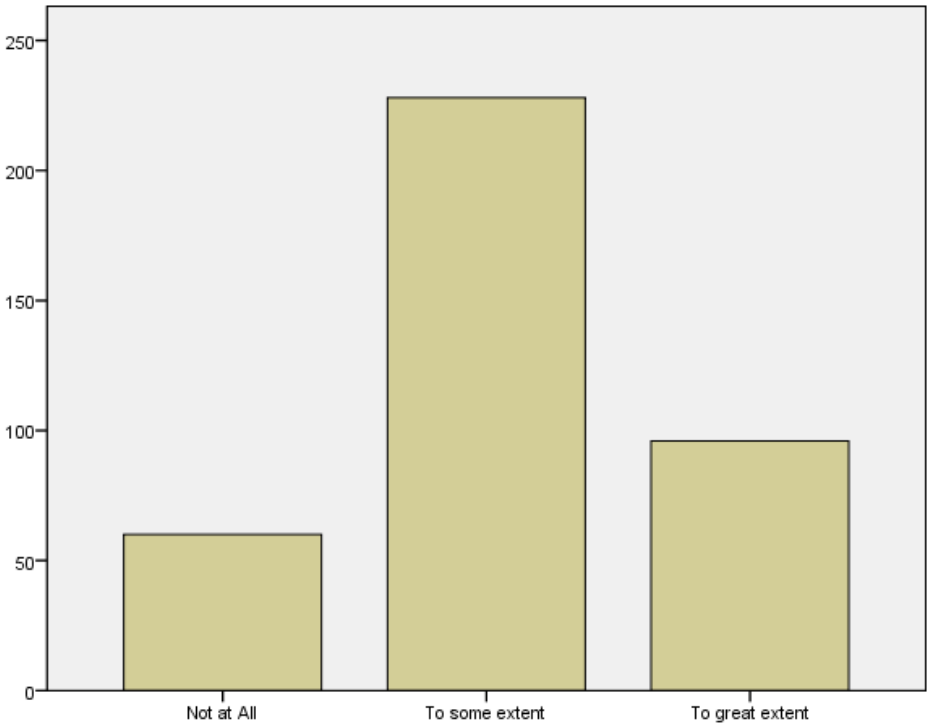


The above graph shows that 20 (5.5 %) children have the generation gap with the fathers and 155 (41.9%) have the generation gap with their mothers but mostly go with the both having the frequency of 186 (52.6%).

Table 4.37: Do you think that generation gap can be diminished/ reduced?

	Frequency	Percent
Not at All	57	15.6
To some extent	215	59.4
To great extent	89	25.0
Total	361	100.0

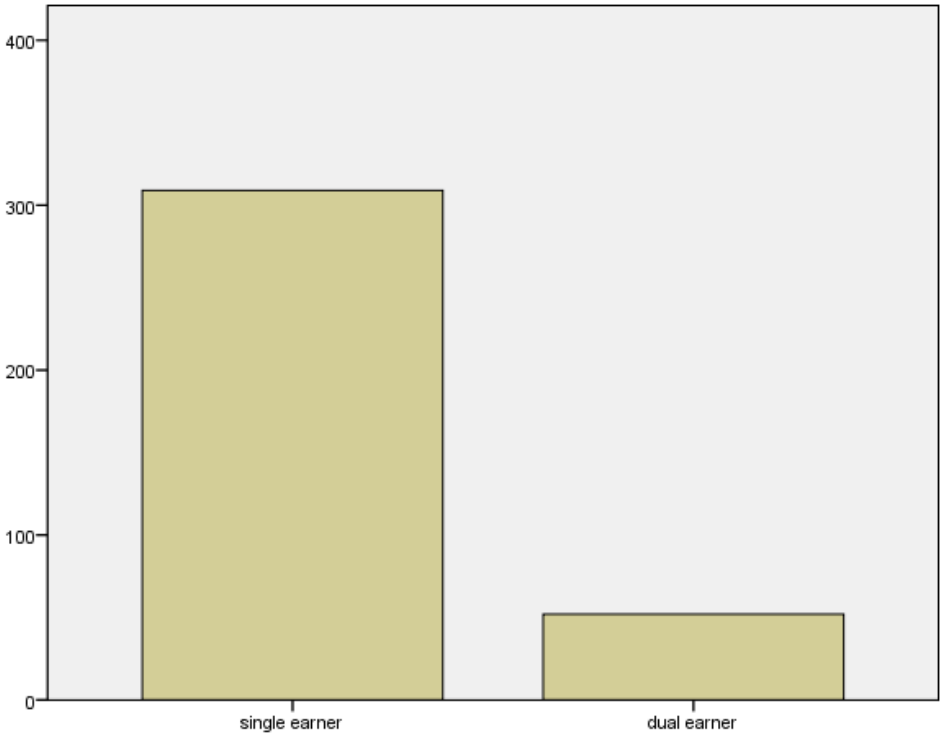
Table 37



In accordance with the above graph 57 (15.4 %) think that generation gap can never be diminished or reduced but mostly 215 (59.4 %) still think that it can never diminished but reduced. About 89 (25.0%) go with the positive answer with the idea of surely diminished or reduced.

