CHAPTER V

FACTORS AFFECTING PARENTAL GENDER-ROLE SOCIALIZATION IN MEITEI SOCIETY

Gender equality is by and large crippled and caged by institutionalized social norms and values. Social institutions are gendered, and members are compelled by the institutional norms and values to behave accordingly. Family institution is also governed by the same value of dependent and subservient along the gender parameters. Parents occupy a distinct position in the family institution, and play a vital and pivotal role in generating and regenerating gender differentiation in the society. Parents have different gendered personal attributes, framed by the social norms and values, which determines and affects degree and intensity of gender-role socialization of their children. The parents by their differential attitudes and behavior towards the youngsters were able to raise one of them in line with society’s standards for the female. Classifying parental behaviour into person-oriented (e.g., needs, intents, feelings) and position-oriented (e.g., sex, age, race, religion) Bearison (1979) in his article “Sex-Linked Patterns of Socialization,” wrote that parents were more person oriented in regulating their same-sex children and more position oriented with their opposite-sex children. Even though person-oriented appeals increased with age for both son and daughter, the pattern of increase was marked by a same sex of child and parent interaction. Many studies also pointed out factors such as, types of family (Fagot and Leinbach, 1995); family structure and parents’ gender (Leve and Fagot, 1997); parents’ values, beliefs about parenting (Simons, et. al., 1990); gender of the child (Eccles,et.al.,1990); children’s age, children’s gender, parents’ gender (Cote and Azar, 1997); gender-role ideology (Baligar, 1999; Bulanda, 2004) etc. affected the parental gender-role socialization of boys and girls. Thus, gender-role socialization has multidimensional causes.

Taking a clue from the above situation, the present chapter seeks to examine the different factors affecting the parental gender-role socialization in Meitei society. It shall also observe factors in terms of clothing, disciplining, games and play, education, health and nutrition, and emotions and temperaments. For analyzing the
influence of factors on the parental socialization of gender-role some independent variables were re-categorized. Age has been compartmentalized, viz., 30 to 39 years as young middle; 40 to 59 years as middle; 60 and above years as elderly. For the family income variable, family income ranging from Rs. 1000 to 5000 is categorized as low income; Rs. 5001 to 7000 as middle and Rs. 7001 and above as high income. The personal income variable, besides no income category, has been classified into three categories, i.e., less than Rs. 2000 as low income, Rs. 2001 to 4000 as middle income; Rs. 4001 and above as high income. Besides, the level of association has been classified into four categories, i.e., less than .25 as low association, from .25 to .50 as moderate association, from .50 to .75 as moderately high association and from .75 above as high association. Taking into consideration all these, the following analysis attempts to reveal the various factors that affect parental gender-role socialization in Meitei society.

Factors affecting Clothing

Dress is considered to be one of the important contents of making distinct the gender identity. At the time of birth parents not only dress their children by their physiology, but also dress their child differently in terms of colour, style, material etc. Parental gender also enhances or impedes the perpetuation and continuation of sex-based dressing of the child. Taking a look on shopping for girls, wandering over clothing section Bauchner (2006) exclaimed that “There’s something even more fundamentally wrong here. Girls’ clothes are often made of thinner, softer materials than boys’ clothing. Must girls shiver in the winter air?” Generally women are supposed to dress in such a manner that it should not reveal their body, regardless of the climatic conditions. In regard to the restriction of dress of daughter in Manipur, Arunkumar (1994) wrote that “Women is free to skirt, blouse, make-up upto certain age limit.” Men and women have different attires. Children needed to follow dress norms according to their sex. Parents not only train but also provided the gendered attire to their children. Multifarious factors have affected the parental dressing of son and daughter in Meitei society.

Dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate manner is one of the areas where parents perpetuated differences among the children by the sexes. In this regard, the influence of various factors on the parental dressing sense of son and
daughter in a sex-appropriate manner by male respondents. Table 4.1 (page no. xxiii) depicted that, the proportion of male respondents who were in favour of sometimes clothing their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate manner increases with the rise of family income category. On contrary, the proportion of those male respondents who always encouraged their son and daughter to wear in a sex-appropriate manner plummets with the rise of family income category. The value of gamma (-.96) indicated high negative association between male respondents’ family income and dressing son and daughter in a sex-appropriate manner. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -7.95, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing male parents who belonged to low family income categories were in favour of sex-appropriate dress for their son and daughter. It may be due to the limited family income that the variety of choices got restricted which in turn regimented sex-appropriate attire for their children.

It can be observed from Table 4.2 (page no. xxiii) that as the level of exposure to mass media of communication falls, the proportion of male respondents who always dressed their son and daughter increased. On the contrary, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes attired their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate manner decreases along with the decline of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The value of gamma (-.75) enabled the researcher to predict moderately high negative association of male respondents’ level of exposure to mass media of communication and dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate manner. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.10, which is higher than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be noted that male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication dress their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate manner. Mass media of communication provides awareness both positive and negative impacts of fashion. So, male parents imparted their children to observe their respective traditional sex-appropriate attire and not to blindly follow the modern trends of clothing.

Caste and family size of male respondents has high positive association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate manner. Male respondents’ age has moderately high positive association with dressing son and daughter in sex-
appropriate manner. Personal income, occupation and gender role ideology of male respondents has high negative association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate manner. Dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate manner by male respondents has moderately high negative association with their religiosity level. And, educational level has moderate negative association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate manner. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate manner.

In the case of female respondents, irrespective of differences in socio-demographic and economic variables female respondents have always favored dressing their children in a sex-appropriate manner. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that family income and exposure to mass media of communication of male parents has influence on sex-appropriate dressing of their son and daughter in Meitei society.

Sex-appropriate colors were also maintained while clothing children. While discussing the issue of dressing their children either son or daughter in a sex-appropriate colour, both male and female respondents do not show any differentiation between son and daughter.

It is clear from Table 4.3 (page no. xxiii) that majority of the male respondents who never and sometimes dressed their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate colour were from the Non SC caste category. And, majority of the male respondents who always encouraged their son and daughter to dress up in a sex-appropriate colour belonged to OBC category. The value of gamma (-.48) enabled the researcher to predict moderate negative association of male parents' castes and dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate colour. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.55, which is higher than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that male parents who belonged to OBC category were prone to instruct their son and daughter to wear a sex-appropriate color. As they hailed from the backward class, there is likelihood of being more conservative as well as having low annual income which in turn restrained their children to their respective sex-appropriate attire.
Regarding the female respondents’ level of religiosity and dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate manner, Table 4.4 (page no. xxiv) indicated that most of the female respondents who either never or sometimes dressed their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate colour stick to or remained traditional religious minded. And, majority of the female respondents who always dressed their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate colour were holding modern religious outlook. The agreement value of gamma (.51) indicated moderately high negative association between female parents’ religiosity level and dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate colour. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.19, which is higher than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e. 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby inferring that female parents having liberal religiosity viewpoint usually dress their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate colour. A look at the table revealed that irrespective of level of religiosity most of the female parents always dress their son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour, although this viewpoint was more prominent among those female parents who were modern in their religious outlook.

Male respondents’ family size and age has moderate positive association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour. Religiosity level, religion, marital status and type of households of male respondents were having low positive association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour. Dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour by male respondents has moderate negative association with personal income, exposure to mass media of communication and occupation. And, male respondents’ educational level, gender role ideology and family income were having low negative association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Family income of female respondents has moderately high positive association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour. Female respondents’ educational level, personal income and exposure to mass media of communication has moderate positive association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour. Type of households and caste of female respondents has low positive association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour. Dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour by female respondents has high negative association with Age. Gender role ideology and family size of female
respondents has moderate negative association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour. And, female respondents’ occupation has low negative association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour. Nevertheless, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status and religion of female respondents has no association with dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate colour.

In Meitei society dressing in a cross-sex manner has been approved for the daughter and strictly no for the son. Regarding the factors affecting such practices by the parents the following discussion sheds light on different factors and their possible reasons. Cent percent both male and female respondents never approved the cross-sex dress for their son, thereby showing the dearth of association with dressing in a cross-sex outfit.

Table 4.5 (page no. xxiv) explained that as the age category escalates the proportion of male respondents who never dressed their daughter in a cross-sex dress also increased. On the contrary, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes approved cross-sex dress for daughter plummets with the rise of age. The inversion value of gamma (-.93) indicated high negative association between male respondents’ age and making daughter for a cross-sex dress by percent. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -9.09, which is higher than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e. 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it proves that younger male parents were prone to wear their daughter in a cross-sex dress. They are more up-to-dated and conversant of fashion and considered no wrong in letting their daughter for cross-dressing.

It can be easily referred from Table 4.6 (page no. xxiv) that the proportion of tie male respondents who never permitted their daughter for cross-sex dressing plummets with the rise of personal income category. In converse, the proportion of tie male respondents who sometimes permitted their daughter for cross-sex dressing escalates with the rise of personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.72) indicated moderately high positive association between personal income of male respondents and allowing daughter for cross-sex dress. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.89 which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e. 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby elaborating that male parents having high personal income were likely to cloth their daughter in a cross-sex dress.
Besides affordability about variety of choices, their income level also reflected a broad attitude to allow daughter for cross-dress.

Table 4.7 (page no. xxv) depicted that for those male respondents who sometimes let daughter for cross-sex outfit; their proportion soars along with the rise of occupational level. The case was not the same for those male respondents who never approved their daughter to wear cross-sex dress, as their proportion decreases with the rise of occupational level. The agreement value of gamma (.53) indicated moderately high positive association of male parents’ occupation and cross-sex dressing of daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.77, which is higher than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e. 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. So, it can be figured out that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation tended to wear their daughter in a cross-sex dress. Worthy occupation signifies high skill and knowledge in turn sees no wrong in letting daughter to opt for cross-dress.

Cross-sex dressing of daughter by the education of male respondents has been picturised in Table 4.8 (page no. xxv). The proportion of the male respondents who never inspired their daughter to wear cross-sex dress decreases with the rise of level of education. The proportion of the male respondents who never approved their daughter for cross-sex dressing increases with the rise of educational level. The agreement value of gamma (.74) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ educational level and cross-sex dressing of daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.88, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby indicating that male parents with higher education were likely to exert will to their daughter for cross-dressing. This may be due to their intellect and knowledge which broadened their outlook in letting daughter for cross-dressing.

Refer to cross-sex dressing of daughter by the level exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents, Table 4.9 (page no. xxv) manifested that the proportion of male respondents who sometimes let daughter for cross-sex dress escalates along with the rise of exposure level of mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of those male respondents who never permitted their daughter for cross-sex dressing plummets along with ascends in exposure level of mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.79) indicated high
positive association of male respondents’ level of exposure to mass media of communication and cross-sex dressing of daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 5.65, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be deduced that male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication dressed their daughter in a cross-sex outfit. Many current fashion trends depicted through mass media of communication encouraged the female parents to see their daughter dressed in cross-sex manner.

Table 4.10 (page no. xxvi) elucidated that bulk proportion of the male respondents who never agreed cross-sex dressing for daughter were having traditional gender-role ideology. Majority of the male respondents who sometimes allowed their daughter to dress in cross-sex dress were holding modern gender-role ideology. And, the agreement value of gamma (.71) indicated moderately high positive association between gender-role ideology of male respondents and cross-sex dressing of daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.47, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, consequently depicting that male parents adhering to modern gender-role ideology put on their daughter for cross-sex dress. Their belief in gender equality might be instrumental in enhancing their daughter for cross-dressing.

Information contained in Table 4.11 (page no. xxvi) brings to fore that the proportion of the female respondents who never allowed their daughter for cross-sex dressing increases with the rise of age category. In opposite, the proportion of the female respondents who consented sometimes their daughter for cross-sex dressing plummets with the rise of age category. The inversion value of gamma (.89) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ age and cross-sex dressing of daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -8.62, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be inferred that young female parents were likely to wear daughter in cross-sex outfit. Being young there is likelihood of having interest in latest fashion trends compared to female in other age categories might have resulted in letting their daughters opt for cross-dressing.

Female parents’ cross-sex dressing of daughter by their family income is depicted in Table 4.12 (page no. xxvi). Majority of the female parents who never agreed to cross-dressing of daughter concentrated in the low family income
category. On the other hand, majority of the female parents who sometimes favored cross-dressing of daughter belonged to the middle and high family income categories. The agreement value of gamma (.64) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ family income and cross-sex dressing of daughter. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 1.96 which is equal to the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be summed up that female parents having more family income were likely to propagate some freedom to their daughter for cross-dressing. Their family income signifies affordability and choices of the trend, which enhances agreement with cross-dressing of daughter.

Table 4.13 (page no. xxvii) presented that as the personal income level go higher the proportion of the female respondents who never allowed their daughter cross-sex dressing plummets. Those female respondents who sometimes granted cross-sex dress for their daughter escalates with the rise of personal income level. The agreement value of gamma (.67) enabled to predict moderately high positive association of female respondents’ personal income and cross-sex dress of daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.41, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby presenting that female parents having higher personal income clothed their daughter in a cross-sex dress. Their personal income denotes acquaintances of the fashion along with affordability for choices which in turn made them tolerant towards cross-dressing of daughter.

It can be observed from Table 4.14 (page no. xxvii) that as the educational level ascends the proportion of female respondents who never agreed cross-sex dressing for their daughter falls. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who sometimes permitted their daughter for cross-sex dressing escalates with the rise of educational level. The agreement value of gamma (.77) indicated high positive association between educational level of female respondents’ and cross-sex dressing of daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.64, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that educated female parents were more prone to dress their daughter in a cross-sex manner. Education made them more liberal and modern in
their thinking and outlook, thus they observe cross-dressing daughters as something normal.

A glance at Table 4.15 (page no. xxvii) elucidated that majority of the female respondents who never permitted cross-sex dressing for their daughter were holding traditional religiosity standpoint. On opposite, majority of the female respondents who claimed to let sometimes their daughter for cross-sex dresses were having modern religiosity viewpoint. The agreement value of gamma (.63) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ religiosity level and cross-sex dressing of daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.27, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that female parents having liberal religiosity outlook dressed their daughter in a cross-sex dress. Their value and judgment were comparatively free from the dictates of the orthodox religion which enabled them to let their daughter go in for cross-dressing.

Table 4.16 (page no. xxviii) revealed that along with the rise in the level of exposure to mass media of communication, the proportion of female respondents who sometimes permitted cross-sex dress for daughter were also getting up. But, proportion of female respondents who never allowed their daughter for cross-sex dressing descends with the rise of exposure to mass media of communication level. The agreement value of gamma (.90) indicated high positive association between exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents and cross-sex dress behaviour of daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 7.56, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be concluded that those female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication were likely to dress their daughter in a cross-sex outfit. Having variety and wider information about contemporary fashion through mass media of communication which in turn enhances them to perpetuate cross-dressing for their daughter.

Caste and religiosity level of male respondents have moderate positive association with cross-sex dressing daughter. Male respondents’ family income and religion have low positive association with cross-sex dressing daughter. And, cross-sex dressing daughter has moderate negative association with the family size of male respondents. Nevertheless, these associations were not statistically significant.
Marital status and type of households of male respondents has no association with cross-sex dressing daughter.

Occupation of female respondents has moderate positive association with cross-sex dressing daughter. Cross-sex dressing daughter by female respondents has low positive association with their gender role ideology and type of households. Family size of female respondents has moderate negative association with cross-sex dressing daughter. And, female respondents’ caste has low negative association with cross-sex dressing daughter. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Female respondents’ marital status and religion has no association with cross-sex dressing daughter.

As regards factors affecting dressing son and daughter in a sex appropriate dress material, male respondents were holding same view for both son and daughter in dressing sex-appropriate dress material. Table 4.17 (page no. xxviii) exhibited that among those male respondents who dressed their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate dress material, majority were Hindus. On the contrary, majority of the male respondents who never clothed their son and daughter in sex-appropriate dress material were Meiteis. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.21) proved low association between male respondents’ religion and dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate dress material. The value calculated of chi square came out to be 6.16, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. It can be inferred that Hindu male parents were likely to dress their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate dress material. It seems that male parents belonging to Hindu religion were more orthodox hence preferred their son and daughter to wear traditional sex-appropriate material.

Table 4.18 (page no. xxviii) illuminated that more male respondents who positively confirmed to dress their son and daughter with sex-appropriate dress material were from traditional religiosity level. On the other hand, more of the male respondents who never dressed their son and daughter were those having modern religious outlook. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.20) proved low association between male respondents’ religiosity level and dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate material. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 5.37, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of
significance. It can be noted that male parents holding traditional religiosity were likely to wear son and daughter in sex-appropriate dress material. As they observed their life by the canon of traditional religion, it becomes natural for the male parents to get traditional sex-appropriate dress material for their children.

Regarding the dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate dress material, female respondents were of the similar view for their son and daughter. Table 4.19 (page no. xxix) highlighted that among those female respondents who dressed their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate dress material, majority were Hindus. On contrary, majority of the female respondents who never dressed their son and daughter in a sex-appropriate dress material were Meiteis. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.19) proved low association between female respondents’ religion and dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate material. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 5.03, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. It can be deduced that Hindu female parents were prone to wear son and daughter in sex-appropriate dress material. As female parents belonging to Hindu religion were more orthodox so, prefer their son and daughter to wear traditional sex-appropriate material.

It is evident in Table 4.20 (page no. xxix) that more of the female respondents who positively confirmed to dress their son and daughter with sex-appropriate dress material belonged to traditional religiosity level. On the other hand, more female respondents who never dressed their son and daughter were those having modern religious outlook. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.21) proved low association between female respondents’ religiosity level and dressing of son and daughter in a sex-appropriate material. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 5.89, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it shows that female parents holding traditional religious viewpoint wore their son and daughter in sex-appropriate dress material. As they observed their life by the canon of traditional religion, it becomes natural for the female parents to get traditional sex-appropriate dress material for their children.

Educational level, caste, occupation, age and exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents were having low association with dressing son and daughter in sex appropriate attire. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.
Marital status, family income, personal income, type of households, family size and gender role ideology of male respondents have no association with dressing son and daughter in sex appropriate attire.

Dressing son and daughter in sex appropriate attire by female respondents has low association with their type of households, occupation, marital status, caste and age. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Female respondents’ family income, personal income, educational level, family size, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology has no association with dressing son and daughter in sex appropriate attire.

Cent percent respondents of both the sexes claimed that they wanted their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate clothing. This clearly shows the absence of association between the respondents of both sexes and their choices for son and daughter to conform to wear sex-appropriate dress.

Regarding the factors affecting clothing conforming strategies for son and daughter male respondents’ religiosity level, educational level, personal income, religion and exposure to mass media of communication has low positive association with clothing conforming strategies for their son. Regarding clothing conforming strategies for daughter, male respondents has low positive association with their caste, religiosity level, age, exposure to mass media of communication, occupation, religion and family income. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Age, marital status, caste, family income, occupation, type of households, family size and gender role ideology has no association with clothing conforming strategies for their son. And, it was also confirmed that clothing conforming strategies for daughter by male respondents has no association with marital status, personal income, level of education, type of households, family size and gender role ideology.

Female respondents’ occupation, caste, religiosity level, family income and educational level were having low positive association with clothing conforming strategies for their son. And, in regard to clothing conforming strategies for daughter, female respondents has low positive association with occupation, age, caste, personal income, religion, educational level, religiosity level and gender role ideology. Nevertheless, these associations were not statistically significant.
Age, marital status, religion, personal income, type of households, family size, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology has no association with clothing conforming strategies for their son. Female respondents' marital status, family income, type of households, family size and exposure to mass media of communication has no association with clothing conforming strategies for their daughter.

Factors affecting Disciplining

Disciplining is a unique technique of human beings to make their coming generation adhere to the ongoing mores, values, traditions and customs. Disciplining in common parlance refers to giving cultural training. Generally, a newborn infant learns his/her first lesson from the parents through disciplining technique. It also entails providing reward or punishment mentally or materially by the authority (parents) responsible for instilling certain norms and behaviors among other person (children).

Matters pertaining to the factors affecting age of started disciplining for son and daughter. Table 4.21 (page no. xxix) depicted the proportion of the male respondents who started disciplining their daughter by age 1-1½ years decreases with the rise of age category. Again, the proportion of the male respondents who started disciplining their daughter in the age range 1½-2 years increases with the rise of age category. And, majority of the male respondents claimed to initiate disciplining their daughter from 2 and above years of age belonged to elderly age group. The agreement value of gamma (.44) indicated moderate positive association of male respondents' age and age of started disciplining daughter. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 1.97 which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby exemplifying that male parent who are younger were likely to start earlier disciplining of their daughter. It is imperative for them to discipline their daughter as early as possible, as belonging to present generation means understanding the importance of early disciplining regardless sex of the child.

It can be observed from Table 4.22 (page no. xxx) that the proportion of the male respondents who started disciplining their daughter at a very tender age 1-1½ years increases with the rise of personal income category. Again, majority of the
male respondents begun disciplining their daughter between $1\frac{1}{2}-2$ years of age were mainly concentrated in the middle personal income category. And, majority of the male respondents reported to begin disciplining their daughter from age 2 and above years were from low personal income category. The inversion value of gamma ($-0.42$) indicated moderate negative association between personal income of male respondents and age of started disciplining daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be $-2.03$, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, in this manner demonstrating that male parents having higher personal income started earlier disciplining their daughter. High personal income denotes acquaintances of skill, knowledge and resources. Therefore, male parents started disciplining their daughter early to equip familiarity with the ground reality.

Table 4.23 (page no. xxx) shows that the proportion of the male respondents who initiated disciplining their daughter at a very tender age of $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ years increases with the rise of level of education. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents started disciplining their daughter in the age ranges $1\frac{1}{2}-2$ years and 2 and above years plummets with the rise of educational level. The inversion value of gamma ($-0.50$) indicated moderate negative association of male respondents’ educational level and age of started disciplining daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be $-2.43$, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be deduced that male parents having higher education started earlier disciplining their daughter. They have intellect and knowledge, and above all felt the necessity to train their daughter little early enable them to stand by own feet.

Table 4.24 (page no. xxx) revealed that those male respondents who initiated disciplining their daughter between $1\frac{1}{2}-2$ years and 2 and above years of age decreases with ascends in the level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who started disciplining their daughter in $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ years of age increases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma ($-0.38$) indicated moderate negative association between exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents and age of started disciplining daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be $-2.03$, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96
at the .05 level of significance, thereby inferring that male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication started earlier disciplining their daughter. Various programs on equal disciplining regardless of gender have been spread through mass media of communication which in turn led them to start disciplining their daughter also as early as possible.

Regarding the female respondents’ age and age of disciplining their son and daughter, Table 4.25 (page no. xxxi) depicted that the proportion of the female respondents started disciplining son and daughter in the age range 1-1 ½ years decreases with the rise of age category. Again, those who started disciplining their son and daughter in age range of 1½-2 years, majority of the female respondents belonged to the middle age category. And, among those female respondents who initiated disciplining their son and daughter from age 2 and above years, most of them were elderly. The agreement value of gamma (.51) indicated moderately high positive association between female respondents’ age and age of started disciplining daughter, and also agreement value of gamma (.48) shows moderate positive association of female respondents’ age and age of started disciplining son. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.63 for daughter and 2.44 for son which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, signifying that female parents who are younger started earlier disciplining of their son and daughter. Young female parents being awareness about the competitiveness of modern era as well as necessity of enhancement of achievement of the child they started disciplining them as early as possible.

Table 4.26 (page no. xxxi) revealed that majority of female respondents who started disciplining their daughter in the 1-1½ years of age were from middle family income group. Majority of the female respondents who initiated disciplining their daughter in the age of 1½-2 years belonged to low family income category. Among those female respondents who begun disciplining their daughter from age 2 and above years, majority of them were from high family income group. The inversion value of gamma (-.69) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ family income and age of started disciplining daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.78, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that female parents
from higher income family income category were likely to begin disciplining their daughter either earlier or slightly late.

Table 4.27 (page no. xxxi) illustrated that the proportion of the female respondents who started disciplining their son and daughter in the age 2 and above years increases with the falls of prestige of level of occupation. The proportion of the female respondents who started disciplining their son in the age range of 1½-2 years plummets with the falls of prestige of level of occupation. Majority of the female respondents who started disciplining their son age range of 1-1½ years were non-workers. The proportion of female respondents who initiated disciplining their daughter in the age range of 1½-2 years was marginal workers. In the case of those female respondents who started disciplining their daughter in the age range of 1-1½ years from, majority were main workers. The inversion value of gamma (-.47 for son and -.42daughter) indicated moderate negative association of female respondents’ occupation and age of started disciplining son and daughter respectively. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.60 for son and -2.20 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that female parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation used to start disciplining their son slightly early; and those female parent engaging with higher prestige of occupation used to start disciplining their daughter earlier. The son is considered as an asset or helping hand for those who have been engaged with low occupation, so they started earlier disciplining of their son; and for daughter they may be do the same little late.

