

The Effect of Gender Inequality in Marriages on Raising Children in India

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Abstract: Marriage is the fundamental building block of all human civilization. Like it has been known India is a patriarchal society, The male dominates the family as well as the major decisions that are taken on a regular basis. After the birth of a child; females are made to believe that their dreams to study further or earn independently are taken away forever whereas it does not work the same way for a man. Marriage exists to bring a man and a woman together as husband and wife to be father and mother to any children their union produces, keeping in consideration that a child needs both equally. There is no such thing as “parenting.” There is mothering, and there is fathering, and children do best with both if they are in equal proportion. Understanding that a child needs both mothering and fathering when in a society like India there is less fathering and excess of mothering that does not work well for the child or between the parents. Unfortunately, this leads to a decline not only the parent-child relationship but also the husband-wife equation. This is mainly where gender inequality plays a major role. This research focuses on the aspect of gender inequality in marriage and its impact on raising of children in Indian society. This inequality plays a major role in day to day lives of every married man and woman. The tool marriage adjustment inventory by Kumar and Rohatgi developed in the year 1976 is used for this particular research. Random stratified sampling has been used to collect the data from the population of Ahmedabad city of Gujarat, India. The findings of the study will be analyzed using the statistical instruments through excel upon collection of the final data.

Key words: Mothering, Fathering, Inequality, Gender, Parenting, Marriage.

Date of Submission: 24-10-2019

Date of Acceptance: 09-11-2019

I. INTRODUCTION

India follows a patriarchal system. Patriarchy is a social system in which men hold primary power and even predominate in the role as a father. The influence of patriarchy and its effects on marriage is highly prevalent in a country like India. A female in the India is prone to more humiliation, violence, rape, murder, dowry and discrimination than any other country. Women are victims of male dominance in their day to day life and almost every sphere that we can possibly think of. Women specially at home are constantly reminded of their powerlessness that is their gender. Surviving in such a society is a living hell for the females of the 21st century.

“Marriage is perceived by sociologists as a system of roles of a man and a woman whose union has been given social sanction as husband and wife. The equilibrium of the system requires adjustment between the two partners so that the role enactment of one partner) corresponds to the role expectations of the other. A strong marriage needs equal involvement of both the partners in every role they are expected to play especially as parents. Equal involvement looks like an ideal situation when we talk about India.

Marriage is defined differently, and by different entities, based on cultural, religious, and personal factors.

A commonly accepted and encompassing definition of marriage is the following: a formal union and social and legal contract between two individuals that unites their lives legally, economically, and emotionally. The contractual marriage agreement usually implies that the couple has legal obligations to each other throughout their lives or until they decide to divorce. Being married also gives legitimacy to sexual relations within the marriage. Traditionally, marriage is often viewed as having a key role in the preservation of morals and civilization.”

(stritof, 2019)

“Women go into marriage for the marriage. Men go into marriage for the woman. For the woman, it’s a combo, a package deal. You get the house, the stuff, the kids and the guy. I can’t tell you how many men in my office complain that they feel they are last on the list, after the kids, her job, her mother, her sister, her friends

and Zumba. She can get her needs met in a variety of ways and can have close, intimate relationships with any one of those people on that list, not only with him.

For many men, however, the woman is central. He may love his house and his kids, but men often tell me that their primary want is pretty simple: they just want their wife to be happy. They desperately need to feel connected to her and often the quickest route to satisfy that need is through sex. They also need for their wife to admire and respect them. Women belittle that need, but it exists and it's true."

(Stark, 2014)

"The concept of joint family is very oldest in Indian culture and tradition. The members of a joint family are relatively living in the concept of sharing and caring by sacrificing their personal desires. Joint family is an organization of some closely related persons, where a group of peoples, normally living in a same house with each other, eating the food prepared by the single kitchen, participate in a general prayer of God. The children of joint family are growing with lot of love and affection, cooperation, fun, enjoyment and community axiology. Joint family system is one of the great characteristic of Hindu family. It was the base of the social system of India in past. However, with the complexity in social structure due to industrialization, modernization and urbanization joint family system gradually transformed to the nuclear family system in post independence era of India."

