

AN OVERVIEW OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE FAMILY STAGE

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Abstract: Gender is an important aspect of social stratification in any society. Gender inequality means that men and women have different abilities and skills, and gender directly affects a person's life. Some of these differences are based on experience, but many are socially constructed and passed down from generation to generation. The family is the social basis of human reproduction and care, and the role the family plays in gender relations cannot be ignored. Now that human capital has increased men's and women's relationship preferences, gender differences in patterns of entering and exiting relationships have disappeared. However, there are still significant gender differences in living with children; Young women and unmarried women are more likely to live with children than men. Women are more likely to be single parents, while men are more likely to live as a couple. Although the work organization of women with children is not limited, their average working hours are still low, while men with children have the highest number of jobs and average working hours. For both men and women, working mothers are not paid more than those who do not have children, but motherhood makes women more unpaid than men. In heterogeneous and unstable families, equal distribution of income and care may be beneficial for gender equality. This article focuses on the role of the family as a secondary microsocial institution that contributes to gender inequality.

Keywords: Gender, Gender inequality, family level, Father role, Mother role

1.0 Introduction

Gender inequality is a social phenomenon where people are not treated equally between genders. This disparity may be caused by sex or gender. This treatment may result from differences in biology, psychology or culture that exist in society. While some of these differences are based on experience, some appear to be socially constructed. While current policies around the world create inequality among people, women are the ones most affected by this. Gender inequality affects women in many areas, from health to education to business life. Research shows that gender differences exist in many areas such as education, life expectancy, personality, interests, family life, work and politics. Gender inequality varies across cultures.

Family is an area of sharing and care, but it is also a power relationship. Both love and abuse can occur in families. The balance of these changes depends largely on socioeconomic factors that lead to differences in access to resources by gender and age. This also depends on the degree to which people move in and out of relationships. Decisions about the creation or destruction of the family are more likely to be under the control of some members, and alternative support is limited for those removed from the family environment. First, we will discuss the differences and distinctions between different types of families. We then measure gender differences in entering and leaving relationships and gender differences in living with children. We also focus on gender inequality in the division of labor and unpaid wages, as gender issues in the home are most evident in basic activities such as living and caring for each other. This result discusses some policy issues regarding gender inequality in the family. In this article, we focus on the role of the family in gender relations, that is, how one type of relationship creates gender discrimination in life and ultimately makes gender different and unequal. When health professionals began paying attention to sex and gender, they also focused on the differences between men and women, starting with children's role in gender socialization. Because inequality helps women and men see themselves as disadvantaged, there has been great interest in the role of women as mothers in creating inequality and beyond subsequent generations. In the article we also discuss the role of fathers in managing the situation of gender conflict and hegemony. According to Bandura's theory of education, people learn from each other through observation, imitation and imitation, that is, the mother appears as the first behavior of the child and every behavior and behavior will create an impact on the child. Research has repeatedly shown that children in same-sex families have negative gender-stereotyping behaviors; This means that children forget or unconsciously behave certain behaviors of their parents and fathers, depending on their gender. As a social construct, heterosexual and heterosexual parents can encourage such behavior by creating a social environment that is free of punishment and can support their children's play and play.

1.1 Gender and Socialization

The phrase "boys will be boys" is often used to justify pushing, shoving, or other violence against boys. This statement means that this behavior cannot be changed and is part of the child's nature. When aggressive behavior does not cause serious harm, boys and men often accept the behavior because it is consistent with male culture. The "scripts" that society writes are in some ways similar to those written by playwrights. Just as playwrights expect actors to follow the script, society expects men and women to behave according to the expectations of their gender roles. Most writing is learned through a process called socialization, which teaches people to behave according to culture.

1.2 Components of Gender inequality in the family

What is the role of mother and father can be understood from the following points in Gender inequality in the family.

a. Role of mother in reproducing gender-inequality: Fertility and motherhood have been at the heart of feminism and the women's movement since its inception. From the beginning, pregnancy and parenthood have been controversial issues both within and beyond the feminist movement. But over the last 30 years, assisted reproductive technology (ART) has changed dramatically, and ART has become more important than just childbearing, but also important for population growth. ART is also available to men and women who previously had no reproductive options (including women who have children and are infertile), men and women with other health problems, gay, lesbian, and transgender people, and women.

Fertility and motherhood have been at the heart of feminism and the women's movement since its inception. From the beginning, pregnancy and birth have been controversial issues within and outside the feminist movement. But over the past 30 years, assisted reproductive technology (ART) has changed dramatically; ART is important not only for fertility but also for population growth. ART is also available to previously childless men and women (including women with infertile children), to otherwise healthy men and women, and to gay, lesbian, and transgender individuals.