Table 4.28 (page no. xxxii) portrayed that majority of the female respondents who started disciplining their daughter in the 1-1½ years of age were from matriculate and graduate level of education. Majority of the female respondents who started disciplining their daughter by the age of 1½-2 years were from primary and above educational level. And, the proportion of the female respondents who started disciplining their daughter from age 2 and above years falls with the rise of educational level. The inversion value of gamma (-.56) indicated moderately high negative association between educational level of female respondents and age of started disciplining daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.08, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby expounding that female parents having higher education started
earlier disciplining their daughter. Being educated female parents were aware of the value of disciplining their daughter at an early age.

Table 4.29 (page no. xxxii) illustrated that the proportion of female respondents who begun disciplining their son in the age 2 and above years soars as the level of exposure to mass media of communication decreased, but for the daughter majority belonged to high level of exposure to mass media of communication. Again, majority of the female respondents who initiated disciplining their son and daughter in the age of 1½-2 years were from the medium and low levels of exposure to mass media of communication respectively. Majority of the female respondents who started disciplining their son and daughter in the 1-1½ years of age were from high level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.60 for son and -.55 for daughter) indicated moderately high negative association between exposure to mass media of communication of female respondents and age of started disciplining son and daughter respectively. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.95 for son and -2.60 for daughter which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be concluded that female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication started earlier disciplining their son, and either earlier or lately for daughter. Even though having more awareness about the importance and competitiveness of early disciplining through mass media of communication in case of their son, the decision of disciplining daughter is influenced by the status of the girl child, such as single, eldest or youngest.

Gender role ideology and age of male respondents has moderate positive association with their age of started disciplining son. Age of started disciplining son by male respondents has low positive association with their personal income, occupation, family size, exposure to mass media of communication and family income. Educational level and religiosity level of male respondents has moderate negative association with age of started disciplining son. Male respondents’ caste has low negative association with age of started disciplining son. Occupation of male respondents has moderate positive association with age of started disciplining daughter. Male respondents’ family income and family size has low positive association with age of started disciplining daughter. Gender role ideology and
The religiosity level of male respondents has a moderate negative association with the age of starting disciplining daughter. And, caste of male respondents has a low negative association with the age of starting disciplining daughter. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Male respondents' marital status, religion and type of households were having no association with the age of starting disciplining son and daughter.

Female respondents' family size has a moderate positive association with the age of starting disciplining son. Caste, type of households, and marital status of female respondents have low positive association with the age of starting disciplining son. Age of starting disciplining son by female respondents has a moderate negative association with their educational level, family income, religiosity level, and personal income. Gender role ideology of female respondents has a low negative association with the age of starting disciplining son. Female respondents' caste, educational level, and type of households were having low positive association with the age of starting disciplining daughter. Personal income, gender role ideology, and religiosity level of female respondents were having moderate negative association with the age of starting disciplining daughter. Nevertheless, these associations were not statistically significant.

Religion of female respondents has no association with the age of starting disciplining son. And also, female respondents' marital status and religion of were having no association with the age of starting disciplining daughter.

About the factors affecting disciplining conforming strategies for son and daughter, Table 4.30 (page no. xxxii) highlighted that majority of the male respondents who made authoritative disciplining conforming strategies for their son belonged to Other Backward Class, but for those making same disciplining conforming strategies for their daughter majority were Non-SC. On the other hand, most of the male respondents who made democratic disciplining conforming strategies for their son were Non-SC, on contrary more male respondents who made democratic disciplining conforming strategies for their daughter belonged to Other Backward Class. The calculated value of Cramer's V score (.22 for son and .23 for daughter) proved low association between male respondents' caste and disciplining conforming strategies for son and daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 6.8 for son and 7.61 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated values.
value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be figured out that male parents belonged to OBC were likely to make authoritative disciplining conforming strategies for their son, and those likely to make democratic kind of discipline conforming strategies for their daughter. OBC male parents due to their below cramy layer status had experienced different odds in the society and they never wanted their son to be the victim of same therefore they considered it imperative to disciplining them at an early age so that they must do well in society.

Regarding the utilization of disciplining conforming strategies on their son and daughter, male and female respondents have resorted to various strategies. Table 4.31 (page no. xxxiii) undoubtedly revealed that as the prestige of occupation category ascends, the proportion of the male respondents who made authoritative disciplining conforming strategies for their son were also increased. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who made democratic disciplining conforming strategies for their son plummets with the rise of prestige of occupation category. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.22) proved low association between male respondents’ occupation and disciplining conforming strategies for son. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 6.86, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 5.99 at the .05 level of significance. It can be concluded that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation were likely to make authoritative discipline conforming strategies for their son. Involvement in the high prestige occupations signifies more skill and knowledge, and also insinuates greater authority and power in the family which resulted into resorting authoritative technique to make their son conform to discipline imposed in family.

Discipline conforming strategies for son opted by male respondents has low positive association with their age, personal income, family size, exposure to mass media of communication, religion, religiosity level, marital status and type of households. And, male respondents’ religiosity level, exposure to mass media of communication and religion has low positive association with discipline conforming strategies for daughter. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Male respondents’ discipline conforming strategies for son has no association with their family income, educational level and gender role ideology. And also, age, marital status, family income, personal income, occupation,
educational level, type of households, family size and gender role ideology of male respondents has no association with discipline conforming strategies for daughter.

Age, caste, religiosity level, religion, occupation and type of households of female respondents were having low positive association with discipline conforming strategies for son. And, female respondents’ type of households, religion, caste, marital status, religiosity level and exposure to mass media of communication were having low negative association with discipline conforming strategies for daughter. However, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, family income, personal income, educational level, family size, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology of female respondents has no association with discipline conforming strategies for son. And also, female respondents’ discipline conforming strategies for daughter has no association with their age, family income, personal income, occupation, educational level, family size and gender role ideology.

As regards factors affecting the reaction of the parents for the actions of their son and daughter they felt very good, Table 4.32 (page no. xxxiii) shows that majority of the male respondents who treated their daughter emotionally for doing something good belonged to Other Backward Class. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who treated their daughter with privilege and material rewards for doing something good were from Non-SC caste category. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.26) proved moderate association between male respondents’ caste and rewards for good actions for daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 9.42, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 5.99 at the .05 level of significance. It can be noted that male parents from OBC treated their daughter emotionally for doing something good. Low income status male parents considered material rewards spoils the child therefore they opted for emotional reward for their daughter if they do something good.

Male respondents’ treatment of their son when they felt the actions of them good has low association with their educational level, age and caste. And, treatment for daughter when they felt the actions of them good by male respondents has low association with their educational level, religiosity level and family income. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.
Marital status, religion, family income, personal income, occupation, type of households, family size, religiosity level, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology of male respondents were having no association with their treatment for son when they felt the actions of them good. And, male respondents' age, marital status, religion, personal income, occupation, type of households, family size, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology were having no association with their treatment for daughter when they felt the actions of them good.

Female respondents' treatment of their son when they felt the actions of them good has low association with their personal income, exposure to mass media of communication, marital status, family income, educational level and type of households. And, female respondents' personal income and educational level has low association with their treatment of their daughter when they felt the actions of them good. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Age, caste, religion, occupation, family size, religiosity level and gender role ideology of female respondents were having no association with their treatment for son when they felt the actions of them good. And also, female respondents' age, marital status, caste, religion, family income, occupation, type of households, family size, religiosity level, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology were having no association with their treatment for daughter when they felt the actions of them good.

Again, about the factors affecting the reactions of the parents for the actions of their son and daughter when they felt the actions very bad; educational level, caste and religion of male respondents were having low association with their treatment of son when they feel the action of them bad. Male respondents' age, marital status, family income, personal income, occupation, type of households, family size, religiosity level, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology has no association with their treatment of son when they feel the action of them bad. And, family income of male respondents has low association with their treatment of daughter when they feel the action of them bad. However, these associations were not statistically significant.

Age, marital status, caste, religion, personal income, occupation, educational level, type of households, family size, religiosity level, exposure to mass media of
communication and gender role ideology of male respondents has no association with their treatment of daughter when they feel the action of them bad.

Female respondents’ religion, caste, type of households and exposure to mass media of communication has low association with their treatment of son when they feel the action of them bad. Nevertheless, these associations were not statistically significant.

Age, marital status, family income, personal income, occupation, educational level, family size, religiosity level and gender role ideology of female respondents has no association with their treatment of son when they feel the action of them bad. And also, female respondents’ treatment of daughter when they feel the action of them bad has no association with their age, marital status, caste, religion, family income, personal income, occupation, educational level, type of households, family size, religiosity level, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology.

Factors affecting Game and Play

Games and play is another arena where gender-role socialization has been enhanced and consolidated. Various toys are made according to this pattern. Besides, usually it is found that in simple play also girls are supposed to enact with those toys typically associated with future designated feminine role and boys with those masculine type of role. Thus, girls are encouraged to play with dolls, kitchen wares toys, and boys are encouraged to play with toys like, truck, car, bus, gun, tanks etc. Anticipation on the parts of the children to behave and bear the gender-role play is also instilled by the parents. Even in the area of games and play, generally it is considered that men are supposed to follow the types of games which are associated with strength and women with those which needs less strength. Manipur is one of the distinct states in India, has been producing many international renowned women in the fields of archery, boxing, football, hockey, judo, weightlifting etc. which were men’s domains, but still has miles to go in bringing gender equality in games and play. Regarding the prevalence of gender inequality in play, Devi (1993) wrote “when children are above seven or eight years old, they begin to participate in the play of their own sex.”
Regarding the factors affecting encouragement son and daughter to play indoor games. Table 4.33 (page no. xxxiii) presented that proportion of the male respondents who sometimes inspired their daughter to play indoor games plummets with the rise of personal income. On contrary, there was increased in the proportion of the male respondents who always promoted indoor games to their daughter along with the escalation in the personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.66) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ personal income and encouragement of daughter to play indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.06, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be assessed that male parents earning high personal income were likely to promote always their daughter to play indoor games.

From Table 4.34 (page no. xxxiv), it is evident that the proportion of male respondents who always persuaded their daughter for playing indoor games increases along with the rise of prestige of occupational category. The case was inversed for those male respondents who sometimes encouraged their daughter to play indoor games, as the proportion of male respondents decreases with the rise of prestige of occupational category. The agreement value of gamma (.71) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ occupation and encouragement of daughter to play indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.08, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be summed up that male parents holding higher prestige of occupation were likely to promote always their daughter to play indoor games.

Table 4.35 (page no. xxxiv) revealed that the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes buoyed their daughter to play indoor games escalates along with the enlargement of family size. The case was not the same for those male respondents who always encouraged their daughter to play indoor games, as their proportion decreases with the increased of family size. The inversion value of gamma (-.89) indicated high negative association of male respondents’ family size and encouragement of daughter to play indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.39, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e.,
1.96 at the .05 level of significance, so indicating that male parents from small family size were likely to encourage always their daughter to play indoor games.

Table 4.36 (page no. xxxiv) illustrated that majority of the male respondents who sometimes promoted their daughter to play indoor games were having traditional gender-role ideology. And, majority of the male respondents who always persuaded their daughter to play indoor games adhered to modern gender-role ideology. The agreement value of gamma (.88) indicated high positive association of male respondents’ gender-role ideology and encouragement of daughter to play indoor games by percent. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.11, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be deduced that male parents holding liberal gender-role ideology inspired always their daughter to play indoor games.

By summing up the above tables it can be deduced that irrespective of high personal income, involvement in higher prestige occupation, having small family size and holding liberal gender-role ideology, male parents failed to change their traditional mindset of which they have inherited during their socialization that encouraged and limited daughter to play indoor games. So, they perpetuated indoor games to their daughter.

Caste, occupation and religiosity level of male respondents has high positive association with encouraging son to play indoor games. Male respondents’ inculcating son to play indoor games has moderately high positive association with their personal income. Encouraging son to play indoor games by male respondents has moderate positive association with their educational level. Male respondents’ age, family size, gender role ideology and family income were having high negative association with promoting son to play indoor games. Exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents has moderate negative association with instilling son to play indoor games. Male respondents’ caste and educational level has high positive association with espousing daughter to play indoor games. Exposure to mass media of communication and religiosity level of male respondents has moderate positive association with persuading daughter to play indoor games. And, male respondents’ family income and age has moderate negative association with inspiring daughter to play indoor games. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.
Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with encouraging son and daughter to play indoor games.

Female respondents’ family income, educational level and gender role ideology has high positive association with cheering son and daughter to play indoor games. Family size of female respondents has moderately high positive association with motivating son and daughter to play indoor games. Female respondents’ encouragement of son and daughter to play indoor games has low positive association with their age, occupation and religion. Indoctrinating son and daughter to play indoor games by female respondents has high negative association with their caste, exposure to mass media of communication and personal income. And, religiosity level of female respondents has moderate negative association with enhancing son and daughter to play indoor games. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status and type of households of female respondents has no association with espousing son and daughter to play indoor games.

About the factors affecting encouragement of son and daughter to play outdoor games, cent percent male respondents reported that they always allowed their son to play outdoor games. Thus, there is absence of association between male respondents and their encouragement of son to play outdoor games.

Regarding the encouragement of daughter by male respondents’ family size, Table 4.37 (page no. xxxv) exhibits that exclusive male respondents who never allowed their daughter to play outdoor games belonged to large family size. Most of the male respondents who promoted sometimes their daughter to play outdoor games were from medium family size. And, the proportion of male respondents who always encouraged their daughter to play outdoor games decreases with the increase of family size. The inversion value of gamma (-.62) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ family size and instilling daughter to play outdoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.53, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it came out that male parents belonging to the smaller family size promoted their daughter to play outdoor games. Having small family insinuates enabling them to take care of their daughter while playing outdoor games, so they let their daughter to play outdoor games.
Table 4.38 (page no. xxxv) sheds light that the proportion of female respondents who sometimes inspired their son to play outdoor games decreases with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who always encouraged their son to play outdoor games escalates with the increased of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.62) indicated moderately high positive association between age of female respondents and encouraging son to play outdoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.64, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby presenting that elderly female parents encouraged their son to play outdoor games. As they themselves were brought up in a traditional environment where games and play were segregated by sex, so they perpetuated the traditional pattern by letting son to play outdoor games.

It is clearly visible in Table 4.39 (page no. xxxv) that majority of the female respondents who never and sometimes inspired their daughter to play outdoor games were having traditional religious outlook. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who always instilled their daughter to play outdoor games were adhered to modern religious outlook. The agreement value of gamma (.56) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents' religiosity level and arousing daughter to play outdoor games by percent. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.83, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, subsequently depicting those female parents holding modern religious outlook always inspired their daughter to play outdoor games. As they are free from enduring traditional religious impediments which restricted daughter within four walls they allowed their daughter to enjoy outdoor games.

Gender role ideology of male respondents has high positive association with inspiring daughter to play outdoor games. Male respondents' motivating daughter to play outdoor games has low positive association with their occupation, personal income and educational level. Encouragement of daughter to play outdoor games by male respondents has moderate negative association with their religiosity level. And, age, family income, exposure to mass media of communication and caste of male respondents has low negative association with the encouragement of daughter to play outdoor games. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.
Marital status, religion and type of households were having no association with stirring daughter to play outdoor games.

Female respondents’ encouragement of son to play outdoor games has moderate positive association with their religiosity level. Family size and gender role ideology of female respondents has low positive association with pushing son to play outdoor games. Female respondents’ family income has high negative association with stimulating son to play outdoor games. Espousing son to play outdoor games by female respondents has moderate negative association with educational level, exposure to mass media of communication and occupation. Caste and personal income has low negative association with arousing son to play outdoor games. Female respondents’ educational level, exposure to mass media of communication and occupation has moderate positive association with promoting daughter to play outdoor games. Female respondents’ personal income, family income and type of households were having low positive association with inciting daughter to play outdoor games. Caste of female respondents has moderate negative association with stirring daughter to play outdoor games. And, family size, gender role ideology and age of female respondents were having low negative association with motivating daughter to play outdoor games. These associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households were having no association with socializing son to play outdoor games. And also, female respondents’ marital status and religion has no association with the encouragement of daughter to play outdoor games.

Concerning the factors affecting buying sex appropriate toys for son and daughter, Table 4.40 (page no. xxxvi) testified that most of the male respondents who sometimes procured sex-appropriate toys for their son and daughter were having traditional religious outlook. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who always purchased sex-appropriate toys for their son and daughter adhered to modern religious outlook. The agreement value of gamma (.65) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ religiosity level and purchasing sex appropriate toys for son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.20, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby demonstrating that those male parents
holding modern religious viewpoint always obtained their son and daughter for sex-appropriate toys. Despite holding liberal religious viewpoint, their choice for toys was swayed by the obligation of appropriating sex-appropriate toys for their children.

A glance at Table 4.41 (page no. xxxvi) elaborated that majority of the male respondents who sometimes procured sex-appropriate toys for their son and daughter has non-egalitarian or traditional gender-role ideology. And, majority of the male respondents who always purchased sex-appropriate playthings for their son and daughter adhered to egalitarian gender-role ideology. The agreement value of gamma (.83) indicated high positive association between gender-role ideology of male respondents and buying sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.22, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. As a result, it can be confirmed that those male parents who holds egalitarian gender-role ideology always acquired their son and daughter for sex-appropriate toys. Even though they hold egalitarian gender-role ideology, their choice for toys was swayed by the obligation of appropriating sex-appropriate toys for their children.

Family income of male respondents has high positive association with obtaining sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter. Male respondents’ acquiring sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter has moderately high positive association with their personal income. Getting sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter by male respondents has moderate positive association with educational level, exposure to mass media of communication and occupation. Age of male respondents has moderate negative association with purchasing sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter. And, procuring sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter by male respondents has low negative association with caste. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion, type of households and family size has no association with procuring sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter.

Female respondents’ educational level, religiosity level, family size, caste and age were having low positive association with procuring sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter. Getting sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter by female respondents has moderate negative association with occupation. And, female
respondents purchasing sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter has low negative association with their exposure to mass media of communication, family income, personal income and gender role ideology. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of female respondents were having no association with procuring sex-appropriate toys for son and daughter.

About the factors affecting the encouragement of son and daughter to play in open space, Table 4.42 (page no. xxxvi) shows the distribution of male respondents’ age and inspiring daughter to play in opening playground. It was clearly visible that the proportion of the male respondents who never allowed their daughter to play in open playground increases with the rise of age category. And, majority of the male respondents who always and sometimes promoted their daughter to play in open playground were belonged to the middle and young age categories respectively. The inversion value of gamma (-.63) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ age and encouraging daughter to play in open playground. The calculated value of Z score -3.36 is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be surmised that those male parents who are younger buoyant their daughter to play in open playground. Young means energetic and above all having awareness about the achievements of many Manipuri women in sports at various national and international levels, which allowed their daughter to play in open playground.

It is clearly exhibited in Table 4.43 (page no. xxxvii) that the proportion of the male respondents who never permitted their daughter to play in open playground decreases with the rise of personal income category. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes and always encouraged their daughter to play in open playground increases with the rise of personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.56) indicated moderately high positive association between personal income of male respondents and encouragement of their daughter to play in open playground. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.67, which was greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be enumerated that male parents earning higher personal income tended to encourage their daughter to play in open playground.
Having high personal income means power and openness that enabled them to let their daughter to play in open playground.

Table 4.44 (page no. xxxvii) depicted that the proportion of male respondents who always and sometimes encouraged their daughter to play in open playground increases with the rise of prestige of occupational level. On contrary, the proportion of those male respondents who never allowed their daughter to play in open playground decreases with the rise of prestige of occupational level. The agreement value of gamma (.50) indicated moderate positive association of male respondents’ occupation and encouragement of their daughter to play in open playground. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.71, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, hence presenting that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation were likely to encourage their daughter to play in open playground. Engaging with worthy occupation signifies high skill and orientation to openness to provide equal nourishment of their children, even in term of letting daughter also to play in open playground.

As far as male respondents’ family size and letting daughter to play in open playground is concerned, Table 4.45 (page no. xxxvii) classified that among those who never allowed their daughter to play in open playground, majority of the male respondents were from large family size. And, majority of the male respondents who sometimes and always encouraged their daughter to play in open playground belonged to small and medium family size categories respectively. The inversion value of gamma (-.60) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ family size and inspiring daughter to play in open playground. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.65, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that male parents having small family size tended to encourage their daughter to play in open playground. It appears that their decisive choice to limit the family size signifies knowledge and open-minded which also facilitates equal opportunities to their daughter.

Table 4.46 (page no. xxxviii) pointed out that most of the female respondents who sometimes boosted their son to play in open playground were from high family income group. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who always promoted their son to play in open playground were having low family income. The
inversion value of gamma (-.70) indicated moderately high negative association between female respondents’ family income and encouragement of their son to play in open playground. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.62, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score (1.96) at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that female parents from low family income group were more likely to promote always their son to play in open playground. Generally it is considered that having low family income means treating son as an asset and helping hands and letting them to play in open playground means training them with strenuous activity.

It can be seen that Table 4.47 (page no. xxxviii) exhibited that the proportion of the female respondents who sometimes encouraged their son to play in open playground increases with the rise of personal income. On contrary, the proportion of the female respondents who always roused their son to play in open playground falls with the rise of personal income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.78) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ personal income and encourage their son to play in open playground. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.87, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby presenting that female parents having low personal income tended to encourage always their son to play in open playground. As their personal income insinuates their engagement in strenuous jobs in turn sees nc harm and susceptible in letting son to play in open playground.

Table 4.48 (page no. xxxviii) laid out the encouraging of daughter to play in open playground by the education of female respondents. Majority of the female respondents who never let their daughter to play in open playground concentrated in the primary and above and matriculate and above educational levels. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who sometimes allowed their daughter to play in open playground belonged to professional educational level. The agreement value of gamma (.65) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ level of education and encouraging daughter to play in open playground. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.13, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be surmised that female parents having high education than those having low education sometimes buoyant their daughter to play in open playground. The reason
may be of their intellect and rationality inferred from education that allowed them to inspire their daughter to play in open play ground.

Allowing son to play in open playground by female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication, Table 4.49 (page no. xxxix) vividly described that the proportion of female respondents who always encouraged their son to play in open playground falls with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On opposite, the proportion of female respondents that sometimes cheered their son to play in open playground increases along with ascends in level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.54) indicated moderately high negative association between exposure to mass media of communication of female respondents and encouragement of son to play in open playground. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.43, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It signifies that female parents having less exposure to mass media of communication were prone to encourage always their son to play in open playground. It may be due to their less awareness regarding the safety and protection of playing in open playground that led them to allow their son to play in open playground.

Religiosity level of male respondents has moderate positive association with espousing son to play in open space like playground. Male respondents’ gender role ideology and age has low positive association with inculcating son to play in open space like playground. Motivating son to play in open space like playground by male respondents has moderate negative association with their caste, exposure to mass media of communication, educational level and family size. Occupation, family income and personal income of male respondents were having low negative association with inspiring son to play in open space like playground. Infusing daughter to play in open space like playground by male respondents has moderately high positive association with their gender role ideology. Religiosity level and educational level of male respondents has moderate positive association with promoting daughter to play in open space like playground. Male respondents’ caste and exposure to mass media of communication has low positive association with perpetuating daughter to play in open space like playground. And, family income of male respondents has moderate negative association with stimulating daughter to
play in open space like playground. The associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with inspiring son and daughter to play in open space like playground.

Female respondents’ family size has moderate positive association with stimulating son to play in open space like playground. Inducing son to play in open space like playground by female respondents has low positive association with their age, caste, gender role ideology, religiosity level and type of households. Educational level and occupation of female respondents has moderate negative association with stirring son to play in open space like playground. Inculcating daughter to play in open space like playground by female respondents has moderate positive association with their religiosity level and family size. Exposure to mass media of communication, religion, type of households, age and personal income of female respondents has low positive association with promoting daughter to play in open space like playground. Inculcating daughter to play in open space like playground by female respondents has moderate positive association with their religiosity level and family size. Exposure to mass media of communication, religion, type of households, age and personal income of female respondents has low positive association with promoting daughter to play in open space like playground. Inculcating daughter to play in open space like playground by female respondents has moderate positive association with their religiosity level and family size. Exposure to mass media of communication, religion, type of households, age and personal income of female respondents has low positive association with promoting daughter to play in open space like playground. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status and religion of female respondents has no association with encouraging son to play in open space like playground. And also, female respondents’ marital status has no association with promoting daughter to play in open space like playground.

To measure the factors affecting the parental choices for son and daughter in playing different kinds of games, in the following discussion it has been analyzed in terms of different outdoor games and different indoor games. Different outdoor games subsumed games like football, hockey, cricket and kabaddi. And, different indoor games comprised table tennis, carom, badminton and chess.

Regarding the letting of daughter to play different outdoor games by male respondents’ occupation, Table 4.50 (page no. xxxix) rendered that the proportion
male respondents who always and sometimes fostered their daughter to play various outdoor games increases with the rise of prestige of occupational category. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who never tolerated their daughter to play various outdoor games decreases with the rise of prestige of occupational category. The agreement value of gamma (.41) indicated moderate positive association of occupation and allowing daughter to play various outdoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.15, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be concluded that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation were likely to let always their daughter to play various outdoor games. Providing equal treatment to their daughter in matter of playing different outdoor games is the reflection of their broadmindedness related to high skill and experience associated with their worthy occupation.

