Technology, Cultural Diffusion and Parent-child Conflict: Responses from Traditional Pashtun Families of Pakistan

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Abstract

The diffusion of digital technology into the human life has brought tremendous change in all fields of life. The simplistic life has transformed into complex life. However, this induction of modern technology has also undergone dysfunction in society in terms of parent-child conflict. Because in developing and tribal societies the elders are usually illiterate or less literate and the youths are more literate and technology-oriented. Thus, in this context the frequent engagement of youth with technology lead them to acculturation process and resultantly adopting western culture prominently, which nevertheless causes differences between traditional parents and rational children. This study was executed to explore the role of technology in cultural diffusion and the parent-child conflict in the traditional families of Zhob division of Balochistan. The findings concluded that the parent-child conflict is a smoldering issue caused by the skilled children and unskilled parents. Furthermore, the study found that digital technology has exacerbated the intensity of discrepancies, and nonetheless the technological usage by children has caused cultural diffusion which has altered the family norms, values and food patterns etc.

Key Words: Technology, Cultural diffusion, Parent-child conflict, Traditional families, Pashtun

Introduction and Background

In the last few years the world has swiftly changed in terms of adoption of mobile technology. Peoples have very easy access to multiple technological devices including smartphones, laptops etc. (Beyens & Beullens, 2017). Nevertheless, the excessive use of mobile has caused mounting

concerns about the latent impact of these devices on children as well as on family life (Miller, 2013; Paton, 2014). Studies in this regard indicate that the induction of modern technology has introduced new patterns, habits, behaviors and rules (Bulck & Gergh, 2005; Mesch, 2006a), which has ultimately led to adolescents and parents' conflicts. Moreover, the technology has diffused other cultures particularly the western culture. Pakistan being a developing country has an ever-increasing usage of smartphones and the internet access that in turn paves the way for e-mails, chats, social media sites; which resultantly facilitate social interaction on one side and on the other side promoting deviant behavior among children (Huesmann, 2009; Ihsan, 2012). Yixing-wen (2013) extends and state that the cultural shift erupted from the information flow and consequently producing far-reaching and profound repercussions on the society (Farrah et al, 2022).

Parent-child relationship is instrumental; through which family supports and contribute towards the children's psychological adjustment. Focusing parent-child relationships the studies delineate that a thorough and favorable environment in family can provide more organized, satisfied and warmer atmosphere to the children (Fiese et al, 2002), moreover decreasing parent-child differences (Nelson et al, 1998), and fostering positive parent-child interaction (Berg, 1991; Liu et al, 2021). This positive environment further facilitates child and youth psychological well-beings within the families and nonetheless keep far-reaching impacts on daily routines and parent-child relationships (Barber & Delfabbro, 2000; Piscitello et al, 2019; Ren & Fan, 2019). The study by Ren and Fan (2019) further outlined that the Chines pre-school children relation with parents was directly proportional to the closeness between the two cohorts and indirectly proportional to parent-child conflict. In addition to this another study found in America that the adolescents were more chaotic in daily routines as a result of high range of family dissonances and infrequent parent-child engagements (Liu et al, 2021; Piscitello et al, 2019).

Parent-child conflict is perceived in all societies of the world (Asadollahi, Pirzadeh & Abyad, 2024). Furthermore, it is extended that the conflict found more in those families where elders are less educated, disoriented with the technology, greater urbanization and frequent use of communication technologies by the youngers (Mokhtarpuor & Kiani, 2020; Rahim & Tareen, 2022; Röhlke, 2022). Likewise, the parent-child disagreement comes forth when children are more aware and conscious about new brands and clothes, however, parents are found very less about brands and modern trends (Harradine & Ross, 2007). It is moreover communicated that for the parent-child conflict both of the groups are rested responsible which afterward culminated on emotional and behavioral problems (Vassi et al, 2008). Studies disseminate that the parent-child ideas disparity is multifaceted attributed through dissonance in terms of child reproduction (Trinh, 2018), academic pressure and high expectations (Lee, 2005), career performance and work engagement (Chawla, Dokadia & Rai, 2017), socio-economic status and physical activeness (Bhatnagar, 2014), personality features, traditional cultural traits, poor communication, marginalized economic situation, modernism, technology and religious priorities (Wahab et al, 2022) and the youth being more exposed to modern world than their parents which embodied their attitudes, behavior and values in the modern way (Patil, 2014).

