CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS

Socialization is a process through which human beings sustain itself and its generation in conformity with environment. Transplanting a character and apparent memories of life, even granted that impressions were the only reality. Anything established and created is enduring, but some are dangers lurking in the form of inequality, an arbitrary designed to manipulate and to exploit nature and being things. Gender-role socialization is a dreadful lie because it ensures the gender differences. Gender has evolved as one of the many forms of man-made inequality, needs a reprisal. There is no single, all-encompassing strategy, valid for all society and uniformly bearing on all the manifestations of gender inequality.

Socialization is not immune to gender. It has been an acknowledged stream of knowledge that socialization also perpetuated gender-role, a conscious human direction but not complacency to the need of the hour. Socialization of gender-role has been assigned a role of normalization, substantiated by various social norms and values. Socialization encourages and validates gender and traps us into gender inequality. As in the words of Kagan and Moss (1962) “the universe of appropriate behaviour for males and females is delineated early in development and it is difficult for the child to cross these culturally given frontiers without considerate conflict and tension.”

Family store and distribute gender, and parent rigorously promoted children to follow gender. As an immediate real agent, parents in every society are immensely committed to molding their children in concordance with gender standards. They have to conform to the traditionally conceived upbringing of girls and boys in spite of being in the new environment. Parents occlude inappropriate gender-role. Inspired and fortified, an exhilarating acceptance on the part of parents affected the gender-role socialization of children. Thus, gender not only penetrates and control but also incited and intensificated by refusal, blockage and validation of what is improper. Pedagogization of gender-role by the parents, generate in a continuous way, via all the
incitement and restriction. Parents tries to hold in check gender-role as a kind of natural given or as an obscure domain of culture. For centuries, society displayed such a strong interest in the protection of gender-role, more or less by common accord that it has been seen as a social universal and one of the points through which every parent is obliged to pass on the way to becoming a culture, perhaps this is because it was found to be a means of self defence of particular gender, not against in crossing gender-role, but against the expansion and the implications of the deployment of gender-role which had been set up. Among its much regularity of benefits, it has the disadvantages of ignoring the possibility of alliance and equality.

The study was conducted with an intention of revealing the following objectives:

(1) To study the socio-demographic and economic characteristics (rural/urban background, level of religiosity, type of households, education, occupation, income etc.), exposure to mass media of communication and gender-role attitudes (traditional/modern) of the respondents;

(2) To study the pattern of socialization processes in terms of clothing, disciplining, game and play, health and nutrition, education (formal/informal) and emotional standards and temperaments of the boys and the girls during childhood, i.e., the years from birth to 11 years in Meitei society;

(3) To assess the pattern of gender-role socialization between parents and children of same and different sexes, for example, mother and son, father and daughter.

(4) Finally, to assess the influence of socio-demographic and economic characteristics, exposure to mass media of communication and gender-role attitudes on parental gender-role socialization pattern in Meitei society.

The study, conducted in the Meitei society of Manipur, being descriptive in nature followed systematic procedures of scientific investigation, such as formulating the objective of the study, designing the method of data collection, selecting the sample, collecting information, processing and analyzing the data and reporting the findings. The study was conducted in Naoriya-Pakhanglakpa constituency, the most populous constituency of Manipur state. 1099 households having children of both sexes above 11
years of age living in five most populated polling stations of the constituency, i.e., Hiyangthang Maning Leikai, Kodompokpi Mamang, Leirenjam Awang Leikai and Sabal, Langthabal Lep Mayai Leikai and Makha and Naoriyapakhanglakpa Keisham Leikai were chosen as the universe of the study. Through random number tables, an equal proportion of male and female, i.e., 196 respondents from the households where both parents were staying, 66 respondents from households occupied by single mother and 12 respondents from the households headed by single father were selected as the respondents of the study. It constituted 25 percent of the total households. In overall respondents 274 were selected.

For the collection of information the researcher adopted schedule as the tool and interview as the technique. The interview schedule included seventy-eight questions. Different indexes were used to measure the level of religiosity, exposure to mass media of communication and gender-role ideology of the respondents. The questions in the schedule were classified into different sections depending upon the objectives of the study.

In the present study various socio-economic and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, caste, religion, level of religiosity, rural/urban background, types of household, education, income, occupation etc. were considered as independent variables. Gender-role socialization was treated as dependent variable and was operationally defined in terms of clothing, disciplining, game and play, health and nutrition, education (formal/informal) and emotional standards and temperaments.