(Giri, 2015)

"The concept of nuclear family is not very old. It came into existence by the breakdown of joint family system. According to Dr. K.P. Desai, "The family which has minimum members is called as nuclear family." A nuclear family in general consists of parents and their children who are more or less self centered, independent and free from their responsibilities for the other members of the family, such as grand father and mother, uncle, aunt and nieces. In conclusive form, the nuclear family is system of minimum family members which like freedom and believe in modernization. The children of nuclear family comparatively lack emotional intelligence and community living values. "

(Giri, 2015)

"In examining marital adjustment in young couples, it was found that when husbands and wives had their expectations violated the predominant process of handling the situation was to adopt a "wait and see" strategy, hoping that adjustment would occur as a function of time. This strategy was most prevalent for husbands when their expectations regarding frequency of sexual intimacy were violated, but different areas of marriage found different patterns of responses in the adjustment process.

Wives, more often than husbands, indicated they talked over their violations openly in an attempt to effect adjustment. Both husbands and wives felt their responses to each other were predominantly adjustively oriented, but wives admitted more non-adjustive responses than husbands."

(Dyer, 1965)

"When people come in the age group of 40-65 years, most of them are financially secure. They have children who are almost independent. People during this period of their life are at the best of their health physiologically, happy, content and peaceful. It is hard to deny the fact that during this phase of life people get more stressed. It is a transition period. There are changes in physical appearance along with emotional and physiological changes in the body. The exterior look of an individual changes slowly. At this stage of life children get settled elsewhere and the house gets vacated. Many couples consider this to be a difficult period of their life. Though for some it is different, it is a time when success speaks. At this phase of life the middle aged couples rise up in their career, enjoying authority and prestige. For many this may be a period of financial as well as social success and well-being. Comprehensive study of husbands and wives investigated some of the factors that contributed to marital satisfaction. Some of their findings revealed existing social, cultural, educational level the greater satisfaction. Occupation and income, which are often thought to be associated with levels of satisfaction, have no relationship with it. The number of children too affects marital satisfaction. There is evidence that the pressures of managing multiple roles in women are the greatest, and the psychological benefits of employment are the least, under conditions of heavy family responsibilities that is, when young children are at home. But beyond specific factors such as these, what is important to marital satisfaction over the course of marriage is the ability of partner to adjust to a variety of changes and to cope with a number of stresses. Marital role can be defined as set of attitudes and behaviors a spouse is expected to demonstrate in the content of the marriage relationship. A marital role comprises cultural expectations associated with the husband or with a wife. A husband is considered as head of family while wife is expected to make home and companion, or the wife may be expected to be the strong one, upon whom the husband can rely."

(Nema, 2013)

"It can be seen that the phenomenon of marital adjustment is given a priority in all cultures, as marriage is one of the most important commitment of an individual makes in his or her life. A good marriage not only produces a satisfied life but it also generates a sense of well-being. In west, marriage is often considered as the centerpiece in ideological claims about the 'decline of family values'. Marital adjustment has been related to

personality, job & home stresses, mental illness, depression, education, sex role attitude, happiness and success in life. Sinha and Mukerjee (1990), defines marital adjustment as, "the state in which there is an overall feeling between husband and wife, of happiness and satisfaction with their marriage and with each other." All the marriages are aimed at happiness in one or another way. Most couples marry filled up with expectations. Some of the expectations will be realistic while others unrealistic. Marital adjustment calls for maturity that accepts and understands growth and development in the spouse. If this growth is not experienced and realized fully, death in marital relationship is inevitable. A relationship between couples is not instantaneous rather a slow progress. There is a list of six areas of marital adjustment, which is defined by the psychologist, such as, religion, social life, mutual friends, in laws, money and sex. Another psychologist defines ten areas of marital adjustment, i.e. values, couple growth, communication, conflict resolution, affection, roles, cooperation, sex, money and parenthood. A study on marriage and marital adjustment in USA presents social activities and recreation, training and disciplining of children, religion, in law relationship, financial matters, sexual relationship, communication, mutual trust and companionship as the areas of marital adjustment."

