

The Impact of Gender Perceptions on Attitudes towards Violence and Equality

Hemal Thakker¹, Deepak Bhanot², Dr. Varalakshmi S³, Shivangi Gupta⁴,
Amita Garg⁵, Romil Jain⁶, Dr. Raj Kumari Ghosh⁷

¹Assistant Professor, Department of ISME, ATLAS SkillTech University, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, Email Id- hemalthakker@atlasuniversity.edu.in

²Centre of Research Impact and Outcome, Chitkara University, Rajpura- 140417, Punjab, India, deepak.bhanot.orp@chitkara.edu.in

³Assistant Professor, Center for Management Studies, Jain (Deemed to be University), bangalore, Karnataka, India, Email Id- varalakshmi@cms.ac.in

⁴Quantum University Research Center, Quantum University, India. shivangi.gupta@quantumeducation.in

⁵Academic Head, Parul Institute of Management and Research-MBA, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India, Email Id- amita.garg@paruluniversity.ac.in

⁶Chitkara Centre for Research and Development, Chitkara University, Himachal Pradesh- 174103 India, romiljain.orp@chitkara.edu.in

⁷Assistant Professor, Department of English, ARKA JAIN University, Jharkhand, India, Email Id- dr.rajkumari@arkajainuniversity.ac.in

Abstracts

Norms of society that regulate and improve inequality or disproportion are the primary causes of the phenomena of violence against women. The socialization and gender norms are deeply established in individuals. Activities that have an individualized chance to positively influence gender perceptions on gender-based violence and enhance gender equity in the social environment and instance. Research presents 300 participants with 150 males and 150 females for the investigation. The evaluations of the analysis on the influence of gender perceptions in attitudes toward violence and equality are determined by quantitative and qualitative techniques. The qualitative analysis with face-to-face interviews and group discussion based on variables like social norms (SN), cultural backgrounds (CB), perceptions of gender role (POGR), support system (SS), and education level (EL) is performed. There are 10 questionnaires provided in the research for the assessment about the impact of gender perceptions on attitudes towards violence and equality and the survey questions are based on the five variables. The data analysis techniques such as discriminant analysis and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) technique are accomplished by employing the SPSS software. The conclusion of the study highlights that the variable POGR is more supportive and explores more significant outcomes in the impact of gender perceptions on attitudes towards violence and equality.

Keywords: Gender norms, attitudes, violence and equality, individuals, data analysis.

Introduction

As a crucial proactive measure, an international and domestic study emphasizes reducing gender inequality and altering the norms that support violence against women. Numerous researches show the association between men's behavior and violence and gender-based attitudes and behaviors that devalue women and maintain severe misconceptions about gender [9]. As more women transition from traditionally feminine to conventionally male positions, men's break from conventionally male gender norms has implications for employment from a societal perspective. Men assuming these industries could assist in completing the employment inadequate in frequently feminine domains like healthcare and education, along with increasing the variety of attitudes toward these positions [14]. Since perceptions of male supremacy and male dominance are upended by greater gender equality, this generates dissatisfaction among white men. Traditional white male-dominated and centralized culture increases the dissatisfaction, which finds expression in violence [10]. Gender norms and presumptions against women are the target of a growing amount of measures being implemented worldwide. Reliable information on gender cultural norms and beliefs is required to perform an empirical examination of the efficacy of such measures [11]. Formal and informal relationships are included in the phrase of domestic violence. Attempting to use power and force to damage an individual's mental, emotional, or physical health is considered as intimate relationship violence. When women become devalued, they are less likely to engage in domestic violence than men [4]. The physical and mental well-being of women is impacted by toxic relationships based on gender-based violence. Females and girls experience that reality at a frequently earlier level. As violence against women has such a negative impact on female health, it is more and more considered as an issue of public concern [13]. Health services, human rights, and societal decisions are all affected by the worldwide issue of violence against women. Women claiming to sustain relationship violence are particularly dependent on severe injuries and persistent illnesses. This is the most prevalent kind of violence against women. Security, human rights, and equitable participation in society are all significantly affected by its features [8]. Gender significance refers to an individual's attributes, functions, and responsibilities that are established by society, whereas gender is an inheritable and biological aspect of an individual. Women suffer perceptions of depreciation and inferiority in comparison to men as a result of biases and gender inequality [15].

