

P-Factors of 3P Theory in Gender Conflict

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Abstract

The research is original and based on analysis of the P-factors of 3P Theory in the context of interpersonal conflict in society. The research studies a person in the context of gender and investigates Gender Conflict with P factors, i.e., P1 (Personal), P2 (People), and P3 (Power) factors of the 3P Theory. P3, power factor is further subdivided into E1 (education), E2 (economics), and E3 (energy). Inter-gender and intra-gender relations are defined universally and the conflict analyzed. The objective of research is to understand the factors responsible for conflict between two genders, especially male and female, with the aim to find a sustainable solution to curb gender-related violence such as violence against women as female gender is a primary victim of gender conflict in the world. The conflict in relations between two individuals or genders is explained through 3P Theory formulas.

Keywords: conflict, domination, gender, violence, women

1. Introduction

The foundation of the research I laid after I came across an incident. The scene was dramatic when I saw that my neighbor man was beating his wife and none of the other neighbours came to rescue the lady. I was the only one who shouted at him and released her from his clutches. My mother scolded me because my behaviour was awkward for her.

I asked the victim two questions.

My first question was, 'Why does your husband physically abuse you?'

My second question was, 'Why do you tolerate it without seeking legal help?'

"*He is a man,*" she answered the first question.

It was her answer to the second question, "*It is common in society,*"

I had two questions to investigate. My other neighbors expressed their discontent on me at my behavior. It further clarified in her second answer, "it is common in society."

It caused dilemma when I knew that a delinquent behaviour like beating a woman by her intimate partner was common and not discouraged in society.

"He is a man," the answer clearly states her personal or psychological factor about herself and the man; either she believed that the man was a stronger gender and she was a submissive gender.

Psychology says that thoughts develop in a person as the results from external actions that a person is directly or indirectly related to. The lady strongly believed that the man was strong and right, simultaneously she believed that she was the gender to tolerate. This is an embodiment of a mental construct and/or psychologically driven that is responsible for dominance, where one person dominates and another person accepts dominance. Thus, I found the "P1 Factor" in the theory.

P1 is a person's mental construct. A man, as a person, assesses a woman as a weaker gender. On the other hand, a woman also, in many cases, assesses herself as a gender weaker than a man. This mindset in a person is accepted by people or society, thus she gave the second answer, "Common in society." Thus, I believe the second factor is P2, or people (Society). Here, people (society) construct that the husband's mental construct so that beating wife is not an abnormal, while wife does accept it as normal behavior of husband. P2 is social psychology, which doesn't see 'wife beaten by husband' as an offense. There are some additional factors that cause a husband to dominate his wife that are explained in P3 or Power.

1.1: The Factors in the theory

P1-Personal (Its individual factor where a person's own opinion, decision and psychological construct.)

P2-People (Person plurality is People, and People form the society. It is Social psychology, social decision and judgment)

P3-Power (*Other Sources of Power*)

E1-Education

E2-Economy

E3-Energy

The variables in Intimate partner or Domestic violence

H- Husband

W- Wife

H+W= Spousal Relationship

Each Spouse is influenced by 3P elements-

$H = HP1 + HP2 + HP3$

$W = WP1 + WP2 + WP3$

1.2: Dominant Factors

$HP1 > WP1$ = Husband thinks that himself is superior than his wife and simultaneously wife thinks that she is weaker than her husband.

$HP2 > WP2$ = Society doesn't condemn husband's dominance over wife.

$HP3 > WP3$ = It is sub-divided into E1, E2, E3 elements

$HP3E1 > WP3E1$ = Husband's 'Education' level is higher than wife

$HP3E2 > WP3E2$ = Husband's 'Economic' level is higher than wife

$HP3E3 > WP3E3$ = Husband's 'Energy' Level is higher than wife. This is both muscular and Mental energy.

"Gender Conflict is disharmony between two genders, either intergender or intragender. Intergender conflict is disharmony between two opposite genders, while intragender conflict is disharmony between two equal genders." (Defined by Yadam Ram Kumar)

1.3: Research Methodology:

The research is based on multiple research methods. The literature on history, philosophy, and psychology was reviewed. The world's historical and philosophical texts were reviewed to understand the personal and social factors of gender conflict. The general psychological literature was reviewed to understand the genders' emotional and mental energy level. The government and institutional survey reports were reviewed in the study. The personal interviews were conducted with the participation of female victims of domestic violence.

