



## Unveiling the Gender Discrimination: A Critical Analysis of Parental Treatment towards Sons and Daughters

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### Abstract

The major purpose of the study was to unveil gender discrimination between sons and daughters. The quantitative research method was used to unveil the gender discrimination between son and daughter and its impacts on the goals development of the daughter. The Social Context Questionnaire was adopted as a measure of gender discrimination. By using a convenient sampling technique, responses were obtained from 220 female students. The study revealed that most participants agreed that their families expected to surrender property rights to their brothers. A chi-square test was used to determine whether there was a statistically significant correlation between the type of community and the property rights of daughters. The research found that there is no significant association. Similarly, the study demonstrated that larger parts of the respondents disagreed with the statement that parents treat sons and daughters equally. The study revealed that there is no significant relationship between gender discrimination and parental treatment. Likewise, respondents believed that parents prefer sons for employment over daughters. The study found a significant association between gender discrimination and parental restrictions for jobs. The chi-square value, which is  $\chi^2 = 39.178$ , and the corresponding p-value of the test statistic is  $p = 0.001$ . Since the P-value is less than our chosen significance level and gamma value ( $\gamma$ ) of  $= .295$ , it means the positive and moderate relationship between gender discrimination and parental restrictions for jobs. In this regard, the research suggests that awareness campaigns should be launched through seminars, workshops, and community awareness programs. Open discussions should be encouraged to challenge gender stereotypes and raise awareness about gender equality. Moreover, it is essential to challenge harmful traditions inciting gender discrimination through legal reforms.

**Keywords:** Gender discrimination, parental behavior, life goal

### Introduction

Gender Gender discrimination in Pakistan remains a prevalent issue throughout history, deeply rooted in its social norms and cultural heritage. Gender discrimination in Pakistan affects sons and daughters equally from an early age. Stereotypically masculine traits of physical ability, aggressiveness, and emotional restraint are often expected of sons, which might make it more difficult to express emotions and limit emotional development and general well-being. However, daughters commonly face barriers to mobility, education, health care, and employment (McAllister et al., 2019). The social norm that prioritizes household responsibilities limits girls' participation in public settings and impedes their personal development. These challenges require reforms through better knowledge about the underlying issue to foster a more just future (Taj, 2022).

Gender encompasses the societal roles and disparities in status between males and females within a given nation. The determination of these positions is influenced by the socio-cultural and economic structures of society, as well as the

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dominant religious, moral, and legal standards. "Sex" is a biological concept, but "gender" is a psychological and sociocultural construct. Parents with gender discrimination often favor their sons' educational advancement while neglecting their daughters' education. Parents may favor sons over daughters, potentially driven by the perception that investments in boys will generate higher returns, such as increased earning potential due to boys' higher wage rates than daughters (Dahal et al., 2022). According to Ferrant and Kolev (2016), gender discrimination hinders economic growth, particularly in low-income countries, by reducing daughter's participation in the labor force and lowering their capital stock.

Religious beliefs, cultural norms, and parental treatment all have an impact on gender discrimination in Pakistan. A patriarchal system that gives the sons powers in the home and in society limits the autonomy of the daughters. In some cultures, daughters are harmed by son preference. This tendency deprives daughters of finance and education (Ali et al., 2023). Finding employment and achieving financial independence is extremely difficult for those with low levels of education (Zamfir, 2018). The daughter's development and success are hampered by the fear, insecurity, and alienation brought on by gender-based abuse and harassment. Daughter's personal development is restricted by early marriages and cultural norms that place a premium on family responsibilities (Peltola, 2022).

Pakistani society is deeply embedded with discriminatory beliefs and behaviors directed against girls (Dinar, 2020). Understanding the causes of gender discrimination is essential to addressing them and the effects they have on Pakistani girls. Sons are regarded as heirs and guardians of family honor in patriarchal societies. Family dynamics and inheritance customs both reflect this preference for a son (Hussain, 2020). The belief that the son will take care of property, carry on the family name, and make ends meet reinforces discrimination and manages financial support. Bicultural practices aggravate discrimination against Pakistani girls. Because of the anticipated costs of her future marriage, families frequently view the birth of a daughter as a financial obligation (Rotter, 2019).