In Table 4.51 (page no. xxxix), it is clearly visible that for those female respondents who never agreed various outdoor games for their daughter, their proportion increased along with ascend of family size. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who proclaimed to let always and sometimes to play various outdoor games decreases with the enlargement of family size. The inversion value of gamma (-.61) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ family size and letting daughter to play various outdoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.77, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be conceived that female parents from small family size were likely to let always their daughter to play different outdoor games. Limiting the number of children signifies believing in equality of sexes, and not visualizing any harm in letting their daughter to play different outdoor games.

Table 4.52 (page no. xl) depicted that majority of the female respondents who never tolerated daughter to play various outdoor games were having traditional religious outlook. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who always and sometimes permitted their daughter to play various outdoor games were adhered to modern religious outlook. The agreement value of gamma (.53) indicated moderately high positive association between religiosity level of female respondents and allowing daughter to play various outdoor games. The calculated value of Z
score came out to be 2.60, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be deducted that female parents with modern religious outlook were likely to let always their daughter to play various outdoor games. As they are free from enduring traditional religious impediments they always let their daughter to play different outdoor games.

Table 4.53 (page no. xl) exhibited that majority of the female respondents who always enabled their daughter to play various outdoor games belonged to high level of exposure to mass media of communication. On the other hand, among those female respondents who sometimes permitted daughter to play various outdoor games, majority were from medium level of exposure to mass media of communication. And, majority of the female respondents who never assured daughter to play various outdoor games were from low level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.58) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and influencing daughter to play various outdoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.92, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that female parents with more exposure to mass media of communication were likely to induce always their daughter to play different outdoor games. Through mass media of communication they gained awareness about the achievements of many women in the field of sports; in turn let their daughter to play different outdoor games instead of shutting them within four walls.

Gender role ideology of male respondents has moderate positive association with letting son to play different kinds of outdoor games. Male respondents’ religiosity level and occupation has low positive association with inducing son to play different kinds of outdoor games. Recommending son to play different kinds of outdoor games by male respondents has moderate negative association with their caste, age, exposure to mass media of communication and personal income. Family size, educational level and family income of male respondents has low negative association with encouraging son to play different kinds of outdoor games. Male respondents’ gender role ideology has moderately high positive association with inspiring daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games. Personal income, educational level, exposure to mass media of communication and religiosity level of
male respondents were having moderate positive association with recommending daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games. Enhancing daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games by male respondents has low positive association with their family income. Family size and age of male respondents were having moderate negative association with perpetuating daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games. And, caste of male respondents has low negative association with initiating daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with letting son and daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games.

Female respondents’ motivating son to play different kinds of outdoor games has high positive association with their family income. Religiosity level, age and family size of female respondents has moderate positive association with inculcating son to play different kinds of outdoor games. Persuading son to play different kinds of outdoor games by female respondents has low positive association with their educational level, personal income, marital status and type of households. Gender role ideology, caste, occupation and exposure to mass media of communication of female respondents has low negative association with instigating son to play different kinds of outdoor games. Female respondents’ educational level, personal income and occupation has moderate positive association with stirring daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games. Stimulating daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games by female respondents has low positive association with their family income, marital status and type of households. Age and caste of female respondents has moderate negative association with promoting daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games. And, gender role ideology of female respondents has low negative association with letting daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games. These associations were not statistically significant.

Religion of female respondents has no association with encouraging son and daughter to play different kinds of outdoor games.

About the factors affecting for letting son and daughter to play indoor games, Table 4.54 (page no. xl) shows the distribution of male respondents’ age and inspiring daughter to play variety indoor. It was also seen that the proportion of the
male respondents who never and always tolerated daughter to play different kinds of indoor games increases along with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who always initiated their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games decreases with the rise in age category. The inversion value of gamma (-.73) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ age and cheering daughter to play various indoor games. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.07 which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby eliciting that young male parents were inclined to let their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. Young implies energetic and consciousness about health and also awareness about the benefits of letting their daughter to play different indoor games.

Table 4.55 (page no. xli) summarized that the proportion of the male respondents who never abided daughter to play different kinds of indoor games decreases with the rise of personal income category. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes and always incited their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games increases along with ascends in personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.50) indicated moderate positive association of male respondents’ personal income and letting daughter to play various indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.45, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score (1.96) at the .05 level of significance, so drawing up that male parents having higher personal income allowed their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. High personal income corresponds to authority and insight for decision making and also sees no wrong in letting their daughter play different outdoor games.

From Table 4.56 (page no. xli), it can be revealed that the proportion of male respondents who always permitted son to play different kinds of indoor games increases with the rise of prestige of occupational category. But, the proportion of male respondents who had sometimes and never approved son to play different kinds of indoor games decreases along with the rise of prestige of occupational category. For the case of daughter, the proportion of male respondents who always and sometimes cheered their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games increases with the rise of prestige of occupational category. In reverse, the proportion of male respondents who never approved their daughter to play various
indoor games decreases with the rise of prestige of occupational category. The agreement value of gamma (.48 for son and .42 for daughter) indicated moderate positive association of male respondents’ occupation and supporting son and daughter to play various indoor games respectively. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.34 for son and 2.30 for daughter which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be figured out that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation permitted their son and daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. Engagement with worthy occupation implies possessing of skill and intellect which can perpetuate their son and daughter to play different indoor games.

Inculcating daughter to play variety indoor games by male respondents’ education has been presented in Table 4.57 (page no. xlii). The proportion of the male respondents who never fostered their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games decreases with the rise of educational level. Again, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes allowed their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games increases with the rise of educational level. And, majority of the male respondents who always inspired their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games belonged to matriculate and graduate educational level. The agreement value of gamma (.60) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ educational level and inducing daughter to play various indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.12, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby exemplifying that male parents having higher education consented their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. Education has broadened their worldview; therefore they allowed their daughter to play different indoor games.

It has been marked out by Table 4.58 (page no. xliii) that the proportion of male respondents who never tolerated daughter to play different kinds of indoor games increases with the rise of family size. Among those male respondents who sometimes allowed daughter to play different kinds of indoor games, majority belonged to medium family size. And, the proportion of male respondents who always advocated different kinds of indoor games to their daughter decreases with the rise of family size. The inversion value of gamma (-.64) indicated moderately high negative association between family size of male respondents and promoting
daughter to play various indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.75, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it connotes that male parents having small family size permitted their daughter play different kinds of indoor games.

Table 4.59 (page no. xlii) specified that the proportion of male respondents who always permitted daughter to play different kinds of indoor games increases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. And, among those male respondents who had sometimes and never agreed their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games, majority of them were from low level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.45) indicated moderate positive association of male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and pushing daughter to play various indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.47, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, consequently exemplifies that male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication endorsed their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. As they have enough awareness about the achievements by playing different indoor games through mass media of communication, they complied in case of their daughter also.

A glance at Table 4.60 (page no. xlii) reveals that the proportion of the female respondents who never and sometimes tolerated their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games the proportion of female respondents increases with the rise of age category. And, the proportion of female respondents who always allowed their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games decreases with the rise of age category. The inversion value of gamma (-.43) indicated moderate negative association of female respondents’ age and endorsing daughter to play various indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.17, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that young female parents allowed their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. This may be due to their energy and knowledge of the present generation that enabled them to let their daughter play different indoor games.

From Table 4.61 (page no. xliii), it can be deduced that majority of the female respondents who never and sometimes fostered their daughter to play
different kinds of indoor games were concentrated in the primary and above level of education. On contrary, the proportion of the female respondents who always approved their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games increases with the rise of level of education. The agreement value of gamma (.85) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ educational level and shoving daughter to play various indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 4.15, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. So, it signifies that female parents with higher education tended to let their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. They have intellect, knowledge and awareness that led them to allow their daughter to play different indoor games.

Table 4.62 (page no. xlivii) defined that the proportion of female respondents who always permitted their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games increases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On the other hand, the proportion of female respondents who sometimes and never stirred their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games decreases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.89) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and propping up daughter to play various indoor games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 6.73, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that female parents with more exposure to mass media of communication tended to let their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. Due to their exposure to mass media of communication, they have awareness about the benefits enjoyed by many sportswomen; thus they encouraged their daughter to play different indoor games.

Personal income of male respondents has moderate positive association with encouraging son to play different kinds of indoor games. Male respondents’ family income, educational level and exposure to mass media of communication were having low positive association with allowing son to play different kinds of indoor games. Espousing son to play different kinds of indoor games by male respondents has moderate negative association with their family size and age. Caste, religiosity level and gender role ideology of male respondents has low negative association
with inculcating son to play different kinds of indoor games. Male respondents’ family income has moderate positive association with promoting daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. Enhancing daughter to play different kinds of indoor games by male respondents has low positive association with their caste. And, gender role ideology of male respondents has moderate negative association with motivating daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with stirring son and daughter to play different kinds of indoor games.

Educational level of female respondents has high positive association with stimulating son to play different kinds of indoor games. Inspiring son to play different kinds of indoor games by female respondents has moderately high positive association with their exposure to mass media of communication. Religiosity level, occupation and family income of female respondents has moderate positive association with promulgating son to play different kinds of indoor games. Female respondents’ marital status and type of households has low positive association with recommending son to play different kinds of indoor games. Age and caste of female respondents has moderate negative association with initiating son to play different kinds of indoor games. Promoting son to play different kinds of indoor games by female respondents has low negative association with their gender role ideology and family size. Family income of female respondents has moderately high positive association with engendering daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. Female respondents’ religiosity level and personal income has moderate positive association with espousing daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. Inspiring daughter to play different kinds of indoor games by female respondents has low positive association with their occupation, religion and gender role ideology. And, caste and family size of female respondents has low negative association with allowing daughter to play different kinds of indoor games. Nevertheless, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Religion and personal income of female respondents has no association with inculcating son to play different kinds of indoor games. And also, female
respondents’ marital status and type of households has no association with cheering daughter to play different kinds of indoor games.

Concerning the factors affecting parental letting of son and daughter to play opposite sex children, Table 4.63 (page no. xliii) illuminated that the proportion of the male parents who never approved their daughter to play with opposite sex child escalates with the rise of age category. On opposite, with the rise of age category the proportion of male parents who sometimes allowed their daughter to play with opposite sex child plummets. The inversion value of gamma (-.52) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ age and letting daughter to play with children of opposite sex. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -1.97 which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, so presenting that younger male parents were prone to let their daughter to play with opposite sex child. Young means free of traditional sexual segregated play in turn allowed their daughter play with opposite sex child also.

Table 4.64 (page no. xlii) revealed that majority of the male respondents who never agreed their son to play with opposite sex child were from Other Backward Class. On contrary, majority of the male respondents who sometimes and always permitted their son to play with opposite sex child belonged to Non-SC. The agreement value of gamma (.47) indicated moderate positive association of male respondents’ caste and approving son to play with children of opposite sex. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.00, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. So, it can be concluded that male parents belonging to Non-SC were likely to allow their son to play with opposite sex child. This may be due to the reason that they are above the creamy layer and enjoy certain authority, in turn see no wrong to let their son play with opposite sex child as they are male.

Table 4.65 (page no. xliiv) exhibited that majority of the female respondents who complied sometimes their son and daughter to play with opposite sex child belonged to Non-SC. On contrary, majority of the female respondents who sometimes endorsed their son and daughter to play with opposite sex child were from Other Backward Class. The inversion value of gamma (-.67) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ caste and acquiescing son and daughter to play with children of opposite sex. The calculated value of Z
score came out to be -2.87, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be concluded that female parents belonging to OBC probably allowed their son and daughter to play with opposite sex child. Generally it is considered that in the lower income group of the society segregation of sex is not much pronounced in different activities. Perhaps this may be the reason for the OBC female parents, as they belonged to below c'eamy layer, to allow both son and daughter to play with opposite sex child.

From Table 4.66 (page no. xliiv), it can be highlighted that the proportion of the female respondents who never let their son and daughter to play with opposite sex child plummets with the rise of level of education. On contrary, the proportion of the female respondents who sometimes let their son and daughter to play with opposite sex child escalates with the rise of level of education. The agreement value of gamma (.66) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ caste and approving son and daughter to play with children of opposite sex. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.40, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. So, it can be concluded that female parents having higher education were likely to allow their son and daughter to play with opposite sex child. Education tends to make individual think in consonance with existing gender realities in turn help them to let their son and daughter play with opposite sex child.

Family income and occupation of male respondents has moderate positive association with letting son to play with opposite sex children. Male respondents’ personal income, exposure to mass media of communication, educational level and gender role ideology has low positive association with allowing son to play with opposite sex children. Age of male respondents has moderately high negative association with consenting son to play with opposite sex children. Approving son to play with opposite sex children by male respondents has moderate negative association with their family size. Male respondents’ religiosity level has low negative association with agreeing son to play with opposite sex children. Caste, family income, occupation and personal income of male respondents were having moderate positive association with supporting daughter to play with opposite sex children. Male respondents’ recommending daughter to play with opposite sex children has low positive association with exposure to mass media of
communication, educational level and gender role ideology. Family size of male respondents has moderate negative association with letting daughter to play with opposite sex children. And, male respondents’ religiosity level has low negative association with letting daughter to play with opposite sex children. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with letting son and daughter to play with opposite sex children.

Female respondents’ family income, religiosity level, occupation, gender role ideology and exposure to mass media of communication has moderate positive association with inducing son and daughter to play with opposite sex children. Approving son and daughter to play with opposite sex children by female respondents has low positive association with their personal income and marital status. Female respondents’ age has moderate negative association with consenting son and daughter to play with opposite sex children. And, family size of female respondents has low negative association with espousing son and daughter to play with opposite sex children. However, these associations were not statistically significant.

Religion and type of households of female respondents has no association with letting son and daughter to play with opposite sex children.

About the factors affecting making son and daughter to conform to sex appropriate play by parents, Table 4.67 (page no. xlv) shows the distribution of male respondents’ family income and wishing son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. It indicated that the proportion of male respondents who sometimes desired their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play increases along with the rise of family income category. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who always wanted their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play decreases with the rise of family income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.75 for son and -.70 for daughter) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ family income and wishing son and daughter to conform to play sex-appropriate games respectively. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.98 for son and -2.87 for daughter; these are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance,
thereby signifying that male parents from low family income group liked their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. Less family income signifies less affordability in getting materials for games and play. So, it is imperative for the male parents to restrain their children to their sex-appropriate games.

Table 4.68 (page no. xlv) exhibited that the proportion of male respondents who sometimes preferred their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play increases with the rise of personal income category. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who always favored their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play decreases with the ascending of personal income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.79) indicated high negative association of male respondents’ personal income and wishing son to conform to play sex-appropriate games, and gamma (-.71) indicated moderately high negative association with pining daughter to conform to play sex-appropriate games by percent. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.25 for son and -2.82 for daughter which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, so exemplifying that male parents having low personal income craved their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. This may be due to their non-affordability that subjected them to restrict their children to sex-appropriate games.

In Table 4.69 (page no. xlv), it was visible that the proportion of male respondents who always wanted their daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play plummets with the ascending of prestige of occupational category. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes liked their daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play increases with the rise of prestige of occupational category. The inversion value of gamma (-.73) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ occupation and longing daughter to conform to play sex-appropriate games. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.84, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that male parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation favored their daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. Engaging with less worthy occupation means lack of skill and knowledge which has affected and restricted their choices, in turn guided their children to conform to their respective sex-appropriate play.
Table 4.70 (page no. xlvi) elaborated that the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes wanted their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play escalates with the rise of level of education. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who always wanted their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play plummets with the rise of level of education. The inversion value of gamma (-.95 for son and -.87 for daughter) indicated high negative association of male respondents’ educational level and craving son and daughter to conform to play sex-appropriate games respectively. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -8.19 for son and -5.19 for daughter; these are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, hence proving that male parents from lower educational level liked their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. Because of less intellect and knowledge, they have resorted to the traditional sex-appropriate play for their children.

Furthermore, Table 4.71 (page no. xlvi) indicated that majority of the male respondents who sometimes wished their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play were having modern religious viewpoint. On opposite, majority of the male respondents who always craved their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play adhered to traditional religious outlook. The inversion value of gamma (-.82) indicated very high negative association of male respondents’ religiosity level and wishing son to play sex-appropriate games, and (-.61) indicated moderately high negative association with yearning daughter to conform to play sex-appropriate games by percent. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.28 for son and -2.00 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be put together as male parents adhering to traditional religious outlook liked their son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. Their values and actions are determined by religious dictates which favored segregation of sexes at utmost possible arenas, in turn led their training of children to opt the sex-appropriate play.

Cent percent female respondents reported that they always desired their son and daughter to conform to sex appropriate play, thereby proved the absence of association with the independent variables.
Caste of male respondents has high positive association with wishing son to conform to sex-appropriate play. Aspiring son to conform to sex-appropriate play by male respondents has moderately high positive association with their age. Family size of male respondents has moderate positive association with hoping son to conform to sex-appropriate play. Male respondents' occupation and gender role ideology has high negative association with craving son to conform to sex-appropriate play. Exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents has moderately high negative association with yearning son to conform to sex-appropriate play. Desiring daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play by male respondents has moderately high positive association with their age. Family size, caste and gender role ideology of male respondents has moderate positive association with longing daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. And, male respondents' exposure to mass media of communication has moderately high negative association with wishing daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status Religion Type of households of male respondents has no association with wishing son and daughter to conform to sex-appropriate play.

Factors affecting Education

Education in common parlance refers to the all round development of an individual. Besides, learning 3 R’s (reading, writing and arithmetic), it also includes various trainings provided by the parents along gender lines. In India, the girls are neglected and denied education. Dhanalakshmi and Rao (2007) wrote “Families are far less likely to educate girls than boys, and far more likely to pull them out of school either to help at home or fear of violence. Women and girls receive far less education than men, due both to social norms and fear of violence. India has the largest population of non-school-going working girls” By presenting factors of inequality attitude and practices in terms of education of boy and girl in India, Yadav (1994) pointed out that “Factors like low parental educational level, distance from home to school, traditional values, prevalence of early marriage, poverty etc. force girls to discontinue their education.” In Manipur state the trend is somewhat different from the mainland India as far as education is concerned. The enrollment number of students at the Pre-Primary/Primary/JB/UJB Schools of Manipur was 2,
13,364, which constituted 1,09,317 male and 1,04,047 female. In this category, the Imphal-West constituted a total enrollment of 30,714. There were 15,278 male and 15,436 female. In the Middle/Jr. High/Sr. Basic School, the total enrollment of the state was 1,51,551. There were 80,343 male and 71,208 female. Regarding Imphal-West District, the total enrollment was 34,857. There were 17,929 male and 16,928 female (Statistical Abstract Manipur, 2004). Besides, women in other areas were also active. Devi (1993) wrote “Many girls of the urban areas are found to be generally engaged in weaving, knitting, embroidery, etc. They start learning as soon as they attain the age of nine or ten under the guidance of their elders. Soon after they have got the knowledge of it.” She adds “In rural areas girls informally learn their mother’s role in agricultural works.” When girls have attained thirteen or fourteen years of age they have become well trained agriculturists. As agricultural activity is a seasonal work they are engaged in other occupations such as weaving, knitting, etc. during the slack season. Even the children below 10 years are engaged in guarding the nursery beds and fields from strayed animals and birds or they take the responsibility for looking after their smaller brothers and sisters when their parents are in the field.” Manibabu (1994) also mentioned the prevalence of an organized manner of woman in agriculture, as “The khutlang organization as a seasonal labour team is a well built in agricultural economy both for co-ordinating the activities of woman individuals, as well as for perpetuating a smooth functioning of the organization in production.” But, operating a plough is a social taboo for women.

Regarding the factors affecting age of sending to school by parents, Table 4.72 (page no. xlvi) elucidated that the proportion of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3/4-4 years decreases with the rise of age category. Among those who sent their son to school from age 4-5 years were from middle age group, and majority of the male respondents who sent their son to school from age 5 and above years were elderly age group. In the case of daughter, the proportion of the male respondents who sent their son to school from age 4-5 years and from age 5 and above years increases with the rise of age category. The inversion value of $\gamma$ gamma (-.93 for son and -.83 for daughter) indicated high negative association between male respondents’ age and age of sending son and daughter to school respectively. The calculated value of $Z$ score came out to be -
10.86 for son and -6.04 for daughter; these are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that younger male parents used to send their son and daughter earlier to school. As young male parents are more open for acceptance due to their awareness about the current changes taking place in the society; therefore they sent their son and daughter earlier to school.

In respect of male respondents’ personal income and age of sending to school, Table 4.73 (page no. xlvii) shows that the proportion of the male respondents who sent their son to school from age 3½-4 years decreases with the rise of personal income category. The proportion of the male respondents who sent their son to school from age 4-5 years and from age 5 and above years escalates with the rise of personal income category. The case was contrary in the case for daughter, as the proportion of the male respondents who sent their daughter to school from age 3½-4 years increases with the rise of personal income category. The proportion of the male respondents who sent their daughter to school from age 4-5 years and from age 5 and above years falls with the rise of personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.73) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ personal income and age of sending son to school by percent; and the inversion value of gamma (-.78) indicated high negative association of male respondents’ personal income and age of sending daughter to school. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 4.73 for son and -5.25 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be pointed out that male respondents having higher personal income used to send their son and daughter earlier to school. Besides affordability, they were having broader knowledge that subjected them to ignore the distinction between son and daughter in sending to school.

Table 4.74 (page no. xlvii) revealed that for those male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 5 and above years, where their proportion decreases with the rise of prestige of occupation category. The proportion of male respondents who sent their son to school from age 4-5 years increases with the rise of prestige of occupation category, on the other hand, with regard to daughter majority were marginal workers. And, the proportion of male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3½-4 years increases with the rise of
prestige of occupation category. The inversion value of gamma (-.65 for son and -.66 for daughter) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ occupation and age of sending son and daughter to school respectively. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.31 for son and -4.44 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Hence, it can be inferred that male parents from worthy occupation category used to send their son and daughter earlier to school. Engaging with worthy occupation means they themselves are enjoying the fruits of education, and also has the knowledge about the importance of early education of children.

In Table 4.75 (page no. xlvii), it can be explained that the proportion of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3½-4 years increases with the rise of educational level. Majority of the male respondents who sent their son to school in age 4-5 years belonged to matriculate and graduate, where as in case of daughter in the same age of sending to school their proportion decreases with the rise of level of education. And, the proportion of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 5 and above years decreases with the rise of level of education. The inversion value of gamma (-.69 for son and -.67 for daughter) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ educational level and age of sending son and daughter to school respectively. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be - 4.12 for son and -4.01 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Accordingly, it can be summed up that male parents having higher education sent their son and daughter earlier to school. As they themselves are illuminated and benefited by education, without any distinction they sent their son and daughter earlier to school.

Table 4.76 (page no. xlviii) summarized that majority of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3½-4 years were having modern religious outlook. Majority of the male respondents who sent their son to school from age 4-5 years were having modern religious outlook, and those who sent their daughter to school in this age category were holding traditional religious outlook. On contrary, majority of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 5 and above years adhered to traditional religious outlook. The inversion value of gamma (-.42) indicated moderate negative
association of male respondents’ religiosity level and age of sending son to school by percent, but the inversion value of gamma (-.65) having moderately high negative association with age of sending daughter to school. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.19 for son and -3.94 for daughter; these are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that male parents holding modern religious outlook sent their son and daughter earlier to school. This may be due to the reason that they are enlightened about the importance and benefit of education by their liberal religious outlook; they sent their son and daughter earlier to school.

Again, from Table 4.77 (page no. xlviii) it can be highlighted that the proportion of male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from 5 and above years of age decreases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. Again, the proportion of male respondents who sent their son to school from age 4-5 years escalates, but for daughters the proportion of male respondents falls with the rise of the level of exposure to mass media of communication. And, the proportion of male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3½-4 years and years increases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.73) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ level of exposure to mass media of communication and age of sending son to school and the inversion value of gamma (-.79) high negative association with age of sending daughter to school. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -5.45 for son and -6.41 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be incurred that male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication were likely to send their son and daughter earlier to school. Besides showing the importance of education, mass media of communication has been spreading the importance of equal education for son and daughter; thus due to their level of exposure they sent their son and daughter to school earlier.

Table 4.78 (page no. xlviii) shows that majority of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3½-4 years were having egalitarian or modern gender-role ideology. Majority of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 4-5 years endorsed egalitarian and traditional
gender-role ideologies respectively. On contrary, majority of the male respondents who sent their son to school from age 5 and above years adhered to traditional gender-role ideology. The inversion value of gamma (-.83 for son and -.86 for daughter) indicated high negative association of male respondents’ gender-role ideology and age of sending son and daughter to school. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.82 for son and -4.53 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. This proves that male parents clinging to modern gender-role ideology were likely to send their son and daughter earlier to school. As they believed in equality of sexes, they sent their son and daughter earlier to school.

In Table 4.79 (page no. xlix), it can be explained that the proportion of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3½-4 years falls with the rise of age category. Again, majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 4-5 years belonged to middle age category. And, the proportion of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 5 and above years escalates with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.78 for son and .80 for daughter) indicated high positive association between age of female respondents and age of sending son and daughter to school by percent respectively. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 5.41 for son and 6.43 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. Thus, it can be concluded that younger female parents sent their son and daughter earlier to school. Young insinuates up-to-date knowledge and awareness, which in turn led them to send their son and daughter earlier to school.