2. P1-Personal

'*He is a man*' this answer states that women acceptance of abuses caused by her intimate partner. According to the National Family Health Survey (NHFS), India (published November, 2021), over 30% of women from 14 states and UTs justify beatings by their husbands. The survey was conducted in 14 states in India in 2021. Over 30% of wives justify men's beatings under certain circumstances, while a smaller number of men rationalize such behavior. The survey states that over 75% of women justify beatings by their husbands in three states: Telangana (84%), Andhra Pradesh (84%), and Karnataka (77%). Three states have more than 40%: Manipur (66%), Kerala (52%), Jammu and Kashmir (49%), Maharashtra (44%) and West Bengal (42%). The result was a question by the NHFS.

Her response reflects gender stereotypes that exist in almost all societies around the world. Gender stereotypes ascribe to men and women specific attributes, roles, and characteristics by reason of their membership in society. *H*-Husband, *W*-Wife

H+W is Spousal Relationship, wife and husband are ascribed different roles in respect to their genders. The roles of spouses in a family are deciding factors. $HP1 > WP1$. Husband's dominance over the wife, and the wife's acceptance of the husband's superiority, can be traced back to the dawn of civilizations. Abrahamic religion propounds that God curses Adam to toil hard in the sun and Eve to bear the pain of child birth and serve her husband. Gender emerged from here, with men assigned to outdoor work and women to care for children. The biblical story may be a myth, but human civilizations witnessed gender stereotypes. $HP1 > WP1$. Women have been ascribed the role of caring for family members while men fought wars.

First of all, if you take the virtue of a man, it is easily stated that a man's virtue is this: that he be competent to manage the affairs of his city, and to manage them so as to benefit his friends and harm his enemies, and to take care to avoid suffering harm him. Or take a woman's virtue: there is no difficulty in describing it as the duty of ordering the house well, looking after the property indoors, and obeying her husband. "— *Meno, Plato in Twelve Volumes*

The Greek philosopher Aristotle, in his works, portrayed women as morally, intellectually, and physically inferior than men. He saw women as the property of men; claimed that women's role in society was to reproduce and to serve men in the household; and saw $HP1 > WP1$ male domination over female as natural and virtuous.

The set of roles ascribed to an individual to define their gender is usually known as "gender roles." A gender role, also known as a sex role, is a social role that describes a range of behavior and attitudes that are generally considered acceptable, appropriate, or desirable for a person based on that person's biological or perceived sex. Gender roles are usually centered on conceptions of masculinity and femininity. Although there are exceptions and variations, the specifics regarding these gendered expectations may vary substantially among cultures, while other characteristics may be common throughout a range of cultures. Wife as a female gender has a personal view of the male gender as a controlling or dominant gender, whereas she is the gender to be submissive at micro level, *H* and *W* are factors in spousal relations. At the macro level or universal level, *M*-male gender and *F*-Female gender.

FP1 = MP1, both the male and female genders' mental construct towards each other that they are equal? There is no conflict. $MP1 > FP1$ is personal acceptance that male is a dominant gender and a female is a submissive gender. This dominant factor is the root of conflict. As long as female compromise with $MP1 > FP1$ male dominance would sustain, the seed of conflict in the form of compromise may not take a bigger shape. In other words, the compromise does not become a conflict to the extent as female gender accepts male dominance in spousal relationship.

"WHO indicates that 1 in 3 women, 30% of women are victims of domestic violence to a certain degree. Maximum percentage of women don't report and resist it. If 30% of women report to legal authorities, then 30% of men will be prosecuted. The children who are passive victims will suffer; overall, the result will be the cessation of development of society." This concept of women is completely wrong. If a woman reports domestic violence, she and her children will be given legal protection, and counseling for her intimate partner will help them reconcile their relationship.