Discrepancies between parent and children arise in the acculturation gap-distress model in the USA drawn that the children adaptation to the new culture was quicker than their parents which consequently promoted ideas conflict within family (Telzer, 2010). The children are more tended

towards new fashion and branded items and the parents are more concerned about their consciousness towards new brands orientation and trends. Consequently, the parents are found annoyed from their children (Harradine & Ross, 2007). The acculturation process has created challenges for families and nevertheless altered family patterns and dynamics. The study outlined that these kind challenges are more faced by the immigrant families, which needs serious attention (Costigan, 2011; Telzer, 2010). Moreover, educational disparity, job status, economic independence of children on parents are the factors mobilizing parent-child differences (Ocakli & Yalcin, 2021). The youths are found normally and by mission more ambitious to learn new things and the elders are rigid and stubborn to accept the new ways of life. Zopiatis et al, (2011) further delineates that the modern trends of westernized society have modified the family structure, mechanized tools, altered socio-political mode of public, and ultimately the demographic and psychological temperament on the country's level. Besides this, the youths strive to form independent identity more inclined to western cultural traits and the internet use (Abu-Asbah, 2018), which ultimately contributing to problem behavior among children (Choi, He & Harachi, 2007).

In the modern digital era a hung number of people especially youth are engage with communication and digital media in the developed countries (Clark, 2009). The smart phones are shaping the life of young generation (media generation), who are more adaptive to media technology than the earlier generation. This generation is in constant touch with mobile technology and internet (Bolin & Westlund, 2009). Moreover, the induction of social media which has significantly influenced social life and exacerbated the pace of tremendous change in various fields of life (Ayeh et al, 2012). The excessive use of social media by children has increased the gap between the parents and youth (Schischlik, 2021). The use of interactive technology including cell phones, emails, video chat and other social networking items especially by adolescents have distant parents from their children (Vaterlaus, Jones & Tulane, 2015). It is argued that higher trend by youth towards watching TV (Aleon et al, 2019), digital understanding and skills (Abu-Asbah, 2018), more orientation towards e-learning by children than their parents (Ahmad & Tarmudi, 2012), the scientific inventions, discoveries and technological revolution (Mehta, 2016), technology, internet and electronic devices (Aggarwal et al, 2017; Al-Lawati, 2019; Baker et al, 2012), and the addiction of social media (Ishaq et al, 2019) are the prominent indicators promoting parent-child conflict.

Objectives of the Study

1. To explore the technological factors which are promoting parent-child conflict
2. To investigate the cultural diffusion and western culture responsible for the conflict between parents and children
3. To examine the issues caused by the parent-child conflict to both cohorts and their families

Methods and Materials

Digital technology, acculturation and parent-child conflict are concomitant to each other. This study while focusing these variables carried out in the Pashtun traditional families of Balochistan.

The data was collected from three districts of Zhob division namely district Zhob, Loralai and Killa Saifullah. The study is quantitative in nature, and the respondents for study were both the parents and children, where data was gathered through proportionate and disproportionate simple random stratified sampling from all three districts. The sample size was proportionately distributed among three districts according to their population size, however, the proportion for children and parents was equally allotted. The sample size for study was 400 respondents according to Taro Yamane statistical formula, where 200 were selected from the children and 200 from the parents. The tool for data collection was interview schedule and questionnaire. Two different questionnaire were developed for both types of the respondents consisting majority of close-ended questions. Furthermore, survey method of social research was employed for fetching data from the respondents. The data was later on uploaded in the SPSS version 2023 sheet, where univariate and bivariate data and tests were inferred. Moreover, the data was interpreted in simple narration.

Findings of the Study

About the demographic profile of the respondents it was found that majority of the respondents in children were students. However, in parents' majority of them were jobless and doing self-business. The children were found more educated than parents. Moreover, joint family system was more common among the Pashtun society of Balochistan. The respondents affirmed that parent-child conflict exists in their society and considered it a big threat and challenge.

Respondents' distribution regarding technological causes of parent-child conflict (Children)

S. No	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA
I	The children have more utilization of modern technology which as a result causing parent-child conflict	(108) 54%	(80) 40%	(0) 0%	(12) 6%	(0) 0%
II	The parent-child conflict is caused due to young generation having more tendency toward films and dramas	(72) 36%	(83) 41.5%	(10) 5%	(26) 13%	(9) 4.5%
III	The children are more inclined toward the use of social media which leads to conflict between parent and children	(101) 50.5%	(89) 44.5%	(0) 0	(8) 4%	(2) 1%
IV	Parent-child conflict is caused due to the young bulk being more dependent on smartphones in modern world	(82) 41%	(94) 47%	(2) 1%	(22) 11%	(0) 0%
V	The youth spend more time on smartphone and computers which ultimately causes spacing between them and their parents	(120) 60%	(75) 37.5%	(0) 0%	(4) 2%	(1) .5%
VI	The youngers believe that without adopting modern technology spending successful life is impossible	(118) 59%	(75) 37.5%	(1) .5%	(5) 2.5%	(1) .5%