(Nema, 2013)

Inequality is not just seen when we compare the adjustment levels of husbands and wives but also when they take a step ahead, when they produce a child. Upbringing of a child is a milestone in marriage, a child needs both its mother and father equally while it is growing up. But more often while the child is growing up he/she only has his/her mother as an emotional and mental support and his father as the financial support. The task distribution of the parents might always not be favorable to the child.

Parenting practices around the world share three major goals: ensuring children's health and safety, preparing children for life as productive adults and transmitting cultural values. A high-quality parent-child relationship is critical for healthy development.

Child needs both parents, especially due the differences between the genders, the mental selfhood of man and woman, who complement each other as two halves forming one whole unit. A child, who is, for any reason, brought up only by a father or mother, is literally lacking the second half. And this can originate to a miscellaneous life and personal complications. (Štrbová, 2004, p. 17).

Despite the particularities of a father's and a mother's role, they represent the complex entity which is necessary for the right upbringing and creating a healthy personality.

Looking after the children means a new role for a man and new relations between man and woman in distribution of their duties, which do not threaten, but enrich and give the man an opportunity to experience more interactions with a child. Parents look within the child for a source of happiness, a gratification of their emotional needs and a meaning of their lives. (Chaloupková, 2000, p. 14).

"A role model's behaviour is extremely important. It has its own characteristics. Within the family, the mother's role is specific, so as is the father's role and children's role. They depend on the overall structure of personalities of the mother, father, and child as well as on the quality of the outer environment." (Višňovský, 2007, pp. 8-9)

"A woman's role as a mother within the family is very unique, treasured and important. Women enrich the family with a sparkle that lightens when she gets home after work to her family as a wife and as a mother. The mother is a keystone of the family and the whole household. She provides and ensures emotional background to her husband and her children, because it is essential especially for healthy child development and the emotional stability of adults." (Štrbová, 2004, p. 18) A new born is generally extremely vulnerable and needs the safety and protection only a mother can provide. During the first few months the child craves for the love and attention of the mother which he/she is generally provided with.

A father's role is as important for boys as much as for girls. A father represents for the son a model of himself and for the daughter an example of her future husband. The father's commitment is as necessary as the mother's commitment. Extremely powerful is the way a father treats the mother because the son's behaviour towards his future wife is greatly influenced by it.

According to L. Višňovský (1998, p. 89), the father is characterised by: protection, guidance and support towards the outside world;• discipline of the child;• assist in the initiative, independence and freedom;• encourage the quality of accomplishments.

Although a system where this kind of structure prevails is still hard to find in a county like India. A happy married couple also faces the obvious inequalities in marriage on a regular basis, it deeply saddens to know that some of these inequalities aren't even questioned anymore they are such a basic part of the way men and women live these days. These inequalities might not impact someone directly but it causes psychological harm to the well-being of women.

This study aims at understanding at what levels do a man and wife adjust for the harmony of their union of marriage and how each of them are involved independently in the upbringing of their child.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The paper titled Attachment Style in Marriage: Adjustment and Responses to Interaction written by Linda and timothy.

This study examined the association between attachment style and marital functioning, focusing on cognition as a key explanatory link. The results support the general hypothesis that adult attachment style predicts functioning in intimate relationships, and suggest that cognitive processes may form part of the path explaining this association.

(Gallo & smith, 2001)

A paper titled : Beliefs on parenting and childhood in India

In India, the family is a central unit of social existence and the socialization of children is a key function. The paper specifically focuses on the manner in which mothers organize the daily routines of young children in the age group 3-6 years. Families living in Delhi, India formed a part of the study. The influence of cultural and familial diversity as well as situational factors was found to contribute largely to the multiplicity of beliefs. The rapidly changing urban situation indicates a need to renew ideas about parenting and childhood in India.