Male proclivity for violence and female proclivity for empathy are distinct, according to psychological research. Men are psychologically disposed to dominate and victimize women, and women are more likely to tolerate it following the nature of empathy. That's why a woman justifies $MP1 > FP1$ or $HP1 > WP1$.

Table 1. Degree of P1 Factor M-Male, F-Female ($MP1 > FP1$)

First Degree	<p>M Gender believes that F Gender is unequal and weaker to it but never support verbal and physical abuse.</p> <p><i>F Gender is the victim of M Gender inequality but not verbal or physical abuses.</i></p>
Second Degree	<p>M Gender believes that F Gender is weak and also abuse verbally. But it doesn't support that physical abuse is right</p> <p><i>F Gender is the victim of inequality and Verbal Abuse but not physical abuse.</i></p>
Third Degree	<p>M Gender believes that F gender is weaker gender and support the thought of verbal and physical abuse. In other words M Gender abuses the F Gender both verbal and physically.</p> <p><i>Y Gender is victim of inequality, verbal and physical abuse.</i></p>

3. P2 –People

In Patriarchal (Note 1) society, man mental construct about wife is that she should under his dominance or control. Wife does think that she should under her husband's control. $HP1 > WP1$ because of social construct $HP2 > WP2$. *"It is common in society."* Her answer hints that the patriarchal system in world societies as one of the reasons for male dominance. It is the result of patriarchy in society. People form society. $HP2 > WP2$ is the result of patriarchy, and $HP2 < WP2$ is the result of matriarchy.

The position in man may be same in the matriarchal society but there is no dominance factor or opposite formula that we see in patriarchal society. There is $HP1 < WP1$ is found where wife dominate husband in some patriarchal families but in modern era there $HP1 = WP1$ because of social construct in matriarchal system i.e. $HP2 = WP2$.

Another reason that $MP2 > WP2$ in society is related to religion. Religion has a high influence on the social system. No religion in the world promotes gender equality, but some religions advocate gender equity in the new millennia. Equity without equality would continue $MP2 > WP2$. On the one hand, every religion in the world today maintains male social dominance within societal structures, and on the other hand, women are more inclined to participate in religious life. The research on developments of individual religions, especially in the case of Islam, indicates a negative shift in society towards a decreased status of women with the emergence of the so-called advanced religions. In addition, religious norms and prejudices may reflect patriarchal values which are characteristic of all societies of the world's religions. The role of God is always taken by a male in many societies, and the woman is primarily valued as a mother, with a son preferred in many societies. She is given a place in the household, but less at religious ceremonies or in public positions.

Table 2. Degree of P2 Factor M-Male, F-Female ($MP2 > FP2$)

First Degree	Society constructs inequality between two opposite genders. For example; Male is a stronger Gender and Female is a weaker Gender.
Second Degree	Society constructs inequality between male and female. It also support verbal abuse as non-deviant behavior. However it condemns physical abuse as deviant behavior.
Third Degree	Society constructs inequality between two opposite genders and also support verbal and physical abuse as non-deviant behavior.

4. P3-Power

Other than personal and societal factors, there is another factor that causes male dominance. That is P3 or power factor in the theory. This is one of the important factors that need to be studied in depth. The P3 factor is subdivided into E1, E2 and E3 described below.

4.1: E1-Education

P3E1 for the Power of Education.

HP3E1 > WP3E1 = Husband's education is higher than wife empowers him to dominate.

MP3E1 > FP3E1 = Males are empowered by education to dominate females because latter are not educated.

There is a big gender gap in global literacy rate. Although there is a roar that literacy rates have generally increased worldwide for male and female. Males are on average more literate than Females. By 2019, nearly 90 percent of males and a little over 83 percent of females in the world were literate. Adult literacy is defined as the percentage of people aged 15 and up who can read and write a short, simple statement about their daily lives. As per the 2011 All Global Monitoring Report, despite gains since 1998, more than 60% of adult women in Arab states, South and West Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa are still illiterate. The national data shows cause for greater concern. In Mali, women's adult literacy by 2015 is projected to be only 29%, with women's youth literacy at 45%.

