



GENDER DIFFERENCES IN WORK SOCIALIZATION OF RURAL CHILDREN

Dr. Neelam Dahiya* and Radhika**

Associate Prof* and Research Scholar**

neelam.dahiya12@yahoo.com, radhikarg07@gmail.com,

Department of Sociology

Hisar-125001 (Haryana), India

Dr. Neelam Dahiya, Associate Professor, Dept. of Sociology, Govt. College for Women, Hisar

Radhika, Research Scholar, Dept. of Sociology, CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar.

ABSTRACT

Socialization is the fundamental process of transmission of ideology beliefs and values from one generation to the next and with family as the basic institution and mother-the trainer in our social system. Children of two sexes are socialized differently for work. The sexual division of labor and inequality between the sexes is determined to some degree by biologically or genetically based differences between the sexes.

The present study was undertaken to understand the gender differences in socialization of children for work in the family setting. It was found that girls were socialized to do household and child-care activities and boys for agriculture and outside activities as envisaged in our cultural moorings. Girls did works on cooking and serving food, washing utensils, sweeping, crying water, chaff cutting sending food to field, churning milk, washing cloth and stitching. Boys did activities of irrigation field, plugging, ridging, sowing, wedding, carrying for crops, cutting and collecting the produce etc. Showing gender based differences in socialization for work in practice as well as in perceptions.

Keywords: Sex, Gender, Socialization, Work, Activities and Socialization for work

INTRODUCTION:

Socialization is the process by which individuals learn the culture of society come to adopt the codes of conduct of society and gain respect for its roles. It is the way in which the child is being prepared to become an accepted member of macro-social environment. In the



process of transmission ideology, beliefs and values child acquire a cultural context in order to relate to the organic needs as well as to the social environment.

Primary socialization, the most important aspect of the process, takes place within the family, the most fundamental agency of socialization as the most extensive and intensive social interaction of the child during crucial development stages occur in the family. As the child grows its effects to mold its behaviour in conformity to the expectation of the family group over society to which he belongs increases. During the whole process of socialization parents, throughout play most crucial and dominating role. Parents have some ideas feelings or passions which control and guide their behaviour towards the child which they themselves have acquired from their parents. Father and mother both take care of the children but at all stages it is the mother who naturally devotes most of her time to their care and warmth. Therefore mother's role in socialization of the child is generally considered paramount. She is regarded as the child's best instructor, the principle in forming the child's character a process which is considered to take place largely during the first six years or so of life. "Especially the mother cannot act without living an impression of the child by the mother's forming and it receives its shape to a great extent. For all its future existence" the mother has the most important function of gender socialization.

Men and women have different roles to perform traditionally to meet the expectation of the society. Women produce children, women are mothers and wives, women do the cooking, mending, sewing and washing, they take care of men and are subordinate to male authority. They are largely excluded from high stage occupation and from position of power. These generalizations apply to some degree to practically every known human society. The most basic divisions of labor appear to be founded on sex or gender. There are men's jobs and women's jobs in the simplest hunting and gathering bands and the most complex industrial society. In terms of reward prestige wealth and power attached to gender roles, women almost invariably come worst. Sears et al. (1957) found that American mothers distinguish between the kind of household chores assigned to boys and girls even at five years of age.

Sen and Sen Gupta (1983) in a study of two villages of Bardhaman district of West Bengal reported more involvement of boys in earning while girls were more involved in collection in the form of gathering crowding, collecting left over paddy after harvest etc. Dhawan (1984) reported that boys rural or urban were given more responsibilities of



marketing than any other and girls the responsibilities of household works. Subrammion (1991) conducted a study in AndhraPradesh which shows that the girls helped the mother in cleaning the house, collection of fuel, fodder and water, cooking meals for the family and looking after the sibling.

Despite of the fact that a women works in hand with men for earning bread for the family her two traditional roles i.e. upbringing of children and housekeeping always remain tide with her control on economic resources and decision making still remain with the male members. As society is going to complex her role go on increasing her workload is not shared. She may work more but hardly get reorganization for it.