(tuli, 2012)

Gender Differences in Competition: Evidence From a Matrilineal and a Patriarchal Society

Uri Gneezy, Kenneth L. Leonard, John A. List

We use a controlled experiment to explore whether there are gender differences in selecting into competitive environments across two distinct societies: the Maasai in Tanzania and the Khasi in India. One unique aspect of these societies is that the Maasai represent a textbook example of a patriarchal society, whereas the Khasi are matrilineal. Similar to the extant evidence drawn from experiments executed in Western cultures, Maasai men opt to compete at roughly twice the rate as Maasai women. Interestingly, this result is reversed among the Khasi, where women choose the competitive environment more often than Khasi men, and even choose to compete weakly more often than Maasai men. These results provide insights into the underpinnings of the factors hypothesized to be determinants of the observed gender differences in selecting into competitive environments.

(Uri Gneezy, 2009)

Do Marriage Problems Affect Fathering More than Mothering? A Quantitative and Qualitative Review

Mary Jo Coiro ,Robert E. Emery

The study concluded that (a) there is limited evidence that, relative to mothering, fathering is more likely to be affected by marital conflict, but suggest that (b) marital status (i.e., divorce) affects fathering notably more than it affects mothering. The study further suggest that marital problems may disrupt father involvement which, in turn, weakens the quality of father-child relationships; researchers need to examine more carefully how marital problems disrupt *coparenting*; child age and gender may moderate linkages between the parental and marital subsystems; and coparenting, marital happiness, and the institution of marriage itself may be essential first avenues of intervention for those who wish to improve or maintain fathers' involvement with their children.

(Mary Jo Coiro, 1998)

Research Gap:

Not much research has been done in the field of marriage inequality and inequality while the upbringing of a child together, the existing studies have been done either on parental roles, marriage system, types of parenting and gender inequality in marriage. Hardly any studies have been done on the Indian population on this topic. This research will benefit social psychologists understand the current reality of the 21st century in terms of gender inequality and more specifically the hardship a female undergoes during adjusting in the union of marriage as well as rearing a child.

Objectives of the study:

- 1, To know the perceived adjustment of the individual spouse with his/her spouse.
2. To evaluate whether a couple belonging to the joint family adjusts more than a couple belonging to a nuclear family.
3. To measure the adjustment of couples below 45 and above 45.

Hypothesis:

H1: Females adjust more to males in the union of marriage

H0: Females do not adjust more to males in the union of marriage.

H2: Couples in nuclear families adjust more than couples in joint families.
H0: Couples in nuclear families do not adjust more than couples in joint families.

H3: Couples below the age of 40 adjust more than couples above 40.
H0: Couples below the age of 40 do not adjust more than couples above 40.

Variables:

Dependent variable: Gender, Inequality, rearing of the child.
Independent variable: Age, type of family

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Tool description:

The earnest efforts were made to choose appropriate standardized tools to measure marital adjustment levels of married couples. The tools were selected due to two main reasons: because of their suitability to the sample; and their meeting to the vigorous standards of reliability and validity as psychometric instruments. The following tool were employed for data collection:
Marriage adjustment Inventory by C.G. Deshpande.

The scale measures the inter-spouses adjustment as related to tier experiences with in-laws, social participation, bringing up of children, purchases, food habits, temperament, sexual satisfaction, love and affection, personal daily activities, likes and dislikes etc.

The inventory consists of two parts: ‘A’ and ‘B’. Part A consisting of 15 items which are to be answered by a 5 point scale and Part B consisting of 10 items which have to be answered by a fivepoint scale of agreement and disagreement. Part B cannot be answered before the completion of Part A . There is no specific time limit. The form was in the English language.

3.2 Sampling population:

The sample population thus selected was done through the random stratified sampling technique and convenience sampling method. Male and females who were married were only approached, however there was no clear distinction as to who among them can fill up the questionnaire apart from the age limit which was kept open for 25-55 years old. The total of 120 people - 60 Males and 60 Females were taken for the data. The male-female ratio was also maintained.