A glance at Table 4.80 (page no. xlix) depicted that majority of the female respondents who sent their son to school from age 3½-4 years and 4-5 years were Other Backward Class. On contrary, majority of the female respondents who sent their son to school from age 5 and above years belonged to Non-SC category of caste. The agreement value of gamma (.45) indicated moderate positive association between caste of female respondents and age of sending son to school. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.40, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the 0.05 level of significance. It proves that female parents from OBC used to send their son earlier to school. The reason may be due to
their below creamy layer status that compels them to work hard. So, by sending earlier their children to school they got more time to earn.

Table 4.81 (page no. xlix) revealed that majority of the female parents who sent their daughter to school from age 3½-4 years belonged to middle and high family income categories. On the other hand, majority of the female parents who sent their daughter to school from age 4-5 years and 5 and above years belonged to low family income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.68) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ family income and age of sending daughter to school. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.62, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. In conclusion, it can be pointed out that female parents having higher family income prone to send their daughter earlier to school. Their family income signifies affordability and consciousness about the need to educate daughter also, in turn sent their daughter earlier to school.

In Table 4.82 (page no. l) it is clearly visible that majority of the female respondents who sent their daughter to school from age 5 and above years were marginal workers. From those female respondents who sent their daughter to school from 4-5 years were from non-workers occupational category. And, majority of the female respondents who sent their daughter to school from age 3½-4 years belonged to main workers occupational category. The inversion value of gamma (-.49) indicated moderate negative association of female respondents’ occupation and age of sending daughter to school. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.00, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that female parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation used to send their daughter earlier to school. This may be due to their engagement with worthy occupation, which they achieved only through education, that they sent their son and daughter earlier to school.

Table 4.83 (page no. l) exhibited that majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3½-4 years were from matriculate and graduate educational level. And, majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from 4-5 years were from professional educational category. From those female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 5 and above years, majority belonged to primary and above level of
education. The inversion value of gamma (-.54 for son and -59 for daughter) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ educational level and age of sending son and daughter to school respectively. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.05 for son and -2.18 for daughter, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that female parents having higher education used to send their son and daughter earlier to school. As they themselves are educated, they know the values and benefits of education; therefore they sent their son and daughter earlier to school.

It is evident from Table 4.84 (page no. 1) that majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3½-4 years were cohered egalitarian or modern religious outlook. Majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 4-5 years were cohered modern and traditional religious outlooks respectively. But, majority female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 5 and above years were sticking to traditional or conservative religious outlook. The inversion value of gamma (-.53 for son and -.40 for daughter) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ religiosity level and age of sending son to school and moderate negative association with age of sending daughter to school. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.90 for son and -1.96 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that female parents holding modern religious attitude used to send their son and daughter earlier to school. They being devoid of values and attitudes based on the religious judgment rather derived their action from rationality; which in turn enabled them to send their son and daughter earlier to school.

According to the data in Table 4.85 (page no. li), those female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 5 and above years, majority were from low level of exposure to mass media of communication. Again, majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from 4-5 years were from medium and low levels of exposure to mass media of communication respectively. And, majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to school from age 3½-4 years were from high level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.69 for son and -.79 for
daughter) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ exposure level to mass media of communication and age of sending son to school by percent and high negative association with age of sending daughter to school. Again, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.26 for son and -5.55 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be assessed that female parents with higher level of exposure to mass media of communication used to send their son and daughter earlier to school. This may be due to their awareness about the importance of education and equal education of both son and daughter which compelled them to send their son and daughter earlier to school.

Family size of male respondents has moderate positive association with age of sending son to school. Age of sending son to school by male respondents has low positive association with religion, marital status and type of households. Caste and family income of male respondents has moderate negative association with age of sending son to school. Male respondents’ family size has moderate positive association with age of sending daughter to school. And, family income and caste of male respondents has moderate negative association with age of sending daughter to school. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with age of sending daughter to school.

Female respondents’ family size has moderate positive association with age of sending son to school. Female respondents’ gender role ideology, type of households and marital status has low positive association with age of sending son to school. Age of sending son to school by female respondents has moderately high negative association with family income. Female respondents’ occupation has moderate negative association with age of sending son to school. Personal income of female respondents has low negative association with age of sending son to school. Age of sending daughter to school by female respondents has moderate positive association with their family size and caste. Personal income of female respondents has moderately high negative association with age of sending daughter to school. And, female respondents’ gender role ideology and religion of has low positive association with age of sending daughter to school. Nevertheless, these associations were not statistically significant.
Religion of female respondents has no association with age of sending son to school. And also, female respondents’ marital status and type of households has no association with age of sending daughter to school.

About the factors affecting parental sending of son and daughter to non-formal school, Table 4.86 (page no. li) gave us an idea that majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to non-formal institutions belonged to the intact type of family, i.e., where both mother and father staying together. On contrary, majority of the female respondents who did not sent their son and daughter to non-formal institutions were from family where only single mother was staying. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.28 for son and .25 for daughter) proved moderate association between type of households of female respondents and sending son and daughter to non-formal institutions. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 10.77 for son and 8.51 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. It proves that female parents staying in intact type of family used to send their son and daughter for non-formal education. As they themselves are staying with their spouse, they don’t need the assistance of the children; therefore they sent their son and daughter for non-formal education.

Table 4.87 (page no. li) highlighted that majority of the female respondents who sent their daughter to non-formal institutions encompassed modern religious viewpoint. On contrary, majority of female respondents who did not send their daughter to non-formal institutions adhered to traditional religious attitude. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.19) proved low association between religiosity level of female respondents and sending daughter to non-formal institutions. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 4.95, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. The result proves that female parents having modern religious viewpoint used to send their daughter for non-formal education. It may be due to their detachment from the orthodox religious viewpoint which facilitates their knowledge on the importance and benefits of education.

Male respondents’ caste, religiosity level, religion, educational level, age and family size were having low association with sending son and daughter to non-formal institutions. These associations were not statistically significant.
Marital status, family income, personal income, occupation, type of households, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology of male respondents were having no association with sending son and daughter to non-formal institutions.

Female respondents’ marital status, age, exposure to mass media of communication, occupation, religiosity level and caste were having low association with sending son to non-formal institutions. Sending daughter to non-formal institutions by female respondents has low association with marital status, exposure to mass media of communication, occupation and caste. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Religion, family income, personal income, educational level, family size and gender role ideology of female respondents were having no association with sending son to non-formal institutions. And also, female respondents’ age, religion, family income, personal income, educational level, family size, religiosity level and gender role ideology were having no association with sending daughter to non-formal institutions.

Concerning the factors affecting age of sending son and daughter to non-formal institutions by parents, Table 4.88 (page no. lii) manifested that majority of the male respondents who sent their son to non-formal institutions in the age of 4 and above years were marginal workers. On contrary, majority of the male respondents who sent their son to non-formal institutions in the age of less than 3 years and 3 to 4 years were main workers. The inversion value of gamma (-.81) indicated high negative association of male respondents’ occupation and age of sending son to non-formal institutions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.64, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation used to send their son earlier for non-formal education. Due to their engagement with worthy occupation they have awareness of the significance of imparting non-formal education at an early age.

It can be observed from Table 4.89 (page no. lii) that majority of the male respondents who sent their daughter to non-formal institutions in the age of less than 3 years were from small family size. Again, majority of the male respondents who sent their daughter to non-formal institutions in the age of 3 to 4 years belonged to
medium family size. Majority of the male respondents who sent their daughter to non-formal institutions in the age range 4 and above years were from large family size. The agreement value of gamma (.77) indicated high positive association of male respondents’ family size and age of sending daughter to non-formal institutions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.74, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby presenting that male parents having small family size sent their daughter earlier to non-formal institutions. Having less number of children means their ability to provide equal opportunities to their children regardless sex of the child, in turn sent their daughter earlier to non-formal institutions.

It is evident from Table 4.90 (page no. lii) that majority of the female respondents who sent their daughter to non-formal institutions in the age of less than 3 years were having traditional gender-role ideology. Again, majority of the female respondents who sent their daughter to non-formal institutions in the age of 3 to 4 years and 4 and above years were adhered to modern or egalitarian gender-role ideology. The agreement value of gamma (.93) indicated high positive association of male respondents’ gender-role ideology and age of sending of daughter to non-formal institutions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.46, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, consequently confirming that female parents adhering to traditional gender-role ideology sent their daughter to non-formal institutions earlier. Generally, it is considered that sending their children earlier to non-formal institutions connotes relieving themselves with the burden of taking care of children. And also, it may be due to the reason that their traditional belief of sex segregation has been swayed by the values and benefits of modern education when it comes to sending their daughter earlier to non-formal institutions.

Family size of male respondents has moderately high positive association with age of sending son to non-formal institutions. Age of sending son to non-formal institutions by male respondents has moderate positive association with their caste and age of sending son to non-formal institutions. Male respondents’ educational level, religiosity level and exposure to mass media of communication were having moderate negative association with age of sending son to non-formal institutions. Family income and personal income of male respondents were having low negative
association with age of sending son to non-formal institutions. Age of sending
daughter to non-formal institutions by male respondents has moderate positive
association with their caste and age. Family income of male respondents has low
positive association with age of sending daughter to non-formal institutions. Male
respondents' religiosity level and educational level has moderate negative
association with age of sending daughter to non-formal institutions. And, male
respondents’ occupation, exposure to mass media of communication and personal
income has low negative association with age of sending daughter to non-formal
institutions. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion, type of households and gender role ideology of male
respondents were having no association with age of sending son and daughter to
non-formal institutions.

Age of sending son to non-formal institutions by female respondents has
high positive association with their gender role ideology. Family income,
educational level, age, caste and family size of female respondents were having
moderate positive association with age of sending son to non-formal institutions.
Female respondents’ religion has positive and low association with age of sending
son to non-formal institutions. Religiosity level of female respondents has
moderately high negative association with age of sending son to non-formal
institutions. Age of sending son to non-formal institutions by female respondents has
moderate negative association with their occupation. Personal income and exposure
to mass media of communication of female respondents has low negative association
with age of sending son to non-formal institutions. Female respondents’ age and
caste has high positive association with age of sending daughter to non-formal
institutions. Religiosity level and exposure to mass media of communication of
female respondents has moderate positive association with age of sending daughter
to non-formal institutions. Female respondents’ educational level has high negative
association with age of sending daughter to non-formal institutions. Age of sending
daughter to non-formal institutions by female respondents has moderately high
negative association with their family income and personal income. Female
respondents’ family size has moderate negative association with age of sending
daughter to non-formal institutions. And, occupation of female respondents has low
negative association with age of sending daughter to non-formal institutions. These associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status and type of households of female respondents has no association with age of sending son to non-formal institutions. Furthermore, female respondents’ marital status, religion and type of households were having association with age of sending daughter to non-formal institutions.

Regarding the factors affecting the type of formal schools where parents sent their son and daughter. Table 4.91 (page no. liii) provided an insight that majority of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to private school were Non-SC. On contrary, majority of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to government school belonged to Other Backward Class. The tabulated value of Cramer’s V score (.24) proved low association between caste of male respondents and type of non-formal institutions for son. Along with this, the calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.28) proved moderate association between caste of male respondents and type of non-formal institutions for daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 7.89 for son and 10.78 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. This shows that male parents belonged to Non-SC sent their son and daughter to private school. As they have decent annual income to afford and at the same time a matter of prestige for them; so they sent their daughter earlier to non-formal institutions.

As regard the type of formal institution of the son and daughter by occupation of male parents, Table 4.92 (page no. liii) revealed that the proportion of male respondents who sent their son and daughter to private school escalates with the rise of prestige of occupational category. On the other hand, the proportion of male respondents who sent their son and daughter to government school falls with the rise of prestige of occupational category. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.48) proved moderate association between occupation of male respondents and type of non-formal institutions for son. And also, the calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.50) proved moderate association between occupation of male respondents and type of non-formal institutions for daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 31.82 for son and 34.98 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 5.99 at the .05 level of significance. It can be noted that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation sent their son and daughter
private school. As they themselves are enjoying the fruits of good/higher education, they also liked their children to get best education which is possible only in private school than government ones.

In Table 4.93 (page no. liii), it can be seen that majority of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to private school were having modern or liberal religious attitude. On contrary, majority of the male respondents who sent their son and daughter to government school adhered to traditional or conservative religious viewpoint. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.17 for both son and daughter) proved low association between male respondents’ religiosity level and type of non-formal institutions for son and daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 4.00 for son and 3.86 for daughter; which are greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance, thereby inferring that male parents having modern religious outlook sent their son and daughter to private school. This may be due to their values and judgments based on rationality that guides them to send their son and daughter to private school.

From Table 4.94 (page no. liv), it can be noted that the proportion of male respondents who sent their son and daughter to private school increases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who sent their son and daughter to government school getting down with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.50 for son and .51 for daughter) proved moderate association between exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents and type of non-formal institutions for son and moderately high association between exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents and type of non-formal institutions for daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 33.9 for son and 35.38 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 5.99 at the .05 level of significance. It can be inferred that male parents having higher level of exposure to mass media of communication sent their son and daughter to private school. Nowadays private school has been advertising new methods of teaching and availability of modern infrastructure through mass media of communication; because of their level of exposure they enrolled their son and daughter to private school.
Table 4.95 (page no. liv) depicted that the proportion of female respondents who sent their son and daughter to private school shrinks with the rise of the age category. On contrary, the proportion of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to government school increases with the rise of age category. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.50 for son and .50 for daughter) proved moderate association of female respondents’ age and type of non-formal institutions for son and daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 33.69 for son and 33.89 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 5.99 at the .05 level of significance. It can be deduced that younger female parents sent their son and daughter to private school. Young insinuates engaging with present knowledge about the competitiveness and efficiency of education that can be received only in private school.

Table 4.96 (page no. liv) indicated that majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to private school were having modern or liberal religious attitude. On contrary, majority of the female respondents who sent their son and daughter to government school adhered to traditional or conservative religious viewpoint. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.24 for son and .26 for daughter) proved low and moderate association between female respondents’ religiosity level and type of non-formal institutions for son and daughter respectively. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 7.64 for son and 8.97 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. It can be concluded that female parents having modern or liberal religious viewpoint sent their son and daughter to private school. Having modern religious values signifies upholding rational values, in turn sent their son and daughter to private school.

Educational level of male respondents has moderate association with type of formal institutions for son and daughter. And, male respondents’ religion, personal income, age, family income and family size were having low association with type of formal institutions for son and daughter. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, type of households and gender role ideology of male respondents has no association with type of formal institutions for son and daughter.
Female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication has moderate association with type of formal institutions for son and daughter. And, female respondents’ occupation, caste, family income, family size, type of households, religion and personal income of has low association with type of formal institutions for son and daughter. These associations were not statistically significant.

Female respondents’ marital status, educational level and gender role ideology has no association with type of formal institutions for son and daughter.

Concerning the factors affecting the parental help for son and daughter in completing home assignment/work, Table 4.97 (page no. lv) highlighted that the proportion of the male respondents who never aided their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work increases with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes aided their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work shrinks with the rise of age category. And, exclusive male respondents who supported always their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work belonged to middle age category. The inversion value of gamma (-.66) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ age and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.16, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby concluding that younger male parents helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Present generation parents being educated and more exposure have knowledge and intellect to help their son and daughter in completing home assignment/work.

A glance at Table 4.98 (page no. lv) provides an insight that majority of the male respondents who sometimes guided their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work were Non-SC. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who always and never assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work were from Other Backward Class. The agreement value of gamma (.43) indicated moderate positive association between caste of male respondents and aiding son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 1.97, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that male parents
belonging to OBC either always or never assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. The reason may be due to the difference in the ability and intellect of the male parents, but all of them liked their son and daughter to lead a better life in future.

From Table 4.99 (page no. lv), it can be noted that majority of the male respondents who never assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work were from low family income category. Majority of the male respondents who sometimes and always helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work belonged to middle family income category. The agreement value of gamma (.66) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ family income and assisting son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 4.05, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. So, it presents that male parents belonging to higher family income category supported their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. This may be due to the reason that high family income reflects knowledge and understanding of the needs of children.

It is clear from Table 4.100 (page no. Ivi) that the proportion of the male respondents who never helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work falls with the rise of personal income category. On contrary, majority of the male respondents who sometimes and always assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work belonged to high personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.90) indicated high positive association of male respondents’ personal income and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 8.70, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, subsequently concluded that male parents earning high personal income helped out their son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. Besides having knowledge and intellect, they also have understanding enough to help their son and daughter in completing home assignment/work.

Table 4.101 (page no. Ivi) revealed that all the male respondents who always supported and majority of the male respondents who sometimes assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work were main workers. On the other
hand, the proportion of male respondents who never aided son and daughter in completing home assignment/work decreases with the rise of prestige of occupation. The agreement value of gamma (.72) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ occupation and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 4.89, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be deduced that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Engaging with worthy occupation means having skill and knowledge; which in turn enabled them to help their son and daughter in completing home assignment/work.

From Table 4.102 (page no. lvi) it comes out that the proportion of the male respondents who never helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work shrinks with the rise of level of education. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes supported their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work increases with the rise of level of education. And, exclusive male respondents who always assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work were belonged to matriculate and graduate educational level. The agreement value of gamma (.94) indicated high positive association of male respondents’ educational level and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 13.49, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that male parents having higher education resorted to assist their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. As they themselves are well educated, they understand the difficulties in getting home assignment/work, resulted in helping son and daughter in this regard.

Table 4.103 (page no. lvii) reflected that the proportion of male respondents who never assisted their son and daughter in completing home assignment/work also increases along with enlargement of family size. On opposite, the proportion of male respondents that sometimes cooperated with their son and daughter in completing home assignment/work decreases with the rise of family size. And, exclusive male respondents who always helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work were from medium family size. The inversion value of gamma (-.55) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ family size
and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.05, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be surmised that male parents having small family size were likely to assist their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Besides their ability, they have time to devout for helping son and daughter in sorting home assignment/work.

It is evident from Table 4.104 (page no. lvii) that majority of the respondents who always and sometimes assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work belonged to high level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, majority of the male respondents that never supported their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work were from low level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.85) indicated high positive association of male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 7.89, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be speculated that male parents having higher level of exposure to mass media of communication helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Their level of exposure to mass media of communication enabled them to understand the competitive trend and importance of parents in shaping the future of their children.

According to the information contained in Table 4.105 (page no. lvii), it can be described that the proportion of female respondents who never assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work increases along with ascends of age category. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who supported sometimes their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work falls with the rise of age category. The inversion value of gamma (-.82) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ age and assisting son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -5.52, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby illustrating that young female parents aided their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Due to their age they are conscious
about the problems of their children; and also have the ability to help them in completing home assignment/work.

Table 4.106 (page no. Iviii) revealed that the proportion of female respondents who never assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work decreases with the rise of family income category. On contrary, the proportion of the female respondents who helped sometimes their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work increases with the rise of family income category. The agreement value of gamma (.89) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ family income and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 5.65, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be concluded that female parents belonging to higher family income category assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. It seems that their family income level corresponds to their understanding and knowledge to assist their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work.

Table 4.107 (page no. Iviii) exhibited that the proportion of the female respondents who never helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work falls with the rise of personal income category. On contrary, the proportion of the female respondents who supported sometimes their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work grows with the rise of personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.77) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ personal income and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.61, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be assumed that female parents having high personal income use to help their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Having high personal income means having intellect and knowledge regarding the education and needs of their children.

Table 4.108 (page no. Iviii) revealed that along with increases of educational level, the proportion of female respondents who never aided their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work decreased. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who cooperated sometimes their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work increased.
assignment/work increases with the rise of educational level. The agreement value of gamma (.85) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ educational level and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 5.11, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, so exemplifying that female parents having higher education helped their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. As they themselves are well educated, they know the necessity of help required by their children.

Table 4.109 (page no. lix) described that the proportion of female respondents who aided sometimes their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work escalates with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who never abetted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work plummets along with the increase of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.91) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and helping son and daughter in completing home assignment/work. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 9.26, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication assisted their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work. Various programs are telecasted about the importance of spending quality time and helping their children through mass media of communication. Thus, their exposure to mass media of communication inspired them to assist their son and daughter to complete home assignment/work.

Gender role ideology of male respondents has moderate positive association with supporting son and daughter to complete home assignment. And, male respondents’ religiosity level has low positive association with assisting son and daughter to complete home assignment. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with helping son and daughter to complete home assignment.

Female respondents’ religiosity level has moderate positive association with assisting son and daughter to complete home assignment. Helping son and daughter
to complete home assignment by female respondents has low positive association with their occupation and type of households. Family size and gender role ideology of female respondents has moderate negative association with supporting son and daughter to complete home assignment. And, female respondents’ caste has low negative association with assisting son and daughter to complete home assignment. These associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status and religion of female respondents has no association with assisting son and daughter to complete home assignment.

About the factors affecting the dropping out of school by son and daughter, Table 4.110 (page no. lix) depicted that majority of the female respondents who reported dropping out of their son and daughter of school were from single mother staying type of households. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents that reported absence of drop out by their son and daughter were from intact type of households. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.23 for son and .28 for daughter) proved low and moderate association respectively between type of households of female respondents and dropping out of son and daughter from school. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 7.27 for son and 10.67 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. It can be inferred that drop out of son and daughter of school were prone among single female parents family. As they are single they could not manage everything even for their children and need the help of her children.

Exposure to mass media of communication, religiosity level and occupation of male respondents has low association with dropping out of son and daughter of school. Though, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Age, marital status, caste, religion, family income, personal income, educational level, type of households, family size and gender role ideology of male respondents has no association with dropping out of son and daughter of school.

Religion, caste, religiosity level, marital status, age and occupation of female respondents were having low association with dropping out of son and daughter of school. These associations were not statistically significant.

Family income, personal income, educational level, family size, exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology of female respondents has no association with dropping out of son and daughter of school.
Generally, it is considered that subjects like science and mathematics are male-oriented subjects, and languages, social sciences, English, and drawing are assumed to be female-oriented subjects. In order to measure the factors affecting the choices of subjects for son and daughter, the present discussion has taken up the subjects in two different categories, i.e., male-oriented subjects and female-oriented subjects.

Concerning the factors affecting the choices of the male-oriented subjects by son and daughter, it is evident from Table 4.111 (page no. lix) that the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes wanted their son to do well in male-oriented subjects shrinks with the rise of family income category. On the other hand, the proportion of the male respondents who always desired their son to do well in male-oriented subjects escalates with the rise of family income category. The agreement value of gamma (.52) indicated a moderately high positive association of male respondents' family income and longing of their son to do well in male-oriented subjects. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.10, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be deduced that male parents belonging to high family income tended to desire their son to ace in male-oriented subjects. High family income corresponds to awareness and affordability in turn inspired them to desire for their son to ace in male-oriented subjects.

Regarding male respondents and their expectations for their son to excel in male-oriented subjects, Table 4.112 (page no. lx) exhibited that the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes yearned for their son to do well in male-oriented subjects falls with the rise of personal income. And, the proportion of the male respondents who always desired their son to do well in male-oriented subjects grows with the rise of personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.62) indicated a moderately high positive association between personal income of male respondents and yearning of their son to do well in male-oriented subjects. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.95, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, subsequently proving that male parents having high personal income expected their son to excel in male-oriented subjects. They have skill and knowledge about the significance of male-oriented subjects and also can afford the extra necessity of their son.

According to the data in Table 4.113 (page no. lx), it can be summarized that majority of the male respondents who always yearned for their son to do well in
male oriented subjects were main workers. And, majority of the male respondents who sometimes wanted their son to do well in male oriented subjects were marginal workers. The agreement value of gamma (.66) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ occupation and longing son to do well in male oriented subjects. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.90, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be grasped that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation anticipated their son to excel in male oriented subjects. As they are engaging with higher prestige of occupation, they know the importance of subjects which can help in achieving such status. Thus, they anticipated their son to excel in male oriented subjects.

Table 4.114 (page no. lx) reflected that the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes desired their son to do well in male oriented subjects shrinks with the rise of educational level. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who always craved their son to do well in male oriented subjects escalates with the rise of level of education. The agreement value of gamma (.75) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ educational level and expecting son to do well in male oriented subjects. The calculated value of Z score 4.27 is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be assessed that male parents having higher education liked their son to do well in male oriented subjects. As they are having adequate intellect and knowledge about the choices of subjects, they liked their son to do well in male oriented subjects.

A glance at Table 4.115 (page no. lxii) gave us an idea that the proportion of male respondents that who required sometimes their son to do well in male oriented subjects increases along with enlargement of family size. On opposite, the proportion of male respondents who always sought their son to do well in male oriented subjects plummets with the enlargement of family size. The inversion value of gamma (-.59) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ family size and anticipating on to do well in male oriented subjects. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.10, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby illustrating that male parents having small family size wanted their son to shine in
male oriented subjects. The importance of subjects in relation with opportunities has been acknowledged as they are having less family members, so they wanted their son to shine in male oriented subjects.