According to Kaushik (1996) in case of child to identify which child is labor getting more difficult as most of them are carried out not much in the organized industries but at house. Do we call them labor if they are only assisting the households? Haryana is vibrant state economically next to Punjab having five broad cultural group devoted of authentic empirical studies. The present study was undertaken to understand the gender differences in socialization of children for work in different cultural zone of Haryana.

METHOLOGY:

On the basis of different cultural patterns the Haryana state was divided into five zones, viz(1) Ahirwal, (2) Mewat (3) Bager (4) Khadar and (5) Nardak. From each cultural zone one or more than one village representation the cultural zone the most was selected to have a better representation of the areas. Thus villages viz Nimbi and Dulath (Ahirwal), Boh (Nardak), Kirani (Mewat), Siswal (Bagar) and Kilazafargarh (Khadar).In this way six villages were selected purposively for further investigation.

For the selection of the respondents an inventory of both the sexes was prepared with the help of sarpanch, patwari and other persons in the village. A sample of one hundred households was selected with random sampling procedure from village of each cultural zone. Mother of the children was the main respondent for gathering information besides the children and male head of the family for supplementing information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Results with discussion of the present study have been presented under following sections. Socialization for work was assessed in three ways:-

- Domestic activities
- Animal husbandry activities



- Child- care activities
- Agricultural activities
- Miscellaneous activities

Gender socialization occurs not only through the acquisition of gender-appropriate behaviour, but also through observing adults in the household, who are role models to children. When the household is characterized by family violence, children encounter another form of gender socialization. That is, children who witness fathers beating their mothers may become conditioned to accept violence in their relationships.

The parents and other member of the family and society reinforced the daughter to do feminine activities and to son to do activities perceived as masculine by them and society. Girls were not only socialized for doing a particular activity but also for hard work as she had to go her in-laws after marriage. Their participation was reported higher than boys. Akhtar and Sowald (1972) reported more rigidity in families than males which they interpreted in terms of differences in the roles of male and female in Indian cultural. Raza (1976) reported that excelling in routine household activities (caretaking items) was considered a prized quality in Indian girls.

Domestic activities:

Data regarding participation of children in domestic activities enfolded in table 1. Results revealed that in about 40% of the families daughters were mostly participating in cooking and serving food, washing utensils, sweeping and carrying water, while the participation of their male counterparts was less than one percent. The percentage of families in which the daughter did these activities 'sometimes' was 22.0, 37.2 and 12.2 percent respectively. Whereas participation of their male counterparts was less than five percent.

The participation of son in activities like churning milk, washing clothes and stitching was in less than one percent of the families. It was slight higher in activities like chaff cutting and sending food to field (8%) but percentage for daughters was much higher. It was 45.4 percent for washing clothes, an equal percentage (22.2%) for churning milk and stitching and less than 15 percent for chaff cutting and sending food to the field. Daughters were performing activities like cooking and serving food, washing utensils and sweeping in about 80 percent of the families, in caring water and washing clothes in about half of the total families and other domestic activities less than 30 percent.



Table 1: Participation of children in domestic activities as per cultural zones.

