

Sex Differentiation in Family; A comparative study of Joint and Nuclear families of Nalgonda District, Telangana State

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Abstract: Since age's female gender has been experiencing gender differentiations, considered as second grade citizens and have been depriving in all the aspects of life. Especially in our society the issue is in its peak stage. Due to education and result of Government and Voluntary organizations some betterment occurred in the situation. But still due to traditional beliefs most of the families in rural as well as urban areas are practicing gender differentiation.

The present study is intended to examine the level of gender differentiation in rural and urban family settings of different villages of Nalgonda District of Telangana State.

Key Words:

1. INTRODUCTION:

Female sex from cradle to the grave is subjected to all kinds of discrimination injustice, humiliation, insult, assault, descredibility. This is the worst manifestation of inequalities. Asian societies suffer almost in this gender discrimination than in the European nations. The reason is that the female child has become heavy burden for parents with little income. Since they are deprived of earning sources. They have become liability whereas the male child passes earning capacity. They are treated well. Perhaps also due to this non-earnings capacity of the female is at the root of Socio-economic discrimination –dowry harassment and all other humiliation earning capacity if women in Europe freed her from this discrimination to considerable extent and enjoy equal position in some aspects through there is sex discrimination but lesser than Asian Society.

The cornerstone for the removal of gender discrimination lay in enhancing economic earning capacity of the women. The work of the house wife is undermined and not taken into account-its economic (cost) valuation in terms of money, skills and labour. It is low fewer amounts in monetary terms.

Therefore the change of attitude and recognition of its value is more importance than the earning part. Birth control will add its weight to relax the burden of the house wife and provide an opportunity to undertake either part time service or independent self enterprise and raise family income. In this way the woman can be freed from the socio-economic discrimination and enjoy equal status. Economic status of a woman will also increase by attaining right to share property along with sons in respect of parent as in laws.

Some states in India have granted this property right to women but in practice they remain on the paper only. Earning women are also deprived of their right to spend money freely at their will. They have to surrender the amount to the husband or in-laws.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To study the profile of the respondents.
- To study the sex differentiation in the family
- To study the inter relationship between independent and dependant variables.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study was a descriptive study, Conducted at various villages of Nalgonda District of Telangana State. Quantitative and Qualitative research techniques were adopted. For the selection of families Stratified Random Sampling was adopted and Simple Random Sampling method was adopted to get samples, and the sample size was 60. In depth interviews were conducted to collect the data by using structured interview schedule. Statistical measures were adopted to analyse the data and interpreted by using percentiles.

The tool used to conduct the present study was "Scale to measure sex differentiation in the family (Questionnaire)". This scale was devised by B.R.Bhadra and P.R.Girija The scale contains 19 statements with five rating points. Likert's summated rating scale was used in constructing the scale.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Profile of the Respondents

Profile of the respondents is interpreted in the following tables -

Table - 1

Gender of the respondents

Gender is an independent variable which influences human life. Gender consists of two categories having distinct characters to each other. Table 1 shows the distribution of respondents according to their gender.

Sl. No.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	30	50.0
2	Female	30	50.0
Total		60	100.0

Table 1 clearly shows that the total number of respondents taken equally from both genders. The total number of respondents is 60, which includes 30 male and 30 female.

Table - 2

Type of family

Family type may be one of the major causes of sex differentiation; Table- 2 clearly shows the distribution of respondents accordingly to their type of family.

Sl. No.	Type of Family	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nuclear family	30	50.0
2	Joint family	30	50.0
Total		60	100.0

Table 2 clearly shows that the total number of respondents taken equally from both type of families i.e. Nuclear family and Joint family. The total number of respondents is 60, which includes 30 from Nuclear family and the rest from Joint families.

Table - 3

Sex differentiation in family

Sex differentiation in family refers to the differentiation in perceiving men and women in a family. Table 3 clearly shows the sex differentiation of respondents in family.

Sl. No.	Sex Differentiation In Family	Frequency	Percentage
1	Low	19	31.7
2	Medium	27	45.0
3	High	14	23.3
Total		60	100.0

Table 3 clearly shows that the large number of respondents (45.0) perceived medium sex differentiation. Few of the respondents (31.7 per cent) perceived low sex differentiation and remaining respondents (23.3 per cent) perceived high sex differentiation.

4.2 Cross Tabulations

Table – 4

Gender and sex differentiation in family

Gender is an important variable, which may have influence on sex differentiation. Table-4 clearly shows the independence of gender and sex differentiation.

Sl. No.	Gender	Sex Differentiation In Family			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	Male	15 (50.0)	13 (50.0)	2 (6.67)	30 (100.0)
2	Female	4 (13.33)	14 (46.67)	12 (40.0)	30 (100.0)
Total		19	27	14	60

$X^2 = 13.548$ $df = 2$ $p = 0.001$

Table 4 clearly shows that majority of the female respondents (40.0 per cent) perceived high sex differentiation. The chi-square results show that the association between gender and sex differentiation in family is significant.

Table – 5

Type of family and sex differentiation in family

Type of family and sex differentiation in family is interrelated. Table 5 clearly shows the independence of type of family and sex differentiation in family.

Sl. No.	Gender	Sex Differentiation In Family			Total
		Low	Medium	High	
1	Nuclear family	7 (23.33)	17 (56.67)	6 (20.0)	30 (100.0)
2	Joint family	12 (40.0)	10 (3.33)	18 (26.67)	30 (100.0)
Total		19	27	14	60

$X^2 = 3.416$ $df = 2$ $p = 0.181$

Table 5 clearly shows that comparatively more respondents (26.67 percent) from Joint family perceived high sex differentiation than the respondents (20.0 percent) from Nuclear family. The chi-square results show that the association between type of family and sex differentiation is insignificant.

5. FINDINGS:

- The respondents for the current study were taken equally from both genders.
- Female perceived high sex differentiation than male in family and the chi-square results show that the association between gender and sex differentiation in family is significant.
- Respondents from joint family perceived high sex differentiation and the Chi-Square results shows that there is no association between type of family and sex differentiation.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- More awareness programmes has to be implemented on the concerned issue by the government and the level of sensitization should be improved.
- Government has been executing many welfare schemes for the empowerment of women and girl child, but the access to the schemes has to be simpler and monitoring should be more strengthen for desired achievements.
- Governments and NGOs should initiate to overcome this problem through introducing innovative gender equality programmes at school and family level encourage the participation of target groups
- Superstitions are one of the major reasons behind this problem, sensitizing at rural areas is more required on this issue.
- Academic and economic empowerment of women is the ultimate solution for this issue, so the government and voluntary bodies should initiate for empowerment of women.

7. CONCLUSION:

India is a country where the traditional beliefs about gender are rigidly practiced in this modern era also. Women are achieving all the heights in all the fields and competing men but still we consider them as second grade citizens and dependants. We don't let them to take decisions of their own life. Though they are economically and academically more empowered than men also they have been considered as weaker part of the society. Patriarchy system is the root cause of this issue and the society has to change its mind set to overcome this problem.

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