As a role model for children, their behavior is observed and imitated. The mother and child may interact and participate in activities that do not affect the child's social learning, but mothers rarely feel protective of people's gender behavior and therefore teach their children about gender differences. In ecological systems theory, Bronfenbrenner believes that a person's development is influenced by everything around him. He calls the family a microsystem and explains how the people who interact with the child in the microsystem affect the child's development. The tendency for children to move beyond gender roles begins at birth and continues throughout adolescence. It involves teaching boys to be leaders and servants and training girls to take on the roles of wives and mothers. With the onset of adolescence, this process increases in the social environment as well as in the family, making it difficult for children to be sure of their gender and identity. Thus, although today's mothers have carved out their own place in the family and have been able to eliminate and reduce many of the negative aspects of gender, the unique opportunity that parents have to break down hegemonic gender rules is being squandered.

The relational ideals of Klein, Fairbairn, and Winnicott suggest that the child's relationship with the mother is stronger than with the father, because the mother is the child's first object of liking and derives from the warmth and attention he receives. Children enter into greater relationships through contact with their mothers, who are the child's first parents and create conscious and unconscious opportunities for new members of society to learn leadership. Many of the interactions in the early stages of a child's life occur through the mother's role, and it is these interactions that influence the child. In their classic book "Being Gender," West and Zimmerman call the interaction level the place where gender is invoked and encouraged. They explain that gender is expressed in interactions and behavior is measured in terms of gender recognition. In their article, West and Zimmerman argue that gender is something for which we are morally responsible, something we do, not who we are.

b. Role of father in reproducing gender-inequality: In a typical heterosexual family, children observe and follow the relationships and activities of the male and female parents in their relationships with their children and with each other. In life, children gradually come to understand the chauvinism of their female fathers, together with the restrictions placed on women's activities and decision-making roles, which are a distinctive feature of the family in time and space. His aggression, women's financial dependence, etc. they spread. . Fathers change gender norms in two ways: first, by directly teaching their children to behave in the same gender, and second, by enforcing gender roles towards the mother. Therefore, the father's parental character and the father's old man character are important. He directly affects his children with his behavior and the messages he sends. Men, as fathers and husbands, are accustomed to using "commands" and "commands" in communication, which makes their sons make men make the wrong decision; the role of reproduction and the idea of being the superior sex. Until recently, most fathers disdained the responsibility of parenting and considered it unnecessary; but now many fathers proudly participate

in this work, thereby increasing not only the prestige of the profession, but also the prestige of women. Coltrane (1992) analyzed results from measures of father closeness and found that the relationship between father and child was associated with gender equality and that participation in parenting was respected by men. In general, when father involvement increases, women's rights also increase. Gender conflict in the family can be understood from the following points. What is the father's role?

- ✓ Fathers play a significant role in shaping their children's growth and development.
- ✓ Men around the globe are not equally involved in caregiving responsibilities compared to women.
- ✓ Deliberate actions through policies, societal norms, and interventions are needed to encourage men to take on nurturing roles, leading to a shift in gender dynamics and institutional practices.
- ✓ Fatherhood presents a crucial opportunity for men to embrace behaviors that promote gender equality, as opposed to adhering to limiting beliefs that hinder progress.

2.0 Conclusion

As gender inequality continues, ideas and strategies that support women's dignity and rights must be re-evaluated. New organizations must create new rules and regulations that will support the relationship between men and women. Men and women are like two wheels. A life is incomplete without others. The only foolproof way to stop gender inequality is to change people's minds. This problem will not be solved overnight, but everyone needs to cooperate to end this injustice. The challenges of achieving gender equality are complex and cannot be solved by governments alone. The private sector will play its role in providing maximum employment opportunities for women. In many countries, societies need to change attitudes that hold women back. But it is crucial that the government creates a governance structure that allows it to invest in equity capital and establish partnerships that can accelerate development. This article describes gender inequality in the family. From the above explanation, we can conclude that the macro structure of gender differences that we see in a wide area of society, whether in bureaucracy, politics, gaming, business or other fields, has its roots in micro systems called families. Family is a system in which each member has roles to play and rules to follow (Bowen, 1950). In his book *Family Systems Theory*, Bowen argued that in the context of a family system, structure occurs because the behavior of some members of the family is caused by the behavior of other family members and is predicted by the behavior of other family members. Marxist feminists believe that the family helps preserve resources and freedom. In fact, the family is a society based on male dominance. We cannot deny the fact that family has a different role for people and people, but the main approach and construction of the relationship can help eliminate the lack of gender equality and make family life and gender equality possible.

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