In the Middle Ages, history reveals a small percentage of the population. The men were more likely to read and write. The main reason for this was that women were usually denied an education, abiding by the idea that it was wrong to spend time and money on teaching daughters to read and write. It is estimated that *"in the later Middle Ages, 10 per cent of men and 1 per cent of women were literate, out of a total population."* Most men were very hostile to the idea of women becoming literate. As Philip III told a friend, *"Women should not learn to read and write unless they are going to be nuns, as much harm has come from such knowledge."* Geoffrey Chaucer also warned about the danger of women writing books: *"By God, if women had written stories as clerks have written their oratories, they would have written more of men's wickedness than all the sons of Adam could redress."*

So far as the gender factor is considered in earlier studies, it was found that men in families, father and husband, can control illiterate women more, and this control is shown by many statements of men in society. Men in society believed literacy among women would increase women's self-confidence and result in the loss of men's control over them. The work of Scribner and Cole on the Vai people shows that most women are illiterate and they have roles such as taking care of children and cooking in society.

Case Analysis

Both Mr. & Ms. Sharma were IT graduates, and enjoyed equal pay in different software companies. After marriage, the working couple lived in a rented flat in Chennai. They were separated within one year of their marriage. The conflict began from the next day as she was denied a cup of coffee because she was late to office. At the moment, he blamed her as an irresponsible wife. On many occasions, he showed her, husband's dominance and acknowledged her that husband was to dominate wife.

She argued that ($HP3E1=WP3E1$ and $HP3E2=WP3E2$) education and economically both were equal. But He adopted thought that Husband is a dominating gender and wife is at the submission of husband ($HP1>WP1$). Psychologically he is not ready to accept $WP1=HP1$. In this case there was no E2 factor because both of their family members were not conservative so $HP2=WP2$. Their parents counseled them but they failed. Probably Mr. Sharma wanted a housewife to maintain $HP1>WP1$.

An illiterate wife in a spousal relation $HP3E1>WP3E1$, accepts $HP1>WP1$ husband is superior to her, also social construct $HP2>WP2$. Following her illiteracy she may have low opportunity for $HP3E1=WP3E1$ thus there is $HP3E1>WP3E1$. Literacy is important in empowering women. Contrary to an illiterate wife, an Illiterate husband never understand $HP1=WP1$. His perception for woman remains that wife is a weaker gender whereas man is a dominating gender. Most of men who physically and sexually abuse their wives don't know that it is a deviant or abnormal behavior. May be illiteracy is also one of the factors of their ignorance. Abused illiterate women in domestic life are also ignorant that it is a deviant.

4.2: E2-Economy

$P3E2$ is power of Economy.

$HP3E2 > WP3E2 =$ Husband Earns Money, wife doesn't. Husband rules over household because he controls economy.

$MP3E2 > FP3E2 =$ Males have a social advantage over females because men control economy.

Human history reads that the men have been economic controller. Women have been oppressed with assignment of non-economic jobs like child and family caretaker. Women denial of economic activity was one of the reasons for male dominance throughout the ages in the past. I conducted a survey in Hyderabad, India, where 260 working women participated. 100% of working women said that they didn't face any abuse against them, but 40% of women said that they experienced intimate partner abuse when they were housewives. After they got employment or became involved in business, their partners stopped all kinds of abuses against them.

An interesting case of Nirmal Devi, 28 years old, mother of two young girls, ages 5 and 7, lived in a lower middle class colony in Hyderabad city. Her husband was a truck driver, addicted to alcohol. She was beaten by her husband very often without any reason. She was illiterate as she belonged to a below poverty line (BPL) family. One night, her husband reached severe level of abuse, fractured her hand and hurt head. She was given immediate medical assistance. The

intervention programme arranged a job in an incense stick factory. Her husband was given counseling and legal warning by the legal service authorities of the District. Five years after the incident, there is a great transformation in her life. Her husband has never abused her since then, and now she owns a profitable grocery shop. Her two daughters are rank holders in a convent school. There are many such examples where women's lives changed after they engaged in economic activity. She is still an illiterate, but her role in the family as breadwinner, equivalent to her husband, transformed her life and had a positive impact on the lives of her two daughters, who would have been denied a good education before if she had not been involved in economic activity. This case is an example of how the economic participation of a woman changes from $HP3E2 > WP3E2$ to $HP3E2 = EP3E2$; from an economically dependent wife to independent wife. In the modern world, the $PE2$ factor is very important in women's empowerment.