Table 4.116 (page no. lxi) exhibited that majority of the female parents who never sought their daughter to do well in male oriented subjects were belonged to middle age category. The proportion of female parents who sometimes sought their daughter to do well in male oriented subjects decreases with the rise of age of the female respondents. On contrary, along with the rise of the age the proportion of the female respondents who always inspired their daughter to do well in male oriented subjects also escalates. The agreement value of gamma (.53) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ family size and anticipating daughter to do well in male oriented subjects. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.54, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby pointing out that those elderly female parents liked their daughter to shine in male oriented subjects. It seems that their age has been overshadowed by the present demand of job oriented subjects regardless gender.

Exposure to mass media of communication and gender role ideology of male respondents has moderate positive association with anticipating son to do well in male oriented subjects. Wishing son to do well in male oriented subjects by male respondents has low positive association with their caste and religiosity level. Male respondents’ age has moderate negative association with anticipating son to do well in male oriented subjects. Gender role ideology of male respondents has moderately high positive association with expecting daughter to do well in male oriented subjects. Desiring daughter to do well in male oriented subjects by male respondents has moderate positive association with their family income, personal income and educational level. Male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication, occupation, caste and religiosity level were having low positive association with hoping daughter to do well in male oriented subjects. And, family size and age of male respondents has low negative association with anticipating daughter to do well in male oriented subjects. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.
Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with aspiring son and daughter to do well in male oriented subjects.

Female respondents’ family income, age and educational level were having moderate positive association with wishing son to do well in male oriented subjects. Persuading son to do well in male oriented subjects by female respondents has low positive association with their personal income, occupation, family size, religiosity level, exposure to mass media of communication and type of households. Gender role ideology and caste of female respondents has low negative association with anticipating son to do well in male oriented subjects. Female respondents' expecting daughter to do well in male oriented subjects has low positive association with their personal income, occupation, family size, religiosity level, exposure to mass media of communication and type of households. Marital status, occupation, educational level, personal income and religion of female respondents were having low positive association with aspiring daughter to do well in male oriented subjects. Anticipating daughter to do well in male oriented subjects by female respondents has moderate positive association with their type of households. Marital status, occupation, educational level, personal income and religion of female respondents were having low positive association with aspiring daughter to do well in male oriented subjects. Anticipating daughter to do well in male oriented subjects by female respondents has moderate positive association with their type of households. Marital status, occupation, educational level, personal income and religion of female respondents were having low positive association with anticipating son to do well in male oriented subjects.

Marital status and religion of female respondents has no association with anticipating son to do well in male oriented subjects.

Relating to the factors affecting the choices of the female oriented subjects by son and daughter, Table 4.117 (page no. lxii) revealed that the proportion of the male respondents who never wished their son and daughter to do well in female oriented subjects falls with the rise of family income category. Again, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes liked their son to do well in female oriented subjects plummets with the rise of family income category. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who always hoped their son to do well in female oriented subjects escalates with the rise of family income category. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who sometimes and always hoped their daughter to do well in female oriented subjects were from low and middle family income categories respectively. The agreement value of gamma (.52 for son and .46 for daughter) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’
family income and expecting son to excel in female oriented subjects; and moderate positive association with expecting daughter to excel in female oriented subjects. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.38 for son and 2.08 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be subsumed that male parents from high family income anticipated their son and daughter to shine in female oriented subjects. It only means that having high family income help to anticipate their son and daughter to excel equally even in female oriented subjects.

Table 4.118 (page no. Ixii) exhibited that the proportion of the male respondents who never and sometimes hoped their son and daughter to do well in female oriented subjects shrinks with the rise of personal income category. On the other hand, the proportion of the male respondents who always anticipated their son and daughter to do well in female oriented subjects escalates with the rise of personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.67 for son and .46 for daughter) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ personal income and pushing son to do well in female oriented subjects; and moderate positive association with pushing daughter to do well in female oriented subjects. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.73 for son and 2.19 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that male parents having high personal income inspired their son and daughter to do well in female oriented subjects. It may be due to the reason that their high personal income reflected their wish for son and daughter to excel in female oriented subjects also.

Table 4.119 (page no. Ixii) presented that the proportion of the male parents who never and sometimes encouraged their son and daughter to do well in female oriented subjects plummets with the rise of educational category. On contrary, the proportion of the male parents who always perpetuated their son and daughter excel in female oriented subjects escalates with the rise of educational level. The agreement value of gamma (.62 for son and .46 for daughter) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ educational level and expecting son to excel in female oriented subjects; and moderate positive association of male respondents’ educational level and expecting daughter to excel in female oriented subjects. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.17 for son and 2.14
for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be subsumed that male parents having high education anticipated their son and daughter to shine in female oriented subjects. This may be due to the reason that as they are also well educated they wanted their son and daughter to excel in all subjects including the female oriented ones also.

It can be observed from Table 4.120 (page no. lxii) that in the case of female respondents who never hoped their son and daughter for opting female oriented subjects, their proportion plummets with the rise of age category. Again, majority of the female respondents who sometimes pushed their son and daughter to go for female oriented subjects were from middle age category. And, the proportion of female respondents who always expected their son and daughter to excel in female oriented subjects increases along with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.73 for son and .75 for daughter) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ age and expecting son and daughter to do well in female oriented subjects respectively. The calculated values of Z score came out to be 4.95 for son and 5.31 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this it can be deduced that older female parents inspired their son and daughter to do well in female oriented subjects.

Table 4.121 (page no. lxiii) highlighted that the proportion of the female respondents who never pushed their daughter to excel in female oriented subjects increases with the rise of family income category. And, the proportion of the female respondents who sometimes and always gave confidence their daughter to go for female oriented subjects shrinks with the rise of family income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.73) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ family income and wishing daughter to do well in female oriented subjects. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.08, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be evaluated that female parents from low family income wished their daughter to excel in female oriented subjects.

Table 4.122 (page no. lxiii) exhibited that majority of the female respondents who always and sometimes inspired their daughter to do well in female oriented subjects plummeted with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of
communication. On contrary, most of the female respondents who never persuaded their daughter to go for female oriented subjects increases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.56) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and anticipating daughter to do well in female oriented subjects. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.93, which is greater than the tabulated value Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, subsequently concluding that female parents having low level of exposure to mass media of communication inspired their daughter to shine in female oriented subjects. Besides their less awareness and knowledge, it may also be due to their non-affordability to meet the extra necessity of sending daughter for the tuition, they resorted their daughter to excel in female oriented subjects.

Age of male respondents has moderate positive association with wishing son to shine in female oriented subjects. Anticipating son to shine in female oriented subjects by male respondents has low positive association with their exposure to mass media of communication, religiosity level, caste, occupation, gender role ideology and religion. Gender role ideology, caste and family size of male respondents has moderate positive association with aspiring daughter to shine in female oriented subjects. And, male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication, age, occupation and religiosity level has low positive association with desiring daughter to shine in female oriented subjects. However, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, type of households and family size of male respondents has no association with anticipating son to shine in female oriented subjects. Furthermore, male respondents’ marital status, religion, and type of households were having no association with wishing daughter to shine in female oriented subjects.

Female respondents’ caste, type of households, marital status and gender role ideology has low positive association with aspiring son to shine in female oriented subjects. Family income of female respondents has moderately high negative association with desiring son to shine in female oriented subjects. Hoping son to shine in female oriented subjects by female respondents has moderate negative association with their exposure to mass media of communication. Religiosity level, educational level, occupation, personal income and family size of female
respondents has low negative association with anticipating son to shine in female oriented subjects. Female respondents’ caste, type of households and marital status has low positive association with wishing daughter to shine in female oriented subjects. Educational level and religiosity level of female respondents has moderate negative association with seeking daughter to shine in female oriented subjects. And, female respondents’ personal income, occupation and family size has low negative association with wishing daughter to shine in female oriented subjects. Nevertheless, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Religion of female respondents has no association with wishing son to shine in female oriented subjects. And also, female respondents’ religion and gender role ideology has no association with desiring daughter to shine in female oriented subjects.

Concerning the factors affecting the training of son and daughter to wear traditional dress, it is evident from Table 4.123 (page no. lxiii) that the proportion of the male respondents who never and sometimes taught their son to wear traditional dress shrinks with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who always inspired their son to wear traditional dress soars with the rise of age category. In the case of daughter, majority of the male respondents who never tempted their daughter to wear traditional dress were from middle age category. Again, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes taught their daughter to wear traditional dress plummets with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who always trained their daughter to wear traditional apparel escalates with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.49 for son and .61 for daughter) indicated moderate positive association of male respondents’ age and training of son to wear traditional garb; and moderately high positive association with training daughter to wear traditional garb. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.05 for son and 2.53 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be assessed that older male parents were prone to wear their son and daughter in traditional dress. As in their time girls and boys were not having many choices of dresses and stick to what they wore as prescribed by the tradition. So, older male parents prefer their son and daughter to wear traditional dress.
Information contained in Table 4.124 (page no. ixiv) brings to fore that majority of the male respondents who sometimes trained their son and daughter to wear traditional dress belonged to Non-SC. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who always and never instructed their son and daughter to wear traditional dress were from Other Backward Class. The inversion value of γ (gamma (-.58 for son and -.74 for daughter) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ caste and instructing son and daughter to wear traditional dress respectively. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.12 for son and -4.69 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be summed up that male parents belonged to OBC either always or never instructed their son and daughter to wear traditional dress. As they are below creamy layer, having less annual income, they took extreme decisions either always or never for their son and daughter to wear traditional dress.

Table 4.125 (page no. ixiv) shows that the proportion of male parents who never trained their daughter to wear traditional dress increases with the rise of family income category. On contrary, the proportion of male parents who sometimes and always trained their daughter to wear traditional dress plummets with the rise of family income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.76) indicated moderately high negative association of male parents’ family income and inculcating daughter to wear traditional dress. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.48, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. As a result, it can be concluded that male parents having low family income were likely to inculcate their daughter to wear traditional dress. Because of their non-affordability of variety, they have to stick to the traditional sex-appropriate attire prescription for daughter.

In respect of male respondents’ personal income and opting traditional dress for son. Table 4.126 (page no. ixiv) illustrated that majority of the male respondents who never persuaded their son and daughter to wear traditional dress were from high and middle personal income categories respectively. On contrary, majority of the male respondents who sometimes instilled their son and daughter to wear traditional dress were from middle and high personal income categories respectively. And, the proportion of the male respondents who always trained their son and daughter to
wear traditional dress falls with the rise of personal income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.44 for son and -.52 for daughter) indicated moderate negative association of male respondents’ personal income and guiding son to wear traditional dress; and moderately high negative association with training daughter to wear traditional dress. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.01 for son and -2.34 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. The result shows that male parents having lower personal income inspired their son and daughter to wear traditional dress. Low personal income means less access to variety dresses, in turn initiated their son and daughter to wear traditional dress.

From Table 4.127 (page no. lxv), it can bring to fore that the proportion of male respondents who always inspired their son and daughter to wear traditional dress decreases with the rise of prestige of occupational category. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes persuaded their son and daughter to wear traditional dress increases with ascends of prestige of occupational category. And, those respondents who never trained their son and daughter to wear traditional dress were main workers. The inversion value of gamma (-.51 for son and -.61 for daughter) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ occupation and inculcating son and daughter to wear traditional dress. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.70 for son and -3.23 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. As a result, it can be concluded that male parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation inculcated their son and daughter to wear traditional dress. Their occupational status means low income, skill, knowledge and experience in turn compels to limit the choice of dress for their son and daughter.

Table 4.128 (page no. lxv) brings out that majority of the male respondents who always inspired their son and daughter to wear traditional dress were from low level exposure to mass media of communication. Yet again, majority of the male respondents who sometimes persuaded their son and daughter to wear traditional dress were from medium level exposure to mass media of communication. And, among those male respondents who never trained their son and daughter to wear traditional dress, majority belonged to medium and low levels of exposure to mass media of communication respectively. The inversion value of gamma (-.40 for son
and -.55 for daughter) indicated moderate negative association of exposure to mass media of communication and encouragement of son to wear traditional dress, and moderately high negative association with training of daughter to wear traditional dress. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.08 for son and -2.95 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. The test presents that male parents having less exposure to mass media of communication initiated their son and daughter to wear traditional dress. Fashion is mostly depicted in mass media of communication, less exposure means lack awareness about the fashion in turn affect their choices of dress for their son and daughter.

It is evident from Table 4.129 (page no. lxv), the proportion of female respondents who sometimes inculcated their daughter to wear traditional dress falls with the rise of family size. On contrary, the proportion of the female respondents who always trained their daughter to wear traditional dress increases along with the rise of family size. The agreement value of gamma (.75) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ family size and pushing daughter to wear traditional dress. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.43, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be validated that female parents having large family size trained their daughter to dress in traditional way. Having more family members signifies adherence to custom and tradition, in turn trained their daughter to dress in traditional way.

Family size of male respondents has moderate positive association with promoting son to wear traditional dress. Encouraging son to wear traditional dress by male respondents has low positive association with their religiosity level. Gender role ideology and educational level of male respondents has moderate negative association with espousing son to wear traditional dress. Male respondents’ family income has low negative association with advocating son to wear traditional dress. Family size of male respondents has moderate positive association with inculcating daughter to wear traditional dress. Propping daughter to wear traditional dress by male respondents has low positive association with their religiosity level and religion. Gender role ideology of male respondents has moderately high negative association with stirring son to wear traditional dress. And, educational level of male
respondents has moderate negative association with inducing daughter to wear traditional dress. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with motivating son to wear traditional dress. And also, male respondents’ marital status and type of households were having no association with endorsing daughter to wear traditional dress.

Female respondents’ gender role ideology has moderate positive association with instructing son to wear traditional dress. Family income, educational level, personal income, occupation, exposure to mass media of communication, type of households, religion and marital status of female respondents has low positive association with imparting son to wear traditional dress. Female respondents’ encouraging son to wear traditional dress has low negative association with their religiosity level, caste, family size and age. Again, female respondents’ age has moderately high positive association with inspiring daughter to wear traditional dress. Religiosity level of female respondents has moderate positive association with instilling daughter to wear traditional dress. Promoting daughter to wear traditional dress by female respondents has high negative association with their gender role ideology. Personal income, occupation and exposure to mass media of communication of female respondents were having moderately high negative association with espousing daughter to wear traditional dress. Female respondents’ caste has moderate negative association with cheering daughter to wear traditional dress. And, educational level and family income of female respondents has low negative association with inculcating daughter to wear traditional dress. These associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of female respondents were having no association with training daughter to wear traditional dress.

Concerning the factors affecting the training of son and daughter to be tolerant in behaviour, Table 4.130 (page no. lxvi) revealed that exclusive male respondents who sometimes inspired their daughter to be tolerant in behaviour belonged to middle family income category; where as majority of the male respondents who always taught their daughter to be tolerant in behaviour were from low and high family income categories. The inversion value of gamma (-.87) indicated moderately high negative association between family income of male
respondents and training of daughter to be tolerant in behaviour. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.20, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby presenting that male parents having higher and lower family income category used to train always their daughter to be tolerant in behaviour. It is considered conventionally that two extreme ends of income groups of the society stick to the observance the sanctity of daughters. Thus, male parents from higher and lower family income category used to train always their daughter to be tolerant in behaviour. It is considered conventionally that two extreme ends of income groups of the society stick to the observance the sanctity for daughters. Thus, male parents from higher and lower family income category used to train always their daughter to be tolerant in behaviour.

Table 4.131 (page no. lxvi) pictures that the proportion of the male parents who sometimes taught their son to be tolerant in behaviour increases with the rise of educational level. On contrary, the proportion of the male parents who always skilled their son to be tolerant in behaviour plummets with the rise of educational level. The inversion value of gamma (-.80) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ educational level and inculcating son to be tolerant in behaviour. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.36, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be assessed that male parents having low education were more likely to train always their son to be tolerant in behaviour. This may be due to their inferior complex and violent nature inferred of less education, they wanted to instill an opposite behaviour to their son.

Cent percent female respondents reported that they always trained their daughter to be tolerant in behaviour. Thus, it can be subsumed that this type of training is must and compulsory for the daughter in comparison to son. But, it proves absence of association between female respondents and their socializing daughter to be tolerant in behaviour.

Family size of male respondents has moderately high positive association with instructing son to be tolerant in their behaviour. Training son to be tolerant in their behaviour by male respondents has moderate positive association with their gender role ideology. Caste and age of male respondents has low positive association with socializing son to be tolerant in their behaviour. Inspiring son to be
tolerant in their behaviour has moderate negative association with male respondents’ family income, personal income, occupation and religiosity level. Male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication has low negative association with training son to be tolerant in their behaviour. Religiosity level of male respondents has high positive association with espousing daughter to be tolerant in their behaviour. Male respondents’ training daughter to be tolerant in their behaviour has low positive association with their age. Caste, occupation, gender role ideology and educational level of male respondents were having high negative association with instructing daughter to be tolerant in their behaviour. Advising daughter to be tolerant in their behaviour by male respondents has moderately high negative association with their personal income. And, exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents has moderate negative association with training daughter to be tolerant in their behaviour. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with inculcating son to be tolerant in their behaviour. Furthermore, male respondents’ marital status, religion, type of households and family size m has no association with inspiring daughter to be tolerant in their behaviour.

Female respondents’ family income, religiosity level and exposure to mass media of communication were having high positive association with espousing son to be tolerant in their behaviour. Inculcating son to be tolerant in their behaviour by female respondents has moderately high positive association with their occupation. Type of households and marital status of female respondents has low positive association with inspiring son to be tolerant in their behaviour. Female respondents’ age, caste and gender role ideology has high negative association with promoting son to be tolerant in their behaviour. And, enhancing son to be tolerant in their behaviour by female respondents has moderately high negative association with their family size. These tests were not statistically significant.

Female respondents’ religion, personal income and educational level were having no association with training son to be tolerant in their behaviour.

Concerning the factors affecting the instruction of son and daughter to speak sof., Table 4.132 (page no. lxvi) laid out that the proportion of the male parents who
never taught their son to be soft while speaking to others increases with the rise of age category. Again, majority of the male parents who sometimes educated their son to be soft while speaking to others belonged to middle age category. And, the proportion of the male parents who always proficient their son to be soft while speaking to others plummets with the rise of age category. The inversion value of gamma (-.52) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ age and inculcating son to be soft while speaking to others. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.35, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be assessed that younger male parents were more likely to train always their son to be soft while speaking to others. As they are energetic, they wanted their son to be soft while speaking to others.

Religiosity level, family income and occupation of male respondents were having moderate positive association with inspiring son to be soft while speaking to others. Cheering son to be soft while speaking to others by male respondents were having low positive association with their exposure to mass media of communication, educational level, family size and religion. Gender role ideology of male respondents has moderate negative association with socializing son to be soft while speaking to others. Male respondents’ caste and personal income has low negative association with persuading son to be soft while speaking to others. Family income, occupation and educational level of male respondents were having high positive association with training daughter to be soft while speaking to others. Recommending daughter to be soft while speaking to others by male respondents has moderate positive association with their religiosity level and personal income. Male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication, age and religion were having low positive association with promoting daughter to be soft while speaking to others. Instructing daughter to be soft while speaking to others by male respondents has high negative association with their gender role ideology. And, male respondents’ caste of has moderately high negative association with advising daughter to be soft while speaking to others. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status and type of households of male respondents were having no association with imparting son to be soft while speaking to others. And also, male
respondents’ teaching daughter to be soft while speaking to others has no association with their marital status, type of households and family size.

Female respondents’ occupation, gender role ideology and family income were having moderate positive association with initiating of son to be soft while speaking to others. Exposure to mass media of communication, educational level, caste, religiosity level and type of households of female respondents were having low positive association with instructing of son to be soft while speaking to others. Female respondents’ encouraging son to be soft while speaking to others has low negative association with their age, family size and personal income. Caste, family income, religiosity level and exposure to mass media of communication of female respondents were having high positive association with instilling daughter to be soft while speaking to others. Female respondents’ occupation has moderate positive association with training of daughter to be soft while speaking to others. Encouraging daughter to be soft while speaking to others by female respondents has low positive association with their age. Gender role ideology of female respondents has negative high association with indoctrinating daughter to be soft while speaking to others. And, family size of female respondents has moderately high negative association with infusing daughter to be soft while speaking to others. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status and religion of female respondents were having no association with imparting son to be soft while speaking to others. And also, female respondents’ marital status, religion, personal income, educational level and type of households were having no association with socializing daughter to be soft while speaking to others.

About the factors affecting the training of son and daughter not to be argumentative with elders, it was observed that advising son not to be argumentative while discussing matters with elders by male respondents has moderate positive association with their exposure to mass media of communication, family size, gender role ideology, occupation and educational level. Personal income and family income of male respondents has low positive association with instructing son not to be argumentative while discussing matters with elders. Male respondents’ caste, religiosity level and age were having low negative association with training son not to be argumentative while discussing matters with elders. Guiding daughter not to be
argumentative while discussing matters with elders by male respondents has moderate positive association with their gender role ideology, exposure to mass media of communication, family size and age. Male respondents’ educational level, occupation, personal income and family income has low positive association with instructing daughter not to be argumentative while discussing matters with elders. And, caste and religiosity level of male respondents has low negative association with propping daughter not to be argumentative while discussing matters with elders. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with training son and daughter not to be argumentative while discussing matters with elders.

Cent percent female respondents trained always both son and daughter not to be argumentative while discussing matter with the elders. Thus, it shows absence of association between female respondents and training of both son and daughter not to be argumentative while discussing matter with the elders.

Pertaining to the factors affecting the encouragement of son and daughter to surrender or sacrifice while eating, it was inferred that training son to surrender or sacrifice by male respondents has moderate positive association with their exposure to mass media of communication. Occupation, educational level, family income, family size, gender role ideology and age of male respondents were having low positive association with training of son to surrender or sacrifice. Male respondents’ religiosity level, caste and personal income were having low negative association with training of son to surrender or sacrifice. Male respondents’ training daughter to surrender or sacrifice has moderate positive association with their gender role ideology. Age, family size, family income and educational level of male respondents were having low positive association with training of daughter to surrender or sacrifice. Training daughter to surrender or sacrifice by male respondents has moderate negative association with caste and personal income. And, religiosity level, occupation and exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents were having low negative association with training of daughter to surrender or sacrifice. These associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with training of son and daughter to surrender or sacrifice.
Cent percent female respondents always encouraged both son and daughter to surrender or sacrifice, thereby showing absence of association between female respondents and training son and daughter to surrender or sacrifice.

Concerning the factors affecting the training of son and daughter to return back home before dark, Table 4.133 (page no. lxvii) elucidated that the proportion of the male respondents who never proposed their son to return before dark increases with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes and always suggested their son to return before dark plummets with the rise of age category. The inversion value of gamma (-.69) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents' age and suggesting son to return before dark. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.69 which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. As a result, it can be evaluated that young male parents asked their son to return before dark. The finding turns out against the general assumption where aged people use to be more conscious about the suggestion their son to return before dark. This may be due to the level of consciousness of the current situation in Manipur, where violence and killing becomes normal and experienced by young generations more than the elderly.

Regarding the suggestion for son and daughter to return before dark. Table 4.134 (page no. lxvii) revealed that the proportion of male respondents who always and sometimes hinted their son to return before dark increases along with the rise in the prestige of occupation. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents that never suggested their son to return before dark plummets with the rise of prestige of occupation. In the case of daughter, the proportion of male respondents who always asked their daughter to return before dark falls with the rise of prestige of occupation. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents that sometimes suggested their daughter to return before dark escalates along with the rise of prestige of occupation. The agreement value of gamma (.56) indicated moderately high positive association of occupation and advising son to return before dark, but the inversion value of gamma (-.79) indicated high negative association with suggesting daughter to return before dark. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.31 for son and -2.78 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be evaluated that
male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation suggested their son to return before dark, and male parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation suggested their daughter to return before dark. Engaging with worthy occupation signifies knowledge and experience about the happenings around, considered more vulnerable for the sons who always frequently stay outside even after dark. So, they suggested their son to return before dark. Lower prestige of occupation signifies authority and conservative in turn shows more concern to their daughter. So, male parents engaging with less worthy occupation suggested their daughter to return before dark.

Table 4.135 (page no. lxvii) illuminated that the proportion of the male parents who sometimes hinted their daughter to return before dark increases with the rise of level of education. On contrary, the proportion of the male parents who always persuaded their daughter to return before dark plummets with the rise of level of education. The inversion value of gamma (-.82) indicated high negative association with suggesting daughter to return before dark. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.31, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be evaluated that male parents having low education suggested their daughter to return before dark. The result may be due to the feeling of more insecurity among the low educated parents because of their powerlessness, as education is one of the premises of power.