Before pre-testing the question of the interview schedule, the researcher has translated the questions into Manipuri language. Precautions to maintain the meaning and contents were given due consideration during translation. Pre-testing questions itself is necessary, for it would minimize unnecessary length and can focus what the researcher wanted. In all twenty interview schedules were pre-tested. This helps in making various omission and addition. The final interview schedule used for the collection of information is enclosed in the Appendix V. Thus, the entire information was gathered in two and half months. For one respondent it took 40 minutes to 80 minutes depending upon the nature of the respondents.
After the collection of the information, coding and tabulation were done. In the present study, univariate and cross-tables or break-down or bivariate tables were prepared. Depending upon the level of the data statistical tests has been applied to seek out the significant relationships among the variables. To find out the association among variables in bivariate tables at the ordinal level, Gamma was calculated; and further to know the statistical significance, the Z test of significance was applied. For the nominal level cross-tables, Lambda and Chi square tests were applied to find out the association between dependent and independent variables. After getting the result of Chi square, Crammer’s V was applied to seek the statistical significance.

MAIN FINDINGS

The findings of the 174 male and 174 female respondents’ selected through simple random probability sampling method denoted their socio-demographic and economic profile gives insight into the first objective of the study. It was found that majority of the respondents of both sexes were married, belonged to intact (father and mother staying) households, were 40 to 59 years of age, belonged to Other Backward Class and were Hindus. Respondents of both the sexes were having low family income. However, families of male respondents were earning more monthly family income than the female respondents’ families. More male than female respondents were employed and also main workers. Even though majority of the male respondents were earning low personal income per month, they were far better than female respondents. In terms of education of the respondents, illiteracy of female respondents was higher than male respondents. More female respondents were educated upto lower level of education; whereas majority of the male respondents were educated upto medium and high levels of education. Most of the respondents of both the sexes were having medium family size. Regarding their religiosity level, majority of the male respondents were having modern religious attitude, whereas majority of the female respondents were traditional or conservative in their religious outlook. Majority of the male respondents were also having medium level of exposure to mass media of communication in comparison to majority of the female respondents who were having low level of exposure to mass.
media of communication. Male and female respondents in huge proportion were having modern or liberal gender-role attitude.

Parental gender-role socialization in Meitei society

Findings on the gender-role socialization in Meitei society enlightens about the second and third objectives, i.e., to study the pattern of socialization processes in terms of clothing, disciplining, game and play, health and nutrition, education (formal/informal) and emotional standards and temperaments of the boys and the girls during childhood, i.e., the years from birth to 11 years in Meitei society; and to study the pattern of gender-role socialization between parents and children of same and different sexes, for example, mother and son, father and daughter of the study.

Clothing in Meitei society: Parental gender-role socialization in terms of same and different sexes was another aspect of the study while addressing the issue of dressing son and daughter in a sex-appropriated manner; it was noticed that parents clothed their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate manner. Further female than male parents were more stringent in regard of dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate color and dress material. Interestingly, parents did not make any distinction between son and daughter regarding dressing in sex-appropriate manner and color. Parents agreed on the issue of cross-dressing of girls up to certain age but strictly not for the boys. Absence of differential treatment of son and daughter by both male and female parents regarding dressing and conforming to sex-appropriate clothing was observed. Male and female parents also wanted their son and daughter to conform to their specific sex-appropriate clothing.

In respect of gender specific clothing conforming strategies, it was found that command and threat as conforming mechanisms were commonly utilized for son in order to make them conform to gender specific clothing by both male and female parents. The case was not same for the daughter where male parents resorted to reasoning and convincing, and female parents used command and persuasion as conforming mechanisms to gender specific clothing.
Disciplining in Meitei society: Albeit parents liked their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate behaviour, it was found that they started disciplining daughter earlier than the son. Regarding the utilization of disciplining strategies in disciplining their son, command and reasoning strategies were deployed by male parents, and female parents used reasoning. The finding shows that in case of daughter male parents used reasoning and convincing strategies, and female parents used reasoning, convincing and persuasion strategies.

Regarding the positive reaction of the parents towards the actions of their son and daughter, it was found that common reward adopted by both male and female parents for good actions of their son and daughter has been to tell them they felt very good about it. Male parents were likely to shower their son with praises and privileges; whereas daughters were rewarded with material gift and affection for the action they felt very good. Female parents provided their son with different privileges or freedoms like to play game, allowing them to watch television; and daughters were praised generally, e.g., you are like your mommy/daddy, for the action appreciated by their parents.

On the other hand, for the negative reactions of the parents that is they were feeling very bad about the actions of their son and daughter, it was observed that male and female parents were engendering in son feelings of guilt or shame, scolding, warnings or threatening, restriction of behaviour and withdrawal of privileges for the actions they considered very bad; and in case of daughter, they were engendering the feelings of guilt or shame, or simply do something positive rather than punishing them, restrict the behaviour, withdraw the privileges for the actions they deemed bad. It was also noted that male parents stressed scolding, warnings or threatening for son when the actions they considered very bad by them, and putting restriction on behaviour and withdrawal of privileges was favored for son more often than daughter by the female parents. Instilling feelings of guilt or shame, and not punishing them instead do something positive was favored more for daughter than son by both male and female parents.
**Game and Play in Meitei society:** Game and play was another aspect of parental gender-role socialization initiated in Meitei society. It was noted that both male and female parents always encouraged their son to play both indoor and outdoor games, buy sex-appropriate toys and play in open space like playground. For the daughter, male parents favored playing of both indoor games and outdoor games, buying of sex-appropriate toys but do put restrictions for playing in open space like playground. Female parents encouraged their daughter for playing indoor games and buying of sex-appropriate toys but not playing outdoor games and in open space like playground.

