

# Application of 3P Theory in Analysis of Gender Conflict-Intergender and Intragender Conflict

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## Abstracts

The research paper deals with Intergender and Intragender conflict. These terms newly coined in this paper, a great contribution in modern Sociology. All forms of gender conflicts divided into two; first is conflict between two or more Identical genders, known as Intragender conflict and second is conflict between two opposite genders known as Intergender conflict. These conflicts analyzed with P-Factors (P1, P2, P3) of 3P Theory. The research paper also resolves various forms of conflict between the members in a family i.e intimate partners, siblings, parent and relatives etc. The rising issues of LGBTQ relations are analyzed in the context of 3P Theory. Different Gender conflict surveys conducted and data analyzed in scientific way. The theory is not only applicable to resolve gender based conflicts but also interpersonal and inter-communal/intergroup conflicts. The theory helps in making policy to curb various types of conflict and discriminations in society. The theory also helps in curbing various forms of discrimination, such as colour, sex, caste, creed, religion and race prevalent in world.

**Keywords:** gender conflict, intimate partner violence, intergender conflict, intragender conflict

## 1. Intergender Conflict

*“Intergender conflict<sup>1</sup> is disagreement between two opposite genders’.* Yadam

The elements in the theory

P1-Personal (Its individual factor where a person’s own psychological construct or personal opinion)

P2-People (Person plurality is People, and People form a society. Its social psychology)

P3-Power (it consists of 3E such as Education, Economic and Energy are sources of power)

P3- is being better studied dividing into three E-Energy Factors. Source of Energy leads a gender to dominate another.

P3E1=Education

P3E2=Economy

P3E3=Energy ( Mental, Muscular etc)

M- Male Gender

F- Female Gender

O- Other Gender

M>F – Male controls Female

F>M- Female controls Male

M>O- Male controls other gender

O>M- Other controls male


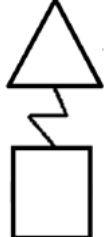




F>O – Female control other

O>F- Other gender controls female

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<sup>1</sup> It is a new term, coined by Yadam Ram Kumar

1.1 Symbolic Intergender Conflict

 <p>Figure1. M&gt;F</p>	 <p>Figure2. F&gt;M</p>
 <p>Figure3. M&gt;O</p>	 <p>Figure4. O&gt;M</p>
 <p>Figure7. F&gt;O</p>	 <p>Figure8. O&gt;F</p>

□ = Male    △ = Female    ○ = Other/Transgender

*Rectangular shape represents male's rectangular outfit i.e. trousers & Shirts. The Triangle symbol represents female outfits i.e. frock, skirts etc. O symbol represents other gender as they are null gender; neither male nor female. The gender symbolic definition doesn't aim to reject other established gender symbols defined by intellectuals. My intention is to add new generation symbolic definition in the gender studies.*

1.2 Intergender Conflict through Generations

Generation-1: Father (H) dominates/controls his Spouse (W) i.e.HP1>WP1

Generation-2: Son observes his father dominating/control behaviour for mother. He dominates/controls his wife. i.e. HP1>WP1

<p>The diagram illustrates the inheritance of male dominance. In Generation-1, a Father (represented by a square) dominates his Mother (represented by a triangle). In Generation-2, the Son (square) inherits this behavior and dominates his Wife (triangle). Jagged lines connect the Father to the Son and the Mother to the Wife, representing the transmission of this controlling behavior.</p>	<p>Home is first school and parents are first teachers. A child begins its journey of socialisation from home. P1 factor is personal or individual psychological factor. In the diagram we see a son inherits his father’s controlling behaviour from years of observation in family. When he marries, controls and dominates his wife as his father dominated his mother. This male dominance inheritance is much common in developing countries. P2 factor exists in these developing countries. Indian society is common example.</p>
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<p>The diagram illustrates the inheritance of female oppression. In Generation-1, a Mother (triangle) is controlled by her Father (square). In Generation-2, the Daughter (triangle) inherits this mindset and is controlled by her Daughter's Husband (square). Jagged lines connect the Father to the Daughter's Husband and the Mother to the Daughter, representing the transmission of this oppressed behavior.</p>	<p>Generation-1: Mother is controlled by Father. Generation-2: Daughter inherits <i>to be controlled</i> behaviour from mother in turn she accepts husband’s dominating behaviour. In the family a girl inherits mother’s mindset. In every society mother teaches specific social lessons to its female child set of behaviours, roles and characters of female gender. In other words a girl is grown up observing role of her mother because she has to play same role one day. In a family she lives, she observes her mother’s tolerance to father’s dominance and Verbal/physical abuses. Her psychology constructs that she is an oppressed gender and male is a dominant gender. MP1&gt;FP1 develops in her psychology. She does observe that P2-people/society supports, MP2&gt;FP2 thus as a woman she is helpless. A Woman’s acceptance oppressed gender is most common in developing societies Asia, Africa and Southern America.</p>
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### *1.3 Intimate Partner Violence*

The most common and prevalent form of this kind of Intergender conflict is violence against women while Intimate partner violence is common form. It is a part of domestic violence, where women are common victims. Domestic<sup>2</sup> Violence<sup>3</sup> is the violence and Aggressive behavior at home while intimate partner violence is abusive<sup>4</sup> and violent behavior of one partner intimate partner over another.

In a holistic domain of Gender Conflict, intimate partner violence occupies highest percentage. Almost every country in the world is hit by intimate partner violence. No is the country free from it. Most types of violence against women are by intimate partners or person closely known to the victim.

“According to global review of available data published in 2013, on average 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. Globally requires intensive efforts, which led world leaders to establish an online tool that increases opportunities to exchange experiences and strengthen knowledge to prevent and stop violence against women<sup>5</sup>.” Source: UN Women-Global Database of violent against women.

The following cases were collected from research project conducted by Department of Law, The University of Queensland.

#### *1.3.1 Anglina's Case*

Angelina was born overseas where English is second language. She met Barry when she came Australia on a student visa. She was working to support her studies, improve her English skills and have her foreign professional qualifications recognized. Barry was engaged in a responsible job. They started living together as couples without having married or in a long term relationship and Angelina applied for a partner visa with Barry as her sponsor. They registered their defacto relationship however separated after nearly twelve months with no children.

This is the case of MP1>WP1, MP3E1>WP3E1 and MP3E2>WP3E2. Barry as a man wanted Anna to do all household works i.e. cooking, laundry, gardening and cleaning etc. He used to criticize her for belittle in household works. He had a male ego thus he had sex with her without her consent. Sex occurred on Barry's terms without any regard for Angelina's wishes.