In Table 4.136 (page no. lxviii) it is noted that majority of the male respondents who sometime urged their daughter to return before dark were those having modern or liberal religious viewpoint. On the other hand, most of the male respondents who always warned their daughter to return before dark were holding traditional or conservative religious outlook. The inversion value of gamma (-.80) indicated high negative association of male respondents’ religiosity level and suggesting daughter to return before dark. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.91, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it be concluded that male parents holding traditional religious outlook recommended their daughter to return before dark. Due to their observance of enduring religious values which uphold the restriction of movement of daughter; thus they recommended their daughter to return back home before dark.
Table 4.137 (page no. lxviii) revealed that exclusive female respondents who never intimated their son to return before dark belonged to low family income category. Again, the proportion of the female respondents who sometimes recommended their son to return before dark decreases with the rise of family income category, the case was opposite for the daughter where their proportion escalates in this category. And, the proportion of the female respondents who always suggested their son to return before dark soars with the rise of family income category, whereas for the daughter in this category the proportion of them shrinks. The agreement value of gamma (.71) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ family income and instructing son to return before dark, but the inversion value of gamma (-.88) indicated high negative association with suggesting daughter to return before dark. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.73 for son and -2.60 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. The test exemplifies that higher family income female parents were prone to suggest their son to return before dark, and female parents belonging to lower family income groups were likely to suggest their daughter to return before dark. As engaging with worthy occupation corresponds to knowledge of safety and awareness in turn led them to suggest their son to return before dark, and also son are prone to keep staying outside even after dark. Lower prestige of occupation signifies authority and conservative in turn shows more concern to their daughter. So, male parents engaging with less worthy occupation suggested their daughter to return before dark.

Table 4.138 (page no. lxviii) revealed that the proportion of female respondents who always suggested their son to return before dark increases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. Majority of the female respondents who sometimes proposed their son to return before dark were from medium level of exposure to mass media of communication. And, the proportion of female respondents that never warned their son to return before dark decreases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.58) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and instructing son to return before dark. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.99, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance.
Therefore, it can be surmised that female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication were likely to suggest their son to return before dark. This is due to awareness of the trends in Manipur through the mass media of communication.

Instructing son to return before dark by male respondents has moderately high positive association with their gender role ideology. Caste, educational level, personal income and exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents were having moderate positive association with inculcating son to return before dark. Male respondents’ family income and religiosity level has low positive association with instilling son to return before dark. Family size of male respondents has moderate negative association with cheering son to return before dark. Male respondents’ caste has high positive association with encouraging daughter to return before dark. Family size and gender role ideology of male respondents has moderately high positive association with inspiring daughter to return before dark. Male respondents’ stimulating daughter to return before dark has moderately high negative association with personal income. Persuading daughter to return before dark by male respondents has moderate negative association with their family income and age. And, exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents has low negative association with instructing daughter to return before dark. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with influencing son and daughter to return before dark.

Female respondents’ convincing son to return before dark has moderate positive association with their educational level, personal income and religiosity level. Female respondents’ occupation and type of households were having low positive association with advising son to return before dark. Instructing son to return before dark by female respondents has moderate negative association with their gender role ideology. Family size, age and caste of female respondents were having low negative association with persuading son to return before dark. Espousing daughter to return before dark by female respondents has low positive association with their age and religiosity level. Personal income and occupation of female respondents has high negative association with promoting daughter to return before dark. Female respondents’ educational level, family size and exposure to mass
media of communication were having moderately high negative association with telling daughter to return before dark. And, caste and gender role ideology of female respondents has moderate negative association with suggesting daughter to return before dark. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status and religion of female respondents has no association with persuading son to return before dark. And also, female respondents suggesting daughter to return before dark has no association with their marital status, religion and type of households.

About the factors affecting the training of son and daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbours, Table 4.139 (page no. lxix) shows that in the case of son, the proportion of the male parents who never asked them to accompany an elder while going to neighbour increases with the rise of age category. And, majority of the male parents who sometimes and always instructed their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour belonged to middle and elderly age categories respectively. On the other hand, for the daughter, exclusive male parents who never asked them to accompany an elder while going to neighbour belonged to middle age category. The proportion of the male parents who sometimes asked their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour plummets with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of the male parents who always asked their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour escalates with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (-.63) indicated moderately high negative association of male parents’ age and suggesting son to accompany an elder while going out to neighbour; but the inversion value of gamma (.48) indicated moderate positive association with suggesting daughter to accompany an elder while going out to neighbour. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.41 for son and 2.11 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., .96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be resulted that younger male parents were likely to concern their son more rather than daughter in suggesting to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. This may be due to the reason that boys easily move out whereas girls remain within confined space.

A glance at Table 4.140 (page no. lxix) gave us an idea that majority of the male respondents who never advised their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour belonged to Other Backward Class. On the other hand, majority of the
male respondents who always and sometimes presaged their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour were from Non-SC. The inversion value of gamma (-.65) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ caste and suggesting son to accompany an elder while going out to neighbour. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.03, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. The test resulted that male parents belonged to OBC were likely to suggest their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. As belonging to below creamy layer, they considered son as assets who needs to be taken care of.

Table 4.141 (page no. lxix) depicted that the proportion of the male parents who never asked their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour decreases with the rise of family income category. Male parents who sometimes asked their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour belonged to middle family income category. And the proportion of the male parents who always asked their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour escalates with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.49) indicated moderate positive association of male respondents’ family income and advocating son to accompany an elder while going out to neighbour. The calculated value of Z score 2.06 is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. As a result, it signifies that male parents having high family income were likely to propose their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. This may be due to the acknowledgement of present violent social situation of Manipur, where even boys are more vulnerable than girls.

Table 4.142 (page no. lxx) highlighted that majority of the male respondents who never and sometimes warned their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour were professing modern or liberal religious viewpoint. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who always instructed their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour were holding traditional or conservative religious attitude. The inversion value of gamma (-.58) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ religiosity level and hinting daughter to accompany an elder while going out to neighbour. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.94, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be evaluated that
male parents having traditional or conservative religious viewpoint were likely to suggest their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. As their life has been dictating through prism of customary religious beliefs they suggested their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour.

According to the information contained in Table 4.143 (page no. lxx), majority of the female respondents who never counseled their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour were from Non-SC. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who sometimes suggested their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour belonged to Other Backward Class. The inversion value of gamma (-.86) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ caste and advocating son to accompany an elder while going out to neighbour. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.24, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. As a result, it signifies that female parents belonged to OBC were likely to propose their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. As they belonged to below creamy layer, having low annual income, it seems that they considered their son as assets and felt to be taken care of.

Table 4.144 (page no. lxx) depicted that the proportion of female respondents that never and sometimes warned their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour falls with the enlargement of family size. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who always encouraged their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour escalates with the augmentation in family size. The agreement value of gamma (.55) indicated moderately high positive association between family size of female respondents and proposing daughter to accompany an elder while going out to neighbour. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.50, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it proves that female parents having large family size were likely to suggest their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour. Having more members of family means adherence to the traditional disciplining technique; so they always suggest their daughter to accompany an elder while going to neighbour.

In Table 4.145 (page no. lxxi) it can be seen that majority of the female respondents who sometimes suggested their son to accompany an elder while going
to neighbour were from medium level of exposure to mass media of communication. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who never persuaded their son to accompany an elder while going to neighbour belonged to low level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.74) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and suggesting son to accompany an elder while going out to neighbour. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.94, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing 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. The reason may be due to their consciousness and awareness about the deteriorating violent happenings in the society through the mass media of communication, where everyone regardless to gender is insecure.

Gender role ideology of male respondents has moderately high positive association with advising son to accompany an older. Suggesting son to accompany an older by male respondents has moderate positive association with occupation. Religiosity level, religion and personal income of male respondents were having low positive association with recommending son to accompany an older. Male respondents’ family size, exposure to mass media of communication and educational level has low negative association with telling son to accompany an older. Espousing daughter to accompany an older by male respondents has low positive association with caste. Educational level of male respondents has moderate negative association with proposing daughter to accompany an older. And, male respondents’ occupation, family income, exposure to mass media of communication, family size, gender role ideology and personal income has low negative association with instructing daughter to accompany an older. Though, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status and type of households of male respondents has no association with suggesting son to accompany an older. And also, male respondents’ marital status, religion and type of households were having no association with advising daughter to accompany an older.

Female respondents’ family income and occupation has moderately high positive association with advocating son to accompany an older. Instructing son to
accompany an older by female respondents has moderate positive association with their educational level. Personal income, gender role ideology and type of households of female respondents were having low positive association with telling son to accompany an older. Female respondents’ urging son to accompany an older has moderate negative association with religiosity level and age. Suggesting son to accompany an older by female respondents has low negative association with their family size. Caste, age, type of households and marital status of female respondents has low positive association with guiding daughter to accompany an older. Female respondents’ educational level has moderately high negative association with recommending daughter to accompany an older. Advising daughter to accompany an older by female respondents has moderate negative association with their exposure to mass media of communication, family income, personal income, religiosity level and occupation. And, gender role ideology of female respondents has low negative association with suggesting daughter to accompany an older. However, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status and religion of female respondents has no association with guiding son to accompany an older. And, telling daughter to accompany an older by female respondents has no association with their religion.

Gender based division of labour within households is a much prevailed situation in every society. Generally, male oriented chores consisted repairing the house, fencing, helping in repair or clean of vehicles, tilling the field and sowing seeds. Sweeping the floor, helping to wash cloths, embroidery and weaving, stitching, cleaning up dish/tea cups, utensils etc., organizing cooking in the household, serving and distribution of food are in the fold of female oriented chores. And, both joint type chores included fetching something from market/shop, running an errand in the neighbor’s, cultivation (including kitchen garden), taking care of younger siblings, harvesting and threshing.

Relating to the factors affecting encouragement of male oriented chores for son and daughter. Table 4.146 (page no. lxxi) revealed that the proportion of the male respondents who never and sometimes inspired their son to assist them in male oriented chores shrinks with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who always encouraged their son to assist them in male oriented chores escalates with the rise of age category. The agreement value of
gamma (.53) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ age and training son to assist in male oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.41, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be observed that older male parents used to encourage their son to assist them in male oriented chores. As they belonged to a generation where a strict segregation of sexual division of work was prevalent, naturally they like their son to follow the suit.

It is observed from Table 4.147 (page no. lxxi) that majority of the male respondents who never instructed their son to assist them in male oriented chores belonged to middle personal income category. Again, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes encouraged their son to assist them in male oriented chores falls with the rise of personal income category. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who always encouraged their son to assist them in male oriented chores soars with the rise of personal income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.60) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ personal income and instructing son to assist in male oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.32, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be concluded that male parents having low personal income used to encourage their son to assist them in male oriented chores. Having low personal income means less subsistence to fulfill basic needs in turn asked their son to assist them in male oriented chores.

Table 4.148 (page no. lxxii) illuminated that majority of the male respondents who always inspired their son to assist them in male oriented chores were marginal workers. On the other hand, more male respondents who sometimes and never persuaded their son to assist them in male oriented chores were main workers. The inversion value of gamma (-.59) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ occupation and inspiring son to assist in male oriented chores. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.58, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, subsequently subsuming that male parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation were likely to persuade their son to assist them in male oriented chores.
Their occupational status means low income in turn compel their son to assist in necessity of the family.

Table 4.149 (page no. lxxii) laid out that majority of the male parents who never asked their son to assist them in male oriented chores belonged to matriculate and above level of education. Again, the proportion of the male parents who sometimes asked their son to assist them in male oriented chores increases with the rise of level of education. On contrary, the proportion of the male parents who always asked their son to assist them in male oriented chores plummets with the rise of level of education. In the case of daughter, majority of the male parents who asked them to assist in male oriented chores belonged to primary and above and postgraduate and professional levels of education. And, majority of the male parents who sometimes asked their daughter to assist in male oriented chores belonged to matriculate and above educational level. The value of gamma (-.72) indicated moderately high negative association of male parents’ educational level and suggesting son to assist in male oriented chores; but the agreement value of gamma (.88) indicated high positive association with suggesting daughter to assist in male oriented chores. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.81 for son and 2.39 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be resulted that male parents having low education were likely asked their son to assist in male oriented chores; and moderate educated male parents were more likely to ask their daughter to assist in male oriented chores. It is considered that less intellect and knowledge always perpetuate the traditional sex oriented chore pattern to their children.

Table 4.150 (page no. lxxii) exhibited that more male respondents who never and sometimes taught their son to assist them in male oriented chores were those holding modern or liberal religious viewpoint. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who always instructed their son to assist them in male oriented chores were having traditional or conservative religious outlook. The inversion value of gamma (-.40) indicated moderate negative association between religiosity level of male respondents and persuading son to assist in male oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -1.98, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be observed that male parents adhering to traditional or conservative religious outlook encouraged
their son to assist them in male oriented chores. It is common that adhering to traditional or conservative religious outlook tended to encourage their son to assist them in male oriented chores.

In Table 4.151 (page no. lxxiii) it is visible that the proportion of male respondents who always motivated their son to assist them in male oriented chores decreases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes and never encouraged their son to support them in male oriented chores soars with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.63) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and convincing son to assist in male oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.02, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, subsequently showing that male parents having less exposure to mass media of communication used to encourage their son to assist them in male oriented chores. As their level of exposure to mass media of communication shows their lack of knowledge and awareness, and enabled them to maintain the traditional type of division of labour by engaging their son to help them in male oriented chores.

Table 4.152 (page no. lxxiii) exhibited that the proportion of the female respondents who never and sometimes stirred their son to assist in male oriented chores shrinks with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who always instructed their son to assist in male oriented chores increases with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.64) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ age and encouraging son to assist in male oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.11, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be subsumed that older female parents were likely to train their son to assist in male oriented chores. As they belonged to a generation where sex-based division of labour was strict, the same has been perpetuating by training their son to assist them in male oriented chores.

Table 4.153 (page no. lxxiii) described that the proportion of female respondents who never trained their daughter to assist in male oriented chores increases with the growth of family size. On contrary, the proportion of female
respondents who sometimes instructed their daughter to assist in male oriented chores falls with the enlargement of family size. The inversion value of gamma (-.88) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ family size and instructing daughter to assist in male oriented chores by percent. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.96, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that female parents having small family size were likely to train their daughter to assist in male oriented chores. As they are having less family members, they needed more hands for household works in turn train their daughter to assist in male oriented chores.

Table 4.154 (page no. lxxiv) exhibited that the proportion of female respondents who always inspired their son to assist in male oriented chores decreases with the ascending of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who sometimes trained their son to assist in male oriented chores increases along with ascending of level of exposure to mass media of communication. And, majority of the female respondents who never inculcated their son to assist in male oriented chores belonged to medium level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.52) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and inspiring son to assist in male oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.27, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be deduced that female parents from low level of exposure to mass media of communication were likely to train their son to assist in male oriented chores. Due to less exposure they lack knowledge and awareness of the trends in turn perpetuating their son to adopt the traditionally meant only for them.

Family size of male respondents has moderate positive association with inculcating son to assist in male oriented chores. Male respondents’ gender role ideology and family income has moderate negative association with espousing son to assist in male oriented chores. Indoctrinating son to assist in male oriented chores by male respondents has low negative association with their caste. Male respondents’ gender role ideology and personal income has high positive association with encouraging daughter to assist in male oriented chores. Religiosity level, caste and occupation of male respondents were having low positive association with
inspiring daughter to assist in male oriented chores. Stirring daughter to assist in
male oriented chores by male respondents has moderately high negative association
with their age and family size. Exposure to mass media of communication of male
respondents has moderate negative association with enhancing daughter to assist in
male oriented chores. And, male respondents’ family income has low negative
association with promoting daughter to assist in male oriented chores. These
associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were
having no association with espousing son to assist in male oriented chores. And also,
male respondents’ marital status, religion and type of households were having no
association with stimulating daughter to assist in male oriented chores.

Female respondents’ gender role ideology has moderate positive association
with encouraging son to assist in male oriented chores. Family size of female
respondents has low positive association with promoting son to assist in male
oriented chores. Female respondents’ persuading son to assist in male oriented
chores has moderate negative association with educational level, family income,
personal income and occupation. Religiosity level of female respondents has low
negative association with propagating son to assist in male oriented chores. Female
respondents’ gender role ideology has high positive association with inspiring
daughter to assist in male oriented chores. Occupation of female respondents has
moderately high positive association with inculcating daughter to assist in male
oriented chores. Female respondents’ instilling daughter to assist in male oriented
chores has moderate positive association with age. Type of households and marital
status of female respondents has low positive association with perpetuating daughter
to assist in male oriented chores. Female respondents’ inspiring daughter to assist in
male oriented chores has high negative association with caste, family income and
educational level. Personal income of female respondents has moderate negative
association with espousing daughter to assist in male oriented chores. And,
religiosity level and exposure to mass media of communication of female
respondents has low negative association with stirring daughter to assist in male
oriented chores. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Female respondents’ marital status, caste, religion and type of households
were having no associations with inspiring son to assist in male oriented chores. And
also, religion of female respondents has no association with promoting daughter to assist in male oriented chores.

Relating to the factors affecting encouragement of female oriented chores for son and daughter, from Table 4.155 (page no. lxxiv) it comes into sight that the proportion of male respondents who always inspired their daughter to assist in female oriented chores decreases with the rise of prestige of occupation. On the opposite, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes asked their daughter to assist in female oriented chores increases along with the growing up of prestige of occupation. The inversion value of gamma (-.79) indicated high negative association between occupation of male respondents and encouraging daughter to help in female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.78, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it demonstrates that male parents engaging with low prestige of occupation trained their daughter to assist in female oriented chores. As their occupation signifies, they need to train their daughter because it encompasses both helping hands and training for the future.

It can be seen in Table 4.156 (page no. lxxiv) that the proportion of male respondents who sometimes taught their daughter to assist in female oriented chores falls with the mounting up of family size. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who always instructed their daughter to assist in female oriented chores soars along with enlargement of family size. The agreement value of gamma (.77) indicated high positive association of male respondents’ family size and indoctrinating daughter to assist in female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.29, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. As a result, it can be evaluated that male parents having larger family size trained their daughter to assist in female oriented chores. More family members mean slight inclination to traditional functions and also needed more helping hands; which in turn trained their daughter to assist them in female oriented chores.

Table 4.157 (page no. lxxv) depicted that the proportion of male respondents who always inspired their daughter to assist in female oriented chores decreases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On opposite, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes instructed their daughter to assist in
female oriented chores increases with the growing up of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.66) indicated moderately high negative association of exposure to mass media of communication and instructing daughter to assist in female oriented chores. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.02, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, in so doing signifies that male parents having less exposure to mass media of communication trained their daughter to assist in female oriented chores. As they don’t have broader knowledge, they stuck on traditional notions such as girl should be trained what mother does and boys to those what father does.

From the data in Table 4.158 (page no. lxxv), it can be noted that the proportion of the female respondents who sometimes taught their daughter to assist them in female oriented chores falls with the rise of age category. On opposite, the proportion of the female respondents who always instilled their daughter to assist them in female oriented chores escalates with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.87) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ age and training daughter to assist in female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.51, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. In this manner it indicates that older female parents were likely to persuade their daughter to assist them in female oriented chores. As they belonged to a generation where sex based division of labour was strict, they prefer daughter to assist them.

It is observed in Table 4.159 (page no. lxxv) that the proportion of female respondents who sometimes instructed their son to assist them in female oriented chores increases with the rise of prestige of occupation. On the opposite, the proportion of female respondents who never guided their son to assist them in female oriented chores went down with the growing up of prestige of occupation. The agreement value of gamma (.57) indicated moderately high positive association between occupation of female respondents and instructing son to assist in female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.13, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it illustrates that female parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation were likely to persuade their son to assist them in female oriented chores. Worthy
occupation signifies mental frameworks based on equality and even engaging themselves with both traditional and modern women’s job in turn asked their son to assist them in female oriented chores.

Table 4.160 (page no. lxxvi) depicted that the proportion of male respondents who never instructed their son to assist them in female oriented chores increases along with enlargement of family size. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who had sometimes taught their son to assist them in female oriented chores plummets with the mounting up of family size. The inversion value of gamma (-.93) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ family size and indoctrinating son to assist in female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -8.79, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that female parents having small family size were likely to persuade their son to assist them in female oriented chores. It may be due to the small number of family members that compels in training their son to assist them in female oriented chores.

Age and personal income of male respondents has low positive association with inspiring son to assist in female oriented chores. Male respondents’ inculcating son to assist in female oriented chores has moderately high negative association with family income and educational level. Religiosity level, gender role ideology, family size and exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents has moderate negative association with perpetuating son to assist in female oriented chores. Male respondents’ occupation and caste has low negative association with persuading son to assist in female oriented chores. Age of male respondents has moderately high positive association with stirring daughter to assist in female oriented chores. Male respondents’ instructing daughter to assist in female oriented chores has moderate positive association with caste. Gender role ideology of male respondents has high negative association with enhancing daughter to assist in female oriented chores. Male respondents’ personal income of has moderately high negative association with promoting daughter to assist in female oriented chores. Again, instructing daughter to assist in female oriented chores by male respondents has moderate negative association with their educational level and family size. And, religiosity level of male respondents has low negative association with instructing
daughter to assist in female oriented chores. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with training son to assist in female oriented chores. And also, male respondents’ marital status, religion and type of households were having no association with initiating daughter to assist in female oriented chores.

Female respondents’ gender role ideology has high positive association with inducing son to assist in female oriented chores. Personal income and exposure to mass media of communication of female respondents has moderate positive association with promoting son to assist in female oriented chores. Female respondents’ inculcating son to assist in female oriented chores has low positive association with type of households, marital status, family income and religiosity level. Age, educational level and caste of female respondents were having low negative association with instructing son to assist in female oriented chores. Female respondents’ personal income, educational level and family size has high positive association with promoting daughter to assist in female oriented chores. Occupation and gender role ideology of female respondents has high negative association with encouraging daughter to assist in female oriented chores. Female respondents’ inculcating daughter to assist in female oriented chores has moderately high negative association with family income and exposure to mass media of communication. Caste of female respondents has moderate negative association with perpetuating daughter to assist in female oriented chores. And, female respondents’ enhancing daughter to assist in female oriented chores has low negative association with religiosity level. These associations were not statistically significant.

Religion of female respondents has no association with instilling son to assist in female oriented chores. And also, female respondents’ marital status, religion and type of households of were having no association with encouraging daughter to assist in female oriented chores.

Concerning the factors affecting encouragement of both oriented chores for son and daughter, Table 4.161 (page no. lxvi) presented that majority of the male parents who never asked their daughter to assist in joint oriented chores belonged to middle age category. Again, the proportion of male parents who sometimes asked their daughter to assist in joint oriented chores escalates with the rise of age.
category. And, the proportion of male parents who always solicited their daughter to assist in joint oriented chores plummets with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.51) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ age and inspiring daughter to assist in joint oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.17, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that elderly male parents were more likely to inculcate their daughter to assist in joint oriented chores. Traditionally it was women who always carried out almost chores from dawn to dusk; in turn the elderly male parents liked their daughter to observe the traditional majority share in performing joint chores also.

Table 4.162 (page no. lxxvi) revealed that the proportion of the male respondents who never and sometimes inspired their son to assist them in both male and female oriented chores escalates with ascends of personal income group. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who always asked their son to assist them in both male and female oriented chores shrinks with the rise of personal income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.57) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ personal income and inspiring son to assist in both male and female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.79, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby exemplifying that male parents having low personal income trained their son to assist in both joint oriented chores. As they are having low personal income, they need to earn to fulfill their basic needs. So, they trained their son to assist in both joint oriented chores.

Table 4.163 (page no. lxxvii) depicted that majority of the male respondents who always instructing their son to assist them in both male and female oriented chores were marginal workers. On opposite, majority of male respondents who sometimes and never instilled their son to assist them in joint type chores belonged to main workers occupational category. In respect of daughter, majority of the male respondents who always encouraged their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores were main workers. And, among those male respondents who sometimes and never trained their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores, majority of them were marginal workers. The inversion value of gamma (-.58) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’
occupation and training son to assist in both male and female oriented chores but the agreement value of gamma (.52) indicated moderately high positive association with encouraging daughter to assist in joint type chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.11 for son and 3.05 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. In this manner, it signifies that male parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation trained their son to assist in both joint oriented chores, and male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation were likely to train their daughter to assist in both joint oriented chores. Their occupational status means low income in turn need the assistance of their son which they consider an asset. So, male parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation trained their son to assist in both joint oriented chores. On the other hand, engaging with higher prestige of occupation corresponds to skill, knowledge and experience which in turn lead to train daughter to assist in both joint oriented chores.

Table 4.164 (page no. lxxvii) described that the proportion of male respondents who never and sometimes trained their son to assist them in both male and female oriented chores increases with the rise of educational level. On opposite, the proportion of male respondents who always instructed their son to assist them in both male and female oriented chores shrinks with the rise of level of education. The inversion value of gamma (-.51) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ educational level and training son to assist in both male and female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score -2.41 is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it implies that male parents having low education trained their son to assist in both joint oriented chores. Having low education led to lack of knowledge and in turn obliged to train their son to assist in both joint oriented chores.

Table 4.165 (page no. lxxvii) shows that majority of the female respondents who never persuaded their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores belonged to middle age category. The proportion of the female respondents who sometimes motivated their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores falls with the rise of age category. And, the proportion of the female respondents who always encouraged their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores escalates with the rise of age category. The agreement value
of gamma (.58) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ age and instructing daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.66, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby implying that older female parents trained their daughter to assist in both joint oriented chores. As they belonged to a generation where children used to be considered as assets in turn lead to sustain what they had imbibed.