About the encouragement of various games, it was observed that all the types of games were encouraged for son by both male and female parents. The case was not same for the daughter. Male parents pointed out that they encouraged football, table tennis, carom and badminton for their daughter. On the other hand, female parents have approved kabaddi, table tennis, carom and badminton for their daughter.

In respect of letting their son and daughter play with opposite sex children, it was summed up that both male and female parents strictly prohibited their son and daughter to play with opposite sex children. With regard to conformity to sex-appropriate games, it was found that both male and female parents have also confirmed that they liked their son and daughter to conform to specific sex-appropriate games.

**Education in Meitei society:** It was noted that both male and female parents sent their daughter to school slightly earlier than son. Even though most of the male and female parents did not send their son and daughter to non-formal institutions before joining formal education, it was found that those who sent son and daughter to non-formal institutions before joining for formal education kept no sexual differences. It was also observed that male parents sent daughter earlier than son to non-formal institutions before joining for formal education. On the other hand, female parents sent their son a little earlier than daughter for the non-formal institutions before joining formal education. While analyzing the types of institutions to which son and daughter are sent for the formal education, it was found that without making any sexual distinction both male and female parents sent their son and daughter to government schools for formal education.

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In helping to complete home assignment/home work of their son and daughter it was seen that more male than female parents without any differences between son and daughter helped them in completing home work/assignment.

In matter pertaining to drop out of school by their son and daughter, huge proportion of the male and female parents stated the absence of dropping out of their son and daughter. It was also noted that the dropping out rate of daughter was slightly more than the son for the female parents.

Regarding the subjects which parents wanted their children to take up and perform well, it was observed that male and female parents wanted their son and daughter to perform well in Science, English and Mathematics. Besides, male and female parents stressed importance to Science and Mathematics more for their son than daughter. On the other hand, they emphasized English more for the daughter than son.

It was noted that male respondents preferred slightly more for the daughter than son to adhere to traditional dress, to observe tolerance in behaviour, not to be argumentative while discussing matters with elders and surrender or sacrifice something, like food. They also strictly emphasized their daughter than son to be soft in talking to others, to return back home before dark and to accompany someone older while going out at night to neighbour. On the other hand, female parents inspired son and daughter equally not to be argumentative while discussing matters with elders, to surrender or sacrifice something like food and to be tolerant in behaviour. But, they stressed importance of wearing traditional dress, soft while talking to others, to return before dark and to accompany someone older while going out at night in neighborhoods more for daughter than son.

In training different chores, it was observed that son has been emphasized more than daughter by male parents in repairing the house, fencing, helping in repair or clean of vehicles, tilling the field, sowing seeds, etc. On the other hand, daughter than son were stressed more importance in providing training in sweeping the floor, helping to wash cloths, doing embroidery and weaving, stitching, cleaning up dish/tea cups, utensils etc, organizing cooking in the household, serving and distribution of food and taking care of younger siblings. They gave slight preference to son over daughter in
training given to assist them in fetching something from market/shop, running an errand in the neighbor’s, cultivation (including kitchen garden), harvesting and threshing. On the other hand, female parents trained their son compared to daughter to assist in fetching something from market/shop, running an errand in the neighbor’s, repairing the house, fencing, helping in repair or clean of vehicles, tilling the field and sowing seeds. On the contrary, they emphasized their daughter over son in assisting them in sweeping the floor, helping to wash cloths, doing embroidery and weaving, stitching, cultivation (including kitchen garden), taking care of younger siblings, cleaning up dish/tea cups, utensils etc, organizing cooking in the household, serving and distribution of food. Surprisingly, they trained both son and daughter equally to assist them in harvesting and threshing.

**Health and Nutrition in Meitei society:** Taking son and daughter for health check ups depicted that without any sexual distinction male and female parents took both their son and daughter only when they were not well. Male and female parents opted always for professional doctor when their children were sick. It was inferred that majority of the parents of both the sexes did not have vaccination cards for their son and daughter. Among those who were having vaccination cards, they did not make any distinction between their son and daughter in matters pertaining to health care.

In matter pertaining to immunization of their son and daughter, it was noted that except in case of small pox, where male and female parents equally claimed to immunize their son and daughter, in all type of diseases more male than female parents reported to equally immunize their son and daughter.