The table communicate the responses of the respondents about the technological causes that promoting parent-child conflict. For this purpose, a number of questions were asked from the respondents. In this way the respondents were asked that the children have more utilization of modern technology which as a result causing parent-child conflict. Regarding this question 54% of the respondents strongly agreed that the children have more utilization of modern technology which as a result causing parent-child conflict. Similarly, 40% of the respondents replied that they are agree with the statement, however, on the other side only 6% of the respondents viewed that they are disagree with the statement.

Statistical data further indicates that the parent-child conflict is caused due to young generation having more tendency toward films and dramas. Consequently, 41.5% of the respondents shared that they are agree with the statement that the parent-child conflict is caused due to young generation having more tendency toward films and dramas. In addition to this, 36% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly agree with the statement. However, on the contrary, 13% of the respondents noted that they are disagree with the statement. Moreover, 5% of the respondents responded that they are neither agree nor disagree with the statement and 4.5% of the total respondents viewed that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

The tabulated data moreover illuminate that the children are more inclined toward the use of social media which leads to conflict between parent and children. In this context, 50.5% of the respondents affirmed the that they are strongly agree with the statement that the children are more inclined toward the use of social media which leads to conflict between parent and children. In the same way, 44.5% of the respondents expressed that they are agree with the statement, however, 4% of the respondents shared that they are disagree with the statement and only 1% of the respondents responded that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

The table furthermore explains data that parent-child conflict is caused due to the young bulk being more dependent on smartphones in modern world. Contextually, 47% of the respondents answered that they are agree with the statement that parent-child conflict is caused due to the young bulk being more dependent on smartphones in modern world. Moreover, 41% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. On the contrary, 11% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and only 1% of the respondents opted the no opinion option.

Statistics in the table describe data that the youth spend more time on smartphone and computers which ultimately causes spacing between them and their parents. In this respect, 60% of the of the respondents viewed that they are strongly agree with the statement that the youth spend more time on smartphone and computers which ultimately causes spacing between them and their parents. moreover, 37.5% of the respondents agreed with the statement, however, 2% of the respondents replied that they are disagree with the statement and only .5% of the respondents remained strongly disagree with the statement.

The table at the end documents data that the youngers believe that without adopting modern technology spending successful life is impossible. In this perspective, 59% of the respondents viewed that they are strongly agree with the statement that the youngers believe that without

adopting modern technology spending successful life is impossible. Furthermore, 37.5% of the respondents responded that they are agree with the statement. However, on the other side 2.5% of the respondents answered that they are disagree with the statement. Similarly, .5% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagree with the statement and the same percent of respondents replied with no opinion.

Respondents' distribution regarding cultural diffusion and parent-child conflict (Children)

S. No	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA
I	The elders are emotionally attached to traditions in this modern era	(126) 63%	(67) 33.5%	(3) 1.5%	(4) 2%	(0) 0%
II	The elders believe that their culture is superior to others	(127) 63.5%	(59) 29.5%	(0) 0%	(14) 7%	(0) 0%
III	The parents impose high restrictions of the traditional values on children	(69) 34.5%	(102) 51%	(5) 2.5%	(21) 10.5%	(3) 1.5%
IV	The choice of education of the youth is different from that of the elders	(69) 34.5%	(69) 34.5%	(4) 2%	(38) 19%	(20) 10%
V	The parents stop children from adopting other culture	(87) 43.5%	(101) 50.5%	(0) 0%	(12) 6%	(0) 0%
VI	The elders refrain youth from cultural hybridization	(41) 20.5%	(109) 54.5%	(6) 3%	(41) 20.5%	(3) 1.5%
VII	The youngers are more inclined to western culture than their own	(86) 43%	(89) 44.5%	(4) 2%	(19) 9.5%	(2) 1%
VIII	Global cultural flow is shaping the minds of the youth	(97) 48.5%	(83) 41.5%	(10) 5%	(10) 5%	(0) 0%

The tabulated data documents about the impacts of the cultural diffusion on the parent-child conflict. To know the responses of the respondents' different questions were asked. Regarding the question that the elders are emotionally attached to the traditions in this modern era. 63% of the respondent affirmed this statement and shared that they are strongly agree with the statement that the elders are emotionally attached to traditions in this modern era. Moreover, 33.5% of the respondents viewed that they are agree with the statement. Nonetheless, 2% of the respondents communicated that they are disagree with the statement, however, only 1.5% of the respondents expressed that they are neither agree nor disagree with the statement.

