Abstract

There is complication that individual come in this world grouped into families (Elizabeth Wolgast, E. 1980). But apart from this complication there is the crucial complication, that individuals come divided into two sexes. The biological sex differences between men and women bring with them, in all known societies, enormous cultural division. To a greater or lesser extent, the shape of men’s lives in all societies different from that of women’s. A society like Indian, men are educated to make as much as they can of their talents and to achieve as much as they can, but women are not, because they do not use their talents outside the domestic area.

We do not need to suppose that there are actual low forbidding women to hold certain jobs. Custom will suffice, for e.g. by making parents reluctant to ‘waste’ resources on educating daughter. Today with the advent of industrialization and socio-educational advancement and the transformation of the society from an agrarian rural to an urban industrial are ushered in a new era of roles and position of women.

Socially one of the most fundamental changes brought about since India’s independence has been the comparative emancipation of female-its emerges from the exclusive seclusion of the homes into the activities of the world. Now girls are expected to change according to the degree of modernization. This creates a dilemma in the adolescent girls who perceives gender discrimination in her family. She is in a dilemma whether she should follow the customs and traditions which
discriminates her and treat her as a weaker sex or on the other hand follow the modern trends of walking with equal footing with males.

Thus, keeping all this in view the objective of the present study was designed to study the relationship of perceived familial gender discrimination experienced by adolescent girls with their repression-sensitization tendency, achievement motivation, self confidence and assertiveness.

The following hypotheses were raised in conformity with the purpose of present investigation:-

1. There will be significant relationship between familial gender discrimination and repression-sensitization tendency of adolescent girls.
2. There will be significant relationship between familial gender discrimination and achievement motivation of adolescent girls.
3. There will be significant relationship between familial gender discrimination and self-confidence of adolescent girls.
4. There will be significant relationship between familial gender discrimination and assertiveness of adolescent girls.
5. There will be significant difference on familial gender discrimination in rural and urban adolescent girls.
6. There will be significant difference on repression-sensitization tendency in rural and urban adolescent girls.
7. There will be significant difference on achievement motivation in rural and urban adolescent girls.
8. There will be significant difference on self-confidence in rural and urban adolescent girls.
9. There will be significant difference on assertiveness in rural and urban adolescent girls.

10. There will be significant difference between low and high perceived familial gender discrimination on repression-sensitization tendency of adolescent girls.

11. There will be significant difference between low and high perceived familial gender discrimination on achievement motivation of adolescent girls.

12. There will be significant difference between low and high perceived familial gender discrimination on self-confidence of adolescent girls.

13. There will be significant difference between low and high perceived familial gender discrimination on assertiveness of adolescent girls.

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.

Investigation was conducted with the help of the following measurement devices:


2. Repression – sensitization scale by Dr. Manju Mehta and Dr. Rashmi Chowdhry (2004).

3. Achievement motivation scale by Dr. Pratibha Deo and Dr. Asha Mohan (1974).
5. Assertiveness scale for girls by Dr. Tajendra Kaur and Dr. Manju Mehta (2004).

After data collection statistic (Mean, S.D., SED, etc.) was computed on the obtained data on perceived gender discrimination, repression-sensitization tendency, achievement motivation, self confidence and assertiveness.

To test the hypothesis under study, inter-correlation pearson’s ‘r’ and t value.

The main findings of investigation are as under:
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 found less sensitization tendency in comparison to girls perceiving less familial gender discrimination.

11. Adolescent girls perceiving high familial gender discrimination found high achievement motivation in comparison to girls perceiving less familial gender discrimination.

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

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