Table 4.38: Single and Dual Earner parents

	Frequency	Percent
Single Earner	309	85.6
Dual Earner	52	14.4
Total	361	100.0



In accordance with the above graph 309 (85.4 %) parents are single earner which means that only father or mother is working. On the other hand 52 (14.6%) parents are dual earner which means that both father and mother are working.

Hypothesis # 01

H_0: Interaction between parents and children is not related with generation gap.

H_1: Interaction between parents and children is related with generation gap.

Table 4.38

Interaction between parents and children	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Face to Face	23	114	113	230
Mobile	3	79	52	131
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Test

Table 4.39

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	10.170	2	.006

To test this hypothesis that interaction between parents and children has no relation with generation gap, we applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 10.170 with 2 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.006 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there is relation between Conversation between parents and children with generation gap of respondent.

Communicating with your children can go a long way toward bridging the generation gap, since, according to the American Psychological Association, listening and talking are essential elements to a healthy parent-child relationship.

Hypothesis # 02

H_0: There is no association between parent's behavior and generation gap.

H_1: There is an association between parent's behavior and generation gap.

Table 4.40

Parent's behavior	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Authoritative	2	29	35	63
Moderate	12	102	59	163
Generous	12	62	71	135
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.41

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	12.541	4	.014

To test this hypothesis that there was no association between parent's behavior and generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 12.541 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value was 0.014 which was less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers rejected the null hypothesis and concluded that there was association between parent's behavior and generation gap of respondent. The frequency of thoughts flow from opposite directions in a parallel manner. When the thought process from the two parties is so different, then love cannot be expressed even if it exists between the two parties. Both of them are unable to find a proper channel to express their feelings also. In this way gap creates between the two relationships.

Hypothesis # 03

H_0: There is no association between thinking patterns of parents and generation gap

H_1: There is an association between thinking patterns of parents and generation gap

Table 4.42

Thinking patterns of parents	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Traditional	16	54	93	153
Progressive	7	109	59	165
Modern	3	30	13	43
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.43

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	34.153	4	.000

To test this hypothesis that there is no association between thinking patterns of parents and generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 34.153 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.000 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there is association between thinking patterns of parents and generation gap of respondent.

Hypothesis # 04

H_0: There is no association between social media and generation gap

H_1: There is an association between social media and generation gap

Table 4.44

Interaction with social media	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	6	2	21	26
To some extent	15	140	84	229
To great extent	5	51	58	104
Total	26	193	163	361

Chi-Square Test

Table 4.45

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	35.024	4	.000

To test this hypothesis that there is no association between social media and generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 34.024 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.000 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there is association between social media and generation gap of respondent.

"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. (Dr. Kausar Perveen 2013)"

Hypothesis # 05

H_0: Difference of opinion between parents and children is not related with generation gap

H_1: Difference of opinion between parents and children is related with generation gap

Table 4.46

Difference of opinion	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	3	43	35	74
To some extent	18	126	83	217
To great extent	5	24	47	70
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Test

Table 4.47

	Value	df	P Value
Pearson Chi-Square	16.697	4	.002

To test this hypothesis that difference of opinion between parents and children has no relation with generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 16.697 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.002 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null hypothesis and concluded that difference of opinion between parents and children has relation with generation gap of respondent.

Generation gap can produce unhealthy relationship between parents and children if both take their side as good. Parents have to know that children are taking cues from society which they themselves have built and affected. Due to the difference in mental framework the likes and dislikes also differ from each other. In this way both the parties cannot live in peace with each other and they are unable to respect the likes and opinion of each other.

Hypothesis # 06

H_0: There is no association between obedience of children and generation gap.

H_1: There is association between obedience of children and generation gap.

Table 4.48

obedience of children	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	0	7	3	10
To some extent	9	88	42	129
To great extent	17	98	120	222
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.49

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	18.915	4	.001

To test this hypothesis that there is no association between obedience of children and generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 18.915 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.001 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there is association between obedience of children and generation gap of respondent.

The home is the principle setting where the family is the first to observe and be affected by the child's changing attitudes. The family is accepted as the significant agency of socialization. The family is a major transmission belt for the diffusion of cultural standards to the forthcoming generation. However, the mechanism for disciplining the child in terms of cultural goals and moves against the views of children lead to the generation differences and conflict.