Table 1 : Demographic Table

MALE	60
FEMALE	60
JOINT FAMILY	60
NUCLEAR FAMILY	60
ABOVE 40	60
BELOW 40	60

To fill the questionnaire, the respondents took, on an average, 10-15 minutes.

The sampling technique used for this research study is the **Stratified Convenience Sampling Method**. The population was firstly divided into smaller groups defined as stratas, in this study, and then the questionnaire were passed on to people who came across easily while on field collecting the data. Snowball Sampling is also considered in this research study, as the respondents agreed and passed the questionnaire to the fellow family/neighborhood and relatives to be included in the study.

3.3 Test description:

The test applied to obtain the results of this research was t-test. . The **t test** is one type of inferential statistics. It is used to determine whether there is a significant difference between the means of two groups. With all inferential statistics, we assume the dependent variable fits a normal distribution. The P value, or calculated probability, is the probability of finding the observed, or more extreme, results when the **null hypothesis (H₀)** of a study question is true – the definition of ‘extreme’ depends on how the hypothesis is being tested. P is also described in terms of rejecting **H₀** when it is actually true, however, it is not a direct probability of this state.

Limitations of the study:

Only heterosexual relationships have been studied, other sexual orientations have not been studied. A sample of only 100 individuals have been taken so the study cannot be generalized.

Not much research has been done in this field thus not much literature has been found.
 Being married involves a lot of adjustments the studies tries to cover them all but might not be successful in doing so as it is such a wide spectrum.
 Upbringing of a child also has various aspects

IV. TEST RESULTS

H1: Females adjust more to males in the union of marriage

H0: Females do not adjust more to males in the union of marriage.

t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances

	<i>females</i>	<i>males</i>
Mean	92.55	93.21666667
Variance	92.38728814	67.63022599
Observations	60	60
Pooled Variance	80.00875706	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	118	
t Stat	-0.408225948	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.341923804	
t Critical one-tail	1.657869523	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.683847608	
t Critical two-tail	1.980272226	

If p-value<0.05, the Null Hypothesis is rejected and Alternate Hypothesis is accepted. Here, in the table, considering the value of P(T<=t) two-tail which is **0.683, which is more than 0.05, the Null Hypothesis is accepted** and the Alternate Hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it can be said that **Females do not adjust more to males in the union of marriage.**

H2: Couples in joint families adjust more than couples in nuclear families.

H0: Couples in joint families do not adjust more than couples in nuclear family.

t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances

	<i>nuclear</i>	<i>joint</i>
Mean	91.3	94.16667
Variance	105.2983	54.44633
Observations	60	60
Pooled Variance	79.87232	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	118	
t Stat	-1.75687	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.040767	
t Critical one-tail	1.65787	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.081534	
t Critical two-tail	1.980272	

If p-value<0.05, the Null Hypothesis is rejected and Alternate Hypothesis is accepted. Here, in the table, considering the value of P(T<=t) two-tail which is **0.081, which is less than 0.05, the Null Hypothesis is rejected** and the Alternate Hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, it can be said that **couples in joint families adjust more than couples in nuclear families.**

H3: Couples below the age of 40 adjust more than couples above 40.

H0: Couples below the age of 40 do not adjust more than couples above 40.

t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances

	<i>below 40</i>	<i>abvove 40</i>
Mean	92.4	93.16667
Variance	77.32881	78.71751
Observations	60	60
Pooled Variance	78.02316	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	118	
t Stat	-0.4754	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.317692	
t Critical one-tail	1.65787	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.635384	
t Critical two-tail	1.980272	

If $p\text{-value} < 0.05$, the Null Hypothesis is rejected and Alternate Hypothesis is accepted. Here, in the table, considering the value of $P(T \leq t)$ two-tail which is **0.635**, which is more than **0.05**, the Null Hypothesis is accepted and the Alternate Hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, it can be said that **Couples below the age of 40 do not adjust more than couples above 40.**

