Chapter-7
Summary
SUMMARY

CONCLUSION:

Females are only valued as housewives and mothers but not as competitors and by this, a society (male dominating) make a female lose her identity and prod her on to become a shadow of man thus lowering her status for ever. Thus for women to become a vital force in their societies, change will have to be brought in their rearing practices.

Discrimination between men and women is one of the most crucial disparities in many societies, and this is particularly so in India. Differences in male and female literacy rates is one aspect of this broader phenomenon of gender based discrimination in India. In much of the country, women tend in general to fare quite badly in relative terms compared with men, even within the same families.

This is reflected not only in such matters as education and opportunity to develop talents, but also in the more elementary fields of nutrition, health and survival, in the family circle itself. This influences the girl’s personal, social and psychological aspects. Due to modernization, the conditions have changed and in many areas women are getting and provided with new avenues to express and assert their equality. Many women are demanding new options for career and household responsibilities. Today girls are encouraged to leave their socio cultural boundaries behind and to take serious not of themselves, their potentialities and capabilities.

Thus the girl child is in dilemma, whether she should follow the cultural and traditions in which she is expected to be submissive,
without any freedom, dependent or she should change herself according to the modern circumstances.

This dilemma must be exerting heavy pressure on her mentally and physically along with the stress and storms of adolescence and force them to use some coping styles to lead life peacefully.

In view, the present investigation was designed to see the effect of perceived familial gender discrimination in relation to repression-sensitization tendency, achievement motivation, self-confidence and assertiveness of adolescent girls.

**Sample**

The sample of the study was comprises of 400 adolescent girls out of which 200 from rural area and 200 from urban area to government schools of Ajmer district.

**Data Collection**

Data collection was done in two phases

**Phase I**

In the first phrase the following devices were administer in the small groups.

**Measurement Devices**

1. Familial gender discrimination will be measured by perceived Familial gender discrimination scale developed by Susan Sen (1999).
2. The dimensions of repression sensitization will be measured by repression - sensitization tendency scale developed by Manju Mehta and Rashmi Chowdhry (2004).

3. Achievement motivation will be measured by Deo-Mohan achievement motivation scale developed by Pratibha Deo and Asha Mohan (1974).


5. Assertiveness will be measured by assertiveness scale for girls developed by Tajendra Kaur and Manju Meht (2004).

**Phase II**

Second phase of the study included case study of selected subjects. For this a semi structured interview schedule was prepared. Sample consisted of 20 girls each from urban and rural group scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale (perceiving less gender discrimination) and 20 girls each from urban and rural group scoring low on perceived familial gender discrimination scale (perceiving more gender discrimination). Thus a total 80 sample were selected for the case study.

**Analysis of Results**

Results were analyzed with the help of inter-correlation Pearson’s ‘r’ and t value.

**Finding**

1. Perceived familial gender discrimination was found to be negatively correlated with repression-sensitization tendency for all the subgroups (urban, rural, and total).
2. Perceived familial gender discrimination was found to be positively correlated with achievement motivation for all the subgroups (urban, rural, and total).

3. Perceived familial gender discrimination was found to be negatively correlated with self confidence for all the subgroups (urban, rural, and total).

4. Perceived familial gender discrimination was found to be positively correlated with assertiveness for all the subgroups (urban, rural, and total).

5. The effect of rural/urban area on gender discrimination was not significant but according to mean value there is minor difference. Urban girls perceiving less gender discrimination than rural girls.

6. The effect of rural/urban area on repression-sensitization tendency was not significant but according to mean value there is minor difference. Urban girls found more sensitization tendency than rural girls.

7. The effect of rural/urban area on achievement motivation was found significant at .05 level of confidence. Rural girls found more achievement motivation than urban girls.

8. The effect of rural/urban area on self confidence was not significant but according to mean value there is minor difference. Urban girls found more self confident than rural girls.

9. The effect of rural/urban area on assertiveness was not significant but according to mean value there is minor difference. Urban girls found more assertiveness than rural girls.

10. Adolescent girls perceiving high familial gender discrimination was found to have less sensitization tendency in comparison to girls perceiving less familial gender discrimination.
11. Adolescent girls perceiving high familial gender discrimination was found to have high achievement motivation in comparison to girls perceiving less familial gender discrimination.