Female parents breast/milk fed both their son and daughter during the infancy period at regular interval, and also all the male parents approved that their spouse’s breast/milk fed both their son and daughter during the infancy period at regular interval. Giving of semi-solid food and solid food to their son and daughter indicated that both male and female parents started giving semi-solid food and solid food to daughter earlier than son. Male and female parents provided similar quantity of vegetables/cereals to their son and daughter.
Emotions and Temperaments in Meitei society: So far as monitoring of emotions of their son and daughter was concerned, it was observed that generally joy, delight and love were the common type of emotions encouraged both for son and daughter by male and female parents. Male parents encouraged anger, feeling of success and failure, and pride emotions slightly more in son than daughter. On contrary, they instilled emotions like fear, shame, guilt, remorse and pain little more to daughter than son. On the other hand, female parents encouraged feeling of success and failure and pride emotions to son than daughter. On the contrary, female parents stimulated emotions like fear, shame, guilt, remorse and pain more to daughter than son.

On being asked about the emotional treatment given to their son and daughter for doing something wrong, it was found that male and female parents used degrading, public humiliation, shaming and ridiculing child for showing normal emotions such as affection, grief or sorrow, for doing something wrong (rejection) to their son. However, they resorted isolation, i.e., deny the child opportunities to meet needs for interacting with peers or adults outside the home, placing unreasonable limitations or restrictions on child’s freedom of movement, and ignoring, i.e., ignoring the child’s attempts and needs to interact, show no emotion in interaction with the child, being detached through incapacity or lack of motivation, interacting only when absolutely necessary, to daughter for doing something wrong.

In matter pertaining to the temperaments encourage to their son and daughter in their day to day behaviour, the findings clearly brought out that kind and active were common temperaments encouraged by male and female parents for both son and daughter. Male and female parents encouraged son to adopt fearless, strong, ambitious, tough, aggressiveness and independence temperaments; and to some extent son were also encouraged cruel temperament by male parents. On the contrary, male parents encouraged daughter to imbibe passive, soft and submissiveness temperaments. Male parents also encouraged fearful and dependence temperaments more for the daughter than son. Weak and unambitious temperaments were never encouraged to both son and daughter. On the other hand, female parents advocated daughter to imbibe passive, soft and submissiveness temperaments. Strong, ambitious, tough and independence temperaments
temperaments were promoted more for the son rather than daughter. In contrast, fearful and dependence temperaments were buoyed up in daughter than son. Temperaments like cruelty, weakness and unambitious were never favored by female parents for both son and daughter.

The above findings on the parental gender-role socialization substantiated the theoretical approach of the study that gender-role is constructed and produced in the family institution.

Factors affecting Parental Gender-Role Socialization

The previous chapter illustrated the multiple factors determining parental gender-role socialization in Meitei society. Findings on the factors affecting gender-role socialization in Meitei society illuminates the fourth and final objective, i.e., to assess the influence of socio-demographic and economic characteristics, exposure to mass media of communication and gender-role attitudes on parental gender-role socialization pattern in Meitei society, of the study.

Factors affecting Clothing: It was found that in respect of cross-dressing, male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication, having higher education, earning high personal income, adhering to modern gender-role ideology and engaging with higher prestige occupations approved cross-dressing for their daughter. The value of Z score for all the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and cross-dressing for daughter.

Dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate dress material was practiced by male parents who are Hindus and holding traditional religiosity. The value of Crammer’s V for all the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and sex-appropriate dress material for son and daughter.
Clothing daughter in a cross-sex dress was common among female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication, highly educated, having higher personal income, having more family income and holding liberal religiosity. The value of Z score for all the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and cross-dressing for daughter.

Sex-appropriate colour of clothes was adored for their son and daughter by female parents having liberal religiosity viewpoint. The value of Z score for all the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and sex-appropriate colour of clothes for son and daughter.

Female parents holding traditional religious viewpoint and belonging to Hindu religion were prone to dress their son and daughter in sex-appropriate dress material. The value of Crammer’s V for all the above mentioned factors was significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and sex-appropriate dress material for son and daughter.

Wearing of sex-appropriate dress for son and daughter was common among those male parents who are having low family income. Influencing their daughter to dress in a cross-sex dress was practiced by younger male parents. Attiring son and daughter in a sex-appropriate color was practiced by male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication and who are OBC. The value of Z score for all the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and dressing for son and daughter.

Young female parents were more liberal in allowing their daughter to wear cross-sex outfit. The value of Z score for all the above mentioned factors was significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed
significant negative association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and cross-sex dress for their daughter.

**Factors affecting Disciplining:** Younger male parent started earlier disciplining their daughter. It was also found that male parents who are OBC treated their daughter emotionally for doing something good. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and disciplining their daughter.

Male parents who are OBC were prone in making authoritative kind of discipline conforming strategies for their son but resorted to democratic kind of discipline conforming strategies for their daughter. Male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation were likely to use of authoritative discipline conforming strategies for their son. The value of Crammer’s V for all the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and disciplining strategies for son and daughter.

Younger female parents began earlier disciplining their son and daughter. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factor was significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ age and disciplining their daughter.

Earlier disciplining their daughter was also observed by male parents having higher education, higher personal income and having more exposure to mass media of communication. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and disciplining their daughter.