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<sup>2</sup>Relating to home and family

<sup>3</sup>Behavior or action involves physically hurt, injure, harm etc.

<sup>4</sup>Cruel, inhuman, and violent treatment of a person. Abuse are both verbal and physical/Sexual

<sup>5</sup>The Global Database on Violence against Women provides easy access to comprehensive and up-to-date information on measures undertaken by United Nations Member States to address all forms of violence against women

He also blackmailed her she was required to sleep with him as a condition of the visa, and if she didn't, he would report her. Angelina concluded that Barry had pursued her because he believed that he could take advantage of her visa dependency i.e.  $MP3E1 > WP3E1$ . Anglina migrated to Australia for better future. Barry used to scold her for poor English as she was from non-English speaking country i.e.  $MP3E2 > WP3E2$ .

### 1.3.2 Carol's Case

Carol and Rod were non-Australian, shared a country of origin where they met and lived together for some years before marrying and immigrating to Australia. Carol and Rod separated after twenty- five years of marriage with two children who are now adults. Carol has industrial qualification after high school and works part-time. Rod is university graduate, has a professional qualification and works in highly-remunerated employment. Throughout the relationship Rod worked overseas at remote locations for extended periods, returning home periodically.

Carol describes their long relationship as turbulent and dysfunctional and recognizes that Rod's controlling behaviour began in the early years and escalated after they arrived in Australia with their infant first child.

This is the case of  $MP3E1 > WP3E1$  and  $MP3E2 > WP3E2$ . The reason of Rod's Dominance was that he was highly qualified. He was a university graduate and Carol was a high school passout with minor industrial qualification. Rod was earning high in his overseas job and Carol was engaged in a small part time job. Carol is at lower side of equation  $P3E1$  and  $P3E2$ .

### 1.3.3 Kumar's Case

Kumar is a lower middle grade government employee, was beating his wife very often in twenty years of marriage. She is an illiterate and innocent lady. They married on arrangement and known to each other since their childhood. Kumar hail from good family and educated college level whereas his wife born in poor family of six siblings. The couple blessed with three children-two boys and a girl. Physical structure, she is fat and strong where as he is slim and weak. Kumar battered her very frequently without any reason and she tolerates.

$P1$  is the first factor. Kumar is driven mentally as he is superior to her or passionate of beating his wife. Here  $HP1 > WP1$

Two questions arise: why  $HP1 > WP1$ . We can elaborate Kumar's mental agreement to beat her and her acceptance to this mentality. Let find out the dominating factors.

Two dominant factors we are observing from  $P3$  factors.

1.  $HP3E1 > WP3E1$  because Kumar is highly educated but she is not.
2.  $HP3E2 > WP3E2$  because Kumar is economic controller as bread earner.

Are these two factors causing her to tolerate?

May not because she is physically stronger and can beat him as an answer to his atrocity. In

this case  $HP3E3 < WP3E3$  still there is  $HP3E1 > WP3E1$  and  $HP3E2 > WP3E2$ . She is tolerating because of P2 factor, social acceptance and justified by society that resulting  $HP2 > WP2$ . Society is justifying husband's physical abuse.

Almost every case in India has similarity to above case because three elements involved that produced dominant factors this I am here focusing on some of the intervention to explain the 3P theory further best.

#### 1.3.4 Suresh's Case

Young man, Suresh, for sometime my neighbour slapped his wife barely couple of months after their marriage because she served dinner fifteen minutes late. I asked it was not at all an issue then why did you slap her? 'To establish upper hand and control over her i.e.  $HP1 > WP1$ ', he said in reply. The reason he stated, 'Unless I dominate, I will get social reward, a henpecked husband.' To avoid  $HP1 < WP1$  which is the equation of henpecked husband Suresh maintains  $HP1 > WP1$ . Here the concern is her non-retaliation. The reason is P2 and P3 factors. She married by arrangement thus any retaliation would bring shame for her parents. Another reason she is also oppressed by societal conservative norms that restricts her to do so. The first reason of her non-retaliation is  $HP1 > WP1$ . In the P3 factor the same Education, Economy and Energy. Here he is only earning money so  $HP3E2 > WP3E2$ .

P3E1 and P3E3 (Education and Energy) are reasons at last. In Indian society even though a wife is over-educated than husband, she is still victim of abuses. Let discuss the issue with Murty's case. Murty is a matriculated businessman where as his wife First class Master's in English, a housewife. She is an unfortunate woman, battered by husband very often. I asked her, 'Why is she bearing such abuse, however she can lead an independent life with a job as she is well qualified?'

She said, "I'm tolerating it keeping the future of my son (they are blessed with a son some two years old)."

This is the case where P3E3 factor has influence. The Energy dominance. She is tolerating because she is weakened by high emotion where as he is dominating because he has high muscle energy. The cause is  $HP3E3 > WP3E3$ .

Why is she emotionally weak? P2 factor is the answer. In Indian society a divorced woman is not respected. 'Social Reward' is a problem where a woman continues domestic life by tolerating husband's abuses is rewarded by society. P3E3 factor has relevance to P2 factor because it is driven by it. If a woman attempt to beat abusive husband, she is disrespected in society. This cause a woman mentally weaker in the context of male abuses.

Dominance factors are also tolerance factors; if one is dominating in return other is tolerating. If husband (H) is greater than Wife (W) at one point automatically wife (W) is weaker than husband at another point in equation ( but not factually). Let discuss alcoholism as a cause of domestic violence with this theory. As we have discussed in India Alcohol addiction rate among the husbands causing major factor in Domestic violence. In a family where Ramesh and Sujata married on arrangement for ten years with two children, became victim in

domestic violence. Ramesh who is a middle grade government employee with a good salary pack is addicted to alcohol. All day he spends in office and evening he returns back inebriated, take no any family responsibility. Sujata is the one to look after family affairs from children education to home maintenance. Ramesh not only renege on family responsibility but un-necessarily try to dominate Sujata, often beats. In this case alcohol influence the P1 factor, define Ramesh's personality. Only his behaviour violent when he is inebriated.

In the case of Mukti and Rajni both work as weaver of Bamboo products. All day they weave baskets and sell to draw their livelihood. In the evening both drink desi liquor then quarrel. Mukti beats Rajni very often and she never counter attack her husband the reason is very simple, I have observed P2 element. They belong to low class bamboo weaving community where spousal quarrel is very common. But in some other upper class the drunken husband is found beaten by wives in a retaliation to husband's beating.