Domestic activities	Cultural zones															Total (N=500)		
	Ahirwal n ₁ =100			Nardak n ₂ =100			Mewat n ₃ =100			Bagar n ₄ =100			Khadar n ₅ =100			S	D	B
	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B			
Cooking and serving food																		
Never	54	1	44	54	1	43	66	0	34	55	4	31	58	0	42	287(57.2)	6(1.1)	194(38.8)
Sometimes	1	18	1	1	24	2	0	19	0	2	28	7	0	21	0	4(0.8)	110(22.0)	10(2)
Mostly	0	36	0	0	30	0	0	47	0	2	27	2	0	37	0	237(0.4)	177(35.4)	2(0.4)
Washing utensils and sweeping																		
Never	77	0	22	72	0	26	83	0	17	75	6	17	79	0	19	186(77.2)	6(1.1)	101(20.2)
Sometimes	0	35	1	0	42	2	0	35	0	6	46	0	0	29	2	6(1.2)	187(37.2)	5(1)
Mostly	0	42	0	0	30	0	0	48	0	2	31	0	0	50	0	2(0.4)	201(40.2)	0
Carrying water																		
Never	50	5	37	19	4	49	52	2	46	33	8	53	56	2	38	210(42.2)	21(4.2)	213(42.6)
Sometimes	6	16	7	6	8	23	2	13	0	5	13	5	2	13	0	21(4.2)	63(12.2)	35(7)
Mostly	0	35	0	1	14	2	0	39	0	4	21	0	0	43	4	5(1)	152(30.4)	6(1.2)
Churning milk																		
Never	17	1	56	12	0	40	35	0	51	23	2	52	24	0	50	111(22.2)	3(1.6)	249(49.8)
Sometimes	1	9	0	0	8	2	0	11	0	0	6	3	0	1	0	1(0.2)	35(7)	5(1)
Mostly	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	24	0	2	17	0	0	23	0	2(0.4)	76(15.2)	0(0)
Washing clothes																		
Never	43	0	53	36	0	57	54	0	46	39	3	41	52	0	45	224(44.8)	3(0.6)	242(48.4)
Sometimes	0	15	2	0	14	3	0	20	0	3	23	12	3	21	0	6(1.1)	93(18.6)	17(3.4)
Mostly	0	28	2	0	22	4	0	34	0	0	16	5	0	34	0	0(0)	134(26.8)	11(2.2)
Chaff cutting																		
Never	9	6	47	2	7	41	17	0	49	10	16	42	22	2	47	60(12)	31(6.2)	226(45.2)
Sometimes	4	4	10	6	2	8	2	12	16	4	2	4	2	5	2	18(3.6)	25(5)	40(8)
Mostly	4	7	0	1	0	0	0	7	9	12	8	2	2	19	2	19(3.8)	41(8.2)	13(2.6)
Sending food to field																		
Never	7	2	53	0	1	40	14	6	47	5	8	30	8	4	25	34(6.8)	21(4.2)	195(39)
Sometimes	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	5	12	9	6	4	6	2	0	17(3.4)	18(3.6)	18(3.6)



Mostly	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	9	3	5	5	0	2	10	0	14(2.8)	26(5.2)	3(0.6)
Stitching																		
Never	14	0	86	32	0	68	33	0	67	18	4	78	13	0	87	110(22)	4(0.8)	386(73.2)
Sometimes	0	9	0	0	29	0	0	25	0	4	16	0	0	11	0	4(0.8)	90(18)	0(0)
Mostly	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)

S= Son

D= Daughter

B- Both

Table further indicated that participation of son in all the domestic activities in all the zones was in less than ten percent of the families except in Bager where in 16 percent of the families son was involved in chaff cutting. Daughters were mostly performing cooking and serving activities in about one-third of families in all the zones with the exception of about fifty percent in Mawat.

While in all other zones these activities were performed 'sometime' by daughters in about one-fourth of house was more in Mewat than other zones. Regarding carrying water, washing clothes and chaff cutting participation of daughter was higher in Khader. Sending food to field and stitching were performed in more number of families by daughter in Mewat than other zones.

It was inferred that participation of daughter as compared to son, in domestic activities was higher in Mewat and Khader as compared to other zones. It was due to the fact of not sending girls to school.

Critical perusal of the data shows that participation of daughter in domestic activities was higher than son as there activities were perceived as female's activity by majority of the respondents. The mother socialized her daughter to perform these activities because these were socially approved. Our rural society does not approve for son to perform domestic activities as cooking food, washing utensil, sweeping etc.

Animal husbandry activities:

Data in this regard enfolded in Table 2 reveals that participation of son in all animal husbandry activities was in more number of families than the daughters while the families in which the daughters were doing activities like feeding and mulching animals, cutting fodder from the field for the animals 'sometimes' were more in number than the families in which son were doing these activities. However, there was not much differences. There were 12



percent of the families in which son was grazing and watering the animals ‘sometimes’ while the daughter were doing the same in 3.4 percent of the families.

Table 2: Participation of children in animal husbandry activities as per cultural zones.