Female parents from higher family income category started disciplining of their daughter either earlier or slightly late. Those female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication started earlier disciplining of their son. Earlier disciplining of their daughter was conducted by female parents having higher education.

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Female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication started earlier disciplining of their daughter either earlier or lately. Female parents engaged in lower prestige occupation used to start disciplining of their son slightly early; and on opposite female parent engaging with higher prestige of occupation used to start disciplining of their daughter earlier. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and disciplining their son and daughter.

Factors affecting Game and Play: Male parents holding liberal gender-role ideology always inspired their daughter to play indoor games and also always acquired sex-appropriate toys for their son and daughter. It was common among male parents holding higher prestige occupation and earning high personal income always to promote their daughter to play indoor games. Obtaining sex-appropriate toys for their son and daughter was prevalent among male parents holding modern religious viewpoint. Male parents having higher education approved their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. Male parents earning higher personal income tended to encourage their daughter to play in open playground and also allowed their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. It was found that male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation were likely to encourage their daughter to play in open playground and also permitted their son to play different kinds of indoor games. Allowing son to play with opposite sex child was observed by male parents belonging to Non-SC category. Male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication and engaged in higher prestige occupation permitted their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. And, male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation were likely to always let their daughter play various outdoor games. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and games and play for son and daughter.

In respect of letting daughter to play different kinds of indoor games female parents with more exposure to mass media of communication and having higher
education were tended to comply. Female parents having higher education were likely to allow their son and daughter to play with opposite sex child and also buoyant their daughter to play in open playground. Elderly female parents encouraged their son to play outdoor games. Female parents with more exposure to mass media of communication were likely to always induce their daughter to play different outdoor games. And, female parents holding modern religious outlook always inspired their daughter to play outdoor games and also were likely to always let their daughter to play various outdoor games. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and game and play foe son and daughter.

For making one’s son to conform to sex-appropriate play, male parents having low education obliged than any other level of education. Male parents from large family size were likely to always encourage their daughter to play indoor games. Making daughter conform to sex-appropriate play was observed by male parents from lower educational level. Male parents adhering to traditional religious outlook, having low personal income and belonging to low family income group craved their son to conform to sex-appropriate play. Again, male parents engaged in lower prestige occupation favored their daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. Letting daughter to play different kinds of indoor games was conceded by young male parents. Male parents having low personal income and low family income liked their daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. Permitting daughter to play different kinds of indoor games has been propounded by male parents having small family size. Younger male parents were likely to encourage their daughter to play in open playground. Male parents having smaller family size promoted their daughter to play outdoor games. Inspiring daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play was enhanced by male parents adhering to traditional religious outlook. Male parents having small family size tended to encourage their daughter to play in open playground. Also, younger male parents were prone to let their daughter to play with opposite sex child. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating
thereby that there existed significant negative association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and game and play for son and daughter.

Female parents having low personal income and belonging to low family income group were more likely to always promote their son to play in open playground. Allowing son and daughter to play with opposite sex child was promulgated by female parents belonging to OBC. Female parents from small family size were likely to always let their daughter to play different outdoor games. Encouraging always son to play in open playground was conducted by female parents having less exposure to mass media of communication. Also, young female parents allowed their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and game and play for son and daughter.

Factors affecting Education: Taking up the issue of help in home assignment/work, it was noticed that male parents having higher education resorted to assist their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Younger male parents used to send their son earlier to school. Male parents earning high personal income used to co-operate with their son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. Moderate educated male parents were more likely to ask their daughter to assist in male oriented chores. Helping son and daughter to complete home assignment/work was conceded by male parents having higher level of exposure to mass media of communication. Younger male parents used to send their daughter earlier to school. It was also observed that male parents having small family size sent their daughter earlier to non-formal institutions. Male parents having larger family size trained their daughter to assist in female oriented chores. In matter of liking son to do well in male oriented subjects, male parents having higher education affirmed positively. Sending son earlier to school was confirmed by male respondents having higher personal income. Male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Inspiring son to perform well in female oriented subjects was conceded by male parents having high personal income. Male parents
engaged in higher prestige occupation anticipated their son to excel in male oriented subjects. In respect of supporting sometimes son and daughter to complete home assignment/work, male parents belonging to higher family income category conceded positively. Male parents having high personal income expected their son to excel in male oriented subjects. Anticipating son to shine in female oriented subjects was affirmed by male parents having high education. Older male parents were of the view that their daughter must wear traditional dress. Suggesting son to return before dark was observed male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation. Encouraging son to assist them in male oriented chores was accomplished by older male parents. Male parents belonging to high family income tended to desire their son to ace in male oriented subjects and anticipated their son to shine in female oriented subjects. Inculcating daughter to assist in joint oriented chores was affirmed by male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation and elderly male parents. Older male parents were of the view that their son must wear traditional dress. It was also observed that male parents having high family income and younger male parents were likely to concern their son and daughter in suggesting to accompany an elder while going to neighbour respectively. Anticipating daughter to shine in female oriented subjects was practiced by male parents having high personal income, having high education and high family income. Male parents belonging to OBC either always or never assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and education for son and daughter.