#### 1.4 P-Factors from Case Studies Australian Survey

Case	P1	P2	P3E1	P3E2	P3E3	Case	P1	P2	P3E1	P3E2	P3E3
Anglina	✓		✓	✓		Ingrid	✓				✓
Anna	✓		✓	✓	✓	Jene			✓	✓	
Carol	✓		✓	✓		Jennifer	✓				
Cassy	✓					Lisa	✓		✓		
Celina	✓					Melissa	✓		✓		✓
Erin	✓					Mira	✓				
Faith	✓					Rosa	✓				
Felicity	✓		✓	✓		Sally	✓				✓
Fiona	✓				✓	Sandra					✓
Francis	✓				✓	Trisha			✓	✓	
Gilian	✓				✓	Hilary	✓				✓

This survey results shows that major dominating P-factor in intimate partner relation is P1 factor. Male is mentally constructed that woman is lower to him, and many cases woman compromises with male dominance. P3E3 is second common factor because woman is emotionally weaker and becomes victim of male dominance. There is no P2 factor because western society never support male control over woman in intimate partner violence. E1(Education) and E2 (Economic) factor are also slightly contributor of male dominance.

#### 1.5 Male and Female Sibling Rivalry

Variables: S-Son, D-Daughter

In conservative societies there is son preference thus girl child in family are victims. Why does son at upper hand than a daughter? The reason is formulated below:

SP1>DP1, A Son, in common is upper hand to the daughter in a family. Social-psychology states Son is stronger as male gender than daughter that imprints on individual psychology.



Son Enjoys freedom where as limitations are set to daughter. A Daughter is not allowed to roam out in the night or talk to a boy in the streets whereas a boy is not restricted to roam late night and talk to a girl in the mid-street. This is because of Social constructs i.e.  $SP2 > DP2$ . The people or society has discriminated son and daughter by setting constructs. A son in family is grown up as stronger psychologically and bodily because of P2 factor. If there is  $SP2 = DP2$  then there shall be  $SP1 = DP1$ . Ofcourse women's safety can't be ignored.

### 1.6 P -Factors in Domestic Violence Case Studies in Immigrants Communities

The fifteen cases included in this research emerge from closed legal case files handled by Archana Medhekar Law Office and reflect the stories of racialized immigrant women who have experienced domestic violence in Canada and who have sought legal help. All these fifteen cases published in Pressbooks.pub in open library.

Case	P1	P2	PE1	PE2	PE3
Ramandeep	✓				✓
Zakia	✓	✓			✓
Miremba	✓				✓
Sonali	✓	✓			✓
Gagandeep	✓				✓
Namrata	✓		✓		✓
Deepa	✓				✓
Claudia	✓		✓		✓
Rabia	✓	✓			
Anjana	✓	✓	✓		✓
Shova	✓	✓			✓
Bina	✓				
Eiham	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ritu	✓				
Ayesha	✓	✓			

### 1.7 F > M Female Controls Male

M- Male

W- Woman

$M + W =$  Inter-Gender Relation Each person is influenced by 3P elements so-

$$M = MP1 + MP2 + MP3$$

$$F = FP1 + FP2 + FP3$$

Dominant Elements: (a gender over other gender)

$FP1 > MP1$  Female personally consider male is weaker and in return male accepts the control

$FP2 > MP2 =$  It is social perspective towards male and female that male is weaker gender. Female gender is to control Male gender.

$FP3 > MP3 =$  It is again divided into three following its 3E elements thus

$FP3E1 > MP3E1, MP3E2 > FP3E2$

$FP3E1 > MP3E1 =$  Female Educational level is higher than Male

$FP3E2 > MP3E2 =$  Female gender Economical level is higher than Male

$FP3E3 > MP3E3 =$  Female gender Energy level is higher than Male

O=Other Gender Variable is also included.

M+O=Inter-Gender Relation with male and other gender as variable

W+O= Inter-Gender Relation with Women and Other

This conflict is related to domestic violence against men, which is a subject of Men's Rights movements<sup>6</sup>. In the new millennium men are also victim of domestic violence.

There is an interesting case of Ram Roy from Bihar, India. I interviewed him in December, 2018. Ram Roy was 26, a graduate when he married Usha Rani 18, a school dropout, belonged to poor farming family. Ram Roy was engaged in accountant job in a IT company in Delhi.

X- Ram Roy and Y-Usha Rani

$XP1 > YP1$  (Y was Obedient and Submissive to X)

$XP2 > YP2$  (Y was a Housewife, and as per society she was undercontrol of X)

$XP3E1 > YP3E1$  (X was highly educated then Y)

$XP3E2 > YP3E2$  (Y was house wife so economically depend on X)

$XP3E2 > YP3E2$  (as per women psychology she had agreeableness than men)

He wanted his wife to be well educated so he guided her thus she passed matriculation in open learning. After that she completed 2+3 Graduation program in 5 years and earned Bachelor of Arts degree in a Distance Learning.

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<sup>6</sup>The MRM in particular consists of a variety of groups and individuals (**men's rights activists** or **MRAs**) who focus on general social issues and specific government services which adversely impact, or in some cases structurally discriminate against, men and boys. Common topics discussed within the men's rights movement include family law (such as child custody, alimony and marital property distribution), reproduction, suicides, domestic violence against men, circumcision, education, conscription, social safety nets, and health policies. The men's rights movement branched off from the men's liberation movement in the early 1970s, with both groups comprising a part of the larger men's movement. Many scholars describe the movement or parts of it as a backlash against feminism.

X3PE1=YP3E1 (Y is equally educated to X)

Ram Roy sponsored her coaching for Banking Job. She successfully cleared a banking exam and got placed as Bank Clerk with handsome salary 3 times than the Ram Roy.

XP3E2<YP3E2 (Y is economically greater than X)

Y earned status of a working-wife from a housewife status. She showed less interest in household works that X observed negligence. Y started ordering food online that X was not happy with it. The argument started in this regard. Y who was obedient when she was a housewife, shouted at him. She used to come late in the night after partying with colleagues. Her male colleagues visited home and she spent time with them. X was not happy with her such behavior. Before her colleague Y treated him as he a house-husband. She used to show her economic upper hand. The equation changed from  $XP1 > YP1$  to  $XP1 < YP1$ . Y developed personal opinion on X that he is lower than her. X has tolerated it to a degree. One day there was a worse argument when X caught her with male colleague in a restaurant at night. Y didn't control her anger and slapped X.

X slapped her back. She threatened him that she would lodge a complaint under 498A Indian Penal Code (That protects women in domestic life). X became helpless because of this women protection law in which most women falsely accuse man in India. He became emotionally weak  $XP3E3 < YP3E3$ .