Hypothesis # 07

H_0: There is no association between level of understanding and generation gap

H_1: There is an association between level of understanding and generation gap

Table 4.50

level of understanding	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	2	6	4	12
To some extent	5	102	55	152
To great extent	19	85	106	197
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.51

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	21.872	4	.000

To test this hypothesis that there is no association between level of understanding and generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 21.872 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.000 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there is association between level of understanding and generation gap of respondent.

Generation gap is a difference in values and attitudes between one generation and another, especially between young people and their parents. These differences stem from older and younger people not understanding each other because of their differences in experiences, opinions, habits, and behavior.(Mendez -2008)

Hypothesis # 08

H_0: There is no association between mutual respect of two generations and generation gap

H_1: There is an association between mutual respect of two generations and generation gap

Table 4.52

Mutual respect between two generations	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	8	21	28	55
To some extent	14	133	61	188
To great extent	4	39	76	118
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.53

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	45.120	4	.000

To test this hypothesis that there is no association between mutual respect of two generations and generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 45.120 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.000 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there is association between mutual respect of two generations and generation gap of respondent. Many times generation gap occurs due to this reason that old people are very much attached to their traditions and they don't want to leave them. Their thoughts attached with those traditions and do not change respectively with time. Young generation consider them like old fashion and give modernistic response to their elders. The difference comes between the thoughts of elders and younger ones and it then become the reason of the generation gap.

Hypothesis # 09

H_0: There is no association between Strictness and restrictions of parents and generation gap

H_1: There is an association between Strictness and restrictions of parents and generation gap

Table 4.54

Strictness and restrictions of parents	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	9	45	52	105
To some extent	9	127	95	209
To great extent	8	21	18	47
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.55

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	14.511	4	.006

To test this hypothesis that there is no association between strictness and restrictions of parents and generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 14.511 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.006 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so we reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there is association between strictness and restrictions of parents and generation gap of respondent.

In the nuclear family the parents generally impose lesser restrictions as the family environment is more democratic. In a joint family the child has to obey not only his parents but also other members in the family. Several rules and regulations, codes of conducts, etc. are imposed on him. As a result of such restrictions the development of independent behaviour on the part of the child is restricted as this is the stage where the child seeks emancipation from the restrictions imposed by the family. An individual wants to achieve more autonomy, mainly to achieve more emotional autonomy, behavioural autonomy and value autonomy. While attempting to achieve these adolescent faces problems in the family, which affects the family relationships. (Patil 2014)

Hypothesis # 10

H_0: Generation gap of now days is equal to the generation gap of previous generations

H_1: Generation gap of now days is more than the generation gap of previous generations

Table 4.56

Equivalence of Generation gap of now days and previous generations	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	3	24	31	58
To some extent	6	94	58	146
To great extent	17	75	76	157
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.57

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	12.833	4	.012

To test this hypothesis that Generation gap of now days is equal to the generation gap of previous generations, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 12.833 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.012 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so we reject the null hypothesis and concluded that Generation gap of now days is more than the generation gap of previous generations of respondent.

Each new generation also comes of age during a unique historical period. Their collective socialization creates a point of view distinctive from that of earlier generations, and changing social conditions affect how the transition to adulthood transpires. Yet, even with these changes, the youth of today are not necessarily more distinctive than in the past, nor are they especially distinctive among age groups. (Parsons & Bales 1956)

Hypothesis # 11

H_0: Authority of parents is not challenged by the generation gap.

H_1: Authority of parents is challenged by the generation gap.

Table 4.58

Challenge to Authority of parents	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	9	51	74	125
To some extent	14	98	79	177
To great extent	3	44	12	59
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.59

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	23.118	4	.000

To test this hypothesis that Generation gap has no effect on authority of parents, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 23.118 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.000 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null hypothesis and concluded that Authority of parents is greatly challenged by the generation gap of respondent. It is observed that generation gap is a dead lock in the progress of family as well as society. If parents have aggressive behavior 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 behavior and simultaneously children also not accept their authoritarian behavior.

Hypothesis # 12

H_0: There is no association between Advancement in information technology and generation gap

H_1: There is an association between Advancement in information technology and generation gap

Table 4.60

Advancement in information technology	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	2	22	27	51
To some extent	15	131	76	207
To great extent	9	40	62	103
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.61

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	18.681	4	.001

To test this hypothesis that there is no association between Advancement in information technology and generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 18.681 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.001 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null

hypothesis and concluded that there is association between Advancement in information technology and generation gap of respondent.

Information technology is another reason of generation gap. It is progressing day by day. The quick-moving nature of the digital world means that younger users come of age in a vastly different media environment than those who were born just a few years apart.

Observers also indicate that home PCs and Internet access may increase parents' and children's computer literacy and technological awareness and affect their activities, behaviors, and relationships (Pollack 1982; Venkatesh and Vitalari 1985; Moschis 1987).

This idea is consistent with the expectation that children may be agents of social change in terms of digital media (Tapscott 1998). In such cases, children may be sources for parents' exposure to new knowledge and norms (Peters 1985; Papert 1996).