Objective of this Study

Analyzing the effects of gender perception on attitudes toward violence and equality aims to provide concern about the way cultural conceptions of gender roles affect individual perceptions of gender equality and violence. The research intends to demonstrate that biases and presumptions impact acceptance of violent behavior, and support for equality by examining the connection between gender perceptions and societal norms. It exists to develop measures for preventing gender-based violence and equitable behavior in a range of social environments.

Structure of the article: The relevant articles are presented in phase 2. In phase 3, the research methodology is explored. Phase 4 demonstrated the performance analysis and discussions. Conclusions are provided in phase 5.

Relevant Articles

The historical basis of gender equality was the focus of the paper [6]. It presented together and evaluated the scientifically innovative measure of gender equality external possibilities in the marital distribution with features distinct to the certain gender. Increasing women's alternatives to marriage, even for a short time, provided females enhanced bargaining power over men and contributed to the long-term progress in gender equality. Examining the connection between gender attitudes, violence in schools, and a teenager's personal satisfaction was the aim of the article [16]. The findings indicated that more instances of school violence, both as violators and victims, were linked to gender attitudes. The investigation [3] examined potential relationships between attitudes towards gender equality policies and interrelated senses of race/ethnicity and sex. These results showed the existence of gender and racial interaction and enhanced or expanded earlier research on inequality from gender equality perspectives. The validity of the Gender Violence Perceptions Scales (GVP-S), an indicator assessing the way college students perceive gender-based violence, was shown in the research [12]. It was determined that more investigation in the field was required, and university students deserved the training programs and preventative measures related to gender violence. Study [2] explored that the gender perspectives of young people were influenced by women's protests as covered in the national press. It contributed to the increasing amount of information on the way demonstration influenced the adolescent's public perceptions. It has major implications for the process of changing gender attitudes and the potential contribution of women's resistance to the advancement of gender equality. The relationship between gender equality regulations' particular language concerning domestic violence and women's perceptions of the issue in African nations was examined in the article [18]. The results of the empirical investigation demonstrated that the probability that women considered domestic violence behaviors to be normal decreased both significantly and greatly when the country's basic gender equality regulations included a specific section making domestic violence. By employing an innovative individual-level measure of stereotypes, the research [7] was able to demonstrate that the women with higher assumptions were unable to mention that violence was frequent in their community and were more likely to consider acts of violence as less serious than violating their privacy. Based on the classification, individuals with higher stereotypes tend to be more disposed toward violent behavior on outside influences (such as economic difficulty) than the abusers' personal traits. The male teenagers' and adolescents' opinions on equality in gender were explored in the study [1]. Their report having a gender-equitable perspective toward violence and reproductive health, whereas it demonstrated differing assessments toward gender equity. The common traits, dynamics, and issues involving resistance to measures increasing gender equality were analyzed in the work [5]. Resistance measured at the significant social change represented natural and difficult consequences. Reducing and excluding resistance and disappointment required the perception of their causes and dynamics. The objective of the investigation [17] was to assess the ways that South African

elementary school boys responded to a short intervention aimed at raising positive gender attitudes. After the intervention's initial phase, compared to its second, the boys' decisions on gender equality were significantly more inclusive, depending on the way t-test analysis of the quantitative data.

Research Methodology

I. Participants Description

In this study, there are 300 participants employed for the assessment, and the participants are divided into 2 categories: 150 males and 150 females. Range of age within 18 to 30, level of education (bachelor, master, and doctorate degrees), and the locations (urban, suburban, and rural) are assumed. The qualitative and quantitative analyses are determined for the evaluations of the assessment in the impact of gender perceptions on attitudes towards violence and equality. Variables are provided in the following sections. Fig 1 depicts the location and educational level of the participants.

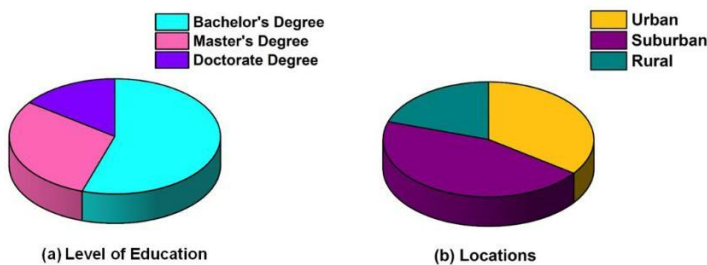


Fig 1 Educational Level and Locations of the Participants

II. Study Variables

Five variables related to the impact of gender perceptions on attitudes towards violence and equality are examined and the variables are social norms (SN), cultural backgrounds (CB), perceptions of gender role (POGR), support system (SS), and education level (EL). Based on these variables qualitative and quantitative analyses are performed.