He shared his problem with colleagues and in return they bullied him. P2 equation reversed.  $XP2 < YP2$ . In one incident Y injured X' head by throwing flower vase. He was more and more controlled by her, depressed emotionally. He went to police station and wanted to lodge a complaint. Y was called by police and she gave a statement that she was the victim of domestic violence. Police didn't accept X complaint and warned him in return. X has decided to live separately from Y and since last 4 years they are living separately without any kids. According to a survey this type of cases are increasing in India and other countries as well. Maximum cases are unreported because victims want to avoid social shame or fear of law like 498A that is enacted in favour of women.

## 2. Intragender Conflict

*“Intragender Conflict<sup>7</sup> is disharmony within same genders. For example conflict between two males or two females or two third-gender.”* Defined by Yadam

Gender is a word encompasses conflict because gender is not in real existence but it is a social construct for sexes primarily male and female. Gender defines sexes with their roles constructed by society. Sex in person is a biological attribute; male and female sexes are natural where gender doesn't in real. It is constructed by society to assign the roles of sexes. Gender in society has been constructed by society since the beginning of human civilization. Male sex defined as male gender by construction of role of a bread earner where as female

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<sup>7</sup>The word intra doesn't express within a gender but with-in identical genders. Intragender refers to a gender group of identical gender

sex a caretaker at home. The best of existence of Gender from biblical epoch creation of human, Adam was given a role of bread earner by toiling hard in Sun and Eve was to bear pain in child delivery, was given a role of home maker or caretaker. Until they didn't eat apple of sin they were defined with biological sexes not Gender. When they were sacked from Eden Garden they were cursed to become male and female gender if we define in gender perspective of biblical origin of human race.

Factors for Gender Conflict:

P1-Personal (Its individual factor where a person's own mental construct)

P2-People (Person plurality is People, and People form a society)

P3-Power (it consists of 3E such as Economic, Education and Energy are sources of power)

P3 is being better studied dividing into three

E1=Education

E2=Economy

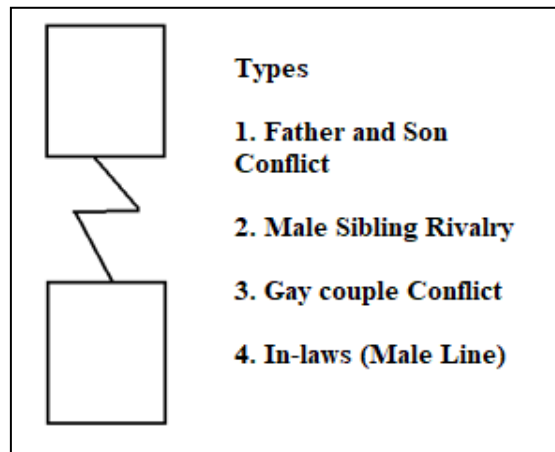
E3=Energy (Mental, Physical)

### *2.1 Methodology*

The sociological literatures were reviewed to understand intergender relation in family. The observation method was used to study cases. P factor survey was conducted in a Brit colony of Berhampur city of Odisha State. The colony has four housing categories i.e. EWS (Economic Weaker section), LIG (Lower Income Group), MIG (Middle Income Group). HIG (Higher Income Group). Simple random sampling method used. The survey was conducted with different groups.

- 33 boys, age group 18-19 participated from vernacular senior school located in brit colony in the survey father control over son.
- 9 persons age between 65 to 85 participated in the survey of Son control father
- 13 participant's age group 18-19 and only younger male sibling participated in the survey of elder brother control over younger brother.
- 15 Daughter-in-laws age group 20 to 45 participated in the survey mother-in-law control daughter-in-law.
- 31 teen girls age group 18- 19 participated in survey mother control over daughter

The participants hesitated initially in fear of reveal of their identity. I convinced them that in no way their names and identity recorded in the survey documents.



Male Intragender Conflict

2.2 *F>S Father controls Son*

P Factor Survey

Variable:

F-Father

S-Son

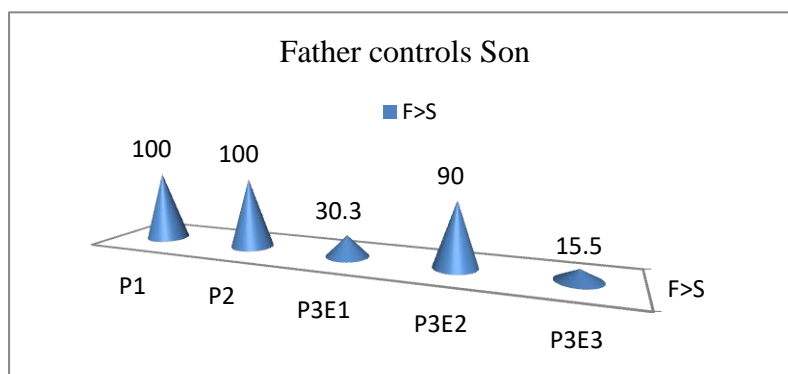
F>S-Father control/dominate son

Total number of participants in survey-33

Economic background-11 (EWS), 13 (LIG), 7 (MIG), 3 (HIG)

Survey Question: mutiple choice. Instructed to trick mark, Yes ( ) or No ( )

Group interview, four groups on basis of economic standards.



The chart shows survey results. All 33 participants agreed that they were controlled and dominated by their fathers, and also they were submissive to their fathers. In personal interview half of the participants put personal opinion that eventhough they were under control of their respective fathers they were not happy with it. They opined that father should friendly guide & guardian for son rather than controller. There was 100% P2 factor as all

participants agree with social view father is superior than son. All participants said that they accepted the control following social view. As per Indian culture a father is a living God therefore every son is to be submissive to father irrespective of rude and arrogant behaviour of father. One participant told that his father was arrogant and he used to slap him without reason but to control him.. He said that because of P2 factor I couldn't even shout at his father in retaliation. He feared of social blame. Education or P3E1 is not important factor of father control son because 69.7% of participants education level was higher than their fathers. They were pursuing bachelor level courses while their fathers non-matriculated. 11 participants from EWS group said that their father were non-matriculated and engaged in small scale jobs or businesses. P3E2 factor is important , 90% participants said that they were economically depend on their father for living, education and maintenance. 10% participants say that they were engaged with part-time job or father's business; however they were not financially fully independent. There is only 15.5% P3E3 factor in father control over son because 74.5% participants said that they were physically stronger than their fathers. And they could defeat their fathers in wrestling.