Hypothesis # 13

H_0: There is no association between Education level and generation gap

H_1: There is an association between Education level and generation gap

Table 4.62

Education level	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Not at All	0	7	3	10
To some extent	9	88	42	129
To great extent	17	98	120	222
Total	26	193	165	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.63

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	18.915	4	.001

To test this hypothesis that there is no association between Education level and generation gap, researchers applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 18.915 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.001 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so researchers reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there is association between Education level and generation gap of respondent.

Hypothesis # 14

H_0: There is no association between dual earner parents and generation gap

H_1: There is an association between dual earner parents and generation gap

Table 4.62

Dual earner parents	Generation Gap			
	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent	Total
Yes	5	24	23	52
No	21	154	134	309
Total	26	178	157	361

Chi-Square Tests

Table 4.63

	Value	df	P value
Pearson Chi-Square	18.915	4	.001

To test this hypothesis that there is no association between dual earner parents and generation gap, we applied Pearson Chi-square test. The value of Chi-square is 18.915 with 4 degree of freedom and its P value is 0.001 which is less than level of significance 0.05 so we reject the null hypothesis and concluded that there is association between dual earner parents and generation gap of respondent.

Increased demands at home may also have created the need for parents to multitask. Family responsibilities, including housework and caring for children and aged parents, correspond to almost one additional full-time job per family (Moen and Yu 2000).

Analyses based on the 2000 National Survey of Parents show that married couples spend nearly 130 hours a week on market and nonmarket work combined, an approximately 10-hour increase since the mid-1960s (Bianchi et al. 2006).

4.1 Discussions

Generation gap generally seems related to modern era. In current environments social changes are occurring at a very high speed and intensity. Children are developing values and attitudes which contradict their parent's values because of the properties like social activities, information technology and separation from parents for education.

In order to locate the major factors of generation gap, a study was conducted in University of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Muzaffarabad. The researchers targeted the students from different departments of university. Both male and female students were selected. Total enrollment of university was 5924 and the sample was selected of 361 (6.48%) with 0.05 percent of confidence interval.

Respondents were from both rural and urban areas. About 57% were of urban and 43% from rural areas. Majority of them was from urban area. The respondents belonged to different age groups 35.9% were of 17-20 age group, 61.5% from 21-25 age groups. The ages of 2.6% respondents were between 26-30 years. As the data described majority of the respondents were between ages 21 – 25.

Data was collected from both male and female students. 42.7% were female whereas 57.3% male. The ratio of male respondents was higher than the female respondents.

Data was collected from all disciplines of university including undergraduate program, graduate program and post graduate program 34.6% were under graduate, and 22.7% were graduate. The post graduate respondents were 42.7%. The students

from different departments gave their views about factors that influencing the generation gap. Including Sociology, Medical Tech., Education, Mathematics, Economics, Law, Arts, Kashmir study, Psychology, Public health, Botany, Physics, Zoology, Chemistry, Computer Science, English, Bio Tech, Statistics, Business, Electrical Engineering, Software Engineering and Geology.

Respondents were belonging to different type of family system, 64.1% were under joint family system, 27.3% were from nuclear and 8.6% were from extended family system.

Education level plays very important role in generation gap. It is one of the factors that effecting the generation gap. For this purpose data was collected about the education level of respondents' parents. Father education was, about 2.9% had Primary education 11.7% Matric 25.3% Intermediate 16.1% Graduate 28.4% Post Graduate 11.5% and 4.2% were M Phil/PHD.

The respondent mother's education level was Illiterate 22.4% Primary 20.8% Matric 23.7% Intermediate 12.8% Graduate 15.1% Post Graduate 4.2% and 1% M Phil/PHD. Education level of a parent is a significant predictor of a child's educational achievements and behavioral outcomes. Parents, who are educated raise children to have healthy self-perceptions when it comes to their academic abilities, engage them in intellectual activities that help them develop a healthy attitude about learning and generally have children with fewer behavioral problems that may hinder their learning experiences.

Another main reason, that affecting the generation gap is conversation between parents and children. Time for conversation is insufficient. A majority of parents spend too little time communicating with and listening to their children, even

though they love them very much. This is due to their heavy workload and inevitable stress faced in workplace, as well as long working hours. In this study the respondent's father occupation data was collected as 59.1% were govt. employee, 12.5% having private jobs, 25.3% have their self-business; the 3.1% are daily wager. The respondent's mother occupation as 83.1% were house wives, 11.7% having govt. jobs, 1.6% have their self-business, The 3.6% have private jobs.

Parents are under a lot of pressure to strike a balance between work and family. Notwithstanding, children do not share their school life or other day-to-day events with their parents. On the whole, parents are actually making great sacrifices to earn a living. On the contrary, their children are being neglected. Parents may not know what their children are thinking about. This causes communication barriers in the family.