According to Douglass (2018), parents who favor sons systematically discriminate against daughters in allocating essential resources like investment and healthcare, potentially leading to long-term consequences for girls' health, education, economic prospects, and reproductive well-being. Marmot et al. (2008) developed health equity catalogs based on social factors to reduce gender discrimination through policy action. It is often argued that parents with a preference for sons unfairly deprive daughters of food and healthcare, leading to detrimental effects on girls' health, education, and economic opportunities. Ross and Mirowsky (2010) found that education has a greater impact on women's health than men's, with women benefiting more from the advantages of educational attainment.

The present study additionally investigates the impact of these discriminatory practices on the daughter's social standing. This research is essential for ensuring the empowerment of daughters and achieving gender equality in Pakistan. This research meticulously defined discrimination, examined its historical context, and measured its negative impacts on daughters to give legislatures, social activists, and educators accurate information. This research will be helpful for initiatives and programs aimed at eliminating discrimination, challenging harmful social norms, and creating a more reasonable family where both sons and daughters can prosper equally.

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**Background of the Study**

Gender discrimination existed for a long time in developing countries. Gender discrimination refers to any circumstance when an individual is subjected to differential treatment based on their gender, rather than their competence or capability (Iqbal et al., 2012). Son and daughter are entitled to equal opportunities, rights, and responsibilities in our world. Pakistan has the highest intensity of gender discrimination globally, which is seen in several aspects of everyday life. Pakistan exhibits the highest degree of gender discrimination globally, placing 133rd out of 160 nations on the 2017 Gender Discrimination Index, with a GII score of 0.541 (UNDP, 2018). There is notable gender discrimination in the home, market, and institutional spheres despite the fact that boys get the majority of household resources for health and education. Pakistani daughters face limited employment opportunities because the country has low rates of literacy and school enrollment. Moheyuddin's (2005) study also reported that girls die at higher rates and live shorter lives when their health is neglected. The differences between son and daughter result from all of society's customs, traditions, and cultural standards. A daughter's quality of life is affected by a lack of resources, poor health, and illiteracy, all contributing to economic stagnation.

Article 25A of Pakistan's constitution stipulates that every citizen, irrespective of gender, is entitled to free and obligatory education. However, studies have shown that Pakistani culture limits the mobility of girls in the public sphere and confines them to domestic tasks that often yield little or no benefits (Tajammal, 2018). Eiaz S. et al. (2011) found that gender discrimination is harmful to society as a whole and negatively impacts the economy, education, health, and life aspirations. Girls constitute the vast majority of individuals who are adversely impacted by discrimination based on their gender. Delavande et al. (2013) listed a few of its characteristics, including limited access to education, low social status, lack of freedom, and restricted ability to make decisions for oneself and one's family. Similarly, discrimination based on gender is a human rights concern that affects a huge proportion of girls in Pakistan (Iqbal et al., 2012). In Pakistan, 50% of the population of girls has been deprived of basic education (Bukhari et al., 2019). In contrast, boys are viewed as dominant in Pakistani society (Ferrante & Koley, 2016). This subordination of girls has harmful effects on different phases of a girl's lifecycle.

**Review of Literature**

Ali et al. (2022) study identified that gender discrimination in Pakistan is significantly affected by discrimination against girls. Every generation is affected by them. According to Tajammal (2018), discrimination against daughters is widespread in Pakistan and around the world. Both son and daughter in this country have different experiences according to cultural norms and beliefs. Discrimination against Pakistani girls in schools is widespread. Walker et al. (2019) discovered that girls still struggle to receive a quality education. These girls face socioeconomic, cultural, and physical hurdles to schooling. Pakistani patriarchy limits the mobility and civic engagement of girls. Ngulube's (2018) study also reported that cultural norms separate girls from one another. By these standards, one's family comes before one's professional development. Girls' potential is limited by a lack of opportunities, which also reinforces gender norms that limit women to household chores. Plopa's (2008) study results indicated that the educational attainment of the parents is a crucial determinant that greatly

impacts their treatment behaviour. Parents who have attained a higher level of education are more likely to seek therapy, which promotes the favorable growth and development of their children. Parental interventions are commonly characterized as either beneficial or harmful.