The data in the table further indicates that the elders believe that their culture is superior to others. In this respect, 63.5% of the respondents shared that they are strongly agree with the statement that the elders believe that their culture is superior to others. Additionally, 29.5% of the respondents communicated that they are agree with the statement. In the contrary, only 7% of the respondents replied that they are disagree with the statement.

The statistical data moreover reveals that the parents impose high restriction of the traditional values on children. Contextually, 51% of the respondents agreed with the statement that the parents impose high restrictions on the traditional values on children. Similarly, 34.5% of the

respondents responded that they are strongly agree with the statement. Furthermore, 10.5% of the respondents communicated that they disagree with the statement. Nevertheless, 2.5% of the respondents expressed that they are neither agree nor disagree with the statement and only 1.5% of the respondents viewed that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

The table further elaborate data that the choice of education of the youth is different from that of the elders. In this regards the respondents with the same percentage 69% affirmed in terms of strongly agree and agree with the statement that The choice of education of the youth is different from that of the elders each. In addition, 19% of the respondents replied that they are disagree with the statement, however, 10% shared that they are strongly disagree with the statement. Nonetheless, only 2% of the respondents opted the no opinion option.

Table furthermore illuminates data that The parents stop children from adopting other culture. Consequent upon, 50.5% of the respondents responded that they are agree with the statement that The parents stop children from adopting other culture. In the same way 43.5% of the respondents viewed that they are strongly agree with the statement. But, contrarily only 6% of the respondents shared that they are disagree with the statement.

The tabulated data moreover demonstrate that the elders refrain youth from cultural hybridization. In this perspective 54.5% of the respondents responded that they are agree with the statement that the elders refrain youth from cultural hybridization. Additionally, 20.5% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly agree with the statement, and in the same ratio the respondents replied that they are disagree with the statement, while, 3% of the respondents viewed that they are neither agree nor disagree with the statement and only 1.5% of the respondents showed strongly disagreement with the statement.

Table moreover elucidate data that the youngers are more inclined to western culture than their own. In this regard 44.5% of the respondents responded that they are agree with the statement that the youngers are more inclined to western culture than their own. Furthermore, 43% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. But on the other side 9.5% of the respondents shared that they are disagree with the statement, nonetheless, 2% of the respondents communicated with the no opinion option and only 1% of the respondents shared that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

The table at the end document data that global cultural flow is shaping the minds of the young generation. Contextually, 48.5% of the respondents viewed that they are strongly agree with the statement that global cultural flow is shaping the minds of the young generation. In addition, 41.5% of the respondents replied that they are agree with the statement, however, 5% of the respondents responded with the no opinion option and disagree regarding the statement each.

Respondents' distribution regarding issues faced due to parent-child conflict (Children)

S. No	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA
I	Parent-child conflict is affecting your educational career/achievements	(80) 40%	(73) 36.5%	(11) 5.5%	(29) 14.5%	(7) 3.5%

II	The parent-child conflict increases intra-family conflicts	(85) 42.5%	(88) 44%	(10) 5%	(17) 8.5%	(0) 0%
III	Parent-child conflict is affecting the emotional life of youth	(91) 45.5%	(83) 41.5%	(6) 3%	(17) 8.5%	(3) 1.5%
IV	Intergenerational conflict is causing stress and anxiety in youth	(66) 33%	(84) 42%	(14) 7%	(29) 14.5%	(7) 3.5%
V	The conflict between parent and children is a serious threat to the stability of family	(98) 49%	(93) 46.5%	(4) 2%	(5) 2.5%	(0) 0%
VI	The parent-child conflict leads the youth towards deviant behavior	(82) 41%	(89) 44.5%	(7) 3.5%	(21) 10.5%	(1) .5%

The table explains the issues caused due to parent-child conflict. Knowing answers of the respondents', various questions were asked and noted their replies. In this context, the respondents were asked at first that parent-child conflict is affecting your educational career/achievement. Responding this question 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that the parent-child conflict is affecting their educational career/achievements. Similarly, 36.5% of the respondents agreed with the statement, however, on the contrary, 14.5% of the respondents viewed that they are disagree with the statement. Moreover, 5.5% of the respondents replied that they are neither agree not disagree with the statement and only 3.5% of the respondents shared that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

Table further narrates data about the statement that the parent-child conflict increases intra-family conflict. In this respect, 44% and 42.5% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed with the statement that the parent-child conflict increases intra-family conflict respectively. Moreover, 8.5% of the respondents expressed that they are disagree with the statement, however, 5% of the respondents opted the no opinion option.

