"A Comparative study to assess the knowledge and attitude towards gender equality the guardians of selected urban and rural area, Bhopal (M.P)"

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Abstract

A Comparative study to assess knowledge and attitude towards the gender equality among the guardians of selected urban and rural areas of Bhopal (M.P). The aim of the study to assess knowledge and attitude towards gender equality among the guardians in selected urban and rural areas of Bhopal, (M.P). The study was conducted in People College of nursing & research centre bhanpur, Bhopal. The sample was selected in using convenient sampling. Data collection was done, formal written permission from principal of college was taken and permission from HOD of community medicine of PCMS was obtained prior to data collection process. data was collected by close ended questionnaire. Chi-square test utilised for statistical analysis. A sample consist 60 guardians of urban and rural areas. 30 for urban area and 30 for rural area.

Keywords: Gender equality, Guardians.

Introduction

"Gender equality must become a lived reality" - Michelle Bachelet's gender equality the term "gender equality" narrates the equal valuing of the different roles assessed by men and women. The theme strives to once come stereotype barriers and prejudices. So both men and women are capable of equally benefits and contributing toward social, political, cultural and economic development within society. When men and women enjoy equality, the direct outcome is an instant and stables growth in economy.[1]

Gender equality, equality between men and women, entails the concept that all human beings, both men and women, are free to develop their personal abilities and make choice without the limitations set by stereotypes, rigid gender roles and prejudices.

Gender equality means that the different behaviour, aspiration and need of women and men are considered, valued and favoured equally. It does not mean that women and men have to become the same, their rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality means fairness of treatment for women and men according to their respective needs this may include equal treatment or treatment that is different but which is considered equivalent in term of right, benefits, obligations and opportunities.[2]

Objective of the Study
1. To assess the knowledge regarding gender equality among the guardian in urban and rural area.
2. To assess the attitude towards the gender equality among the guardian in urban and rural area.
3. To correlate the knowledge and attitude towards on gender equality.
4. To find out the association between knowledge and attitude towards on gender

Material and Methods

Methodology indicates the general pattern of organizing the procedure of gathering and reliable data for problems under investigation. (KOTHARI C.P.)

The research methodology refers to the systemic way of solving a research problem it indicates the general pattern for organizing the procedure for gathering valid reliable data for the problem under investigation.[37] In this chapter contains included were description of research design and setting of study sample and sampling technique instrument for data collection and plan for data analysis of present study.
1. Equality with selected socio demographic variables.

Variables
A variable is as the name implies something varies and variables may be any quality of an organism group situation that takes on different values.[40]
A concept which can take on different quantitative value is called a variable.[41]

Variables of the Study

Independent Variables: The independent variable is the condition or characteristic which can be manipulated by the research. In the present study the independent variables refers to age, gender, type of family, family income, number of female children, number of male child, education, socio-economic status, information on gender equality.

Dependent Variables: The dependent variable is the condition or characteristic the appear or disappear as a result of an independent variables. In present study the

dependent variable are knowledge and attitude of guardian in urban and rural area.

Sample size: It is the number of individual from whom the information is obtained. In the present study the size consist of 60 guardians residing in urban and rural area of Bhopal (M.P.).

Result

majority (32%) of them were in the age group of 18-22years in urban (00%) and in rural area that is (23.33%) of them were in the age group of 23-27 years in urban (36.67%) and in rural area that is(30%) of them were in the age group of 28-32 years in urban(26.67%) and in rural area that is (26.67%) them were in the age group of more than 33years in urban(36.67%) and (20%) in rural area.

Frequency and percentage of sample according to gender show that (40%) of male in urban area and (63.33%) male in rural area same as the female (60%) in urban area and (36.67%)in rural area.

Frequency & percentage distributing according to their family type revealed that (50%) nuclear family and (50%) joint family in urban area and (36.67%) nuclear family and (63.33%) joint family in rural area.

Frequency and percentage of sample according to education status shows that (10%) of them were from illiterate in urban area and (16.66%) of rural area, (30%) of them were from secondary in urban area and (16.66%) of rural area, (10%) of them were from higher secondary in urban area and (8.33%) of rural area, (0%) of them were graduate in urban area and (8.33%) of rural area.

Frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to no of female child (40%) one girl, (56.67%)two girl,(3.33%) three girl,(00%) more than three girls in urban area .No of female child (36.67%) one girl, (33.33%) two girls, (26.67%) three girls, (3.33%) more than three girls in rural area frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to no. of male child (56.67%) one boy, (43.33%) two boy,

(00%) three boy, (00%) more than three boy in urban area. No of male child (33.33%) one boy, (23.33%) two boys,(33.33%) three boys, (10%) more than three boys in rural area.

Frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to their occupation shows that (96.67%) labor, (00%) private job, (00%) government job, (3.33%) businessmen in urban area and (40%) labor, (36.67%) private job, (13.33%) government job, (10%) businessmen in rural area of Bhopal.

Frequency & percentage distribution of sample according to level of family income (43.33%) 5,000-10,000, (56.67%) 10,001-20,000, (00%) 20,0001-30,000, (00%) more than 30,000 per month in urban area and (40%) 5,000-10,000, (43.33%) 10,001-20,000, (10%) 20,001-30,000, (6.67%) more than 30,000 per month in rural area.

Frequency & percentage distribution of sample according to residential area (100%) urban and (100%) in rural area.

Majority the knowledge of guardian regarding gender equality in selected urban and rural area of Bhopal (M.P). Result shows (0%) poor, (6.66%) average, (43.33%) good in guardian having knowledge of urban and (10%) poor.(13.33%)average,(26.66%)good in guardian having knowledge of rural area.

Organization of the Findings

Raw data was collected and entered in a master sheet for the statistical analysis. Data was analysis based on objectives of the study using descriptive and infertile. The data findings were organized and presented under following section.

Section A: It deals with analysis of socio demographic data of the sample.

Section B: It based with analysis the questionnaire to assess to knowledge on gender equality among the guardian in selected urban and rural area of Bhopal city (M.P).

Section C: It's based with analysis the attitude scale on gender equality.

Table 1: Cummulative Data Tables Urban & Rural Area

S. No	Socio-demographic variables	Urban Area		Rural Area	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	**Age**				
	18-22year	0	00	7	23.33
	23-27year	11	36.67	9	30
	28-32year	8	26.67	8	26.27
	More than 33year	11	36.67	6	20
2.	**Gender**				
	Male	12	40	19	63.33
	Female	18	60	11	36.67
3.	**Type of family**				
	Nuclear family.	15	50	11	36.67
	Joint family.	15	50	19	63.33

4.	**Level of education**				
	Illiterate	6	10	10	16.66
	Secondary School	18	30	10	16.66
	Higher Secondary School.	6	10	5	8.33
	Graduate	0	0	5	8.33
5.	**No. of female child in family**				
	1 girl	12	40	11	36.67
	2 girl	17	56.67	10	33.33
	3 girl	1	3.33	8	26.67
	More than 3 girls	0	00	1	3.33
6.	**No of male child in family**				
	1 boy	17	56.67	10	33.33
	2 boy	13	43.33	7	23.33
	3 boy	0	00	10	33.33
	More than 3boys	0	00	3	10
7.	**Occupation**				
	Labor	29	96.67	12	40
	Private job	0	00	11	36.67
	Government job	0	00	4	13.33
	Business	1	3.33	3	10
8.	**Family income**				
	5,000-10,000	13	43.33	12	40
	10,001-20,000	17	56.67	13	43.33
	20,001-30,000	0	00	3	10
	More than 30,000	0	00	2	6.67
9.	**Residential area**				
	Urban	30	100	0	00
	Rural	0	00	30	100

Table 2: Association between socio-demographic variables and knowledge based questions related to gender equality

Socio demographic variables	Pearson chi – square	Df	P value	Result
Age				
18-22 year	8.380	3	.039	Significant at $p<0.05$
23-27 year				
28-32 year				
more than 33 year				
Gender				
Male	.934	1	.334	Nonsignificant at $p>0.05$
Female				
Type of family				
nuclear family	1.750	1	.186	Nonsignificant at $p>0.05$
joint family				
Level of education				
Illiterate	7.969	3	.047	Significant at $p<0.05$
secondary school				
higher secondary school				
Graduate				
No of female child in family				
1girl	3.789	2	.150	Nonsignificant at $p>0.05$
2girls				
3girls				
more than girls				

No of male child in family				
1boy	2.679	3	.444	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
2boys				
3boys				
more than 3 boys				
Occupation				
Labor	3.260	4	.515	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
private job				
government job				
Businessmen				
family income				
5,000-10,000 per month				
10,001-20,000 per month	6.857	3	.077	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
20,001-30,000 per month				
more than 30,000per month				
Residential area				
Urban	4.286	1	.038	Significant at p<0.05
Rural				

N=60

Table 3: Association between socio-demographic variables and knowledge based questions related to gender equality