Patriarchal societies strictly encourage husband to be responsible for earning money, while wife is responsible for taking care of the family. Individual mindsets in conservative families in India and Islamic countries are strongly built on thousands of years of social construct; husband is to go out and earn money, while wife is to care for children and the elderly.

In $HP1 > WP1$, husband considers himself to be somewhat superior to the wife, in turn latter accepts $HP1 > WP1$. The reason for the mindset $P2$ factor is that it is agreed upon by people or society. Followed by the $P3$ factor, as the husband is the sole money earner; he is economically greater than the wife, $HP3E2 > EP3E2$.

In the Gosh household, There was $HP3E2 > WP3E2$ until Mr. Gosh met an accident and lost his highly paid IT job. His disability didn't find him any job further. Until he met an accident $HP3E2 > WP3E2$ because he was a sole bread earner. There was also $HP3E1 > WP3E1$ as his education level was greater than his wife. There was $HP1 > WP1$, as he belonged to typical Indian society, his mental construct was that he was superior to wife and she was to be controlled. To maintain family Ms. Gosh found a job as per her qualification, equation changed to $HP3E2 < WP3E2$.

The accident changed everything except mindset of Mr. Gosh, who still believed in $HP1 > WP1$ but Ms. Gosh, who accepted it before but now her role changed from a housewife to a working wife and the only bread earner in the family with a 3 year old boy. The job has economically empowered her and made $HP3E2 = WP3E2$.

Three years of prolonged treatment healed his disability and he got back in to work in the same company. He asked her to resign job to lead a housewife's life, but she denied it as she enjoyed the life as a working woman. Their son had reached six years of age, and he wanted a second child. She was not ready for a second child, as they had a boy child.. If they had a girl child, they would have attempted a second baby with aspiration of a boy. It is a common Indian spousal mindset. She was happy with her husband's rejoining of work, but she didn't want to again $HP3E2 > WP3E2$ as a house wife from her current working wife status, $HP3E2 = WP3E2$. The conflict reached its peak. Mr. Gosh didn't hesitate to slap her. Ms. Gosh, who could manage her life without her husband, applied for a divorce with the condition that she would have child guardianship.

When a wife belongs to a rich family, there is conflict between the spouses seen very often. The conflict may not be there when the husband accepts either $HP1=WP1$ because Wife is at greater side (<) of P3E2.

4.3: *E3 -Energy (Both Physical and Emotional/Mental Energy)*

There are some studies on the difference between males and females in terms of muscle strength. People estimate that the average strength of women is about two-thirds that of average men (Rasch, 1990). Lindle et al. (1997) compared the age-related reduction in muscle strength in men and women, but found that it had no effect on the absolute strength of college students. Another study (Frontera et al. (1991) found that in the group of 45–78 old subjects, the absolute strength of women ranged from 42.2% to 62.8% of that of men. One study in Europe (Miller et al., 1993) found that women were approximately 52% and 66% as strong as men in the upper and lower body, respectively. Janssen (1999) indicated that men had more skeletal muscle than women. According to one study (Lemmer et al., 2000), there is no significant difference in strength increase between young men and women.

As per the study conducted on male and female students in American colleges, the muscle strength of both Caucasian and Asian female students is significantly lower than their counterparts on all five measurements: arm strength, upper body and chest strength, shoulder strength, leg strength, and abdominal strength. Females have 37–68% of the muscle strength of males in general. Females have about 41–50% of males' chest and upper-back strength, and Asian females have about 48–58%. Females have about 39–64% of males' chest and upper-back strength, and Asian females have about 48–58%. Females have about 49–52 percent of males' shoulder strength, and Asian females have about 40–56 percent. Females have about 57–63% of the males' leg strength, and Asian females have about 64–68%. The difference in muscle strength between females and males is more in the upper body and less in the lower body. Females are stronger in their legs than they are in their arms and shoulders. *Men and women belong to different species, and communication between them is still in its infancy.* (Bill Cosby)