Male parents having higher level of exposure to mass media of communication sent their daughter and son to private school. Sending daughter to private school was promulgated by male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation. Male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation sent their son to private school. And, male parents belonged to Non-SC category and having modern religious outlook sent their son and daughter to private school. The value of Crammer’s V for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there
existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and education for son and daughter.

Regarding the sending of daughter to non-formal institutions earlier, female parents adhering to traditional gender-role ideology confirmed positively. Female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication and belonging to higher family income category assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Proposing daughter to assist them in female oriented chores was widespread among older female parents. Female parents having higher education helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. It was also observed that younger female parents sent their son and daughter earlier to school. Female parents having high personal income use to help their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. It was common among older female parents to inspire their daughter to do well in female oriented subjects. Female parents having large family size trained their daughter to dress in traditional way. It was also noticed that female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication were likely to suggest their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. Older female parents inspired their son to do well in female oriented subjects. Again, higher family income female parents were prone to suggest their son to return before dark. Older female parents were likely to train their son to assist in male oriented chores and to accentuate their daughter to assist in both joint oriented chores. It has been inferred that female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication were likely to suggest their son to return before dark. Female parents engaged in higher prestige occupation were likely to persuade their son to assist them in female oriented chores. Suggesting daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour was prevalent among female parents having large family size were likely to. Elderly female parents liked their daughter to shine in male oriented subjects. Female parents from OBC used to send their son earlier to school. Drop out of daughter from school was common among single female parents family. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association
between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and education for son and daughter.

Sending son and daughter to private school was extensively observed by younger female parents. Female parents staying in intact type of family used to send their son for non-formal education. Sending daughter to private school was common among female parents having modern or liberal religious viewpoint. Female parents staying in intact type of family used to send their daughter for non-formal education. Female parents having modern or liberal religious viewpoint sent their son to private school. Drop out of son from school was common among single female parents family. And, female parents having higher modern religious viewpoint were likely to send their daughter for non-formal education. The value of Crammer’s V for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and education for son and daughter.

It was observed that male parents from higher and lower family income category used to always train their daughter to be tolerant in behaviour. Male parents clinging modern to gender-role ideology were more likely to send their daughter and son earlier to school. Suggesting daughter to return before dark was prevalent among male parents having low education. Male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation used to send their son earlier for non-formal education. Always training one’s son to be tolerant in behaviour was observed by male parents having low education. It was also noted that male parents holding traditional religious outlook and engaged in lower prestige occupation recommended their daughter to return before dark. Again, training daughter to assist in female oriented chores was practiced by male parents engaged in lower prestige occupation. Male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication and having higher personal income used to send their daughter earlier to school. It was observed that male parents having lower family income were likely to inculcate their daughter to wear traditional dress; and instructing their daughter to wear traditional dress either always or never was observed by those belonged to OBC. Sending son earlier to school was widespread among male parents having more
exposure to mass media of communication were likely to. Male parents having low education were likely asked their son to assist in male-oriented chores. Instructing son to return before dark was prevalent among young male parents. Male parents having higher education sent their daughter and son earlier to school. It was also observed that male parents from worthy occupation category used to send their daughter earlier to school. Younger male parents helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Training daughter to assist in female-oriented chores was conceded by male parents having less exposure to mass media of communication. Male parents holding modern religious outlook sent their daughter earlier to school. It was found that male parents belonged to OBC were likely to suggest their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. Male parents from worthy occupation category used to send their son earlier to school. Encouraging son to assist them in male-oriented chores was practiced by male parents having less exposure to mass media of communication. Younger male parents were likely to concern their son in suggesting to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. It was observed that male parents engaged in lower prestige occupation inculcated their daughter to wear traditional dress. Male parents having low personal income and engaged in lower prestige occupation were likely to persuade their son to assist them in male-oriented chores. It can be noted that male parents having small family size wanted their son to shine in male-oriented subjects. Training son to assist in both joint-oriented chores was initiated by male parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation. It comes out that male parents belonging to OBC either always or never instructed their son to wear traditional dress. Male parents having traditional or conservative religious viewpoint were likely to suggest their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. Training son to assist in both joint-oriented chores was rested with male parents having low personal income. It was noticed that male parents having less exposure to mass media of communication initiated their daughter to wear traditional dress. Male parents having small family size were likely to assist their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Inspiring daughter to wear traditional dress was prevalent among male parents having lower personal income. Younger male parents were more likely to train always their son
to be tolerant in behaviour. Inculcating son to wear traditional dress was provided by male parents engaged in lower prestige occupation. Male parents having low education trained their son to assist in both joint oriented chores. It was observed that male parents having lower personal income inspired their son to wear traditional dress. Sending son earlier to school was observed by male parents holding modern religious outlook. Male parents having less exposure to mass media of communication initiated their son to wear traditional dress. And, encouraging son to assist them in male oriented chores was common among male parents adhering to traditional or conservative religious outlook. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and education for son and daughter.