Neumann (2020) examined in his report that there is a connection between gendered employment discrimination and inferior educational opportunities for girls. Typically, girls are forced into less esteemed and lower-paying jobs. Economic discrimination not only exacerbates power disparities between girls but also impedes gender equality and perpetuates discrimination. According to Breger et al. (2019), discriminatory practices and the devaluation of girls both contribute to abuse and violence against girls. A comprehensive plan is required to address these deeply ingrained difficulties effectively. This tactic questions social conventions, places a high value on education, and gives girls the power to transcend cultural barriers. Psaki et al. (2022) study reported that long-lasting discrimination is caused by early discrimination against girls in many aspects of life. The educational system has been affected. Despite recent developments in the field, girls have fewer educational options than boys. Due to cultural stereotypes, families usually place a higher priority on their male children's education than their female children's. According to Brown et al. (2020), discrimination against women in schools reinforces gender norms and obstructs their ability to pursue intellectual and economic freedom. Discrimination not only hinders girl's access to education but also their employment and financial opportunities.

Woskie and Wenham's (2021) study was conducted among the social norms that dictate that females should take care of the house and other domestic duties that might occasionally prohibit girls from working. A girl's ability to work and achieve financial independence is restricted by the belief that caring for her home should be her primary responsibility. According to Barzilay (2018), discriminatory practices, such as salary differences and unequal opportunities for professional progress, aggravate gender discrimination. These differences hinder girl's economic advancement and encourage gender-based discrimination in Pakistan.

A study conducted by De La Torre-Pérez et al. (2022) additionally found that gender discrimination also affects healthcare quality. The frequent disregard for girl's health indicates that boy's health is valued more highly in the family. This disregard could have negative effects on girls, increasing the discrimination in health outcomes between the sexes. According to O'Brien and Newport (2023), discriminatory practices can also prevent females from accessing family planning tools and reproductive health healthcare, which diminishes their agency over their bodies and reproductive decisions.

The study conducted by Endendijk et al. (2013) also indicates that parents have a very significant role in establishing gender stereotypes in children during their upbringing. Children substantially acquire the therapies or methods of emotional reaction employed by their parents. Moreover, parents serve as the initial exemplars of treatment patterns that align or deviate from societal and gender norms and models of parental care. According to Plopa (2007), the gender of both the adult and child is a significant determinant of the parental interventions implemented. The analysis of parental therapies often focuses on four main components: cognitive, emotional, motivational, and behavioral. In Cunningham's (2001) study, it was demonstrated that the cognitive aspect is heavily influenced by the parental viewpoints and ideas concerning gender roles for both themselves and their children. It is intimately implicated in the parental

attitude towards gender stereotypes. The study conducted by Aznar and Tenenbaum (2015) revealed that the emotional-motivational component conveyed through parental speech, emotional expression, and vocal tone and timbre vary significantly based on gender. The study conducted by Cabrera et al. (2011) demonstrates that the behavioral aspect of the therapies exhibits significant variation based on gender. Mulvey and Killen (2015) identified gender as a determinant that often influences the acceptance of certain behaviors by adults towards their sons and daughters. Specifically, this pertains to both the gender of the child (for example, parents are more inclined to permit a teenage male to return home late than a daughter) and the gender of the parents (for example, women frequently have more expectations of their daughters than sons). The study conducted by Möller et al. (2016) also indicated that parental therapy is often examined through independent analysis of mothers and fathers. Parental attitudes exert an effect on several domains. Style of parenting, the selection of corrective techniques by parents, and the likelihood of their effectiveness are influenced by parental treatment.

#### **Objectives of Study**

1. To examine the various dimensions of gender discrimination between sons and daughters in the family.
2. To find out the impacts of gender discrimination on achieving the life goals of daughters.
3. To suggest suitable measures for mitigating gender discrimination.

#### **Research Questions of the Study**

1. How are daughters discriminated against in various aspects of their life?
2. What are the impacts of gender discrimination on achieving the life goals of a daughter?
3. What can be suggested to reduce gender discrimination?