The personality traits are often characterized in terms of which gender has higher scores on that trait, on average. As per psychological research women are often found to be more agreeable than men; that's the reason women are more nurturing, tender-minded, and altruistic more often and to a greater extent than men. There are some exceptional cases where men are more nurturing, tender-minded and altruistic than woman but cannot be generalized. The aim of investigating gender differences in personality is to elucidate the differences among general patterns of behaviour in men and women on average, with the understanding that both men and women can experience states across the full range of most traits. Gender difference do not imply that men and women only experience states on opposing ends of the trait spectrum; however, significant differences can exist along with a high degree of overlap between the distributions of men and women.

Women were found to have higher neuroticism scores than men. It describes the woman who also scores higher than a man in agreeableness. Conscientiousness is a trait related to self-a woman does score higher than a man on some facets of conscientiousness, such as order.

Extraversion reflects, all of which have been linked to sensitivity to rewards. Whereas gender differences in overall domain level extraversion (with women typically scoring higher) are minor. Openness and intellect reflect No significant gender differences are typically found in openness or intellect at the domain level, likely due to the divergent content of the trait. For example,

Table 3. The Big Five Personality Traits assess E3 Factor in Gender Conflict

Neurotism	WP3E3>MP3E3
<i>(Tendency to experience negative emotion and related processes in response to perceived threat and punishment; these include anxiety, depression, anger, self-consciousness, and emotional ability)</i>	(Women Score Higher than Man)
Agreeableness	WP3E3>MP3E3
<i>(Tolerant, Soft hearted, Sentimental, Kind, Sympathetic and Obliging)</i>	(Women Score Higher than Man)
Conscientiousness	WP3E3>MP3E3
<i>(Discipline, organization, dutifulness, Self-efficacy, goal achievement striving)</i>	(Women Score Higher than Man)
Extraversion	WP3E3>MP3E3
<i>(Sociability, Assertiveness, and positive emotionality, dutifulness, and self-discipline)</i>	(Women Score Higher than Man)
Openness	WP3E3=MP3E3
<i>(imagination, creativity, intellectual curiosity, and appreciation of esthetic experiences)</i>	(Woman Score Higher in Facets of Esthetics and Feelings . Man Score Highest in Ideas facet)

5. Conclusion

Karl Marx's conflict theory rightly says that society is always in conflict. However, it particularly focuses on resources. In society, conflict exists because there is always competition for limited resources. P1 element can be explained by Bourgeois' dominance over Proletariat. $BP1 > PP1$ (Variables B = Bourgeois, P = Proletariat). The exercise of dominance by the rich over the poor in simple works. In this case, the proletariat has a mental construct that it is subservient to the bourgeois, and the bourgeois, in turn, has a mental construct that it is superior to the proletariat. Both of their personal or individual mental constructs are made because there is a source of power, the capital. So P3E2 is the source of power, and Bourgeois wields economic power and is the capital controller, $BP3E2 > PP3E2$, Proletariats are economically weaker because they are labour class and have no control over capital.

Hitler believed that the Jews were in a joint conspiracy with the Communists to take over the world because 75% of all Communists were Jews. He further argued that the combination of Jews and Marxists had already been successful in Russia and now threatened the rest of Europe. He argued that the communist revolution was an act of revenge that attempted to disguise the inferiority of the Jews. If Adolf Hitler had no individual belief in $JP1 > NP1$, Jewish dominance over Nazis (Variables, J-Jewish, N-Nazi), he would not have been key in the world war and the genocide of Jews in Germany. Was Hitler a terrorist? The answer is yes. Terrorism is a personal, emotional, and individual psychological state of mind because experiences of terrorist acts arouse tremendous feelings and because those who see terrorists as justified often have strong feelings concerning the rightness of their use of violence. Terrorism evokes strong feelings whenever it is the point of scholarly discussion. A terrorist is born into society because he feels he is on the lower side of TP1, T as a variable for a terrorist.