III. Qualitative Analysis

When conducting a qualitative analysis, individual assessment is utilized by non-quantified variables. Qualitative information that could be difficult to gather and quantify is the primary objective of qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis is difficult for machines to perform when qualities cannot be precisely evaluated. It is gathered utilizing interviews, questionnaires, or direct observation, and it frequently appears effective. It could be made during the discussion

session to evaluate the quality of answers to a flexible questionnaire. This analysis consists of face-to-face interviews and group discussions based on the five variables used in this research.

IV. Quantitative Analysis

To assess performance, improve decision-making, and identify patterns, quantitative evaluation is a statistical method that obtains and evaluates measurable, reliable information. Analyzing number-based data, such as categorical and numerical data, using several kinds of statistical approaches is the primary objective of quantitative data analysis. There are 10 questionnaires explored in Table I and are related to the five variables (SN, CB, POGR, SS, and EL).

Table I Survey Questionnaires

Variables	Questions
SN	What are the possibilities for enhancing gender equality and lowering violence do you think altering social norms would have?
	How much do you think that the acceptance of violence against women is influenced by the social perceptions about a woman/man?
CB	What impact do you think cultural norms have on the efficiency of measures designed to advance gender equality?
	What influences your opinion on gender roles, violence, and equality? What cultural background do you have?
	What is your opinion on gender equality enhancement by questioning conventional gender roles?
POGR	In what ways do attitudes on gender-based violence in your society arise from traditional conceptions of gender roles?
SS	The degree to which public perceptions of gender equality and violence are impacted depends on the possibility that there is a support system in place or not.
	To what extent do you think the support system for individuals of gender-based violence addresses their needs and emphasizes equality?
	What impact does your educational attainment have on how well you understand gender roles?
EL	How do you think the gender-focused educational initiatives lead to more equal attitudes and less violence?

V. Assessment Evaluation

The SPSS software has been employed for executing the qualitative and quantitative data, and the results are presented as tables and graphs. The discriminant analysis and one-way ANOVA are determined for the evaluation of data assessment. To classify samples or forecast the classifications of dependent variance using appropriate discriminant functions, discriminant analysis is used as a technique that employs existing information. The dependent variance of the resultant information is constantly categorized, and the input information (independent variables) has to be of a continuous configuration. A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) evaluates the means of several distinct categories to assess when there is information to suggest a statistically significant difference between the relevant population norms. A parametric test is the one-way ANOVA also known as the one-factor ANOVA. Utilize the one-way ANOVA to collect data on a single categorical independent variable and one quantitative dependent variable.

Performance Analysis and Discussions

In this section, the exploration of one-way ANOVA and discriminant analysis results are presented.

I. Evaluation of One-way ANOVA

The differences in scale levels based on descriptive variables are examined using one-way ANOVA. The significance value of 0.05 was applied to the p-value limit for the analysis. To evaluate that there is reliable data for a significant difference in the related populations represented, the one-way ANOVA is employed to evaluate the mean values in multiple distinct groups. Parametric assessments include the one-way ANOVA. Table II shows the results of one-way ANOVA on the impact of gender perceptions on attitudes towards violence and equality. The f-statistic and SS outcomes are demonstrated in Fig 2 (a and b).

Table II Evaluation Outcomes of One-way ANOVA

Variables	MS	SS	f-statistic	df	p-value
SN	22.50	45	5.32	2	0.006
CB	19.00	38	4.75	2	0.010
POGR	26.00	52	6.20	2	0.003
SS	15.00	30	3.70	2	0.027
EL	12.50	25	2.98	2	0.05

Note: “SS denotes the sum of squares, degrees of freedom represented by df, and mean square is depicted as MS”.

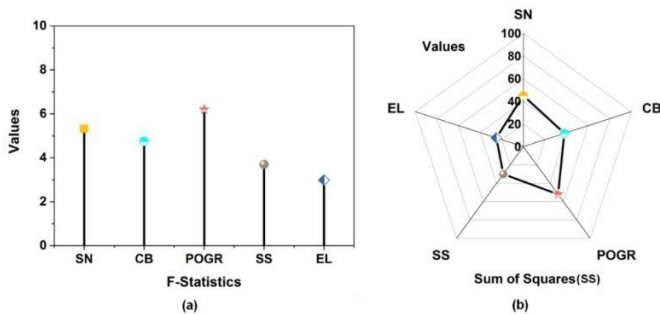


Fig 2 Results of (a) f-statistic and (b) SS

II. Discriminant Analysis

Discriminant analysis generates discriminant functions, that consist of one or more weighted linear combinations of the discriminator variables. The general form of each discriminant function is expressed as Equation (1).