Persuading son to assist them in female oriented chores was prevalent among female parents having small family size. Female parents belonging to lower family income groups were likely to suggest their daughter to return before dark. It was found that female parents having small family size were likely to train their daughter to assist in male oriented chores. Female parents belonging to OBC were likely to propose their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. Young female parents aided their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. It was noted that female parents belonging to lower family income groups were likely to suggest their son to return before dark. Sending daughter earlier to school was ubiquitous among female parents with higher level of exposure to mass media of communication. Female parents from low family income wished their daughter to excel in female oriented subjects. Sending son earlier to school was practiced female parents with higher level of exposure to mass media of communication. Female parents from low family income category trained daughter to assist them in both joint oriented chores. It was observed that female parents having higher family income prone to send their daughter earlier to school. Female parents having higher education were likely to comply in sending their daughter earlier to school. Inspiring daughter to shine in female oriented subjects was carried out by female parents having low level of exposure to mass media of communication. Female
parents having less exposure to mass media of communication promulgated daughter to assist them in both joint oriented chores. It can also be noted that female parents having higher education used to send their son earlier to school. Sending son earlier to school was also confirmed by female parents holding modern religious attitude. Female parents from low level of exposure to mass media of communication were likely to train their son to assist in male oriented chores. And, female parents engaged in higher prestige occupation and holding modern religious attitude used to send their daughter earlier to school. The value of $Z$ score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and education for son and daughter.

Factors affecting Health and Nutrition: It was observed that male parents adhering to modern religious and earning high personal income favored professional doctor for their son and daughter. Young male parents often chose either always or never local made remedies for their son and daughter. Male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation and having more exposure to mass media of communication preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter. The value of $Z$ score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and taking care of health for son and daughter.

Professing to have vaccination cards for their son and daughter was accepted by male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication, engaged in higher prestige occupation, professing Hindu religion and adhering to modern religious viewpoint. The value of Crammer’s V for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and having vaccination card for son and daughter.

Older female parents preferred local made remedies sometimes for their son and daughter and favored home made remedies for their son and daughter. Choosing professional doctor for their son and daughter was affirmed by female parents earning
high personal income. It was observed that female parents belonging to OBC preferred local made remedies sometimes for their son and daughter. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and taking care of health for son and daughter.

Female parents staying with their husband and holding modern or liberal religious outlook were having vaccination cards for their son and daughter. The value of Crammer’s V for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and having vaccination card for son and daughter.

Younger male parents preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter. It was found that male parents having low education, having lower personal income and engaged in lower prestige occupation preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. Opting local made remedies for their son and daughter was affirmed by male parents having low level of exposure to mass media of communication. Male parents belonged to OBC and belonging to higher family income preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. Deciding for local made remedies for their son and daughter was conceded by male parents belonging to OBC. Male parents having less exposure to mass media of communication preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. It was also noted that male parents having high personal income and engaged in higher prestige occupation either always or never favored local made remedies for their son and daughter. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and taking care of health for son and daughter.

Younger female parents were likely to choose professional doctor for their son and daughter. It was prevalent among female parents having low family income and having less exposure to mass media of communication to prefer home made remedies for their son and daughter. Preferring local made remedies on occasion for their son and daughter.
daughter was practiced by female parents having less exposure to mass media of communication. Illiterate female parents privileged home made remedies for their son and daughter. Female parents having low personal income preferred local made remedies sometimes for their son and daughter. Also, female parents belonging to OBC preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and taking care of health for son and daughter.

Factors affecting Emotions and Temperaments: Male parents having high family income and higher education promulgated joint type emotions to their son; and also male parents belonging to high family income inspired their daughter to adopt joint type emotions. Inspiring daughter for female oriented temperaments was conceded by male parents having conservative gender-role ideology outlook. It was also observed that male parents having high personal income, having more exposure to mass media of communication and engaged in higher prestige occupation persuaded son to adopt joint type emotions. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and emotions and temperaments for son and daughter.

Female parents having large family size inspired their daughter to adopt joint type emotions. It was common among elderly female parents to persuade their son for adopting male oriented temperaments. Female parents from middle family income, having higher education and having more exposure to mass media of communication stimulated their son for female oriented temperaments. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and emotions and temperaments for son and daughter.
It was also observed that female parents having modern or liberal religious outlook resorted only to isolation their daughter for doing something wrong, and isolated and ignored in case of their son. Also, female parents engaged in higher prestige occupation and staying with their husband isolated their son for doing something wrong. The value of Crammer’s V for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant positive association between female parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and emotional treatment for son and daughter.