3P Theory is also an application to the analysis of interpersonal conflict. When I wanted a photo with a group of African girls in Uganda, they replied with stunning eyes, "Do you prefer to take a picture with us?" I did immediately understand that they were considering self-lowering to non-blacks. I thought, 'Why is there conflict in their thoughts that they are not thinking of themselves equal to non-blacks even when I am Indian and don't discriminate?'

As per P factor in 3P Theory, a conflict never arises when there is equality between people or groups in society. At an individual level, a conflict takes place when one individual overpowers another individual, and the latter may resist or protest. Even if a person resists and accepts submission to the dominant person, it is not agreed that there is no conflict. Because peace is always in harmony between individuals. African girls had disharmony in mind for non-blacks; that's why they asked that question. P1 is the first element in the 3P Theory, which stands for Personal Factor. African girls personally consider themselves lower in status in comparison to non-blacks. In the theory, it is explained with variables.

3P Theory can be used to discriminate between two genders or between two individuals. A person who discriminates against another person on the grounds of race, caste, religion, nationality, and gender can be formulated.

O = Oppressor (the one who discriminates against others)

V = Victim (the person who is discriminated by).

P1O > P1V=Oppressor-Victim Relationship where oppressor dominant over victim.

P2O>P2V=Society doesn't condemn O's dominance over P.

The oppressor can be either male or female, and the victim can be either male or female.

Caste (Note 2) Disputes are always a common problem in India, studied as castecism. Indian society is divided into castes on the basis of the work the social groups have been doing. Castes are primarily divided into five categories, i.e., ruling class, priest class, trading class, service class, and untouchables. Even in modern India, all municipalities employ untouchables for scavenging work. A scavenger is denied entry into so called upper classes' homes and is socially avoided by upper caste groups, whereas these scavengers accept it. When a scavenger is denied entry into an upper caste house, he or she accepts it, i.e., the P2 factor. $UP2 > LP2$ (variable U is upper caste, L is lower caste). The upper caste dominates the lower caste. It is society that constructs caste discrimination. Because of social constructs, individual mindsets develop into discrimination, which ultimately leads to conflict. When a lower caste individual is dominated and controlled by the upper caste, they are further accepted by both the caste groups, $UP2 > LP2$. Because it is a social construct that is accepted by society, this disharmony persists in Indian societies.

B.R. Ambedkar (Note 3), an architect of Indian constitution, rightly said, '*Castecism is not a division of labour but division of laborers*'. Division of labourers is a major reason of including all 3P factors, P1, P2 and P3 of conflict. A scavenge job is considered much low graded in work and scavenge job holders family is treated extreme lower class than other jobs. X is a variable for Scavenging caste, $>XP1$, $>XP2$, $>XP3$. Communal violence in various countries are because inequality in 3P elements. Minority group (Note 4) that may be religions, race or caste group stand at lower side (<) of Power, and conflict takes place.

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Notes

Note 1. Patriarchy is a type social system where a man holds primary powers and predominates in roles in family and state. The term *patriarchy* is used to refer to autocratic rule by the male head of a family in historical context; however, since the late 20th century it has also been used to refer to social systems in which power of control is primarily held by adult men. This concept of patriarchy was developed to explain male dominance as a social, rather than biological, phenomenon. Patriarchy is associated with a set of ideas that act to explain and justify this dominance and attributes it to inherent natural differences between men and women. Sociologists give varied opinions on whether patriarchy is a social product or an outcome of innate differences between the sexes. Socio-biologists argue that the roots of inequality are set in humanity's earliest period and are primarily due to genetic and reproductive differences between men and women. On the other hand social constructionists contest this argument, arguing that gender roles and gender inequity are instruments of power and have become social norms to maintain control over women; and would contend that socio-biological arguments serve to justify the oppression of women.

Note 2. Is one of the classes the Hindu people of Indian are divided into. There are four types of castes, Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra.

Note 3. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (14 April 1891 – 6 December 1956) was an Indian jurist, economist, and social reformer

Note 4. Refers to a group of people who are fewer in number than the main groups of those classifications (Race, Religion, Caste, Colour, Ethnicity, Language). However, the modern sociology states that a minority group refers to a category of people who experience relative disadvantage as compared to members of a dominant social group.

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