Table 4.166 (page no. lxxviii) exhibited that majority of those female respondents who never trained their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores were from middle family income category. The proportion of the female respondents who sometimes inspired their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores escalates with the rise of family income category. And, it can also be noted that the proportion of the female respondents who always asked their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores shrinks with the soars of family income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.68) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ family income and inculcating daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.72, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, so presenting that female parents from low family income category trained daughter to assist them in both joint oriented chores. As they are having low family income, they need to work more for the subsistence of the family. So, they trained daughter to assist them in both joint oriented chores.

It is evident from Table 4.167 (page no. lxxviii) that the proportion of female respondents who always acquainted their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores falls with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. Again, it is visible that the proportion of female respondents who sometimes apprised their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores increases along with ascending of level of exposure to mass media of communication. And, majority of the female respondents who never nurtured their daughter to assist them in both male and female oriented chores were from medium level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.54) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’
exposure to mass media of communication and instructing daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.55, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. As a result, it can be concluded that female parents having less exposure to mass media of communication promulgated daughter to assist them in both joint oriented chores. They lack knowledge and awareness, in turn consider daughter as the helping hand in works. So, female parents having less exposure to mass media of communication promulgated daughter to assist them in both joint oriented chores.

Age of male respondents has low positive association with promoting son to assist in both male and female oriented chores. Male respondents’ family income, exposure to mass media of communication and caste has moderate negative association with telling son to assist in both male and female oriented chores. Gender role ideology and religiosity level of male respondents has low negative association with prompting son to assist in both male and female oriented chores. Male respondents’ stimulating daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores has low positive association with family size. Family income of male respondents has moderate negative association with telling daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores. And, male respondents’ stimulating daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores were having low negative association with exposure to mass media of communication, educational level, religiosity level, personal income, caste and gender role ideology. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion, type of households and family size of male respondents has no association with instilling son to assist in both male and female oriented chores. And also, male respondents’ marital status, religion and type of households were having no association with invoking daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores.

Female respondents’ age, family size, religiosity level and type of households has low positive association with telling son to assist in both male and female oriented chores. Exposure to mass media of communication, occupation, caste and family income of female respondents has moderate negative association with encouraging son to assist in both male and female oriented chores. Female
respondents’ promoting son to assist in both male and female oriented chores has low negative association with educational level, gender role ideology and personal income. Gender role ideology and family size of female respondents has low positive association with inducing daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores. Female respondents’ educational level, occupation and personal income of has moderate negative association with insisting daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores. And, caste and religiosity level of female respondents has low negative association with telling daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status and religion of female respondents has no association with inculcating son to assist in both male and female oriented chores. And also, female respondents’ marital status, religion and type of households were having no association with encouraging daughter to assist in both male and female oriented chores.

Factors affecting Health and Nutrition

Showing that female child is less susceptible to infection, excess mortality in infancy and childhood indicates discriminatory treatment of female infant and children in India, Peramma (2007) wrote “Several studies point to a discrimination against the female child in feeding, care during illness as well as preventive care.” She added “Women in Indian Society are traditionally the providers of food; socio-economic and socio-cultural dimensions of women and malnutrition have a two-fold significance. First, cultural norms and practices and socio-economic situations determine the extent to which women are able to affect the nutrition of the household.” Dhanalakshmi and Rao (2007) pointed out that “Deaths of young girls in India exceed those of young boys over 300,000 each year, and every sixth infant death is specifically due to gender discrimination.” They quoted “Girls are breastfed less frequently and for shorter durations in infancy; in childhood and adulthood, males are fed first and better.” Referring to National profile on women, health and development India, 2000, they added “Some 39% of female under-fours were not taken to a health provider as against 29% of male under-fours. Similarly, 22% of
females were not given any treatment as against 17% of male children that were not treated.”

Regarding the factors affecting preference of home-made remedies for their son and daughter, Table 4.168 (page no. lxxviii) revealed that majority of the male respondents who never favored home made remedies for their son and daughter belonged to Non-SC. On contrary, most of the male respondents who sometimes desired home made remedies for their son and daughter were from Other Backward Class. The inversion value of gamma (-.67) indicated moderately high negative association between caste of male respondents and preference of home made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.36, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be deduced that male parents belonged to OBC preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. As they belonged to below creamy layer, they cannot afford the cost of professional doctors most of the time; which in turn left with home made remedies for their son and daughter.

It is evident from Table 4.169 (page no. lxxix) that majority of the male respondents who never wanted home made remedies for their son and daughter from middle family income category. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who sometimes opted for home made remedies for their son and daughter belonged to upper family income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.66) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ family income and selecting home made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.36, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be implied that male parents from higher family income preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. Even though they have higher family income, along with medical professional they also chose home made remedies for their son and daughter.

Table 4.170 (page no. lxxix) presented that the proportion of male respondents who never plumped for home made remedies for their son and daughter increases with the rise of family income. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes inclined to home made remedies for their son and daughter plummets with the rise of personal income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.75) indicated moderately high negative association between personal
income of male respondents and preference of home made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.35, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby presenting that male parents having lower personal income preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. Their personal income level unable to afford medical professional; so they preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter.

Table 4.171 (page no. lxxxix) described that the proportion of male respondents who sometimes favored home made remedies for their son and daughter falls with the rise of prestige of occupation. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who never obliged home made remedies for their son and daughter increases with the ascending of prestige of occupation. The inversion value of gamma (-.74) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ occupation and selecting home made remedies for their son and daughter by percent. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.09, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. As a result, it shows that male parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. As their engaging with lower prestige of occupation signifies less income and less enlightened about the professionals; thus they preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter.

Table 4.172 (page no. lxxx) exhibited that majority of the male respondents who never went for home made remedies for their son and daughter were from postgraduate educational level. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents that sometimes preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter belonged to both illiterate and professional educational categories. The inversion value of gamma (-.78) indicated high negative association of male respondents’ educational level and liking home made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.83, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be assessed that male parents having low education mostly preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. As their level of education corroborates low knowledge about the medical facilities, therefore they sometimes preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter.
Data in Table 4.173 (page no. lxxx) presented that the proportion of male respondents who sometimes chose home made remedies for their son and daughter plummets with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who never preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter escalates with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.61) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and fondness of home made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.99, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It shows that male parents having less exposure to mass media of communication preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. As they have less awareness about professional doctors they sometimes preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter.

Table 4.174 (page no. lxxx) described that the proportion of female respondents who never inclined to home made remedies for their son and daughter falls with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who sometimes opted home made remedies for their son and daughter getting higher with the rise of age category. The inversion value of gamma (.84) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ age and inclining to home made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.92, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be subsumed that older female parents preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. They belonged to a generation who uphold traditional values and practices; so they preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter.

Table 4.175 (page no. lxxxi) indicated that the proportion of the female respondents that never adopted home made remedies for son and daughter soars with the rise of family income category. On contrary, the proportion of the female respondents who sometimes desired home made remedies for son and daughter shrinks with the rise of family income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.97) indicated high negative association between family income of female respondents and wishing home made remedies for their son and daughter. And, the
calculated value of Z score came out to be -11.04, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, consequently implying that female parents having low family income favored home made remedies for their son and daughter. As their low income limited their choices for making treatment their son and daughter; which in turn favored home made remedies for their son and daughter.

In respect of female respondents’ educational level and selecting home made remedies for their son and daughter, Table 4.176 (page no. lxxxi) sheds light on that the proportion of the female respondents that never favored home made remedies for their son and daughter increases with the rise of educational level. On contrary, majority of the female respondents who sometimes preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter plummets with the soars of level of education. The inversion value of gamma (-.81) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ educational level and preference of home made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.56, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it signifies that low educated female parents privileged home made remedies for their son and daughter. Due to lack of intellect and knowledge about the modern medical sciences they privileged home made remedies for their son and daughter.

From Table 4.177 (page no. lxxxi), it can be interpreted that the proportion of female respondents who sometimes chose home made remedies for their son and daughter getting down with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who never accepted home made remedies for their son and daughter escalates with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (-.92) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and desiring home made remedies for their son and daughter. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -6.18, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby exemplifying that female parents having less exposure to mass media of communication preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter. Mass media has been showing knowledge about the health issues; due to their poor exposure they preferred home made remedies for their son and daughter.
Male respondents’ choosing home-made remedies for son and daughter has moderately high positive association with age. Family size of male respondents has moderate positive association with favoring home-made remedies for son and daughter. Male respondents’ gender role ideology has moderately high negative association with opting home-made remedies for son and daughter. And, religiosity level of male respondents has moderate negative association with selecting home-made remedies for son and daughter. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with preferring home-made remedies for son and daughter.

Female respondents’ caste has low positive association with opting home-made remedies for son and daughter. Gender role ideology of female respondents has high negative association with favoring home-made remedies for son and daughter. Female respondents’ opting home-made remedies for son and daughter has moderately high negative association with family size and personal income. Occupation of female respondents has moderate negative association with deciding home-made remedies for son and daughter. And, religiosity level of female respondents has low negative association with selecting home-made remedies for son and daughter. Nonetheless, these associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of female respondents were having no association with opting home-made remedies for son and daughter.

About the factors affecting preference of local-made remedies for their son and daughter, Table 4.178 (page no. lxxxii) elucidated that the proportion of the male respondents who never adopted local made remedies for their son and daughter shrinks with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who took on local made remedies sometimes for their son and daughter escalates along with the ascending of age category. And, exclusive male respondents who always inclined for local made remedies for their son and daughter belonged to young age category. The agreement value of gamma (.69) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ age and selecting local made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.66, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. In this manner, it proves that male parents who were younger chose always and
never local made remedies for their son and daughter. As they are of the present generation knows what type of medication is necessary for the type of illness they chose either always or never local made remedies for their son and daughter.

Table 4.179 (page no. lxxxii) revealed that majority of the male respondents who never desired local-made remedies for son and daughter were from Non-SC. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who preferred always and sometimes local-made remedies for son and daughter belonged to Other Backward Class. The inversion value of gamma (-.64) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ caste and choosing of local made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -3.05, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, so illustrating that male parents belonging to OBC decided for local made remedies for their son and daughter. Being below creamy layer they cannot afford the modern medical facilities; which in turn made them opted for local made remedies for their son and daughter.

Table 4.180 (page no. lxxxii) revealed that the proportion of male respondents who never preferred local-made remedies for son and daughter escalates with ascend of personal income category. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes preferred local-made remedies for son and daughter shrinks with soared of personal income category. Again, exclusive male respondents who selected always local-made remedies for son and daughter belonged to high personal income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.54) indicated moderately high negative association between personal income of male respondents and favoring of local made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.43, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be deduced that male parents having high personal income either always or never preferred local made remedies for their son and daughter. The unusual result is due to male parents who were old and having high personal income justified that at the time when their son and daughter were at childhood period they have to depend on the local made remedies due to unavailability of medical facilities in the area.

Table 4.181 (page no. lxxxiii) exhibited that those male respondents who preferred always local-made remedies for son and daughter were main workers. The
proportion of male respondents the adopted sometimes local-made remedies for son and daughter falls with the rise of prestige of occupation. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who never desired local-made remedies for son and daughter rises along with ascending of prestige of occupation. The inversion value of gamma (-.41) indicated moderate negative association of male respondents’ occupation and promoting local made remedies for their son and daughter. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to -2.00, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby implying that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation either always or never favored local made remedies for their son and daughter. The peculiar result is due to the reason that those male parents even though engaging with higher prestige of occupation but older were commented that at the time when their children were at childhood period there were no modern medical facilities; so they have to rely on the local made remedies always. However, those who never favored local made remedies for their son and daughter were young who have knowledge and facilities about the modern professionals.

From Table 4.182 (page no. lxxxiii), it emerges that those male respondents who preferred always local-made remedies for son and daughter belonged to medium level of exposure to mass media of communication. The proportion of male respondents who selected sometimes local-made remedies for son and daughter falls with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who never chose local-made remedies for son and daughter rises with the ascending of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of $\gamma$ gamma (-.68) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and selecting local made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of $Z$ score came out to be -3.96, which is greater than the tabulated value of $Z$ score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that male parents having low level of exposure to mass media of communication chose local made remedies for their son and daughter. As they have less awareness about the modern medical facilities they preferred local made remedies for their son and daughter.
Table 4.183 (page no. lxxxiii) exhibited that the proportion of female respondents who never yearned for local-made remedies for son and daughter falls with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who favored sometimes local-made remedies for son and daughter soars along with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.97) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ age and fondness of local made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 19.39, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be subsumed that older female parents preferred local made remedies sometimes for their son and daughter. As they belonged to a generation who uphold traditional values, practices and less knowledge about the modern medical services they preferred local made remedies sometimes for their son and daughter.

Table 4.184 (page no. lxxxiv) revealed that majority of the female respondents who never opted for local-made remedies for son and daughter belonged to Other Backward Class. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who desired sometimes local-made remedies for son and daughter were Non-SC. The agreement value of gamma (.54) indicated moderately high positive association between caste of female respondents and inclining to local made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.55, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it exemplifies that female parents belonging to OBC preferred local made remedies sometimes for their son and daughter. As they belonged to below creamy layer, they cannot afford and access the modern medical amenities.

Table 4.185 (page no. lxxxiv) depicted that the proportion of female respondents who never wanted local-made remedies for son and daughter soars along with the ascending of personal income category. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who preferred sometimes local-made remedies for son and daughter plummets with the rise of personal income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.70) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ personal income and picking local made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.19, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be inferred that
female parents having low personal income preferred local made remedies sometimes for their son and daughter. Due to their low personal income they have limited choices of treatment for their son and daughter.

Table 4.186 (page no. lxxxiv) revealed that the proportion of female respondents who wanted sometimes local-made remedies for son and daughter decreases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who never opted for local-made remedies for son and daughter ascends with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.90) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and preference of local made remedies for their son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -5.87, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score (1.96) at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it can be deduced that female parents having less exposure to mass media of communication preferred local made remedies on occasion for their son and daughter. As they lacked awareness about the medical services they preferred local made remedies for their son and daughter.

Family size and family income of male respondents has low positive association with picking up local-made remedies for son and daughter. Male respondents’ preferring local-made remedies for son and daughter has moderate negative association with religiosity level, educational level and gender role ideology. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with picking up local-made remedies for son and daughter.

Family size of female respondents has moderate positive association with selecting local-made remedies for son and daughter. Female respondents’ choosing local-made remedies for son and daughter has low positive association with gender role ideology, type of households and marital status. Educational level of female respondents has high negative association with picking up local-made remedies for son and daughter. And, family income, occupation and religiosity level of female respondents has moderate negative association with favoring local-made remedies for son and daughter. These associations were not statistically significant.
Religion of female respondents has no association with picking up local-made remedies for son and daughter.

Concerning the factors affecting preference of professional doctors for their son and daughter, Table 4.187 (page no. lxxxv) specified that exclusive male respondents who never went for professional doctor for their son and daughter belong to elderly age category. The proportion of the male respondents who sometimes opted for professional doctor for their son and daughter escalates with the rise of age category. And, the proportion of the male respondents who always favored professional doctor for their son and daughter shrinks with the rise of age category. The inversion value of gamma (-.98) indicated high negative association of male respondents’ age and preference of professional doctor for their son and daughter. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -21.51 which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that younger male parents preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter. As they are of present generation they have knowledge about the best service for the treatment of their children.

Table 4.188 (page no. lxxxv) depicted that exclusive male respondents who never inclined for professional doctor for their son and daughter belonged to low personal income category. Again, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes got professional doctor for their son and daughter falls with the rise of personal income. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who always preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter soars with the rise of personal income. The agreement value of gamma (.81) indicated high positive association between personal income of male respondents and choosing professional doctors for son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.85, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, so surmising that male parents earning high personal income favored professional doctor for their son and daughter. Having high personal income corresponds to affordability besides knowledge; which in turn favored professional doctor for their son and daughter.

Table 4.189 (page no. lxxxv) revealed that the proportion of male respondents who always desired professional doctor for their son and daughter escalates along with the ascending of prestige of occupation. On contrary, the
proportion of male respondents who sometimes preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter plummets with the rise of prestige of occupation. And, those male respondents who never opted for professional doctor for their son and daughter were from non-workers occupation category. The agreement value of gamma (.66) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ occupation and getting professional doctors for son and daughter. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.66, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby proving that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter. As they are engaging with worthy occupation they have awareness and knowledge which made them preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter.

Taking son and daughter to professional doctor by religiosity level of male parents is presented in Table 4.190 (page no. lxxxvi). Majority of the male respondents who never and sometimes took professional doctor for their son and daughter were those having traditional religious viewpoint. And, majority of the male respondents who chose always professional doctor for their son and daughter were having modern religious outlook. The agreement value of gamma (.98) indicated high positive association of male respondents’ religiosity level and preferring professional doctors for son and daughter. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 15.96, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby illustrating that male parents adhering to modern religious outlook preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter. As they did not believe in values and attitudes based on religious judgment they preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter.

Table 4.191 (page no. lxxxvi) depicted that the proportion of male respondents who opted for always professional doctor for their son and daughter soars with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who preferred sometimes professional doctor for their son and daughter falls with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. Again, those male respondents who never got professional doctor for their son and daughter belonged to medium level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.61) indicated moderately
high positive association of male respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and selecting professional doctors for son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.89, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be deduced that male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter. Due to their awareness and knowledge through mass media of communication they go for professional doctor for their son and daughter.

Table 4.192 (page no. lxxxvi) depicted that the proportion of the female respondents who never and sometimes opted for professional doctor for son and daughter soars with the rise of age category. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who always preferred professional doctor for son and daughter plummets with the rise in age category. The inversion value of gamma (-.98) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ age and selection of professional doctors for son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -22.78, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be assumed that younger female parents were likely to choose professional doctor for their son and daughter. As they are of the present generation they opted for professional doctor for their son and daughter.

It is apparent from Table 4.193 (page no. lxxxvii) that majority of the female respondents who never and sometimes chose professional doctor for son and daughter belonged to Non-SC. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who always got professional doctor for son and daughter were from Other Backward Class. The inversion value of gamma (-.51) indicated moderately high negative association between caste of female respondents and preference of professional doctors for son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.52, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it implies that female parents belonging to OBC preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter. Even though they belonged to below creamy label earner, most of them were young and have awareness of the modern medical facilities. So, they preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter.
Table 4.194 (page no. Ixxxvii) depicted that the exclusive female parents who never preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter belonged to low personal income category. Again, the proportion of female respondents who sometimes preferred professional doctor for son and daughter plummets with the rise in personal income category. And, the proportion of female respondents who always opted for professional doctor for son and daughter escalates with the rise in personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.61) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ personal income and choosing professional doctors for son and daughter. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 1.99, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. It can be assumed that female parents earning high personal income were likely to choose professional doctor for their son and daughter. This may be due to the knowledge and affordability derives from their personal income which enhanced in opting for professional doctor for their son and daughter.

Educational level of male respondents has moderate positive association with choosing professional doctors for son and daughter. Male respondents’ caste and gender role ideology has low positive association with deciding professional doctors for son and daughter. And, family size of male respondents has moderate negative association with preferring professional doctors for son and daughter. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with choosing professional doctors for son and daughter.

Female respondents’ choosing professional doctors for son and daughter were having high positive association with their educational level and exposure to mass media of communication. Religiosity level, family income and occupation of female respondents were having moderate positive association with desiring professional doctors for son and daughter. Female respondents’ preferring professional doctors for son and daughter were having low positive association with type of households and marital status. And, family size and gender role ideology of female respondents has moderate negative association with wishing professional doctors for son and daughter. These associations were not statistically significant.

Religion of female respondents has no association with choosing professional doctors for son and daughter.
Relating to the factors affecting in having a vaccination card for son and daughter, Table 4.195 (page no. lxxxvii) revealed that majority of the male respondents who were having a vaccination card for their son and daughter were Hindus. On the other hand, most of the male respondents who had no vaccination card for their son and daughter were Meiteis. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.23) proved low association between religion of male respondents and having vaccination card for their son and daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 7.24, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. This shows that male parents professing Hindu religion were having vaccination cards for their son and daughter.

It can be interpreted from Table 4.196 (page no. lxxxviii) that the proportion of male respondents who were having a vaccination card for their son and daughter getting up along with the rise of prestige in occupation. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who had no vaccination card for their son and daughter falls with the rise of prestige of occupation. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.37) demonstrated moderate association of male respondents’ occupation and having vaccination card for their son and daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 19.22, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 5.99 at the .05 level of significance. It can be deducted that male parents engaging with higher prestige occupation were having vaccination cards for their son and daughter. Due to their occupation they were attentive and conversant in taking care of their children. Thus, they were having vaccination cards for their son and daughter.

Table 4.197 (page no. lxxxviii) described that majority of the male respondents who were having a vaccination card for their son and daughter were having modern or liberal religious viewpoint. On the other hand, most of the male respondents who do not have a vaccination card for their son and daughter adhered to conservative or traditional religious outlook. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.22) proved low association of male respondents’ religiosity level and having vaccination card for their son and daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 6.7 which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. The result shows that male parents adhering to modern religious viewpoint were having vaccination cards for their son and daughter. As they were
free from the values and attitudes based on religious judgment they possessed vaccination cards for their son and daughter.

Table 4.198 (page no. lxxxviii) describes that the proportion of male respondents having vaccination card for their son and daughter escalates along with ascends of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who had no vaccination card for their son and daughter declines with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.44) proved moderate association between exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents and having vaccination card for their son and daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 26.4, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. The test proves that male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication were having vaccination cards for their son and daughter. As they are having awareness and knowledge through exposure to mass media of communication, they maintained vaccination cards for their son and daughter.

Table 4.199 (page no. lxxxix) illuminated that majority of the female respondents who professed to have vaccination card for their son and daughter belonged to intact household. On the other hand, most of the female respondents who had no vaccination card for their son and daughter were from single mother household. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.36) proved moderate association between type of households of female respondents and having vaccination card for their son and daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 17.4, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance, thereby inferring that female parents staying with their husband were having vaccination card for their son and daughter. Sharing and staying with their husband means having more awareness about the medical facilities and benefits. So, female parents staying with their husband were having vaccination card for their son and daughter.

From Table 4.200 (page no. lxxxix), it emerges that majority of the female respondents who were having vaccination card for their son and daughter were having modern or liberal religious viewpoint. On the other hand, most of the female respondents having no vaccination card for their son and daughter adhered to
traditional or conservative religious outlook. The calculated value of Cramer’s V
cscore (.23) proved low association of female respondents’ religiosity level and
having vaccination card for their son and daughter. The calculated value of chi
square came out to be 7.1, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the
.05 level of significance. The test shows that female parents holding modern or
liberal religious outlook were having vaccination cards for their son and daughter.
Due to their adherence in modern religious values they maintained vaccination cards
for their son and daughter.

Educational level of male respondents has moderate association with having
vaccination card for son and daughter. And also, male respondents having
vaccination card for son and daughter were having low association with personal
income, caste, family income, age and family size. However, none of these
associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, type of households and gender role ideology of male
respondents has no association with having vaccination card for son and daughter.

Female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication, occupation,
age, religion and marital status has low association with having vaccination card for
son and daughter. Though, these associations were not statistically significant.

Caste, family income, personal income, educational level, family size and
gender role ideology of female respondents has no association with having
vaccination card for son and daughter.

Factors affecting Emotions and Temperaments

Emotions and temperaments are unique possession of human beings only.
Human beings not only react but they gave also meaning to their actions. But,
socially and culturally men are entitled with certain emotions and temperaments, and
women are with some. Those associated with men are eulogized, and those
associated with women are euphemized. Flatter (2006) wrote “To whatever extent
aggression in boys and nurturance in girls are present at birth, these qualities then
become reinforced by parents, teachers and society.” Jo-Freeman (1972) wrote
“Traditionally, women have been defined as passive creatures, sexually, physically,
and mentally. Their roles have been limited to the passive, dependent, auxiliary
ones, and they have been trained from birth to fit these roles. However, those
qualities by which one succeeds in this society are active ones. Achievement orientation, intellectuality, and analytic ability all require a certain amount of aggression.” About the restriction of feeling on the part of girls in Meitei society, Arunkumar (1994) wrote that “She is freed to express certain non-verbal sexual/romantic gesture prescribe by the culture, such as incomplete smile, half-hidden face expression, bounded gaze etc. No one, including female, does not like a girl to express verbally or through love letter of her emotion to a boy.”

Anger, feeling of success and failure, pride, disgust and hate are the ingredients of male type of emotions. Fear, grief, shame, guilt, remorse and pain are female type of emotions. Both joint type of emotions included joy, delight and love.

Regarding the factors affecting encouragement male type emotions for their son and daughter, Table 4.201 (page no. lxxxix) highlighted that the proportion of male respondents who inspired always and sometimes their son for male oriented emotions decreases with the rise of prestige of occupation. On contrary, the proportion of male respondents who not at all craved their son for male oriented emotions increases with the rise of prestige of occupation category. The inversion value of gamma (-.36) indicated moderate negative association between occupation of male respondents and encouragement of son for male oriented emotions. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.00, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. So, it can be concluded that male parents engaging with lower prestige of occupation encouraged male oriented emotions to their son. Usually lower occupation signifies embodiments of values and attitudes based on traditional moral judgment; so they encouraged male oriented emotions to their son.

