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A Comparative Study of Gender and Youth Between Rural and Urban

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Abstract: Objective: The purpose of the study is comparison of Rural and Urban Gender discrimination among the youths.

Subjects and Method: For the purpose of study the subjects were one hundred, twenty (120), sixty (30+30=60) rural boys and girls from Belagatta, Madakaripura Sasalahatty villages of Chitradurga Taluk, sixty (30+30=60) urban boys and girls from Chitradurga town of Karnataka State.

Between the ages of 18 to 28 years were selected. The researcher had been selected the following groups at the village level literate, illiterate, hereditary job holders, traditionalists, caste, family,

At the urban educated migrants, unorganized workers, and unemployed youths.

The data was analyzed by applying independent t-test. The level of significance was set at 0.05.

Result: The results of this study show that the majority of the components are significantly higher in rural joint family group. The results of the study also indicate that the significant difference in excusive on rural caste restricted to youths and migrants in urban. The urban youths are better than the rural youths.

Conclusion: In significant difference found in endurance and flexibility between rural and urban gender discrimination among the youths. And there were significant difference found in inequality treatment to boys and girls in rural society, But in urban some better treatment to both.

Keywords: Caste system, joint family, discrimination, hereditary jobs, traditionalist, unorganized workers, Migrant youths.

I. INTRODUCTION

The importance of sexual inequality is often felt the birth of a child. The first question parents ask at the birth of a child in all societies all over the world is always the same "is it a boy or a girl? In fact the inequality of the sexes is probably the oldest form of structured social inequality. It certainly existed long before social castes or classes first appeared. [Ian Robertson in Sociology-page-289].

Men and women are different no doubt. But the differences between them are not simple, but complex. [N.J.Smelser in Sociology page-205] The concept of 'SEX' and 'GENDER'. The term Sex on the basis of biological factor of sex. Human society is divided in to two groups or communities [Men community and women community] everywhere. Primary physical traits such as reproductive organs, body shape and secondary traits such as facial hair muscular strength colour, etc are helpful to classification.

The term gender refers to the self concepts of a person being male or female. Gender ideals reveal what men and women are supposed to be like a particular context.

In Indian society men are expected to be actively engaged in some good job, confidence, courageous, responsible, respectful, helpful and so on. Women are expected to be very affectionate, tolerant, obedient, loyal, hospitable, service minded, more committed to family.

The general belief everywhere is that man is the dominant sex and women are the weaker sex. The women called the second sex.

Nietzsche- Women as the God’s second mistake.

Robert Bierstedt- In all societies it is woman who has been subject and slave man who has been ruler and master.

S. Paul -The man is not of the woman, but the woman of the man. Neither was the man created for the woman, but the woman for the man.

Margaret Mead- A women’s life is punctuated by a series of specific events, the beginning of physical maturity the end of virginity, pregnancy and birth and finally the menopause. The behavioral and personality patterns of adult men and women clearly different. The question is whether these differences are inborn or learnt? The research going on this question.

A number studies focused on this concept. Especially the discrimination raised after the birth not in born. In rural area the women living under the male control. Even literate women also behaving under the suggestions of her father. The rural people giving little bit respect to women especially the young educate women got good respect. But no equal status with young men. In city the youngsters maintained close friendship and commaradship, though the young girl student can make close contacts with young boy, but she can’t get equal position. We may be observing in school and colleges also some discrimination system to boy and girl.

II. PROCEDURE AND METHODOLOGY:

For the present study the subjects were One hundred, sixty (60) rural and sixty (60) urban young men and women, from Chitradurga city and surrounding three villages of Karnataka state between the age group of 18 to 28 years were randomly selected. The collected data was analyzed using independent t test to find out the significant difference between rural and urban men and women. SPSS statistic software package (SPSS) was used. The level of significance was set at .05.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS:

Table 1 clearly show that mean value of rural and urban boys and girls were 31.32 and 28.53 respectively. The obtained t ratio is 1.91, which is less than the required table value for df 118 is 1.98 is insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table.1

variables	Category	N	Mean	Std. deviation	t- value
Young boys and girls	Rural	60	31.32	7.14	1.91
	Urban	60	28.53	9.37	

3

Table 2 clearly show that mean value of flexibility for rural and urban were 24.67 and 22.76 respectively. The obtained t ratio of flexibility is 1.59, which is less than the required table value for df 118 is 1.98 is insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Table.2

variables	Category	N	Mean	Std. deviation	t- value
Flexibility young boys and girls	Rural	60	24.67	6.23	1.59
	Urban	60	22.76	6.24	

Table 3 also clearly shows that mean value of explosive position for rural and urban boys and girls were 1.84 and 1.64 respectively. The obtained t ratio of explosive position is 4.63*, which is more than the required table value for df 118 is 1.98 is significant at 0.05 level of confidence. This shows that the explosive position of urban boy’s girls is more than the rural boys and girls.

Table.3

variables	Category	N	Mean	Std. deviation	t- value
Explosive position	Urban	60	1.84	.223	4.63
	rural	60	1.64	.266	

*significant at 0.05 level of confidence

The results of this study show that the majority of the urban women got good respect and position than rural women particularly the rural non joint women got good position from parents. Similarly the urban educated women got good position in her family. Though all decisions of women took place under the suggestions of parents, especially male parents.

CONCLUSION

1. More discrimination was found between rural and urban men and women
2. More discrimination was found between the means of position of rural men and women and urban men and women.
3. More discrimination was found between rural non joint family and urban non joint family
4. More discrimination was found between rural traditional work holders and urban un organized workers.
5. More discrimination between was found between rural traditionalist women and urban educate women.

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