The statistical data in the table moreover indicates that parent-child conflict is affecting the emotional life of youth. Contextually, 45.5% of the respondents recorded that they are strongly agree with the statement that the parent-child conflict is affecting the emotional life of youth. Furthermore, 41.5% of the respondents responded that they are agree with the statement, however, 8.5% of the respondents answered that they are disagree with the statement, 3% of the respondents marked no other option rather the no opinion one, and only 1.5% of the respondents shared that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

Tabulated data furthermore elucidate that intergenerational conflict is causing stress and anxiety in youth. In this regard 42% of the respondents viewed that they are agree with the statement that intergenerational conflict is causing stress and anxiety in youth. In addition to this 33% of the respondents responded that they are strongly agree with the statement. Nevertheless, 14.5% of the respondents noted that they are disagree with the statement, however, 7% of the respondents expressed that they are neither agree nor disagree with the statement, only 3.5% of the respondents replied that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

The table moreover reveals data that the conflict between parents and children is serious threat to the stability of family. Consequent upon the statement 49% of the respondents communicated that they are strongly agree with the statement that the conflict between parents and children is a serious threat to the stability of family. Likewise, 46.5% of the respondents recorded that they are agree with the statement. Moreover, 2.5% of the respondents disagreed with the statement and only 2% of the respondents marked the no opinion option.

Table at the end documented data that the parent-child conflict leads the youth towards deviant behavior. In this context, 44.5% of the respondents communicated that they are agree with the statement that the parent-child conflict leads youth towards deviant behavior. In the same way 41% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly agree with the statement. But on the other side 10.5% of the respondents expressed that they are disagree with the statement. Nonetheless, 3.5% of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement and only .5% of the respondents marked the strongly disagree option.

Respondents' distribution regarding technological causes of parent-child conflict (Parents)

S. No	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA
I	The parent-child conflict is caused due to the fast-paced technological development	(131) 65.5%	(69) 34.5%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%
II	The young cohort is more dependent on modern technology than the older	(144) 72%	(52) 26%	(0) 0%	(4) 2%	(0) 0%
III	The youths are more inclined towards the use of social media which causes parent-child conflict	(150) 75%	(47) 23.5%	(0) 0%	(3) 1.5%	(0) 0%
IV	The children are more dependent on smartphones which as a result creates parent-child conflict	(134) 67%	(63) 31.5%	(0) 0%	(3) 1.5%	(0) 0%
V	The young generation has more tendency toward films and dramas	(69) 34.5%	(89) 44.5%	(5) 2.5%	(29) 14.5%	(8) 4%
VI	The youths believe that without adopting modern technology spending successful life is impossible	(14) 7%	(65) 32.5%	(4) 2%	(64) 32%	(53) 26.5%

The above table communicates data about the technological causes of parent-child conflict. For this purpose, a number of questions were asked from the respondents. In this way the respondents were asked that parent-child conflict is caused due to fast-paced technological development. Replied to the question 65.5% of the respondents shared that they are strongly agree with the statement that the parent-child conflict is caused due to the fast-faced technological development. Likewise, 34.5% of the respondents viewed that they are agree with the statement, however, no one disagreed with the statement.

Prescribed data further illuminated that the young cohort is more dependent on modern technology than the old cohort. Contextually, 72% and 26% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed with the statement that the young cohort is more dependent on modern technology than the old cohort respectively. Moreover, only 2% of the respondents disagreed with the statement.

The table moreover depict data that the youths are more inclined towards the use of social media which causes parent-child conflict. In this perspective, 75% of the respondents shared that they are strongly agree with the statement that the youths are more inclined to the use of social media which causes parent-child conflict. In the same way 23.5% of the respondents viewed that they are agree with the statement. However, on the contrary, 1.5% of the respondents replied that they are disagree with the statement.

The statistical data furthermore documents that the children are more dependent on smartphones which as a result creates parent-child conflict. Consequent upon the statement 67% of the respondents affirmed and answered that they are strongly agree with the statement that the children are more dependent on smartphones with as a result creates parent-child conflict. Likewise, 31.5% of the respondents responded with the agree option and only 1.5% of the respondents replied that they are disagree with the statement.