Animal husbandry activities	Cultural zones															Total (N=500)		
	Ahirwal n ₁ =100			Nardak n ₂ =100			Mewat n ₃ =100			Bagar n ₄ =100			Khadar n ₅ =100					
	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B
Feeding and mulching animals																		
Never	12	23	34	5	7	48	22	9	40	11	13	43	15	5	51	65(13)	57(11.4)	216(43.2)
Sometimes	13	10	6	5	5	6	10	14	9	6	10	8	7	11	4	41(8.2)	50(10)	33(6.6)
Mostly	11	3	0	2	0	0	8	17	0	7	1	1	2	8	0	30(6)	29(5.8)	1(0.2)
Grazing and watering animals																		
Never	5	26	37	0	13	48	3	24	44	4	16	36	9	9	58	21(4.2)	88(17.6)	223(44.6)
Sometimes	14	2	8	11	0	5	16	3	9	13	4	10	6	8	2	60(12)	17(3.4)	34(6.8)
Mostly	12	3	0	2	0	0	14	6	0	5	2	3	2	0	0	35(7)	11(2.2)	3(0.6)
Cutting fodder from the fields																		
Never	9	11	47	5	7	51	13	15	55	8	14	41	15	8	51	50(10)	55(11)	245(49)
Sometimes	6	6	7	3	4	3	10	9	3	5	7	13	4	11	6	28(5.6)	37(7.4)	32(6.4)
Mostly	7	5	0	4	1	0	8	7	0	8	0	0	4	4	0	31(6.2)	17(3.4)	0

Table further revealed that there were about 7 percent of the families in which both the son and daughter were doing all the animal husbandry activities ‘sometimes’ showing no differences between son and daughter.

Cultural zone-wise analysis shows that there was 10 or less than 10 percent of the families in all the cultural zones where both the son and daughter were doing all the animal husbandry activities ‘sometimes’ except cutting fodder from the field in Bagar where it was 13 percent.

In all the animal husbandry activities participation of son was higher than daughter in Ahirwal, Nardak and Bagar. In Mewat participation of daughter was higher than son in feeding and mulching animals but less than son in other activities. In Khadar the participation of daughter was slight higher than son in all the activities. There was not much difference on the basis of sex regarding their participation in different animal husbandry activities as there were considered as unisex activities by their mother.



Child-care activities:

Table 3 depicted that in about 15 percent of the families daughter was taking care of their siblings and mostly performing the activities like help in feeding, bathing and playing with the sibling while in other about 15 percent of the families they performed those activities sometimes and son performed those activities in 2 or 3 percent of the families only. There was less than 5 percent of the families where both the son and daughter were helping in feeding and bathing their siblings and about 10 percent of the families where both the son and daughter were playing with their siblings.

It can be concluded that participation of daughter in taking care of siblings was higher than son irrespective of cultural zones. Fatima (1991) on the basis of case studies and experience of women of a few villages around Arakonam reported girl's participation in taking care of siblings as they were taught to imitate the mothers.

Table 3: Participation of children in child-care activities as per cultural zones.

Child-care activities	Cultural zones															Total (N=500)		
	Ahirwal n ₁ =100			Nardak n ₂ =100			Mewat n ₃ =100			Bagar n ₄ =100			Khadar n ₅ =100					
	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B
Feeding and bathing children																		
Never	14	0	18	19	0	10	32	0	22	13	0	11	35	0	15	113(22.6)	0(0)	76(15.6)
Sometimes	0	11	3	0	10	3	3	19	5	3	9	6	1	20	0	7(1.4)	69(13.8)	17(3.4)
Mostly	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	16	0	2	9	0	0	16	0	2(0.4)	53(10.6)	0(0)
Playing with children																		
Never	15	0	3	22	2	0	35	0	13	13	0	7	38	0	9	123(24.6)	2(0.4)	32(6.4)
Sometimes	0	10	11	2	15	6	3	17	11	3	11	10	0	17	4	8(1.6)	70(14)	42(8.4)
Mostly	0	5	6	2	9	0	0	21	0	2	7	0	0	21	0	5(1)	63(12.6)	6(1.1)

Agriculture activities:

Data regarding participation of children in Agriculture activities is enfolded in Table 4 which revealed that in all the agricultural activities like irrigating, ploughing, field, riding, sowing, wedding, use of chemicals, caring for crops, cutting and collecting the produce, use of fertilizers as well as sale and purchase in the market, son participated in about 10 percent of the families mostly of sometimes. The daughters in the same families did not participated in



about 10 percent of the families mostly or sometimes. The daughters in the same families did not participate in all agricultural activities except a few as weeding and digging, caring for crop as well as cutting and collecting the crop where participation was less than 5 percent. When analyze the data cultural zone wise, it revealed that in all the zones, in all the activities participation of son was comparatively higher than daughter. As most of the agriculture activities were considered as absolutely male's activity, while some as unisex activity.

The higher participation of son in agriculture activities was not because of their greater physical strength as given by Murduck (1949) and Tiger and Fox (1972). Many feminists maintain that physical strength is a quality that develop during socialization rather than being innate. Feminists argue that in western societies males receive much adventures. It is the social definitions of feminists and masculinity responsible for sexual division of labour.

Data indicates the sex-wise allocation of tasks. The activities like ploughing/digging, showing, irrigation were performed totally by males. Cutting grass and weeding were predominantly in West Bengal but in Rajasthan man did in 5 percent of the cases.

Table 4: Participation of children in agricultural activities as per cultural zones.

Agricultural activities	Cultural zones															Total (N=500)		
	Ahirwal n ₁ =100			Nardak n ₂ =100			Mewat n ₃ =100			Bagar n ₄ =100			Khadar n ₅ =100			S	D	B
	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B			
Irrigation																		
Never	0	13	44	0	8	26	0	14	56	0	15	35	0	4	34	0(0)	54(10.8)	195(39)
Sometimes	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	26(5.2)	0	0
Mostly	8	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	3	5	0	0	4	0	0	28(5.6)	0	3(1.6)
Ploughing field																		
Never	0	10	47	0	7	27	0	9	64	0	11	39	0	0	39	0	37(7.4)	216(43.2)
Sometimes	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	16(3.2)	0	0
Mostly	7	0	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	31(6.2)	0	0
Ridging																		
Never	1	12	44	0	7	27	3	8	59	0	14	36	0	2	37	4(0.8)	43(8.6)	203(40.6)
Sometimes	5	2	0	5	0	0	2	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	24(4.6)	5(1)	0
Mostly	8	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	21(4.2)	0	3(0.6)
Sowing																		



Never	0	10	47	0	7	27	0	8	62	0	14	36	0	2	37	0	41(8.2)	209(41.8)
Sometimes	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	21(4.2)	0	0
Mostly	7	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	20(4)	0	3(0.6)
Weeding and digging																		
Never	0	3	48	0	9	25	0	3	61	0	14	29	0	2	35	0	31(6.2)	198(39.6)
Sometimes	0	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	6	9	0	7	0	0	0	16(3.2)	6(1.2)	13(2.6)
Mostly	9	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	5	0	0	2	0	2	21(4.2)	0	5(1)
Use of chemicals																		
Never	0	5	52	0	5	29	0	6	67	0	16	34	0	4	35	0(0)	36(7.2)	217(43.4)
Sometimes	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	12(2.4)	0	0
Mostly	5	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	24(4.8)	0	0
Caring for crops																		
Never	0	18	40	0	7	27	3	21	43	0	18	32	0	4	35	3(0.6)	68(13.6)	177(35.4)
Sometimes	8	0	0	5	0	0	12	6	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	36(7.2)	6(1.1)	0
Mostly	10	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	3	7	0	0	4	0	0	35(7)	0	3(0)
Cutting and collecting																		
Never	4	9	32	0	9	25	6	6	37	0	19	27	0	2	35	10(2)	45(9)	156(31.2)
Sometimes	2	6	10	7	0	0	5	9	13	14	0	2	0	0	0	28(5.6)	15(3)	25(5)
Mostly	9	0	0	2	0	0	9	5	3	5	0	2	2	0	2	27(5.4)	5(1)	7(1.4)
Use of fertilizers																		
Never	0	8	49	0	5	29	0	3	67	0	18	32	0	2	35	0	36(7.20)	212(42.4)
Sometimes	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	2	0	0	21(4.2)	0	0
Mostly	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	15(3)	0	5(1)
Sale and purchase in the market																		
Never	0	8	49	0	5	29	0	6	67	0	8	42	0	4	35	0	31(6.2)	222(44.4)
Sometimes	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	13(2.6)	0	0
Mostly	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	18(3.6)	0	0