The respondents were asked about their family income. The income was categorized into four classes. About 14.6% respondents possessed their monthly income less than 20000, 44.3% with income in between 21000 to 40000, 19.5% with monthly income in between 41000 to 60000, 12.8% with income in between 61000 to 80000 however, 1.6% had their monthly income more than 1000000. From this data we can analyze that, majority of the respondent's family income lies between 21000-40000.

Interaction gap of parents and children is another factor in generation gap. According to this study about 65% of the respondents have direct contact with their parents. And 35% of the students also use cellular phone for their conversation to their parents.

About 58% of the students meet their parents daily, 22% are those who see them after a week time and there are about 20% of the students who come to gather with their parents after a month. About 31% percent of the students are very formal with their parents; whereas 6% percent are informal and about 63% percent of the students have friendly behavior with their parents.

If parents and children meet with each other on daily or regular basis they will share their thoughts with each other and there is less chances of generation gap. On the other hand if interaction gaps are higher than there are higher chances of generation gap. Parents greatly affect their children's behavior. Children are like sponges--they model everything a parent does and incorporate what they see into their own lives. It is important that parents set the right examples for their children. Negative examples can be detrimental to a child's development and can lead to bad behavior.

Parents behavior is another factor that affecting the generation gap. According to data of research about 17% percent of the student told that their parents like to give orders, about 38% percent think that their parents are very generous. And about 45% percent told that they are in between these. A generation gap is not only about the true age difference between parents and children. It is much more related to the different thoughts and due to this the different behavior between them. Older parents find it difficult to "adjust" to their children and the present youth's, their children's, code of conduct.

There are different attitudes adopted by two generations. Most parents adopt a straight face and do not show their feelings when they talk to their children. Furthermore, they scold their children frequently or even give them corporal punishment. These are due to the traditional custom. Conversely, children do not want

to follow their parents' orders since they think that there are no reasons to support why parents' thoughts are right. Besides, children do not want their parents to treat them as three-year-old kids. Children believe that they are grown-ups and it is high time for them to be independent. This helps them to gain more self-esteem. On the whole, both parents and their children do not see things from the standpoints of each other. Thus, misunderstanding is a great cause for the formation of generation gap.

Parents may have absolute control over their children. They believe that study is a privilege for the rich. Accordingly, parents have a lot of concern for their children's academic performance at school instead of paying attention to their favorite interests and hobbies. They want their children to have more advantages and opportunities. Thus, children may not have complete freedom in the choice of those leisure activities and the books that they read. They seem to be little birds trapped in a very small cage. As a result, children always believe that their parents are against their opinions all the way. They try to keep everything secretive and do not tell their parents when they encounter any problems.

Another reason of generation gap is forcing of parents to their children according to their thoughts and traditions. Data was collected about this factor about 42.4% percent of the student got their parents behaving in traditional way, 45.6% percent have the idea that their parents are coping up with the modern era, slowly but gradually and only 12% percent think that their parents are very modern in behavior. This data shows that majority of parents thinks in the traditional way.

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 radical approach. As long as the younger generation honor 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.

Social media and advancement in information technology is another factor in generation gap that is developed in now days. The respondents were asked about the interaction with social media. Statistics describe that about 7.6% of respondents don't have any interaction with social media. About 62.6% use social media quiet often and about 29.8% of the respondents have lot of interaction with social media. Form data researchers can analyze that majority of the respondents have interaction with social media.

The above table and graph shows respondents parents frequency of interaction on social media and demonstrate that 144 (37.7%) of them don't have any interaction with social media. About 163(42.7%) use social media quiet often and about 75(19.6%) of them have lot of interaction with social media.

Years ago the world of teen interaction was relatively small compared to today. It consisted of seeing friends at school and during weekend plans. But now, with social media and social networking, a young person's social world just got bigger. Young people today are increasingly using online services, in addition to Facebook, to communicate and share with others. They are segregating their communications, choosing different audiences to receive different messages and curating their online reputation. Their parents and the general public may see post on Facebook. Young people who recognized that they were more adept in the uses of communication technologies than their parents were. This lack of expertise, the young people felt,

contributed to their parents' reluctance about technologies, and also to their differing views of technology in their individual and family lives.

Parents in lower income families often had less experience with communications technologies, a different strategy seemed to emerge more frequently: reliance on family. Parents looked to their own siblings, particularly those who had children older than their own, for guidance on how to deal with the digital generation gap. They also relied on older and more technologically savvy siblings or cousins to look out for younger and less experienced members of the family. And when a technological question arose, they looked to their own children to address it – something that young people sometimes disdained (Lim & Tan 2004)

4.2 Limitations

This study is conducted keeping in view the research oriented requirement of a Final Degree Project. So it may lack some elegance or sophistication but researchers are very proud that researchers have worked in a highly versatile environment and have taken the right steps towards the right direction in terms of where the technology is going nowadays.