12. Adolescent girls perceiving high familial gender discrimination was found to have less self confidence in comparison to girls perceiving less familial gender discrimination.

13. Adolescent girls perceiving high familial gender discrimination was found to have less assertive behavior in comparison to girls perceiving less familial gender discrimination.

The second phase of the study included case study. The findings of the case study are as following:-

I. **Different Areas of Discrimination as Perceived by Rural Urban Girls**

1. Career related discrimination was faced by 75% of rural and 25% of urban girls scoring low and 55% of rural and 20% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale.

2. Educational discrimination was perceived by 70% of rural and 20% of urban girls scoring low and 35% of rural and 20% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale.

3. Social discrimination was perceived by 90% of rural and 40% of urban girls scoring low and 60% of rural and 15% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale.

4. Love affection and acceptance related discrimination perceived by 40% of rural and 15% of urban girls scoring low and 10% of
urban and 30% of rural girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale.

5. Economic discrimination was perceived by 50% of rural and 15% of urban girls scoring low and 45% of rural and 20% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale.

6. Attitudinal discrimination was perceived by 70% of rural and 25% of urban girls scoring low and 45% of rural girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale.

II. ATTITUDE TOWARDS RESTRICTIONS

1. Higher Studies - 20% of rural girls, 20%of urban girls scoring low on perceived familial gender discrimination scale and 30%of rural girls and 5%of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale had a positive attitude towards this restriction whereas negative attitude was held by 70%of rural and 70% of urban girls scoring low and 25%of rural and 20%of urban, girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale. Rest 10% of rural and 10%of urban girls scoring low and 25% of rural and 25%urban girls scoring high on the scale remarked can’t say.

2. Going for movies - 15% of rural and 10%of urban girls scoring low and 20%of rural and 15%of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale had a positive attitude towards this restriction. Negative attitude was held by 80%of rural and 75% of urban girls scoring low and 30%of rural and 75%of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale. 5% of rural and 15%of urban girls scoring
low and 20% of rural and 10% of urban girls scoring high on the scale reported can’t say.

3. **Going out for shopping with friends** - 15% of rural and 10% of urban girls scoring low and 20% of rural and 15% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale had a positive attitude towards this restriction. Negative attitude was held by 80% of rural and 75% of urban girls scoring low and 30% of rural and 75% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale. Can't say was reported by 25% of rural and 5% of urban girls 'scoring low and 10% of rural and 20% of urban girls scoring high on the scale.

4. **Going out for shopping with friends** - 25% of rural and 25% of urban girls scoring low and 10% percent of rural and 10% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale reported a positive attitude towards this restriction. Negative attitude was held by 50% of rural and 70% of urban girls scoring low and 25% of rural and 25% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale. Can't say was reported by 25% of rural and 5% of urban girls 'scoring low and 10% of rural and 20% of urban girls scoring high on the scale.

5. **Talking to opposite sex friends/relatives** - 45% of rural and 30% of urban girls scoring low and 25% of rural and 35% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale reported a positive attitude. Negative attitude was held by 40% of rural and 40% of urban girls scoring low and 35% of rural and 35% of urban girls scoring high on the scale. 15% of rural and 30% of urban girls scoring low and 15% of rural
and 30% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale remarked, can't say.

6. **Going out after sunset** - 40% of rural girls and 25% of urban girls scoring low & 45% of rural girls and 40% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination held a positive attitude towards this discrimination. Negative attitude was held by 40% of rural and 35% of urban girls scoring low and 15% of rural and 25% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination. 10% of rural girls and 40% of urban girls scoring low and 25% of rural girls and 35% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination remarked, can't say on this discrimination.

### III. Perceived Obstacle Force with in Family behind Perceived Goal and Anticipated Outcome

1. Rural high group, 100% of girls had a perceived goal for their life and 55.80% faced obstacle, whereas 40.10% had a driving force in pursuing their goal. Among these, 40% anticipated a positive outcome, 30% anticipated a negative outcome and 21% stated, can't say in pursuing their goals.