V. DISCUSSION

The particular finding can be said to be influenced by the middle class and the high class mindsets of the city of Ahmedabad and the competitive nature of the surroundings and the social media competitiveness that kicks in, in today's time. Males are more adjusting than females in the modern Indian culture. It is for sure extremely hard to believe the result but the reality is finally changing and there are facts and logical arguments to prove why so. One of the main factors why change is possible is education, the literacy rate has gone up and the generations are being provided with a proper education, they have the opportunities and adequate resources to fulfill their dreams and respect others in the process. They have grown up thinking each other as equals in the society, with powerful and impactful movements like 'women empowerment' it has given the females an opportunity to take a stand and for males to respect it while staying by their side. In the union of marriage also males now tend to be more supporting than dominating as compared to before, they are more interested in the overall development of the family together. Males are adjusting more because they aren't used to the female dominance or the new intolerance that has emerged. Now males only job isn't to handle the finances of the house but also to be a part of the daily chores of the house, being involved with the kids and giving time to the family. Males have now started realizing how females are contributing to the house and what they expect out of them, the time today isn't just about money, the needs are changing now females are financially independent, they also need an authoritative stand and more importantly respect towards the decision they take. Females these days are bold and clear about certain things they won't tolerate. The financial independence of females has led them to think of themselves as equals and thus they don't hold back their opinions, they aren't afraid of the consequences they know they can survive independently and as a matter of fact come to realize that men need them more than they need them. Further more the social media has taken over in today's generation and thus there is more awareness about the ways females should be respected, or how women are taking over in their way in each and every field. The movies are also giving females a strong lead and thus accelerating the much change that is needed, movies are portraying women with more power, dignity, confidence, ambition, freedom and thus unlocking their hidden potential. The capabilities of women are shown out as the pioneers of the family dynamics. Males are beautifully changing their dominating nature to being supportive and understanding towards their female counterpart and what they have to say, and the change is coming in because of the globalization, the social media influence, and the internal awareness because of education.

When females are working, men are taking extra care of such earning females. Sometimes, females are taking a firm stand and don't budge and then men do adjust while taking overall care and needs of family as a whole. Males have started responding to females with more responsibility.

Joint family vs nuclear family has been an controversial topic in the Indian culture because of its pros and cons. Understanding that joint families main problem would be privacy and adjusting to way more people, nuclear families would have way more work division that that of joint families.

With increased education through various sources, more and more couples have realized that their behaviour, their communications and attitude is being noticed by other people in joint families, their privacy is constantly being hindered and one decision that is to be taken is judged not by two but by 5 more people. Even when the decision about something personal like what school your child will be going to involves your husbands brother, his wife, your husbands sister and your husbands parents. Getting married into a joint family has a lot of adjustment, basically the female has to adapt to the new house, the new mannerisms and break through her old routines. Generally the new family expects the female to do things and bring about huge changes in the lifestyle as well as behavior. In a joint family there is no escape no matter how wrong the in laws might seem, the female and the male have to keep respect high possibility in the new environment with added people would be ego clashes, more the number of people more the opinions in the house. The invasion of personal space is extremely difficult to deal with, there is hardly any privacy or self time that can be considered in the joint family environment. As for as the male, sometimes when he really wants to support the wife in certain matters either he has to keep shut or side with his parents just for the sake of respect. A male is constantly put in a mother or wife dilemma. Joint family households have the concept of sharing and intervention. Also, to add there is lack of freedom and thus the adjustment levels rise, the couple cant make spontaneous plans, or buy the things they want without the permission of the other members of the family. Couple's are hence more watchful and alert in joint family. They know that every action of theirs will significantly impact their surrounding in joint family.

Couples living in nuclear family express with more freedom and hence sometimes don't adjust and stick to their righteous attitude. Couple in joint family develop better understanding as they have opportunity to synergies. ..they get benefit of more ideas, views, perceptions and sharing. Family values are being restored in this educated world. Thus while they have so much to deal with while in the joint family, with the advantages of the same they also have to deal with the disadvantages and adjust to what they have signed for.