Chapter # 5

SUMMARY

5.1 Summary

Generation gap between parents and children is nothing but some sort of psychological and emotional gap. This is a result of misunderstanding and less attachment between them. The solution to this problem lies in effective reduction or ignorance of the differences with kids. The effects of generation gap have been aggravated due to fast paced development of the society in contrast to the earlier generations who used to live in the same lifestyle and environments. Parents do not even know about modern technologies and equipment which their children are using in these days.

Researchers think the generation gap has been greatly increased these days because the time is changing fast and people find it difficult to cope up with this change. So, to overcome this problem parent must be close to their children. They should show interest in all their matters and deal with them positively instead of just scolding them and leaving them alone to deal with their problems. Giving time to the children, having open conversation, and allowing the child to feel free and not in any kind of pressure, will eventually reduce the generation gaps to a tolerable extent.

This study is just one step towards a thorough understanding of generation gap between parents and children. Identification of generational issues is likely to result in development of mutual understanding that increase parents morale and children performance by lowering undue tensions and generational conflicts at home. Therefore, this study holds the potential for helping parents and children to better

understand generational issues. In addition, the results of the study will, hopefully, serve as a base for more comprehensive research.

5.2 Findings

- The Qur'an has criticized, on the one hand, the ancestral traditions that are devoid of meaning "Deen al-aba" ; but, on the other hand, it has honored the righteous traditions of the pious forefathers "Millat Abikum Ibrahim."

- The rapid socio-economic changes in society and transformation from joint to nuclear family system has widened the generation gap.
- Although there are no global standards of attitudes but difference in attitudes under one roof affects conversations and relationships.
- Parents either demands much higher than the capacity of the child or pushes them beyond their own economic or social confines.
- Whenever parents impose their ideology on their children this produces generation gap

- There is a Greater lack of understanding which means larger generation gap.
- Parents and children do not have time to share love, affection, communication and friendship with each other at home.
- Due to economic pressures, father and mother both work, parents do not have much time to spend with their children.
- This is a wrong belief that the old generation is wrong and the new generation is rebellious.

5.3 Recommendations

- Some generation gap is also natural and necessary because of the movement of time, changes in socio- economic conditions and each generation having its own opportunities and challenges. The Second Caliph Sayedna ‘Umar – may Allah be pleased with him- used to say:

  “Honor your children and teach them good manners and know that they are created for a time different from your time.”

- Keep yourself up to date is the best way to cope up with the generation gap. Ignorance to children’s query would classify you as an outdated and old fashion parent of the gone age. Therefore parents are required to be current and updated with information and technologies. Children feelings must be understand in the modern world context.
- Parents should give their children space to grow and make their own decisions.
- Parents should not evaluating children by comparing their age with themselves when they were in the same age.
- Parents should make friendship with children instead of being rude.
- Parents must realize that they should be smart enough to cope up with the modern world to be equal with the younger generations to bridge the generation gap and dismiss the possible issues generated out of gap.
- Parents should grow in attitudes and thinking levels to cope up with the children.
- Parents should learn to understand the growth of the kids. A twenty year boy should not be dealt with same as when he was five year old.
- Parents must be careful in imposing their ideology on their children.

- Parents and their children must understand importance of interactive communication. Conversation is really crucial in order to break the “ice” and diminish the generation gap.
- Parents and children must try to listen each other, treating each other just like you would listen to a valued friend.
- Conscious efforts should be done to develop love, peace, harmony, care and kindness among the generations.
- Parents must reserve specific time to interact with children and show care to them.
- Children should discuss serious and key decisions with their parents to shows respect and affection.
- Parents and children have to adopt an appropriate attitude in treating each other.
- Parents must prefer discussion rather giving orders.
- Parents should set a clear reward-and-punishment system for their children.
- Both the generation must adopt give-and-take policy to bridge the gap.
- Mutual respect must be taken as a tool for conflict resolution.
- Avoid the late marriages or family planning in early years of marriage or birth of children in old age.
- Children should not be intimidated or humiliated if they make mistakes.
- The development of individual's moral judgments, the amount of generational gap would decrease.
- Parents and children must understand that tradition, was yesterday's wisdom and today's wisdom would be tomorrow's tradition.
- Paying attention to socialization among the old generation and making them familiar to new fields, like visiting scientific centers and the other social and cultural environments would decrease the generation gap.