Male parents with low education were likely to persuade their daughter to adopt male oriented emotions. It was observed that male parents belonged to OBC were prone to inspire their son for female oriented temperaments. It was also found that male parents with low education were likely to persuade their son to adopt male oriented emotions and also likely to encourage their daughter to adopt female oriented emotions. And, inculcating male oriented emotions to their son was prevalent among male parents adhering to traditional religious viewpoint and engaged in lower prestige occupation. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and emotions and temperaments for son and daughter.

Espousing son to adopt male oriented temperaments was perpetuated by those female parents who are from low family income, having low education and less exposure to mass media of communication. The value of Z score for the above mentioned factors were significant at the .05 level of significance indicating thereby that there existed significant negative association between male parents’ socio-demographic and economic variables and emotions and temperaments for son.

**Future prospective of research**

The present research deals with the gender-role socialization by the parents in Meitei society. Many dimensions and intensities which can be studied from the institutional perspective have been left out of the text and context.
On the basis of the findings of the present study, the following hypotheses were framed:

i) Parents are more likely to accept cross-sex dressing of their daughter than son.

ii) Threat is a common strategy adopted by parents in making sons conform to sex-appropriate clothing and also disciplining them; however, persuasion, induce by argument, and convince are common kinds of strategies employed by parents in making daughters conform to sex-appropriate clothing, and also disciplining their daughter.

iii) Parents are likely to begin earlier disciplining, sending to formal and non-formal educational institutions their daughter than son.

iv) Parents are likely to restrict their daughter in playing outdoor games, different outdoor games, and playing in open space like playgrounds.

v) Providing privileges is a common reward preferred by the male and female parents for the action of their son considered good.

vi) Scolding and spanking are the common punishment mechanisms preferred by the parents for their son, and reassuring is the common punishment approved by the parents for their daughter for the action they considered very bad.

vii) Parents like their son to excel in Science and Mathematics and their daughter to do well in English.

viii) Parents like their daughter to be soft in talking to others, to return before dark and to accompany someone older while going out at night to neighbors.

ix) Parents encourage their daughter to assist them in sweeping the floor, helping to wash clothes, embroidery and weaving, stitching, taking care of younger siblings, cleaning up dish/tea cups, utensils, etc., organizing cooking in the household, serving and distribution of food.

x) Parents encourage emotions like fear, shame, guilt, remorse, and pain for their daughter.

xi) Parents use rejection for their son, and isolation and ignoring for their daughter for doing something wrong.
xii) Parents encourage daughter to imbibe passive, soft, submissiveness fearful and dependence temperaments.

xiii) Wearing son and daughter in sex-appropriate dress are prone among parents who are young, earning high personal income, possessing higher education and more exposure to mass media of communication.

xiv) Parents who are young, having higher education and more exposure to mass media of communication are likely to start earlier disciplining their daughter, and also prone to let their daughter play different indoor games.

xv) Parents who are young, having higher education, holding modern religious outlook and more exposure to mass media of communication usually sends their son and daughter earlier to school.

xvi) Parents having modern religious outlook are prone to send their son and daughter to private school.

xvii) Parents who are younger, belonging to higher family income category, earning high personal income, having higher education and having higher level of exposure to mass media of communication helps their son and daughter in completing home assignment /work.

xviii) Dropping out of son and daughter of school are prone among single female parents family.

xix) Parents belonging to OBC are likely to concern their son more rather than daughter in suggesting to accompany an elder while going to neighbors.

xx) Elderly parents and those having less exposure to mass media of communication encourage their son to assist in male oriented chores.

xxi) Male parents engaged in low prestige occupation and having larger family size instruct their daughter to assist in female oriented chores, although female parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation and having small family size are likely to persuade their son to assist them in female oriented chores.

xxii) Parents having low education and less exposure to mass media of communication prefer home made remedies for their son and daughter.
xxiii) Parents belonging to OBC and having low level of exposure to mass media of communication and older female parents opt for local made remedies for their son and daughter.

xxiv) Younger parents and those earning high personal income prefer professional doctor for their son and daughter.

xxv) Parents holding modern or liberal religious outlook have vaccination card for their son and daughter.

xxvi) Male parents having low education encourage their daughter to adopt male oriented emotions.

Socialization is gendered, an imposition of a whole system of gender-roles disguised as feeding of behaviour and culture. To some extent, the present study upholds the sociological approach, i.e., institutional dimension, in construction of gender in Meitei society. Gender is an institutional product and family as an active institution provided the premise of gender; consequently helps in maintaining and continuing gender in Meitei society. The parents still is a crystal but vital in socialization of gender role; and family, a gendered institution seemed to be a source of gender but which is actually only reflected and diffracted gender. Such socialization could not be expected to elicit and clarify but covert (absurd) the discrimination of the other. Family function in reproduction of gender is not ‘basic and irreducible’ because family generates in connivance with other social ‘institutions’. As the ripples of gender-role socialization radiated from the family institutions to other institutions, the gender inequality persists in wider society. Thus, family and other institutions imply each other. Such practice and tenets of gender remained unassailable, so remain to this day.