#### **Rationale and Significance**

Despite the evolution towards gender equality, family unity continues to be a site of deep-rooted gender discrimination. The daughter often experiences differential treatment compared to their brothers, with broad consequences. This study aims to unveil the various forms of this discrimination and investigate how it manifests in parental treatments, parental behaviors, and resources or property allocation by understanding the impact of these discriminatory practices on daughters' life goals. We seek to identify effective interventions to promote gender equality within the family. This research contributes to the growing knowledge on gender discrimination and offers practical recommendations for creating a more impartial familial environment. Gender discrimination within the family has major repercussions for girl's empowerment and societal development. As highlighted by recent research, Psaki et al. (2022) examined that unequal treatment of daughters can limit their educational opportunities, career goals, and overall well-being. By shedding light on this discrimination's specific manifestations and consequences, this study provides valuable insights for policymakers, educators, and social workers. Addressing gender discrimination at the familial level is vital for achieving gender equality and empowering women to reach their full potential.

#### **Research Methodology**

A quantitative research approach was adopted to accomplish the study's goal, considering the nature of the current investigation. The population's features, quantifiable fluctuations, and the unintentional relationships between the various variables were all described by the hypothesis that was verified using the quantitative technique. The responders were 220 female students of graduate program from Government Graduate College Bhakkar, Pakistan.

Data was collected through structured questionnaire from the students using a convenient sampling technique. The main objective of convenience sampling is to collect information from participants who are easily accessible to the researcher. In the present study, data was collected from 10 students enrolled in a graduate program for the purpose of pre-testing. After pre-testing, some of the questions were reformulated. The structured questionnaire, including 29 questions with five sections (presented below in the reliability test), was used to collect the quantitative data.

### Reliability Analysis

One of the primary concerns prior to data analysis is the necessity of obtaining reliable data from respondents. The present study implemented Cronbach's alpha reliability test to calculate the internal consistency. The prevailing consensus is that a coefficient value ranging from 0.7 to 1 is considered the most reliable indicator.

Scale Variable	No. of items	N	Cronbach's alpha value
Discrimination in Education	5	220	0.663
Parents' Behavior	6	220	0.791
Discrimination in Health Care	6	220	0.872
Discrimination in Investment	6	220	0.865
Discrimination in Work	6	220	0.789
<b>Overall</b>	29	220	0.924

The current research investigation reported that the coefficient values ranged between 0.7 and 0.8. In fact, several values exceeded 0.8, confirming the internal consistency of data.

### Data Analysis and Discussion

**Table 1:** Demographic identity of the Respondents

Community	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Urban	66	30.0
Rural	154	70.0
<b>Total</b>	220	100.0
Family	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Joint	145	65.9
Nuclear	75	34.1
<b>Total</b>	220	100.0

The above table provides information about the demographic identity of the respondents and where they were living. It shows that 70.0% (154) of respondents were living in rural areas, while 30.0% (66) respondents belonged to urban communities. After that, the table gives the details about the family type where the respondents were living, which shows that 65.9% (145) respondents belonged to



the joint family while 34.1% (75) respondents belonged to the nuclear family system.

**Table 2: Statements about Gender Discrimination between Son and Daughter in Family**

<b>Gender Discrimination between Son and Daughter</b>							
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Do you think culture influences parents' perceptions about daughters' education?	16(7.3%)	19(8.6%)	56 (25.5%)	76 (34.5%)	53 (24.1%)	220 (100%)
2	Do your parents are more conscious about son health than daughter?	17(7.7%)	20 (9.1%)	34 (15.5%)	105 (47.7%)	44 (20.0%)	220 (100%)
3	Does your family expect to surrender property rights in favor of brother?	8(3.6%)	31 (14.1%)	60 (27.3%)	100 (45.5%)	21 (9.5%)	220 (100%)
4	Do your parents impose their ideas on daughters and give free hand to sons?	17 (7.7%)	50 (22.7%)	46 (20.9%)	82 (37.3%)	25 (11.4%)	220 (100%)
5	Do your parents like to bound daughters within four walls of house?	5(2.3%)	14 (6.4%)	47 (21.4%)	96 (43.6%)	58 (26.4%)	220 (100%)
6	Does your parent treat son and daughter equally?	37 (16.8%)	57 (25.9%)	52 (23.6%)	53 (24.1%)	21 (9.5%)	220 (100%)
7	Do your parents prohibit girls from a job?	9 (4.1%)	45 (20.5%)	43 (19.5%)	86 (39.1%)	37 (16.8%)	220 (100%)

8	Do your parents taught girls to suppress their feelings and desires, and to act modestly with reserve and self-control?	24 (10.9%)	56 (25.5%)	37 (16.8%)	82 (37.3%)	21 (9.5%)	220 (100%)
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Table 2 examines gender discrimination between sons and daughters in families among graduate students at Govt. Graduate College Bhakkar. 34.5% of the respondents agreed that culture influences parents' perceptions about daughters' education. 25.5% had a neutral opinion, 24.1% strongly agreed, 8.6% disagreed, and 7.3% strongly disagreed.