Socio demographic variables	Pearson chi - square	Df	P value	Result
Age				
18-22 year	4.496	3	.213	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
23-27 year				
28-32 year				
more than 33 year				
Gender				
Male	.434	1	.510	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
Female				
Type of family				
nuclear family	1.381	1	.240	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
joint family				
Level of education				
Illiterate	5.342	3	.148	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
secondary school				
higher secondary school				
Graduate				
No of female child in family				
1girl	1.872	2	.392	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
2girls				
3girls				
more than girls				
No of male child in family				
1boy	5.128	3	.163	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
2boys				
3boys				
more than 3 boys				
Occupation				
Labor	1.881	4	.758	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
private job				
government job				
Businessmen				
family income				

5,000-10,000 per month				
10,001-20,000 per month	4.673	3	.197	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
20,001-30,000 per month				
more than 30,000per month				
Residential area				
Urban	2.308	1	.129	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
Rural				

N=60

Table 4: Association between socio-demographic variables and knowledge based questions related to gender equality

Socio demographic variables	Pearson chi - square	Df	P value	Result
Age				
18-22 year	5.698	3	.127	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
23-27 year				
28-32 year				
more than 33 year				
Gender				
Male	.434	1	.510	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
Female				
Type of family				
nuclear family	.167	1	.683	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
joint family				
Level of education				
Illiterate	7.442	3	.059	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
secondary school				
higher secondary school				
Graduate				
No of female child in family				
1girl	1.872	2	.392	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
2girls				
3girls				
more than girls				
No of male child in family				
1boy	9.167	3	.027	Significant at p<0.05
2boys				
3boys				
more than 3 boys				
Occupation				
Labor	8.371	4	.079	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
private job				
government job				
Businessmen				
family income				
5,000-10,000 per month				
10,001-20,000 per month	14.769	3	.002	Significant at p<0.05
20,001-30,000 per month				
more than 30,000per month				
Residential area				
Urban	2.308	1	.129	Nonsignificant at p>0.05
Rural				

N=60

Table 5: Association between socio-demographic variables and attitude based questions related to gender equality

Socio demographic variables	Pearson chi - square	Df	P value	Result
Age				
18-22 year				
23-27 year	12.046	9	.211	Non significant at p>0.05
28-32 year				
more than 33 year				
Gender				
Male	2.412	3	.491	Non significant at p>0.05
Female				
Type of family				
nuclear family	2.531	3	.470	Non significant at p>0.05
joint family				
Level of education				
Illiterate				Non significant at p>0.05
secondary school	12.452	9	.189	
higher secondary school				
Graduate				
No of female child in family				
1girl				
2girls	5.945	6	.429	Non significant at p>0.05
3girls				
more than girls				
No of male child in family				
1boy				
2boys	12.729	9	.175	Non significant at p>0.05
3boys				
more than 3 boys				
Occupation				
Labor				
private job	28.125[a]	12	.005	Non significant at p>0.05
government job				
Businessmen				
family income				
5,000-10,000 per month				
10,001-20,000 per month	10.575	9	.306	Non significant at p>0.05
20,001-30,000 per month				
more than 30,000per month				
Residential area				
Urban	12.333	3	.006	Significant at p<0.05
Rural				

N=60

Table 6: Association between socio-demographic variables and attitude based questions related to gender equality

Socio demographic variables	Pearson chi – square	Df	P value	Result
Age				
18-22 year				
23-27 year	24.418	9	.004	Significant at p<0.05
28-32 year				
more than 33 year				
Gender				

Male	.788	3	.852	Non significant at p>0.05
Female				
Type of family				
nuclear family	1.79	3	.617	Non significant at p>0.05
joint family				
Level of education				
Illiterate	19.315	9	.023	Significant at p<0.05
secondary school				
higher secondary school				
Graduate				
No of female child in family				
1girl	14.025	6	.029	Significant at p<0.05
2girls				
3girls				
more than girls				
No of male child in family				
1boy	24.771	9	.003	Significant at p<0.05
2boys				
3boys				
more than 3 boys				
Occupation				
Labor	28.125[a]	12	.005	Non significant at p>0.05
private job				
government job				
Businessmen				
family income				
5,000-10,000 per month	23.574	12	.023	Significant at p<0.05
10,001-20,000 per month				
20,001-30,000 per month				
more than 30,000per month				
Residential area				
Urban	20.124	9	.017	Significant at p<0.05
Rural				

N=60

Conclusion
After the detailed study, leads to the following conclusion.
The guardians in gender equality of urban and rural area had average knowledge on gender equality in urban area and positive attitude towards gender equality.

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