2. Among the rural girls scoring low on perceived familial gender discrimination scale, 85% percent had a perceived goal for their future and 82.35% experienced obstacle, whereas 47.05% had a driving force in pursuing their career. 29.41% percent anticipated a positive outcome 35.29% anticipated a negative outcome, and 52.94% stated, can't say in pursuing their goals.

3. Among the urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale 100% had-perceived goal for their and future 15% faced obstacle and 90% had a driving force. 70% anticipated a
positive outcome, 10% a negative outcome and 20% stated can’t say.

4. Among urban girls scoring low on perceived familial gender discrimination scale, 95% had perceived goal, 47.36% faced obstacle, 57.89% had a driving force, 42.10% anticipated a positive outcome and 31.5% a negative outcome and 31.5% stated can’t say.

IV. General Attitude towards Girlhood in Present Time

60% of rural and 65% of urban girls scoring low and 85% of rural and 90% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale had a positive attitude towards girlhood. 40% of rural and 30% of urban girls scoring low and 10% of rural and 5% of urban girls scoring high on perceived familial gender discrimination scale had negative attitude towards girlhood. 5% among urban low, 5% among rural low & rural high remarked can’t say.

Thus the case study shows that girls belonging to rural and urban group perceive familial gender discrimination in different areas of life though, the percentage of discrimination varies in both the groups.
LIMITATIONS
1. Sample of present investigation covered government schools only. Comparative study between sample of government and public schools would have provided richer information beside wider generation.

2. Inventory technique was used, other measurement techniques like project technique, observation method were not used which may yield some important value result.

3. Sample of present study was drawn only from Ajmer district. Hence it did not cover the wider population of Rajasthan and vast country.

4. The sample size in each of the two groups could have been more.

5. A group of parents could also have been interviewed which could have yielded some important/valuable results.

SUGGESTIONS
Following are some suggestions of vital importance to further researches related in this field.

1. The study covered the sample only of government schools of Ajmer district. Further researches could be conducted on private institutions, which cater to sample of different back grounds and socio economic status. Thus comparative study on wide population may provide richer and valuable information.

2. The study was conducted to see the effects of perceived familial gender discrimination in relation to repression sensitization tendency, achievement motivation, self confidence and
assertiveness of adolescent girls. Further investigation may be undertaken by inclusion of different age and gender of subjects.

3. The investigation was undertaken to study the effect of perceived familial gender discrimination in relation to repression sensitization tendency, achievement motivation, self confidence and assertiveness of adolescent girls. Further researches talking over other variables like vocational adjustment, way of coping, independence etc may be undertaken.

4. Further investigations are needed to see the interactive effect of perceived familial gender discrimination and child rearing practices.

5. Further studies are needed to see the reasons behind perceived familial gender discrimination among urban and rural group.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

The present investigation has great importance for parent’s teachers, counsellors, social planers, policy makers and government organizations in India and worldwide. Some practice implications derived from the present study are as follows

1. Perceived familial gender discrimination is harmful as results in the present study reveals that girls perceiving more familial gender discrimination have low self confidence, achievement motivation in comparison to girls perceiving less familial gender discrimination. Parents should keep in mind while dealing with their children, so that girls may not perceive any discrimination to the extent of leading them to certain personality mal adjustment. Parents should use the right kind of child rearing practices for this.
Summary

2. The study revealed a general view that girls perceiving more familial gender discrimination among all the three groups (urban, rural and total) experience more behaviour problems.

3. The results will be of help to parents, counsellors and other educators to pay attention to develop positive attitude towards girl’s child, which will sample them to have balanced personality, better achievements, self confidence and assertiveness.

The development of a nation depends on the positive behaviour of its citizens. Particularly in the case of women it is said that woman is the mother of the race and liaison between generations. It is the women who have sustained the growth of the society and moulded future of the notion as it is truly said “the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.” So in order have a positive behaviour the parents, teachers, policy makers should keep in mind that girls should not perceive and kind of gender discrimination in any field. On the contrary equal treatment, support, encouragement on the part of the family, society and notion and positive attitude towards self, among adolescent girls are needed to be developed.