In the response of parents who are more conscious about their son's health than their daughters, nearly half (47.7%) of the students agreed that parents are more conscious about their son's health. 20% strongly agreed, while 15.5% had a neutral opinion about the statement, 9.1% of respondents disagreed, and only 7.7% strongly disagreed with it.

Moreover, 45.5% of the respondents agreed that the family expects to surrender property rights in favor of the brother, whereas 27.3% had a neutral opinion. 14.1% disagreed with the statement, 9.5% strongly agreed, and only 3.6% strongly disagreed with the opinion. Additionally, 37.3% of the students said that parents impose their ideas on daughters and give a free hand to sons, while 22.7% disagreed with this. 20.9% were neutral, whereas 11.4% of the respondents strongly agreed. Only 7.7% of students strongly disagreed with this statement.

The majority (43.6%) of the respondents agreed that parents like to confine daughters within the four walls of the house. 26.4% strongly agreed, while 21.4% had a neutral opinion. 6.4% disagreed, and 2.3% were strongly in disagreement. Likewise, 25.9% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that parents treat sons and daughters equally. 24.1% of the students agreed, while 23.6% had a neutral opinion. 16.8% of the students strongly disagreed, and 9.5% strongly agreed with the statement.

Furthermore, 39.1% of the respondents agreed that parents prohibit girls from getting jobs, 20.5% disagreed, and 19.5% were neutral. 16.8% strongly agreed with the statement, and only 4.1% strongly disagreed with it. The majority (37.3%) of the students agreed that parents taught girls to suppress their feelings and desires and act modestly with reserve and self-control, while 25.5% disagreed. 16.8% were neutral, whereas 10.9% strongly disagreed with it. Only 9.5% strongly agreed with it.

**Table 3: Association between Community type and Property rights of Daughters**

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant association between community type and property rights of daughters.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is significant association between community type and property rights of daughters.

Gender	Property rights of Daughters	Total
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	SD	D	N	A	SA	
<b>Urban</b>	4 6.1%	10 15.2%	21 31.8%	28 42.4%	3 4.5%	66 100%
<b>Rural</b>	4 2.6%	21 13.6%	39 25.3%	72 46.8%	18 11.7%	154 100%
<b>Total</b>	8 3.6%	31 14.1%	60 27.3%	100 45.5%	21 9.5%	220 100%

Pearson Chi-square: 4.973

P-value: .290

df: 4

Table 3 describes the significant association between the community type and property rights of daughters. The community type was taken as an independent variable and property rights of daughters as a dependent variable. The 6.1% urban respondents were strongly disagreed that family expect to surrender property rights in favor of brothers compared to the 2.6% rural respondents. 15.2% urban respondents were disagreed with the statement as compared to 13.6% rural respondents. 31.8% urban respondents were neutral as compared to the 25.3% rural respondents. 42.4% urban respondents were agreed as compared to the 46.8% rural respondents. 4.5% urban respondents were strongly agreed with the statement as compared to 11.7% rural respondents.

The Chi-Square value is  $\chi^2 = 4.973$ , and the corresponding p-value of the test statistic is  $p = 0.290$ . Considering that the P-value is above our selected significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ), the researchers refrain from rejecting the null hypothesis. More precisely, it is concluded that there is not enough evidence to indicate a significant correlation between the type of community (i.e. urban and rural) and the property rights of daughters. Based on the results, we can state that no significant association was found between community type and property rights of daughters.

**Table 4:** Relationship between Gender Discrimination and Parental Treatment

$H_0$ : There is no significant relationship between gender discrimination and parental treatment.

$H_1$ : There is a significant relationship between gender discrimination and parental treatment.