Miscellaneous activities:

Data enfolded in table 5 reveals that in most of the families or kitchen material as elder members of the family performed this task but in about one-fourth of the families' son purchased vegetables and kitchen material sometimes and in 12.6 percent he mostly



purchased. The daughter purchased in one-tenth of the families both the children performed this activity. In sometimes, while in 5 percent he mostly purchased. In these 10 percent of the families' daughter were never purchased any equipment. In only 2 percent of the families both son and daughter were go to purchase. In all the zones same trend was observed as girls were not allowed to go outside the home for purchase purpose.

Table 5: Participation of children in miscellaneous activities as per cultural zones.

Miscellaneous activities	Cultural zones															Total (N=500)		
	Ahirwal n ₁ =100			Nardak n ₂ =100			Mewat n ₃ =100			Bagar n ₄ =100			Khadar n ₅ =100			S	D	B
	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B	S	D	B			
Purchasing vegetables/kitchen materials																		
Never	7	35	40	4	20	58	3	42	42	14	19	35	4	34	48	32(6.4)	150(30)	224(44.8)
Sometimes	27	9	11	18	7	15	24	6	6	12	12	24	27	2	10	108(21.6)	36(7.2)	66(13.2)
Mostly	15	5	0	5	0	0	21	0	3	13	8	2	9	4	2	63(12.6)	17(3.4)	7(1.4)
Purchasing any equipment																		
Never	0	7	93	0	10	87	0	9	88	0	15	81	0	9	91	0	50(10)	440(88)
Sometimes	2	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	10	0	4	7	0	0	25(5)	0	7(1.4)
Mostly	5	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	3	5	0	0	2	0	0	25(5)	0	3(0.6)

Findings:

- Domestic activities and child care activities were perceived as female's activities, whereas animal husbandry activities and outside activities as unisex activities by majority of the respondent.
- Participation of daughters in domestic activities was much higher than the son. In child care activities and animal husbandry activities also involvement of daughters was slightly higher. On the reverse participation of son was higher in agricultural activities. It shows that girls were socialized to do household and child-care activities while boys to perform agricultural and outside activities.

CONCLUSION:

A critical perusal of the data shows differential socialization of children based on the sex. Girls were socialized to do household and child-care activities while boys for agriculture and



outside activities. Traditional role assignment pattern to males and females is still followed by the society. In India as well as in other countries the same practice of division of work is followed.

REFERENCES:

- Akhtar B. D., Syed N., and Sowaid M.D., (1972) Two Rigidity Scales Correlated and Studies for Sex differences, *Manas*. 19(2): 103-110.
- Bandura, A. (1977) *Social Learning Theory*, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
- Bhende, A. (1994) A study of sexuality of adolescent girls and boys in underprivileged groups in Bombay, *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, Vol. IV (4):557-571.
- Dhawan and Rani V., (1984) A study of psycho-social factors affecting the behaviour and attitudes of parents towards birth and upbringing of male and female child. Thesis.
- Fatima B. N., (1991). *The plight of rural women*. Madras: T.R. Publications Private Limited.
- Kotelchuck, M. (2007). The infants' relationship to father- experimental- evidence. The role of the father in child development. *New York: Wiley*: 329-344.
- Murdock G., (1949). *Social structure*, London: MacMillan.
- Mayuri, K. (1997). Gender socialization and role of women in development. *Social welfare*, vol 44(2):3-6.
- Raza A. D., (1976). *The process of socialization. A multi-ethnic study*, New Delhi: Chetan Publication.
- Sen A. and Sen G., (1983). *Malnutrition of Rural Children and the Sex Bias*. Economic and Political Weekly.
- Subramaniam A., (1991). Work pattern of the girl child, *The Indian Journal of Social Work*. 52(1):49-50.