

Gender Bias as Correlate of Parenting

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ABSTRACT The present study was undertaken to find gender bias in parenting patterns used by urban Punjabi parents on their children. A sample of 300 families (300 fathers and 300 mothers) were randomly selected from Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana and Patiala cities of Punjab 'Socio-Economic Status Scale' and 'Multi-Dimensional Parenting Scale' were used as quantitative measures. Significant gender differences were found in parenting patterns of urban Punjabi parents. Mothers were found to be more loving, encouraging, accepting, and progressing towards sons as compared to daughters. They were using all the negative dimensions of parenting with more intensity on daughters as compared to sons. They were more hating, rejecting, authoritarian, discouraging, and conservative towards their daughters. They also encouraged submissiveness and dependency in daughters as compared to sons. Whereas, fathers were using the similar positive dimensions on both sons and daughters. They were also using similar negative dimensions except conservatism, as they were found to be more conservative towards their daughters as compared to sons.