### 2.3 *F>S Case Analysis*

In the case of John Tide, 19 years handsome boy, lived in one of the Miami street interviewed by me. He was not an orphan; a second son among three siblings His father owned a grocery store. A boy hailed from sound family was living on streets, a strange incident. He said that he wanted to study history bachelors but his father wanted him to study business management. He argued with his father for days and his father sacked him out to live on streets. He is surviving on streets since last four months on the alms of passerby. The dominance of father because of two P1 and P3E2 factors. Father wanted to control him as head of family; secondly John was lesser side of P3E2 following his dependent on father financially. The reason of taking this case into this account is that this case belongs to world's powerful country USA. If this type of cases are found in USA then there is no surprising if cases found in developing countries. (Case Studied in May, 2019)

An interesting case of Hari, 30 hailed from Hyderabad city of India. He was the only son of well off business man He completed his MBA and involved in his father's business. The conflict started when his father wanted him to marry a girl that he arranged. The girl was not good looking; she was dark complexion and short stature measured below 5 feet. The girl's father, an affluent clothe merchant, proposed the dowery amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Hari didn't want to share his life with an ugly girl for sake of money. His father mentally abused by continuously forcing him. He left home and migrated to Chennai with his MBA degree and engaged in small job. This is also case of P1 and P3P2. Hari also told that his father slapped him in front of cousins. He felt that he was a slave of his father.

### 2.4 *S>F: Son controls Father Survey*

P Factor Survey

Variable:

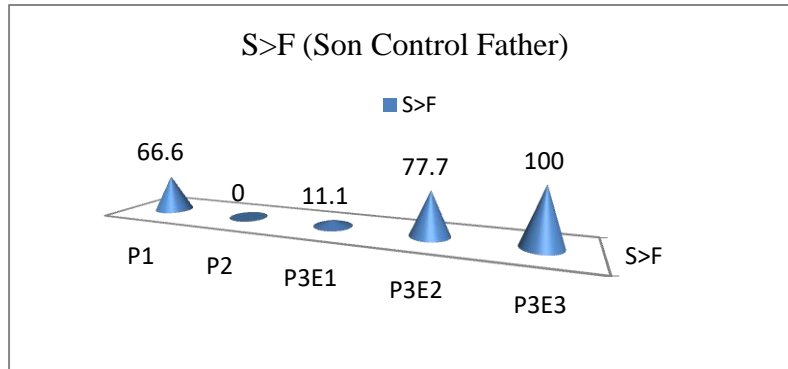
F-Father & S-Son

S>F-Son control/dominate Father

Total number of participants in survey-9

Economic background-5 (EWS), 3 (LIG), 1 (MIG)

Survey questionnaire, one to one interview.



The diagram shows 9 participants in a survey of son controls father. The participants were abused by their sons. 66.6 % participants personally (P1 factor) accepted the control/dominate by their sons. None agreed that society promotes son dominance over father. There is 0% role of society (P2 factor) in this issue. No society encourage a son to control/dominate/abuse father, especially in Indian culture. Almost all world culture never encourage it. There is only 1.1% P3E3 factor found in the survey. P3E2 factor, the control of economy by son is a one of the major factor. 77.7% of the participants said that they were dependent on their sons financially. P3E3 is a big factor in this issue because. All participants said that they were physically and emotionally weak following different ailments. In this survey E3 is found a major factor because they were dependent on their son due to their old age. Due to dependency S>F (Son controls father).

### 2.5 S>F Case Studies

Mr. Ramesh Ahuja, 78, a pensioner and widower who served class-1 government job living in old age home of own decision. The reason of SP3>FP3, he was depend on his son and son's wife for food, medicine, washing clothes and other daily needs. Because of his low bodily (P3E3 Factor) energy level that makes above formula he dominated by adult members. He couldn't tolerate verbal abuses because of dependency especially by his son's wife thus he decided to live in peace in old age home paying from his pension for overall care taking.

In the case of Mr. Chandrasekhar, 70, as long as he was controller of economy in family SP3E2<FP3E2, he was bread winner and well respected by family members. After he distributed his business and property among his children and became economically (E2) weaker SP3E2>FP3E2, he was abused by family members as burden, and his life ended up in old age home.

(Y- Young, O-Old) Ms.Kanya, widow of 65, suffered from old age ailments, found brutally abused by his son. After her husband's death her only son who was henpecked husband neglected her because his wife was rude, and she didn't want his mother with them. She

never tried to make any complain and accepted it. The first formula of 3P Theory i.e.  $YP1 > OP1$  applies. She accepted that she was to submissive and bear the abuses of adult member of family. No any members in local society ever supported her because  $YP2 > OP2$ , she also never complained any one and lived all life under abuses. When she was bed ridden because of paralysis, she was placed on a corner of verandah and fed poorly. The issue came to me and I shifted her in old age home where our mission sponsored her treatment and cared well. She survived in old age home under HRLM sponsor for 5 years and died with a thanking smile to us.

The finding of problems with ageing population in India are change in family values, from deifying parents as God to abusing parents as burden. The reason of joint family system Indian society replaced with nuclear family culture. In joint family ageing people are properly respected and cared. The urbanization is responsible for adaptation of nuclear family culture in India, however in many parts of rural India, joint family culture is still there which is safe guard to old age people. A joint family itself a mini society this there is no  $YP2 > OP2$ , adult members never dominate ageing members, however there is  $YP2 < OP2$  exist in joint family and accepted by adult members. Joint family also continues no change in personal trait towards elderly family members and respect for elderly members continues, in result there is no existence of  $YP1 > OP1$ . It is also reported that domestic violence seen in joint families which result in sufferings to ageing family members.

## 2.6 Male Sibling Rivalry

It is form of conflict between two brothers found in every society. According to the healthline<sup>8</sup> “*Sibling rivalry is conflict between kids raised in the same family. The kids can be blood-related siblings, step-siblings, and even adopted or foster siblings.*”

This type of conflict begins with jealousy. It can be understood in Mohan’s case. When mohan was 5 years old. His mother conceived a brother for him. For 5 years Mohan enjoyed unshare all love and care of parents. After birth of his brother he observed that his mom cared his young brother and not paying attention to him as she did before. As both grown up Mohan controled on him as elder brother. Both reached teenage, Sohan, who was Mohan’s Brother disturbed by Mohan’s abuses. Parents never discriminated them in caregiving and facilitating them. But Mohan developed notion that Sohan was receiving more care and privileges than him. Sohan complained his parents about his brothers abusive behaviour but parents ignored it. They tried to convince him that elder brother was his well wisher. One day Mohan came home with his girlfriend when his parents were out. He abused him before his girl friend verbally. Sohan who was strong and handsome, slapped Mohan in return. Mohan lashed him with a brass flowerpot and broke his hand. Sohan injured his head in return by throwing paper weight. Mohan’s girlfriend immediately informed his parents those were in other city on a business tour. She called ambulance and took them hospital. Their parents decided separate them and sent Mohan New Delhi and Sohan Chennai for higher education.