Table 4.202 (page no. xc) shows that the proportion of male respondents that never persuaded their son and daughter for male oriented emotions soars along with the rise of level of education. On the other hand, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes and always influenced their son and daughter for male oriented emotions shrinks with the soars of educational level. The inversion value of gamma (-.55 for son and -.63 for daughter) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ education and convincing son and daughter for male oriented emotions respectively. The calculated value of Z score -2.96 for son and -3.52 for daughter are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the
.05 level of significance, thereby inferring that male parents having low education were likely to persuade their son and daughter to adopt male oriented emotions. Even though they lacked knowledge and intellect, they wanted their son and daughter to be strong by adopting male oriented emotions.

A glance at Table 4.203 (page no. xc) depicted that majority of the male respondents who not at all influenced their son for male oriented emotions were holding liberal or modern religious attitude. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents that facilitated sometimes and always son for male oriented emotions adhered to traditional religious viewpoint. The inversion value of gamma (-.43) indicated moderate negative association of religiosity level and stressing son for male oriented emotions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.29, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be figured out that male parents adhering to traditional religious viewpoint encouraged male oriented emotions for their son. Their values and attitudes based on religious judgment which in turn led them to encourage male oriented emotions for their son.

Age of male respondents has moderate positive association with inculcating male oriented emotion to their son. Male respondents’ religion, marital status and type of households were having low positive association with imparting male oriented emotion to their son. Personal income, exposure to mass media of communication, gender role ideology and caste of male respondents has moderate negative association with inspiring male oriented emotion to their son. Male respondents’ propping son to opt for male oriented emotion has low negative association with family size and family income. Gender role ideology of male respondents has low positive association with enhancing male oriented emotion to their daughter. Male respondents’ family size, caste, exposure to mass media of communication and personal income has moderate negative association with initiating male oriented emotion to their daughter. And, religiosity level, age, occupation and family income of male respondents has low negative association with persuading male oriented emotion to their daughter. These associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with socializing male oriented emotion to their daughter.
Female respondents’ family size and religiosity level has moderate positive association with instilling male oriented emotion to their son. Type of households and marital status of female respondents has low positive association with invoking male oriented emotion to their son. Female respondents’ gender role ideology has moderately high negative association with cheering male oriented emotion to their son. Personal income, age, family income, exposure to mass media of communication, caste, occupation and educational level of female respondents has low negative association with enhancing male oriented emotion to their son. Female respondents’ promoting male oriented emotion to their daughter has moderate positive association with educational level. Religiosity level, family size, family income, occupation, type of households and marital status of female respondents has low positive association with inculcating male oriented emotion to their daughter. Female respondents convincing their daughter to opt male oriented emotion has moderate negative association with Gender role ideology. And, caste, age, exposure to mass media of communication and personal income of female respondents has low negative association with persuading male oriented emotion to their daughter. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Religion of female respondents has no association with engendering male oriented emotion to their son and daughter.

In relation to the factors affecting encouragement female type emotions for their son and daughter, Table 4.204 (page no. xc) shows that majority of the male respondents who never influenced their daughter to adopt female oriented emotions matriculate and graduate educational level. And, majority of the male respondents who sometimes and always promoted daughter to adopt female oriented emotions belonged to primary and above educational level. The inversion value of gamma (-.44) indicated moderate negative association of male respondents’ educational level and encouraging son for female oriented emotions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.22, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that male parents with low education encouraged their daughter to adopt female oriented emotions. Low education means lack of intellect and knowledge which in turn led them to encourage their daughter to adopt traditional female oriented emotions.
Age, family income, family size, marital status and type of households of male respondents were having low positive association with enhancing female oriented emotion to their son. Male respondents' educational level, gender role ideology, religiosity level and caste were having moderate inverse association with inspiring female oriented emotion to their son. Personal income, occupation and exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents were having low inverse association with encouraging female oriented emotion to their son. Male respondents' inculcating female oriented emotion to their daughter has low positive association with age and marital status. Gender role ideology, caste and religiosity level of male respondents has moderate negative association with enhancing female oriented emotion to their daughter. And, exposure to mass media of communication, personal income, family income, occupation and family size of male respondents has low negative association with enhancing female oriented emotion to their daughter. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Religion of male respondents has no association with inspiring female oriented emotion to their son. And also, male respondents' religion and type of households has no association with inculcating female oriented emotion to their daughter.

Female respondents' educational level, family size, religiosity level, personal income, age, marital status and type of households has low positive association with inspiring female oriented emotion to their son. Gender role ideology of female respondents has moderate negative association with invoking female oriented emotion to their son. Female respondents' stimulating female oriented emotion to their son has low negative association with occupation, family income, caste and exposure to mass media of communication. Family size of female respondents has moderate positive association with engendering female oriented emotion to their daughter. Female respondents' age, caste, educational level, type of households and marital status has low positive association with promoting female oriented emotion to their daughter. Gender role ideology and occupation of female respondents has moderate negative association with inculcating female oriented emotion to their daughter. And, religiosity level, personal income, family income and exposure to mass media of communication of female respondents has low negative association.
with imparting female oriented emotion to their daughter. Though, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Religion of female respondents has no association with promoting female oriented emotion to their son and daughter.

Concerning the factors affecting encouragement joint type emotions for their son and daughter. Table 4.205 (page no. xci) exhibited that exclusive male respondents who never inspired their son and daughter to adopt joint type emotions belonged to low family income category. Again, the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes encouraged son and daughter to adopt both male and female oriented emotions shrinks with the rise of family income category. The proportion of the male respondents who always promulgated their son and daughter to adopt joint type emotions escalates with soars of family income category. The agreement value of gamma (.82 for son and .73 for daughter) indicated high positive association of male respondents’ family income and convincing son to accept joint type emotions and moderately high association with making daughter to accept joint type emotions by percent. And, the calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.70 for son and 2.33 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, so presenting that male parents from high family income corresponds to liberal and flexible judgment, which in turn made them to persuade son to adopt joint type emotions.

Table 4.206 (page no. xci) depicted that exclusive male respondents who never promoted son to adopt joint type emotions were having low personal income. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who sometimes stirred up son to adopt joint type emotions were having middle personal income. And, the proportion of male respondents who always cheered son to adopt both male and female oriented emotions escalates with the rise of personal income category. The agreement value of gamma (.62) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents’ personal income and encouraging son to follow joint type emotions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 1.99, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be drawn up that male parents having high personal income inspired son to adopt
joint type emotions. High personal income signifies greater knowledge of flexibility in judgment; thus they inspired their son to adopt joint type emotions.

Table 4.207 (page no. xci) revealed that the proportion of male respondents who always influenced son to adopt both male and female oriented emotions escalates along with the rise of prestige of occupation. On the other hand, the proportion of male respondents who sometimes and never convinced son to adopt joint type emotions plummets with the rise of prestige of occupation. The agreement value of gamma (.52) indicated moderately high positive association between occupation of male respondents and inspiring son to adopt joint type emotions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.16, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Therefore, it exemplifies that male parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation persuaded son to adopt joint type emotions. Engaging with higher prestige of occupation signifies possessing of reasons and rationality; so they espoused joint type emotions for their son.

Table 4.208 (page no. xcii) shows that the proportion of the male respondents who sometimes promoted son to adopt joint type emotions shrinks with the rise of level of education. On contrary, the proportion of the male respondents who encouraged always their son to adopt both male and female oriented emotions escalates with the rise of educational levels. The agreement value of gamma (.75) indicated moderately high positive association of male respondents' educational level and inspiring son to opt joint type emotions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.94, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it implies that male parents having higher education promoted joint type emotions to son. Higher education signifies intellect and knowledge; which in turn led them to promote joint type emotions for their son.

Table 4.209 (page no. xcii) illuminated that the proportion of male respondents who always convinced son to adopt both male and female oriented emotions increases with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who sometimes and never buoyed up son to adopt joint type emotions were concentrated largely at low level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.58) indicated moderately high positive association of male
respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and convincing son to go after joint type emotions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.44, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby demonstrating that male parents having more exposure to mass media of communication inspired their son to adopt joint type emotions. Nowadays mass media of communication are telecasting various dramas and movies with emotions-ridden, their exposure helps them to inspire their son to adopt joint type emotions.

Table 4.210 (page no. xcii) exhibited that the proportion of female respondents who sometimes inculcated daughter for joint type emotions plummets with the rise of family size. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who always inculcated daughter for joint type emotions escalates with the rise of family size. The agreement value of gamma (.94) indicated high positive association of female parents’ family size and convincing daughter to opt for joint type emotions. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 5.81, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Even it was acknowledged that female parents liked their daughter to adopt joint type emotions but the data demonstrates that female parents having large family size were slightly dominated in this regard.

Male respondents’ enhancing joint type emotions to their son has moderately high positive association with their family size and gender role ideology. Religiosity level of male respondents has moderate positive association with instilling joint type emotions to their son. Male respondents’ religion has low positive association with endorsing joint type emotions to their son. Age and caste of male respondents has low negative association with propping joint type emotions to their son. Male respondents’ encouraging joint type emotions to their daughter has moderately high positive association with personal income. Educational level, occupation, exposure to mass media of communication and family size of male respondents has moderate positive association with perpetuating joint type emotions to their daughter. Male respondents’ caste has low positive association with bestowing joint type emotions to their daughter. Religiosity level of male respondents has moderately high negative association with inculcating joint type emotions to their daughter. And, gender role ideology and age of male respondents has low negative association with promoting
Joint type emotions to their daughter. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status and type of households of male respondents has no association with cheering joint type emotions to their son. And also, male respondents’ marital status, religion and type of households were having no association with instilling joint type emotions to their daughter.

Female respondents’ family income has high positive association with embedding joint type emotions to their son. Gender role ideology of female respondents has moderately high positive association with implanting joint type emotions to their son. Female respondents’ family size and occupation has moderate positive association with encouraging joint type emotions to their son. Religiosity level, age and caste of female respondents were having low positive association with promoting joint type emotions to their son. Female respondents’ inspiring joint type emotions to son has low negative association with educational level, exposure to mass media of communication and personal income. Age of female respondents has moderately high positive association with inculcating joint type emotions to their daughter. Female respondents’ occupation and caste has moderate positive association with imparting joint type emotions to their daughter. Family income, educational level and gender role ideology of female respondents has low positive association with indoctrinating joint type emotions to their daughter. Religiosity level and personal income of female respondents has moderate negative association with enhancing joint type emotions to their daughter. And also, female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication has low negative association with embedding joint type emotions to their daughter. These associations were not statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of female respondents were having no association with imparting joint type emotions to their son and daughter.

Regarding the factors affecting kinds of emotional treatment meted out for their son and daughter, Table 4.211 (page no. xciii) indicated that majority of the female respondents who rejected their son belonged to non-workers occupation category. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who isolated their son were marginal workers. And, majority of the female respondents who ignored their son were main workers. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.21) proved
low association between occupation of female respondents and emotional treatment of son. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 12.34, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. The test proves that female parents engaging with higher prestige of occupation isolated their son for doing something wrong. As they were engaging with higher prestige of occupation, they have intellect and reasons, and considered that by keeping their son isolated for doing something wrong would make them realized and repent for the act.

Table 4.212 (page no. xciii) shows that majority of the female respondents who rejected and ignored their son were from single mother household. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who isolated their son belonged to intact household. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.21) proved low association of female respondents’ type of households and emotional treatment of son. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 6.2, which is greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. This shows that female parents staying with their husband isolated their son for doing something wrong. As they are blended with their spouse, they considered it to be the responsibility of their husband to deal strongly with their son. So, they resorted isolation their son for doing something wrong.

From Table 4.213 (page no. xciii) it emerges that majority of the female respondents who rejected their son and daughter for doing something wrong were having traditional or conservative religiosity outlook. On the other hand, majority of the female respondents who isolated and ignored their son, and who isolated their daughter for doing something wrong were from modern or liberal religiosity level. The calculated value of Cramer’s V score (.27 for son and .25 for daughter) proved moderate association between religiosity level of female respondents and emotional treatment of son and daughter. The calculated value of chi square came out to be 10.05 for son and 8.93 for daughter, which are greater than the tabulated value, i.e., 3.84 at the .05 level of significance. It can be deduced that female parents having modern or liberal religious outlook isolated and ignored their son, and resorted only to isolation in case of their daughter for doing something wrong. As they are having values and attitudes based on reason, they either segregated or take no notice their son for doing something wrong. It may be due to their modern values and attitudes
based on reason that they were insulating their daughter to make them realized what they have done was wrong.

Caste, religion, religiosity level, educational level, age and exposure to mass media of communication of male respondents were having low association with emotional treatment of son. And also, male respondents’ religiosity level, religion, caste, educational level, exposure to mass media of communication, personal income and occupation has low association with emotional treatment of daughter. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, family income, personal income, occupation, type of households, family size and gender role ideology of male respondents has no association with emotional treatment of son. And also, male respondents’ age, marital status, family income, type of households, family size and gender role ideology has no association with emotional treatment of daughter.

Female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication has moderate association with emotional treatment of son. And, caste, educational level, religion, age, family income, marital status, exposure to mass media of communication and personal income of female respondents has low association with emotional treatment of daughter. These associations were not statistically significant.

Caste, educational level, family income, personal income, gender role ideology, age, family size, religiosity level and marital status of female respondents has no association with emotional treatment of son. And also, female respondents’ family size and gender role ideology has no association with emotional treatment of daughter.

Cruel, fearful, strong, active, ambitious, tough, aggressiveness and independence are male oriented temperaments. Kind, fearless, weak, passive, unambitious, soft, submissiveness and dependence are included in female oriented temperaments.

About the factors affecting encouragement male oriented temperaments for their son and daughter, Table 4.214 (page no. xciv) revealed that the proportion of the female respondents who never and sometimes persuaded their son to adopt male oriented temperaments shrinks with soars of age category. On contrary, the proportion of the female respondents who always inspired their son to adopt male
oriented escalates with the rise of age category. The agreement value of gamma (.80) indicated high positive association of female respondents’ age and inducing son for male oriented temperaments. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 4.32, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., .96 at the .05 level of significance, thus portraying that elderly female parents usually persuaded their son to adopt male oriented temperaments. They belonged to a very generation which has strongly propagated temperament along the line of sexes. So, older female parents persuaded their son to adopt male oriented temperaments.

Table 4.215 (page no. xciv) indicated that majority of the female respondents who never and sometimes persuaded their son to adopt male oriented temperaments belonged to middle and high family income categories respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of the female respondents who always encouraged their son to adopt male oriented temperaments plummets with the rise of family income category. The inversion value of gamma (-.83) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ family income and encouraging son for male oriented temperaments. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.13, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby implying that female parents from low family income category inspired their son to adopt male oriented temperaments. Low family income means less flexibility in judgment which in turn inspired them to espoused male oriented temperaments for their son.

Table 4.216 (page no. xciv) exhibited that the proportion of the female respondents who never persuaded their son to adopt male oriented temperaments escalates with the rise of educational levels. Again, majority of the female respondents who sometimes encouraged their son to adopt male oriented temperaments belonged to matriculate and graduate level of education. And, the proportion of the female respondents who always promoted their son to adopt male oriented temperaments shrinks with the rise of level of education. The inversion value of gamma (-.69) indicated moderately high negative association of female respondents’ educational level and influencing son for male oriented temperaments. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.66, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. From this, it can be subsumed that female parents having low education inspired their son to adopt
male oriented temperaments. Having low education means lack of intellect and knowledge and sticking to traditional prevalent knowledge. So, they obliged in training traditional male oriented temperaments to their son. Kuzama (1980) pointed out that “For many people the word authority conjures up images of judges, rulers, or policemen-those with the power to enforce unpleasant rules and regulations. But an authority is also a specialist, a wise man, an expert. This is the kind of authority that parents must strive to develop.”

Table 4.217 (page no. xcv) depicted that the proportion of female respondents who always aroused their son to adopt male oriented temperaments falls with rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents those never pushed their son to adopt male oriented temperaments soars along with rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. And, majority of the female respondents who sometimes inspired their son to adopt male oriented temperaments belonged to medium level of exposure to mass media of communication. The inversion value of gamma (-.81) indicated high negative association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and convincing son for male oriented temperaments. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -4.80, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be implied that female parents having less exposure to mass media of communication persuaded their son to adopt male oriented temperaments. Due to their less awareness and knowledge, they resort to traditional orientation of temperament while socialization according to the sex of the children.

Caste and family size of male respondents has moderate positive association with indoctrinating male oriented temperaments to their son. Male respondents’ age and exposure to mass media of communication has low positive association with imparting male oriented temperaments to their son. Gender role ideology of male respondents has high negative association with infusing male oriented temperaments to their son. Male respondents’ occupation, personal income, religiosity level and family income were having moderate negative association with encouraging male oriented temperaments to their son. Educational level of male respondents has low negative association with cheering male oriented temperaments to their son. Male respondents’ promoting male oriented temperaments to their daughter has moderate association with indoctrinating male oriented temperaments to their son.
positive association with their exposure to mass media of communication. Family size, religiosity level and religion of male respondents were having low positive association with instilling male oriented temperaments to their daughter. Male respondents’ age and caste has moderate negative association with infusing male oriented temperaments to their daughter. And also, educational level, occupation, personal income, family income and gender role ideology of male respondents has low negative association with socializing male oriented temperaments to their daughter. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with infusing male oriented temperaments to their son. And also, male respondents’ marital status and type of households has no association with inculcating male oriented temperaments to their daughter.

Female respondents’ family size has moderate positive association with encouraging male oriented temperaments to their son. Caste and type of households of female respondents has low positive association with infusing male oriented temperaments to their son. Female respondents’ invoking male oriented temperaments to son has moderate positive association with personal income, religiosity level, gender role ideology and occupation. Family income, age and type of households of female respondents were having moderate positive association with infusing male oriented temperaments to their daughter. Female respondents’ educational level, marital status, occupation, personal income, gender role ideology, religiosity level and exposure to mass media of communication has low positive association with promulgating male oriented temperaments to their daughter. Female respondents’ espousing male oriented temperaments to their daughter has moderate negative association with family size. And, caste of female respondents has low negative association with inspiring male oriented temperaments to their daughter. Nevertheless, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status and religion of female respondents has no association with instilling male oriented temperaments to their son. And also, religion of female respondents has no association with infusing male oriented temperaments to their daughter.

With reference to the factors affecting encouragement female oriented temperaments for their son and daughter. Table 4.218 (page no. xcv) highlighted that
majority of the male respondents who never encouraged their son to adopt female oriented temperaments belonged to Non-SC. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who sometimes and always taught their son to adopt female oriented temperaments belonged to Other Backward Class. The inversion value of gamma (-.61) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ caste and encouragement of son for female oriented temperaments. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.98, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be inferred that male parents belonged to OBC were prone to inspire their son for female oriented temperaments. Due to their below creamy layer position they have to adjust with many things in life beyond their choices; which in turn made them to inspire female oriented temperaments for their son.

Table 4.219 (page no. xcv) exhibited that majority of the male respondents who sometimes and never persuaded their daughter to take on female oriented temperaments were holding modern or liberal gender-role ideology. On the other hand, majority of the male respondents who always convinced their daughter to adopt female oriented temperaments adhered to traditional or conservative gender-role ideology. The inversion value of gamma (-.67) indicated moderately high negative association of male respondents’ gender-role ideology and pushing daughter for female oriented temperaments. The calculated value of Z score came out to be -2.14, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be concluded that male parents having conservative gender-role ideology outlook inspired their daughter for female oriented temperaments. Their sex based values and attitudes help them to inspire their daughter for traditional female oriented temperaments.

Table 4.220 (page no. xcvi) shows that the proportion of the female respondents who never influenced their son to adopt female oriented temperaments shrinks with the rise of family income category. Among those female respondents who sometimes and always motivated their son to adopt female oriented temperaments, majority belonged to high and middle family income categories respectively. The agreement value of gamma (.77) indicated high positive association between family income of female respondents and encouraging son for female oriented temperaments. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.73,
which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby inferring that female parents from middle family income category inspired their son for female oriented temperaments. Belonging to a family earning decent income means incurring liberal thoughts which enabled them to cherish their son for female oriented temperaments.

Table 4.221 (page no. xcvi) indicated that the proportion of the female respondents who never influenced their son to adopt female oriented temperaments shrinks with the rise of educational level. And, among those female respondents who sometimes and always motivated their son to adopt female oriented temperaments, majority of them belonged to professional and matriculate and graduate levels of education respectively. The agreement value of gamma (.71) indicated moderately high positive association of female respondents’ educational level and cheering son for female oriented temperaments. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 3.35, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance, thereby showing that female parents having higher education stimulated their son for female oriented temperaments. As they have intellect and knowledge, they are well acquainted the negative and positive impact of the sexual based temperaments.

Table 4.222 (page no. xcvi) exhibited that the proportion of female respondents who always motivated their son to adopt female oriented temperaments increases along with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. On contrary, the proportion of female respondents who never induced their son to adopt female oriented temperaments decreases along with the rise of level of exposure to mass media of communication. And, among those female respondents who sometimes stimulated their son to adopt female oriented temperaments, majority of them were belonged to medium level of exposure to mass media of communication. The agreement value of gamma (.48) indicated moderate positive association of female respondents’ exposure to mass media of communication and promulgating son for female oriented temperaments. The calculated value of Z score came out to be 2.23, which is greater than the tabulated value of Z score, i.e., 1.96 at the .05 level of significance. Thus, it can be concluded that female parents having more exposure to mass media of communication inspired their son for female oriented temperaments. Mass media of communication has been broadcasting many
negative impacts of the traditional male oriented temperaments; which in turn led them to encourage female oriented temperaments also to their son.

Family income of male respondents has moderate positive association with imparting female oriented temperaments to their son. Male respondents’ occupation and religiosity level has low positive association with instructing female oriented temperaments to their son. Age of male respondents has moderate negative association with enhancing female oriented temperaments to their son. Male respondents’ perpetuating female oriented temperaments to their son has low negative association with educational level, exposure to mass media of communication, gender role ideology, family size and personal income. Age of male respondents has low positive association with instilling female oriented temperaments to their daughter. Male respondents’ caste has moderate negative association with educating female oriented temperaments to their daughter. And, family income, religiosity level, exposure to mass media of communication, occupation, educational level, family size and personal income of male respondents has low negative association with imparting female oriented temperaments to their daughter. However, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Marital status, religion and type of households of male respondents were having no association with stirring female oriented temperaments to their son and daughter.

Female respondents’ occupation and personal income has moderate positive association with inspiring female oriented temperaments to their son. Gender role ideology, type of households and marital status of female respondents has low positive association with espousing female oriented temperaments to their son. Female respondents’ stimulating female oriented temperaments to son has moderate negative association with their caste and age. Family size and religiosity level of female respondents has low negative association with stirring female oriented temperaments to their son. Female respondents’ gender role ideology and family size has moderate positive association with inspiring female oriented temperaments to their daughter. Educational level, age, type of households and marital status of female respondents has low positive association with implanting female oriented temperaments to their daughter. Female respondents’ personal income has moderate negative association with initiating female oriented temperaments to their daughter.
And, exposure to mass media of communication, occupation, caste and religiosity level of female respondents were having low negative association with inspiring female oriented temperaments to their daughter. Though, none of these associations were statistically significant.

Religion of female respondents has no association with encouraging female oriented temperaments to their son. And also, female respondents’ religion and family income has no association with inspiring female oriented temperaments to their daughter.

**SUMMARY**

The above illustration provided fruitful results of gender-role socialization in various dimensions, and also depicted the multiple factors determining gender-role socialization in *Meitei* society.

Concerning the 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. Dressing son and daughter in sex-appropriate dress material was practiced by male parents who are Hindu and holding traditional religiosity.

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. Sex-appropriate colour for clothes was adored for their son and daughter by female parents having liberal religiosity viewpoint. Female parents holding traditional religious viewpoint and belonging to Hindu religion were prone to dress their son and daughter in sex-appropriate dress material.

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.

Young female parents were more liberal in allowing their daughter to wear cross-sex outfit.

While discussing the factors affecting disciplining it was found that younger male parent started earlier disciplining their daughter. Male parents who are OBC treated their daughter emotionally for doing something good, and 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.

Younger female parents began earlier disciplining of their son and 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.

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. 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.

Regarding the 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.

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.

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. And, younger male parents were prone to let their daughter to play with opposite sex child.

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. And, young female parents allowed their daughter to play different kinds of indoor games.

Concerning the factors affecting education, it was noticed that in taking up the issue of help in home assignment/work, 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 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. 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. 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. Male parents engaged in higher prestige occupation sent their son to private school. 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. And, male parents belonged to Non-SC category and having modern religious outlook sent their son and daughter to private school.

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. Elderly female parents liked their daughter to shine in male oriented subjects. Sending son and daughter to private school was extensively observed by younger female parents. 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. 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.

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 them 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.

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.

About the factors affecting health and nutrition, it was noticed 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. 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.

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. And, female parents staying with their husband and holding modern or liberal religious outlook were having vaccination cards for their 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
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. And, it was 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.

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 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. And, female parents belonging to OBC preferred professional doctor for their son and daughter.

Regarding the factors affecting emotions and temperaments, it was observed that 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. And, it was 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.

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. 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. And, female parents engaged in higher prestige occupation and staying with their husband isolated their son for doing something wrong.

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.

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.