5.4 Conclusion

Generation gap has been emerging massively in all societies of the world but it has become more multifaceted in the society like Azad Jammu & Kashmir where family life is regarded as a central source of mutual sharing. The process is accelerated due to express socio-economic changes and conversion of joint family into nuclear family system. The major influences of this change are the endless gap between parents and children and loss of family life. Parents who are considered more accountable for generation gap than children can play a dynamic role in eliminating this gap. Parents with lot of experience and maturity can handle this problems of children in a superior way. They may not indulge much in their net of and with their children can handle this problem in a better way by love, affection, conversation, friendship, and sharing. Parents should not only concentrate on their jobs and leave their children alone. They have to reserve some specific time to be with their children and show care to them. Similarly, children have to discuss serious things or big decisions with their parents as it shows respect to them. On the whole, both parents and children should try to explain their ideas to family members in a forgiving manner without anger or hatred.

All in all, it is not easy to bridge the generation gap between parents and their children. When parents need to work overtime, their children should be obedient to them and understand how tired the parents are after a day's hard work. Accordingly, the generation gap between parents and their children can easily be bridged.

This generation gap is always creating a huge problem in the relation between parents and children, Parents always have certain images in their mind for their children based on their generation traditions, values and attitudes but usually this image doesn't fit

the children's lifestyle and time so the clash between the two generations happens. Parents and elder people have to cope with the changing happening around us every day, we are now in the era of technology, everything you need to know just a click away from you which make our lives more easy and flexible and get us to know more at younger age. Now children and youth's interests are completely different than what their parents think it should be due to the technologies and the information we are surrounded by. Still parents have the opportunity to cope with the new generation, they have to be current and updated with information and technologies. There are certain things that parents have to accept as follow:-

- Helping children deal with their feelings: children involving adults need to have their feeling accepted and respected.
- Engaging a child's cooperation: describe what you see or describe the problem; give information about what you feel
- Instead of punishment : express your feeling strongly without attacking character
- Encouraging autonomy: let children make choices, show respect for a child's struggle (Lamania & Riedmann, 2011:320).

Related Materials

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Appendix

QUESTIONNAIRE ON DETERMINANTS OF THE GENERATION GAP IN UNIVERSITY OF AZAD JAMMMU & KASHMIR MUZAFFARABAD AZAD JAMMU &KASHMIR
(Interview schedule for children)

I. **Name**……..... **Resident of**.....

II. **Area of Respondent** (a) Urban (b) Rural

III. **Age** ….....

IV. **Sex** (a) Male (b) Female

V. **Marital Status** (a) Married (b) Unmarried

VI. **Enrollment**
(a) Undergraduate Programme
(b) Graduate Programme
(c) Post Graduate Programme

VII. **Field of Study**
(a) Sciences (b) Social Sciences
(c) Health Sciences (d) Humanities/Arts
(e) Engineering (f) Any other ----------
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VIII. **Type of family**
(a) Joint (b) Nuclear
(c) Extended

IX. **Father's Education**
(a) Illiterate (b) Primary
(c) Matric (d) Intermediate
(e) Graduate (f) Post Graduate

X. **Mother's Education**
(a) Illiterate (b) Primary
(c) Matric (d) Intermediate
(e) Graduate (f) Post Graduate

XI.	**Father's Occupation**	(a)	Government Job		(b) Private Job
		(c)	Self Business		(d) Daily wager
		(e)	Any other (specify)…….....		
XII.	**Mother's Occupation**	(a)	House Wife	(b)	Government Job
		(c)	Private Job	(d)	Self Business
		(e)	Daily wager	(f)	Any other……
XIII.	**Father working Timings**	.....			
XIV.	**Mother working Timings**	.....			
XV.	**Family's Monthly Income**	.....			
XVI.	**Number of siblings**	(a)	1-3	(b)	4-6
		(c)	Above 6		
XVII.	**Your number in siblings**	--------			

Q.01 Which types of interaction exist between you & your parents?

a. Face to Face

b. Phone Call/Text Messaging

c. Social media

Q.02 What is the frequency of your interaction with your parents?

a. Daily

b. Weekly

c. Monthly

Q.03 With whom you have greater generation gap in family?

a. Father

b. Mother

c. Both

Q.04 How do you grade your relationship with your parents?

a. Formal

b. Informal

c. Friendly

Q.05 How do you classify your parent's behaviour with you?

a. Authoritative

b. Moderate

c. Generous

Q.06 Which school of thought your parents belong to?

a. Traditional/conservative

b. Progressive

c. Modern

Q.07 Which activity is done as a family?

Activity	Not at All	Occasionally	Quite often
Lunch			
Dinner			
Watching TV			
Picnic			
Sports			
Family affairs Discussions			

Q.08 What is the frequency of your interaction on social media?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.09 What is the frequency of your parent's interaction on social media?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.10 Do you share your activities on social media with your parents?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.11 Do you share your problems with your parents?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.12 How frequently do you experience difference of opinion with your parents?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.13 Do you accept orders/instructions of your parents?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.14 Do you get due share of time from your parents.

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.15 Do you share your problems with your parents?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.16 How do you grade your level of understanding with your parents.