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<sup>8</sup>Healthline is a digital publisher and does not offer personal health or medical advice.  
<https://www.healthline.com/health/parenting/sibling-rivalry#definition>.



In this case P1 is the factor. Its is Mohan’s personal opinion that he is superior as an elder brother.

In Indian culture elder brother in family is given position next to father. The younger male siblings are to under control of elder brother. Its P1 factor that elder male sibling controls younger male sibling. The control is seed of conflict, it doesn’t take shape of a bigger conflict/violnce as long as the sibling at > lower side compromise with the control. Sibling rivalrly is common between siblings where one sibling is own and another is adopted. In sibling rivalry P1 is the main factor. In Indian societies P2 is also an additional factor because it constructs elder brother is family head next to father and other male siblings to be obedient to him. It is common in patriarchal joint families not nuclear familes.

P Factor Survey:

Variables:

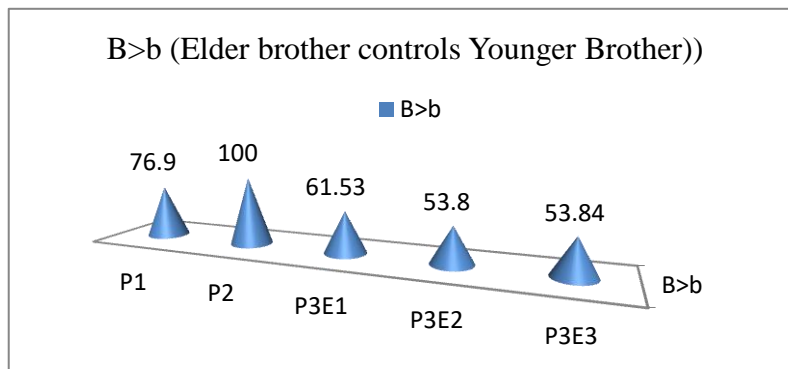
B- Elder Brother

b- Younger Brother

B>b-Elder brother controls/dominates younger brother

Participants: 13

Survey-One to one interview



The chart shows percentage of P factors in elder brother dominates younger brother. The survey conducted. A group of 13 participants were younger sibling in family of two male siblings. The P1 factor is 76.9 % ,participants accepted the dominance/control of their elder brother. All participants agreed with 100% P2 factor. Indian society constructs the position of elder brother is next to father in patriarchal family<sup>9</sup>. P3E1 is not important factor in this conflcit because 61.53% participants said they were educationally upper than their elder brothers. P3E2 factor is 53.8% , the participants said their elder brother either engaged in parttime or fulltime jobs while they were still dependent on their parents financially. P3E3 factor is 53.84% , 8 participants said that they were stronger physically than their elder brothers.

<sup>9</sup> Indian great epic Ramayana expounds elder brother and younger brother relation. A younger brother should obedient and submissive to elder brother.

### 2.7 Male In-laws Conflict:

This is also very common intragender conflict found in Indian Society. As per Indian culture the relationship between Father-in-Law and Son-in-Law is as equal as Father and Son relationship. Son-in-Law is respected in wife's family. But in the changing modern culture India this type of conflict is found. The cause of conflict is P1 Factor only. As per my observation of number of case studies I found:

XP1>YP1 (X- Son-in-law and Y-Father-in-law).

- X has favoured Y by marrying X's Daughter.
- X has not taken any dowry

I observed my friend Srinivas, 32 who belonged to well off family, married Anita 24 who was a daughter of school watchman, without any dowry. Anita's father is always submissive to him however Srinivas showed no respect to him and behaved dominantly.

XP1<YP1 (X- Son-in-law and Y-Father-in-law).

- Y has favoured X by offering his daughter
- Y has given dowry

I observed my neighbour Santosh, 35, a salesperson in a mall married Kusum, 26 who was daughter of bank clerk. Kusum father gave good amount of dowry at marriage. Santosh father-in-law was decision maker in their family and Santosh was submissive to him in every walk of life.

### 2.8 Gay Couple Conflict:

In the family of Gay couple, it is observed, one partner is submissive to another partner, while they are equal genders. Psychological point of view in every couple relation, one of the partner is always submissive to another one. A study conducted by Department of Psychology, University of Torino states that 26.0% of homosexual men experienced IPV during their life<sup>10</sup>.

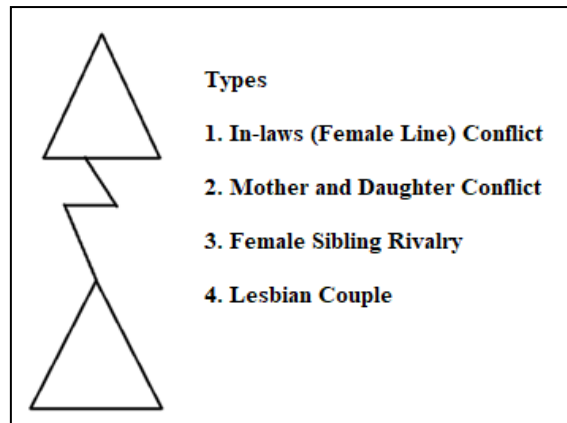
An interview conducted where a Gay couple from Malaysia participated. According to them in a Gay couple relation, both partners cannot hold controlling power. Victor said his role is to handle household tasks such as cooking, cleansing and washing whereas his partner engaged in gold gem business. He also said that sometimes his partner is highly dominating but he accepts his control. In this case P1 factor is responsible for conflict. As per family social psychology no two couples handle same role in family. This applies to Gay couple. Among couples (in this case also), one who is engaged in household activities is at lower side of equation <, thus there is a silent seed of gender conflict that may germinate in the future. There is no P2

<sup>10</sup> REVIEW article-Front. Psychol., 21 August 2018 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.01506>

“When Intimate Partner Violence Meets Same Sex Couples: A Review of Same Sex Intimate Partner Violence” Department of Psychology, University of Torino, Turin, Italy

factor. Even though Victor is capable of E2 equality but he is engaged in house hold works and his partner greater side of E2 equation. There are no E1 factor because both are equally educated. There may be slightly inequality in E3 factor because Viktor is emotional guy so stands at lower side of equaton <.