The table further demonstrate data about the young generation has more tendency towards films and dramas. In this context 44.5% of the respondents viewed that they are agree with the statement that the young generation has more tendency towards films and dramas. Additionally, 34.5% of the respondents shared that they are strongly agree with the statement. But on contrarily, 14.5% of the respondents responded that they are disagree with the statement, moreover, 4% of the respondents communicated that they are strongly disagree with the statement. Nonetheless, only 2.5% of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement.

The table at the end explains data that youth believe that without adopting modern technology spending successful life is impossible. Regarding this question 32.5% of the respondents responded that they are disagree with the statement that the youths believe that without adopting modern technology spending successful life is impossible. However, on the other side closely 32% of the respondents viewed that they are agree with the statement. Contrarily, 26.5% of the respondents answered that they are strongly disagree with the statement. Moreover, 7% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly agree with the statement. Nevertheless, only 2% of the respondents marked the no opinion option.

Respondents' distribution regarding cultural diffusion and parent-child conflict (Parents)

S. No	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA
I	The elders believe that their culture is superior to others	(102) 51%	(78) 39%	(0) 0%	(18) 9%	(2) 1%

II	The older prohibits children from adopting other culture	(62) 31%	(125) 62.5%	(0) 0%	(13) 6.5%	(0) 0%
III	The old cohort refrains the youngers from cultural hybridization	(25) 12.5%	(102) 51%	(6) 3%	(62) 31%	(5) 2.5%
IV	The young generation is more motivated toward western culture than their own	(116) 58%	(78) 39%	(0) 0%	(6) 3%	(0) 0%
V	With the advent of machines, the material culture is influenced that also causing the change in the mind of youth	(64) 32%	(111) 55.5%	(11) 5.5%	(14) 7%	(0) 0%
VI	Global cultural flow is shaping the minds of the younger generation	(121) 60.5%	(77) 38.5%	(0) 0%	(1) 2%	(0) 0%
VII	The youths are non-conformist in many ways with parents' choice	(109) 54.5%	(73) 36.5%	(0) 0%	(18) 9%	(0) 0%

Statistics in the above table elaborate the replies of respondents regarding the causes of cultural diffusion. In this perspective different questions were asked from the respondents. Contextually, regarding the question that the elders believe that their culture is superior to others, 51% of the respondents affirmed that they are strongly agree with the statement that the elders believe that their culture is superior to others. On the same footings, 39% of the respondents viewed that they are agree with the statement. However, 9% of the respondents communicated that they are disagree with the statement and only 1% of the respondents responded that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

The table further communicates data that the older prohibits children from adopting other culture. Consequent to the statement 62.5% and 31% of the respondents expressed that they are agree and strongly agree with the statement that the older prohibits children from adopting other culture respectively. Moreover, 6.5% of the respondents answered that they are disagree with the statement.

The tabulated data furthermore elucidates that the old cohort refrains the youngers from cultural hybridization. In this respect 51% of the respondents replied that they are agree with the statement that the old cohort refrain the youngers from cultural hybridization. Nevertheless, 31% of the respondents answered otherwise and shared that they are disagree with the statement. Moreover, 12.5% of the respondents communicated that they are strongly agree with the statement. Similarly, 3% of the respondents replied with the no opinion option regarding the question and only 2.5% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly disagree with the statement.

The table moreover narrate data that the young generation is more motivated towards western culture than their own. Regarding this question 58% of the respondents communicated that they are strongly agree with the statement that the young generation is more motivated towards western culture than their own. Likewise, 39% of the respondents viewed that they are agree with

the statement. Nonetheless, only 3% of the respondents viewed differently and shared that they are disagree with the statement.

The table further documents data that with the advent of machines, the material culture is influenced that also causing the change in the mind of youth. In this regard 55.5% of the respondents responded that they are agree with the statement that with the advent of machines, the material culture is influenced that also causing change in the mind of youth. In the same way 32% of the respondents found strongly agree with the statement. Furthermore, 7% of the respondents viewed otherwise and said that they are disagree with the statement and 5.5% of the respondents marked no option rather the no opinion option.

The table moreover elaborates data that the global cultural flow is shaping the minds of the younger generation. Responding this question 60.5% and 38.5% of the respondents strongly agreed and agreed with the statement that the global cultural flow is shaping the minds of the younger generation respectively. Nevertheless, 1% of the respondents viewed differently and expressed that they are disagree with the statement.