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.17 Do you think that mutual respect between two generations has been affected due to greater generation gap?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.18 Do you think that strictness and restrictions of parents has contributed towards the generation gap?

(a) Not at all

(b) To some extent

(c) To great extent

Q.19 Do you think that your generation gap is more than your previous generation?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.20 Do you think generation gap is related with gender?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.21 Do you think that Generation gap has challenged the"authority" of parents?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.22 Do you think that your generation's claim of superiority of wisdom/information has widened the generation gap?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.23 Do you think that friendship between parents and children is possible in this information era.

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.24 Do you know about generation gap?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.25 In the light of your reply do you think generation gap exist in your family?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.26 If it exists, which of the following do you consider are the main reasons for generation gap?

Factor	**Not at All**	**To some extent**	**To great extent**
Advancement in information Technology			
Education level			
Exposure to the outer world			
Acceptance vs. non – acceptance of rules/regulations			

Q.27 Do you think that the generation gap can be diminished/ reduced?

(a) Not at all
(b) To some extent
(c) To great extent

Q.28 If possible to diminish / reduce the generation gap then prioritize following steps that you think are important to reach this aim.

Factor	**Not at All**	**To some extent**	**To great extent**
Dialogue between generations			
Meetings/assemblies/debates with parents			
Projects/case studies/guides of good practices on the generation gap			

QUESTIONNAIRE ON DETERMINANTS OF THE GENERATION GAP IN UNIVERSITY OF AZAD JAMMMU & KASHMIR MUZAFFARABAD AZAD JAMMU &KASHMIR

(Interview schedule for parents)

XVIII. **Name**……..... **Resident of**.....

XIX. **Area of Respondent** (a) Urban (b) Rural

XX. **Age** ….....

XXI. **Sex** (a) Male (b) Female

XXII. **Type of family** (a) Joint (b) Nuclear
(c) Extended

XXIII. **Education** (a) Illiterate (b) Primary
(c) Matric (d) Intermediate
(e) Graduate (f) Post Graduate

XXIV. **Mother's Occupation** (a) House Wife (b) Government Job
(c) Private Job (d) Self Business
(e) Daily wager (f) Any other……

XXV. **Working Timings** .....

XXVI. **Income** .....

XXVII. **Number of siblings** (a) 1-3 (b) 4-6
(c) Above 6

Q.29 Which types of interaction exist between you & your children?

a. Face to Face

b. Phone Call/Text Messaging

c. Social media

Q.30 What is the frequency of your interaction with your parents?

a. Daily

b. Weekly

c. Monthly

Q.31 With whom you have greater generation gap in family?

a. Father

b. Mother

c. Both

Q.32 How do you grade your relationship with your children?

a. Formal

b. Informal

c. Friendly

Q.33 How do you classify your parent's behaviour with you?

a. Authoritative

b. Moderate

c. Generous

Q.34 Which school of thought your children belong to?

a. Traditional/conservative

b. Progressive

c. Modern

Q.35 Which activity is done as a family?

Activity	Not at All	Occasionally	Quite often
Lunch			
Dinner			
Watching TV			
Picnic			
Sports			
Family affairs Discussions			

Q.36 What is the frequency of your interaction on social media?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.37 What is the frequency of your parent's interaction on social media?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.38 Do you share your activities on social media with your children?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.39 Do you share your problems with your children?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.40 How frequently do you experience difference of opinion with your children?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.41 Do you accept requests/demands of your children?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.42 Do you share your problems with your children?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.43 How do you grade your level of understanding with your parents.

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.44 Do you think that mutual respect between two generations has been affected due to greater generation gap?

a. Not at all

b. To some extent

c. To great extent

Q.45 Do you think that your strictness and restrictions has contributed towards the generation gap?

(a) Not at all

(b) To some extent

(c) To great extent

Q.46 Do you think that your generation gap is more than your previous generation?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.47 Do you think generation gap is related with gender?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.48 Do you think that Generation gap has challenged the"authority" of parents?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.49 Do you think that your generation's claim of superiority of wisdom/information has widened the generation gap?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.50 Do you think that friendship between parents and children is possible in this information era.

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.51 Do you know about generation gap?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.52 In the light of your reply do you think generation gap exist in your family?

a. Not at all
b. To some extent
c. To great extent

Q.53 If it exists, which of the following do you consider are the main reasons for generation gap?

Factor	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent
Advancement in information Technology			
Education level			
Exposure to the outer world			
Acceptance vs. non – acceptance of rules/regulations			

Q.54 Do you think that the generation gap can be diminished/ reduced?

(a) Not at all
(b) To some extent
(c) To great extent

Q.55 If possible to diminish / reduce the generation gap then prioritize following steps that you think are important to reach this aim.

Factor	Not at All	To some extent	To great extent
Dialogue between generations			
Meetings/assemblies/debates with parents			
Projects/case studies/guides of good practices on the generation gap			