### 2.9 Female Intragender Conflcit (FIC):



There are various forms of female intragender conflict. Most common is between mother-in-law and Daughter-in-law. These case percentage is high in FIC. Other forms of FIC are uncommon, such as, mother-daughter conflict, conflict between two sisters and lesbian couple.

### 2.10 Female In-law conflict

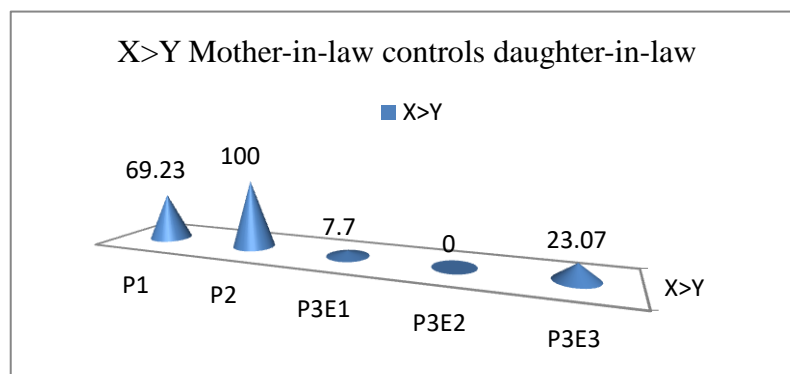
This is most common form of conflict found in almost every society. It is most prevalent in Indian society and sometime it goes worse. It is type of domestic violence which is common after intimate partner violence. The problem is attributed to female conflict generation chain.

In Indian society mother-in-law controls her daughter-in-law because she is controlled by her own mother-in-law. There are thousands of cases of this conflict. The reason of this conflict is P1 factor. Its mother-in-law Personal or Psychological construct that daughter-in-law to be obedient and lead family life under control. Daughter-in-law who is newly married accepts the control of her mother-in-law.

In Kandpal family. Kamala married elder son Suresh. Nirmala Devi was her mother-in-law. I am their family friend visit them very often during my Delhi trip. I noticed that Nirmala Devi is controlling attitude for Kamala; most of time scold to retain her dominance. I find P1 factor in this conflict , Kamala doesn't enter into argument generally. During my recent visit after two years, I noticed that she is living separate in nuclear family after Suresh younger son's marriage. Kamala said that she was frustrated with Nirmala's controlling behaviour even after younger son Girish's marriage. The cases under this regime are almost similar and caused by P1 factor mostly. If we take for X and Y variables for Mother-in-law and

Daughter-in-law consecutively, the reason of in-law conflict in Kandpal family is understood with equation  $X>Y$ .

It's not always same equation. In modern Indian families equation is also reversal, where Y dominates/Controls X. My female colleague, Shalni, an MBA graduate, married in a conservative Gujjar family in Uttar Pradesh state, arranged by her family. Her husband was also a graduate, involved in crops trading. Her mother-in-law was an illiterate and conservative lady. She wanted her to cook food in earthen stove not in Gas stove. She waked her up early in morning 4 PM and assigned her task to collect cow dung to dry in the sun to be used fire matter. She wanted shalini should wear veil every time. Shalini who was an educated girl got frustrated with this and urged her husband to form a nuclear family. Her husband was in joint family business so he was helpless until property and business divided between four brothers. Her mother-in-law was angry with Shalini's urge, and started harassing her. After 3 years of marriage, she was separated and now settled in UK with his Son. In another similar case Y who was highly qualified and married in conservative family where her in-laws were illiterate. She started controlling her mother-in-law threatening them of law if they impose any control on her.



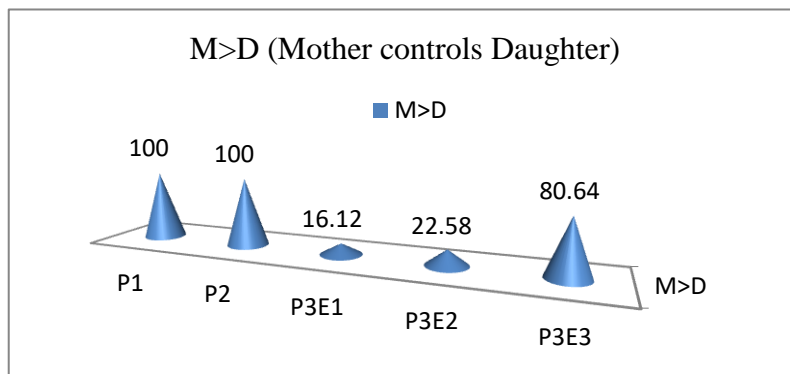
In the survey 13 housewives participated who were the victims of mother-in-law control/abuse in domestic violence. P1 factor is found 69.23%, they agreed mother-in-law is superior to them however 30.77% disagree with it. 100% justify that dominance or control of mother=in-law is common in society therefore society constructs this behaviour in social psychology. There is only 7.7% of P3E1 (Education factor found). 93.7% Daughter-in-law were highly educated then mother-in-laws. E2 factor in P3 is nil because mother-in-law and daughter-in-law were house wives. There is 23.07% daughter-in-laws agreed that their mother-in-law arrogant, rude and vociferous however they were sober and sentimental (P3E3 factor). The victims reported that their mother-in-laws inherited this behaviour from their mother-in-laws.

### 2.11 Mother and Daughter conflict:

This is very common when mother grown up in conservative time and daughter in modern era. This type of conflict rarely take into worse shape. In Indian society mother controls

daughter with the aim to train her for future role as an ideal wife. Modern girls don't accept this controlling attitude of her mother and argue with her. In my own family my mother never allowed my sister Anita out of home in the late evening. She was keeping time record of her outing for school, tuition and visiting a friend. In case of us boys she never maintained time schedule. If my sister Anita came home 15 minutes late from outing my mother asked her explanation. My sister used to quarrel with me in regard to controlling her and I was the settler. I belong to modern family still mother control over daughter was in existence. I have observed similar mother and daughter conflict almost every family in Indian society.

The conflicting relation has both positive and negative approach. It hampers freedom of thinking and working. An oppression impacts psychologically negative growth in girls. The positive impact is that it develops the personality of a girl to be an ideal wife and mother in future.



31 later teenage girls participated in P factor survey. P1 factor was found 100%; all girls agreed that they are controlled by mother and also accepted mother's dominance. In personal interview all girls justified mother control over her to different degree. Some wanted mother to be her friend as they were entering into adolescence. Some said that mother control over daughter aimed to prepare for their future wifhood. All agreed that the control because of P2 Factor. Society strictly constructed mother's role for daughter to control her. Mothers do beware of social shames so they control their daughters. P3E3 factor is only 22.58 because mother's were not highly qualified. 22.58% of girls' mother held bachelor degree; they belong to MIG or HIG housing category.