The statistical data at the end demonstrates data that the youths are non-conformist in many ways with the parents' choice. Contextually, 54.5% of the respondents affirmed that they are strongly agree with the statement that the youths are non-conformist in many ways with parent' choice. In addition to this, 36.5% of the respondents answered that they are agree with the statement and only 9% of the respondents replied that they are disagree with the statement.

Respondents' distribution regarding issues faced by the parent-child conflict (Parents)

S. No	Statement	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA
I	The parent-child conflict is affecting your healthcare	(83) 41.5%	(65) 32.5%	(0) 0%	(41) 20.5%	(11) 5.5%
II	The conflict between parents and children is affecting your emotional life	(129) 64.5%	(65) 32.5%	(0) 0%	(6) 3%	(0) 0%
III	The intergenerational conflict increases intra-family conflicts	(76) 38%	(104) 52%	(0) 0%	(18) 9%	(2) 1%
IV	Parent-child conflict is causing stress, anxiety, and depression in the older generation	(66) 33%	(88) 44%	(6) 3%	(32) 16%	(8) 4%
V	The parent-child conflict is a serious threat to the stability of the family	(111) 55.5%	(87) 43.5%	(0) 0%	(2) 1%	(0) 0%
VI	Due to the intergenerational conflict the youth prefer to spend more time out of the home	(123) 61.5%	(76) 38%	(0) 0%	(1) .5%	(0) 0%

Table explaining data about the responses of the respondents regarding the issues faced by the parent-child conflict. In this regard various questions were asked from the respondents to note their replies. In this way responding to the question that the parent-child conflict is affecting your health, 41.5% of the respondents were found that they are strongly agree with the statement that the parent-

child conflict is affecting their healthcare. Similarly, 32.5% of the respondents responded that they agree with the statement. But on the contrary 20.5% of the respondents shared that they are disagree with the statement and 5.5% of the respondents communicated that they strongly disagree with the statement.

The data in the table elucidates further that the conflict between parents and children is affecting your emotional life. In this context 64.5% of the respondents expressed that they are strongly agree with the statement that the conflict between parents and children is affecting their emotional life. Likewise, 32.5% of the respondents communicated that they are agree with the statement and only 3% of the respondents were found for sharing that they are disagree with the statement.

The statistic in table documents that the intergenerational conflict increases intra-family conflicts. Consequent to this statement 52% of the respondents answered that they are agree with the statement that the intergenerational conflict increases intra-family conflicts. Additionally, 38% of the respondents shared that they are strongly agree with the statement. Contrarily, 9% of the respondents were found disagree with the statement and only 1% of the respondents marked the strongly disagree option.

The table furthermore communicate data that parent-child conflict is causing stress, anxiety and depression in the older generation. In this way 44% and 33% of the respondents responded that they are agree and strongly agree with the statement that parent-child conflict is causing stress, anxiety and depression in the older generation respectively. Nevertheless, 16% of the respondents answered otherwise and viewed that they are disagree with the statement. Additionally, 4% of the respondents replied that they are strongly disagree with the statement and moreover 3% of the respondents opted no other option rather the no opinion one.

The tabulated data moreover demonstrate that the parent-child conflict is a serious threat to the stability of the family. In this respect 55.5% of the respondents were found that they are strongly agree with the statement that the parent-child conflict is a serious threat to the stability of the family. Furthermore, 43.5% of the respondents communicated that they are agree with the statement. However, only 1% of the respondents expressed otherwise and shared that they are disagree with the statement.

The table at the end illuminated that due to the intergenerational conflict the youth prefer to spend more time out of the home. Regarding this question 61.5% of the respondents affirmed and answered that they are strongly agree with the statement that due to intergenerational conflict the youth prefer to spend more time out of the home. On the same footing 38% of the respondents replied that they are agree with the statement and only .5% of the respondents shared that they are disagree with the statement.

Bivariate analysis

Relationship between the global cultural flow is shaping the minds of the youth and the youngers who are more inclined to western culture than their own.

Global cultural flow is shaping the minds of youth	The youngers is more inclined to western culture than their own	
	Pearson correlation	.265**
	Total number	200

* and **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 and 0.001 levels (2-tailed).