Parental Treatment	Response	Gender Discrimination					Total	Statistics
		SD	D	N	A	SA		
Does your parent treat son and daughter equally?	<b>SD</b>	6	4	7	13	7	37	Chi-Square = 14.442 P-value: = .566 Gamma =.092
	<b>D</b>	2	5	12	29	9	57	
	<b>N</b>	4	4	6	23	15	52	
	<b>A</b>	4	6	5	28	10	53	
	<b>SA</b>	1	1	4	12	3	21	

Table 4 describes the significant relationship between gender discrimination and parental treatment. Gender discrimination was taken as an independent variable, and parental treatment was taken as a dependent variable. The Chi-Square value is  $\chi^2 = 14.442$ , and the corresponding p-value of the test statistic is  $p = 0.566$ . Since the P-value is greater than our chosen significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ), we do not reject the null hypothesis. Rather, we conclude that there is not enough evidence to suggest a significant relationship between gender discrimination and parental treatment.

Based on the results, no significant relationship was found between gender discrimination and parental treatment.

**Table 5:** *Association between Gender Discrimination and Discrimination in work*

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant association between gender discrimination and parental restrictions for job.

H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant association between gender discrimination and parental restrictions for job.

Discrimination in Work	Response	Gender Discrimination					Total	Statistics
		SD	D	N	A	SA		
Do your parents restrict girls from a job?	SD	3	1	2	3	0	9	Chi-Square = 39.178 P-value: = .001 Gamma = .295
	D	1	6	12	20	6	45	
	N	2	4	10	199	8	43	
	A	9	8	9	46	14	86	
	SA	2	1	1	17	16	37	

The Chi-Square calculation yields a value of  $\chi^2 = 39.178$ , and the associated p-value for the test statistic is 0.001. Given that the P-value is below our selected significance level ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ), it is concluded that there exists a statistically significant correlation between gender discrimination and parental restrictions for jobs. Based on the results, it was observed that there was a significant association between gender discrimination and parental restrictions for jobs.

The Gamma value ( $\gamma$ ) of = .295 indicates a positive and moderate relationship between gender discrimination and parental restrictions on employment.

### Conclusion

The present study is based on a theoretical and inferential analysis. A quantitative research approach was adopted, and by using a convenient sampling technique, data was collected through questionnaires from students of different graduate programs. Respondents were asked about their residential status, family type, and valuable perception. In this research, majority of the youth agreed with the statement that culture influences parents' perceptions about daughters' education. However, Ross and Mirowsky (2010) found that education has a greater impact on girls than boys, with girls benefiting more from the advantages of educational attainment. Nearly half of the respondents revealed that parents are more conscious about their son's health than their daughter's. Moreover, 45.5% of the respondents agreed that the family expects to surrender property rights in favor of their brother. This is because social norms and expectations are what keep gender discrimination alive in Pakistan (Ali et al., 2022). The research found that there is no significant association between community type and property rights of daughters, but gender discrimination and property distribution had a strong negative correlation. Furthermore, a big majority of the respondents stated that parents impose their ideas on daughters and give a free hand to sons. However, larger parts of the respondents agreed with the opinion that parents like to bind daughters within four walls of the house. Likewise, 25.9% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that parents treat sons and daughters equally. The purpose of the study was to find a significant relationship between gender discrimination and parental treatment through a chi-square test, but no significant relationship was found between gender discrimination and parental treatment.

Moreover, a greater part of the respondents agreed that parents prohibit girls from jobs. The research found a significant association between gender discrimination and parental restrictions for jobs. The Chi-Square value, which is  $\chi^2 = 39.178$ , and the corresponding p-value of the test statistic is  $p = 0.001$ . Since the P-value is less than our chosen significance level and gamma value ( $\gamma$ ) of  $= .295$ , it means the positive and moderate relationship between gender discrimination and parental restrictions for jobs. Neumann (2020) asserts that girls are forced into four walls of the house or are provided with less esteemed and lower-paying jobs. Economic discrimination not only impairs power discrimination between girls but also impedes gender equality and perpetuates it.

Furthermore, the research proposes some recommendations and suggestions in light of the results for reducing gender discrimination in the family. The research suggests that awareness campaigns should be launched through seminars, workshops, and community awareness programs. Open discussions should be encouraged to challenge gender stereotypes and raise awareness about gender equality. Moreover, it is essential to challenge harmful traditions inciting gender discrimination through legal reforms. Parents should equally invest money in their children, and some recreational activities should be performed to remove the stress, anxiety, and depression of the child and parents.

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