$$C = x + y_1a_1 + y_2a_2 + \dots + y_0a_0 \quad (1)$$

Where, y denotes the discriminating function coefficients, a is the discriminator variable unprocessed score, o is the number of discriminator variables, and C is the discriminant score. (Y-intercept of the regression line is represented by x). For each instance in a collection, the discriminator variable unprocessed score for every instance is multiplied by the corresponding weight to determine the discriminant scores for each function. Table III demonstrates the discriminant analysis outcomes in the effect of gender perceptions on attitudes towards violence and equality.

Table III Estimation Results of Discriminant Analysis

Variables	Discriminant function coefficient (y)	Canonical Correlation	Wilks'λ	Eigen value	Percentage of variance (%)
SN	0.75	0.65	0.45	0.85	32%
CB	0.60	0.58	0.50	0.70	25%
POGR	1.05	0.72	0.40	1.10	38%
SS	0.45	0.54	0.55	0.60	20%
EL	0.55	0.60	0.48	0.80	30%

The variables that distinguish between multiple categories are identified using discriminant analysis to assess the effectiveness of each of the five variables that distinguishes between different categories like attitudes towards violence and equality in the research on the effect of gender perceptions. Fig 3 (a and b) illustrates the percentage of variance and canonical correlation outcomes.

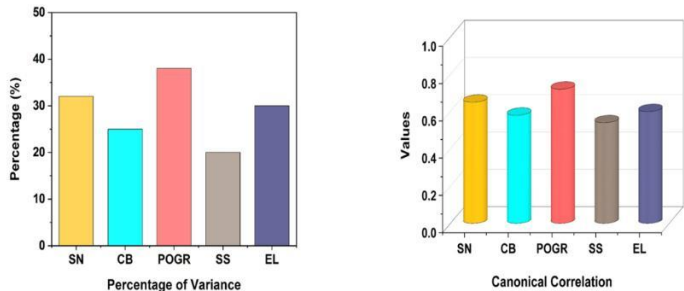


Fig 3 (a) Percentage of variance and (b) canonical correlations outcomes

Assessing the influence of gender perceptions on attitudes toward violence and equality can be most effectively accomplished by examining the POGR. The technique that cultural perceptions of gender roles affect people's attitudes and actions about equality and violence pertains directly to this variable. Determining the extent to which gender norms and standards impact attitudes on gender-based measures to achieve equality can be more achieved by emphasizing POGR. Based on the one-way ANOVA outcomes, the POGR is the most effective variable in determining attitudes toward violence and equality when compared to other variables. It is the most suitable

measure to perceive violence and equality, as demonstrated by its greatest eigenvalue and canonical correlation. This variable significantly contributes to the model's capacity to distinguish among the group is indicated by the lower Wilks' λ value, which indicates the stronger discriminant ability. This suggests that when it involves classifications based on the attitudes toward violence and equality, the POGR is the most significant variable.

Conclusion

The primary contributors to the occurrence of violence against women were societal standards that control and enhance inequality or disproportion. Individuals were highly influenced by socialization and gender regulations. Learning experiences with the specific potential to improve gender equity in the social environment and positively impact the gender perceptions of gender-based violence. Three hundred people are included in the study, 150 in both men and women. The quantitative and qualitative studies determine the analysis's assessments concerning the impact of gender perceptions on attitudes toward violence and equality. Based on variables including SN, CB, POGR, SS, and EL, a qualitative analysis using direct interviews and group discussions was performed. Questions for the survey depended on the five variables, and ten questionnaires were included in the research to evaluate the influence of gender perception on attitudes toward violence and equality. The SPSS software was implemented to execute the data analysis procedures including the one-way ANOVA and the discriminant analysis. The study outcomes emphasized that the variable POGR is more enhancing and it examined the effects of gender perceptions on attitudes toward equality and violence.

Limitations and Future Scope

The generalizability of the results can be impacted by the limitation of this research, which includes its focus on the limited age category and an adequate amount of participants with certain educational backgrounds. In the future, investigations could include a wider range of age groups and include the considerations of long-term data to evaluate changes through the later years. A more thorough comprehension of gender perspectives and attitudes on violence and equality could be achieved by other variables like socioeconomic position or influences in media.

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