The above table shows the global cultural flow is shaping the minds of youth and the youngers are more inclined to western culture than their own (r=0.265** p < 0.001). These statistics reveals that there is a significant correlation between the global cultural flow is shaping the minds of youth and the youngers are more inclined to western culture than their own, where the p-value less than 0.001 that depicts the correlation is positive. These values express that the responses of the respondents towards the global cultural flow is shaping the minds of the youth was not inversely proportional to the youngers who are more inclined to western culture than their own. By inferences, changes in the attitude of the respondents towards the global cultural flow is shaping the minds of youth were expected to have an equivalent effect on the youngers who are more inclined to western culture than their own. Likewise, the youngers will more inclined to western culture than their own when there is global cultural flow which is shaping the minds of youth.

Relationship between the fast-paced technological development and the young generation more dependent on modern technology than the old generation.

The parent-child conflict is caused due to fast-paced technological development	The young cohort is more dependent on modern technology than the older	
	Pearson correlation	.234**
	Total number	200

* and **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 and 0.001 levels (2-tailed).

The tabulated data demonstrate that the parent-child conflict is caused due to fast-paced technological development and the young cohort is more dependent on modern technology than the older. (r = 0.234** p < 0.001). These numbers illustrate that there is a positive correlation between fast-paced technological development and the young cohort's more dependence on modern technology than the older, with the p-value less than 0.001, that indicates the correlation is significant. The table documents that the answers of respondents towards the fast-paced technological development was not inversely proportional to the young cohort is more dependent on modern technology than the older. By inferences, changes in the views of the respondents towards the fast-paced technological development are expected to have the same effect on the young cohort's more dependence on modern technology than the older. Moreover, if there will be more dependence of young cohort on modern technology than there will be more conflict between parents and children and the score will be high.

The relationship between the generation gap as a serious threat to the stability of families and the generation gap increases intra-family conflicts.

The parent-child conflict is a serious threat to the stability of family	The intergenerational conflict increases intra-family conflicts	
	Pearson correlation	.304**
	Total number	200

* and **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 and 0.001 levels (2-tailed).

The statistics in the table depicts the parent-child conflict is a serious threat to the stability of family and the intergenerational conflict increases intra-family conflicts where ($r = 0.304^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The numerical data indicates that there is a significant correlation between the parent-child conflict is a serious threat to the stability of family and the intergenerational conflict increases intra-family conflicts, with the p-value less than 0.001 which shows the correlation is significantly positive. These data demonstrate that the replies of the respondents towards the parent-child conflict as a serious threat to the stability of family is not inversely proportionate to the intergenerational conflict which increasing intra-family conflicts. By inferences, change in the responses of the respondents towards the parent-child conflict as a serious threat to the stability of family is expected to have a positive effect on the intergenerational conflict that increases intra-family conflicts. Additionally, if there will be more intra-family conflicts there will be a serious threat to the stability of the family and the score will be high.

Discussion

The parent-child conflict is an obvious reality in the research locale. On the basis of results and findings it was deducted that both of the cohorts were found annoyed from each other for provoking conflict. The findings depict that the major cause behind this conflict is the past-fast technological development and the cultural diffusion. The two groups communicated that the children are more tended towards technology, social media, TV, laptop, computers and other electronic devices. The educated children are more oriented towards these tools and the parents are less to know about them. So, resultantly the parents have been found complainant from their children. Similarly, while having frequent attachment with these gadgets the global culture especially western culture has infiltrated into the youth bulk which is indeed unfamiliar to the older. The data outlined that the children viewing that without mobile technology the life is impossible, however, the parents viewed differently. Additionally, it was concluded that the parents were more compatible with the traditional culture and were trying to impose this culture on their children, however, the children were more inclined to western culture and cultural hybridization. The finding at the end communicated that the two conflicting groups within the family were facing issues in terms of educational career, healthcare, emotional, and psychological field including stress, depression and anxiety. Nevertheless, this cleavage is also instrumental in causing intra-family conflicts and taking on stake the stability of family.

Conclusion

Differences and conflict between the two age group like parents and children is a common and universal phenomenon. However, it gets more strength when a community is passing through a transitional period, where the children are more oriented to technology and the parents are more unfamiliar with it. The situation resultantly culminates on ideas and cultural conflict between them. In the modern era it is not possible to bar the children from using digital technology, and nevertheless unethical to let the parents in the lurch without emotionally attached with their children. Thus, in this context the children are advised to carry their parents with them, support them socially, psychologically, physiologically, emotionally, and even recreationally. The parents also need these facilities like of the children are doing. The parents should be given love and care and social security, because at this stage of age they are weak to expect extraordinary from them. Similarly, the parents should also understand the demands of modern age and do not rest rigid and impose high restrictions on their children for following their traditional values and culture.

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