

Abstract

Parental behavior is an important factor in determining and developing the children's basic behavioral pattern in a family system. The purpose of this study was to find out the degree to which parental differential treatment is responsible for loneliness and aggression in school children and how child resilience act as a mediator between the relationship of parental differential treatment, loneliness and aggression. Sample consisted of 400 (200 boys and 200 girls) school children from different public and private schools. Sibling Inventory of Differential Treatment (SIDE; Daniels & Plomin, 1985) was used to assess parental differential treatment. Loneliness was measured by UCLA Loneliness Scale (Russell, 1978). Aggression was measured by Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BP-AQ; Buss & Perry, 1992). Child and Youth Resilience Measure-Revised (CYM-R; Ungar et al., 2008) was used to measure resilience in children. Results showed that maternal and paternal differential affection and resilience had the significant negative relationship with aggression and maternal and paternal differential control had the significant positive relationship with aggression. Results also showed that resilience had the significant mediated effect on relationship of parental differential treatment and aggression. Full mediation was present between the relationship of maternal and paternal differential affection and aggression. While significant partial mediation was present between the relationship of maternal and paternal differential control and aggression.