Age matters a lot in the union of marriage, understanding that at the age of 25 when the couple get married to the age of 35-40 they are involved into making money, settling down their business, settling in the family, getting used to their marriage, settling with their in-laws etc, basically they are still getting used to the challenges in front of them, adjustment isn't very high as a matter of fact because the generation today is extremely independent and driven to their career, adjustments clearly isn't the top priority on their list while at the age of 25. They are ambitious, driven by their career and want to make the most of their young days. The general problems a new age couple would have would be not jiving financially, for so long they have been financially independent and sometimes the partners financial habits can lead to tension and stress. Fighting over responsibilities is another issue where the couple cant delegate the task at hand specially pertaining to households and kids. In the initial years the couple is still getting used to the perfections and quirks of their partner, sometimes this might demand to much of adjustment the couple is not ready to deal with. The new age couples are struggling to adjust to a shared life.

Where as couples above 40 have dealt with all of the above mentioned problems and can easily adjust, adjusting has become their comfort zone, and they are well aware of all the challenges that lie ahead of them and how to constructively work together for it. They have attained the level of maturity and also have the advantage of experience of each other as well as of the possible problems that can come between them, both of them thus can beautifully adjust to each others as they are well aware of their needs and wants. They are more focused on raising their next generation and settling them down, they see that as a common goal and not an individualistic goal, also they are used to the quirks of each other and thus there is no surprise element atleast in terms of each other behavior. The couples above 40 have their priorities set. They want to spend more quality time with their partner, their children. They are comparatively less money driven because they are well settled now and satisfied with their work and business.

Couple above 45 have benefit of more number of year's experiences. Couple above 45 have dealt with more challenges and they have developed maturity to match with new generation and their teens. They have learned more by nurturing their kids.

Couple below 45 are found more busy with their challenges and their priorities are different. They are mainly focusing on settling themselves whereas couple above 45 are focusing more on settling their next generation.

It was also observed that males are more involved than females in the health and study habits of their kids making them more involved in parenting than their female counterpart, but contrast to that males also tend to agree more with their partner in the upbringing of their child. Education and health both are financially driven factors, and thus the involvement of male is needed. It might be in the agreement of the female as the findings suggest that males agree more in the upbringing of the kids with the mother.

Fathering is more evident in the data that was collected, fathers are more interested in the child's health as well as study habits, understanding how the world believes that mothers are more important, dads are putting in their extra effort to be there for their child in every possible aspect.

VI. CONCLUSION

The findings of the research study suggest that there exists a adjustment gap between males and females, between couples living in a joint family and nuclear families and between couples above the age of 40 and below the age of 40.

Thus to conclude their adjustment levels are as below:

MEAN TABLE:

Males	93.12
Females	92.55
Joint	94.16
Nuclear	91.3
Above 40	93.16
Below 40	92.4

Thus we can conclude that there is no significant difference between all of these categories and that we are leading to equality at least when we talk about the adjustments made by males and females.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is quite surprising to see Indians step ahead in terms of gender equality, it is extremely important to accelerate this change and stabilize it.

Females should understand the adjustments males are making for them in marriage and try not only to respect them but also reach upto their level. With the strong feminism concept the world is living in females should not take advantage of it but understand how the step is towards equality and not about them getting more power. and stabilize it.

Females should understand the adjustments males are making for them in marriage and try not only to respect them but also reach upto their level. With the strong feminism concept the world is living in females should not take advantage of it but understand how the step is towards equality and not about them getting more power.

As far as joint families are concerned it is natural that it demands more adjustment from the couples. Couples should try and understand the advantages of living in a joint family and cherish the synergy and the dynamics of the family, they also need to understand that the family dynamics plays a major role in the upbringing their child these days, the morals values and ethics no education system can provide can be provided by staying with different generations and getting to know and respect different perspectives.

Couples under the age of 40 need to know how important the initial and fundamental years of their marriage are, this doesn't mean they have to focus less on making a career or money but it necessarily indicates that they also need to prioritize their family and partner. If the foundation years aren't strong enough it can cause problems in the later years of their marriage.

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Sanjana Shah. " The Effect of Gender Inequality in Marriages on Raising Children in India."
IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS). vol. 24 no. 11, 2019, pp. 11-20.