*2.12 Female Sibling Rivalry:*

This is as same as male sibling rivalry. In a family where female siblings are there, one jealous over another is common. As per my observation the female sibling rivalry is based on P1 Factor and the reason of jealous is 'Beauty'. This can be understood by the following case study.

Pinki and Rinki were twins daughter in Shastri family. Pinki inherited Tan complexion from his father and Rinki inherited wheatish complexion from mother. At the social gathering Rinki was admired by people where as Pinki was less admired. School and college days Rinki

was popular among boys whereas Pinki had no single boy friend. Rinki received marriage proposal from affluent families; they proposed without any dowry. Pinki received marriage proposal from poor family who demanded high amount of dowry. Since childhood Rinki was prideful for her beauty and discriminated Pinki. In turn Pinki accepted her stand lower to Rinki.  $XP1 > YP1$  (X-Rinki, Y-Pinki). Rinki married to a software engineer and settled in America while Pinki married non-graduate bamboo trader and settled in the local city.

### 2.13 Lesbian Couple:

The conflict relation within lesbian couple is as similar as Gay couple. One partner plays a role of a wife and another a husband.

#### *Ayesha's story:*

*Ayesha and Julie met when former was in her twenties and latter was in thirties. Ayesha moved in to Julie's location and lived with her. She was step mother of Julie's child whom she adored and everything she did. Julie was self centred person, he didn't like Ayesha's close friends and job. Ayesha quit her job. Julie used to drink more and became violent, verbally and physically. She begged forgiveness afterwards for her violent behaviour towards her.*

*Ayesha didn't want to lose Julie and child, so she tried to compromise to adapt Julie's behaviour. She became more dependent on him for money and approval. She accepted her control and abuses. Julie behaviour for her grew violent and reached to a stage when Julie threatened that she would throw her out of home. Ayesha tolerated to the extreme limit and left them.*

This is the case of P1 factor followed by P3E3. Ayesha has agreeableness. If Ayesha is X variable and Julie Y Variable. In this case cause of conflict is  $XP1 < YP1$  because  $XP3E3 < YP3E3$ . X has high agreeableness as a woman and Y has low agreeableness like a man. That's why Y has controlling attitude towards X while later has tolerance to second degree.

2.14 Third Sex Intragender Conflict

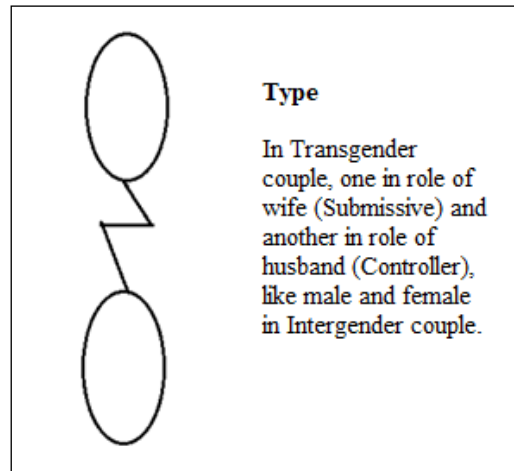


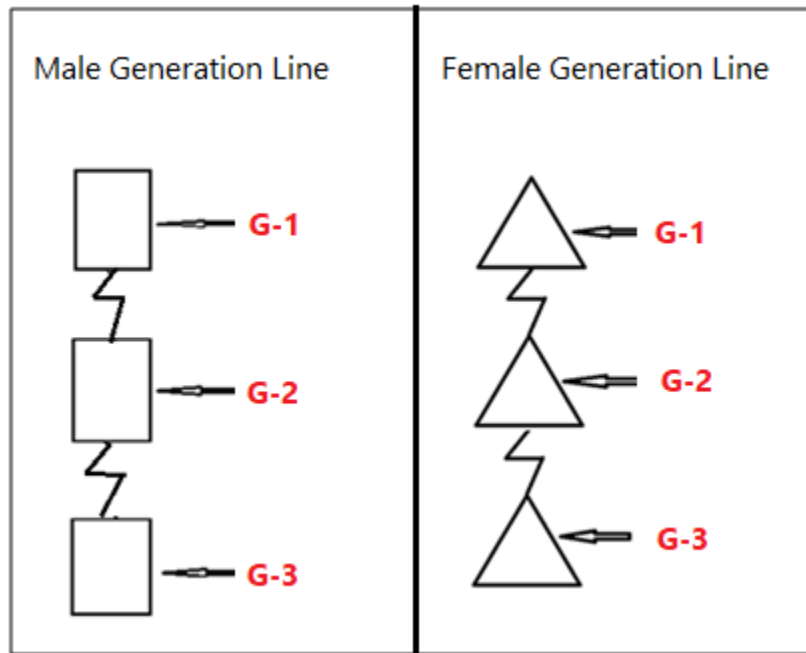
Figure-3



Jake and Hanha are transgender couples. Jake plays the role of a husband, he wears men outfit. His keeps men hair style. While Hanha plays the role of a wife, she keeps long hair and wear woman outfit. From the wedding picture of Surya and Ishan we can understand Surya is in the role of a Husband and Ishan a wife. From the wedding picture of Tista and Dipan we can see that Tista is a Bride, in the role of a woman while Dipan is a Groom, in the role of a man.

Gender is a social construct based on roles assigned to different sexes. From these picture we can assess that one partner of Transgender plays role of husband and another wife. When there is a division of roles between couple even they belong to transgender then root of conflict is in existence.

2.15 Conflict Generation Lineage (G-Generation):



The figure explains particular conflict flows in a generation chain. Father and Son conflict an example of male line-conflict generation lineage. A father controls son because he was controlled by his father. A son inherits controlling behavior from his father and applies same behavior over his son. Similarly a mother controls daughter because she was controlled by her mother. A mother—in-law controls daughter-in-law because her mother-in-law controlled her.

3. Conclusion

Intergender conflict in the form of intimate partner violence where both partners belong to opposite sex is common in world societies. Intragender conflict is unnoticed and neglected form in domestic violence, because same gender relation is yet to be legally approved in most of world countries. The conflict relation between mother-in-law and Daughter-in-law has been in existence in Indian culture that is acceptable in India social system. P1 and P2 factor are seen in father-son conflict and female in-laws conflict. P3E2 (Economy) factor is also an important factor found in father-son conflict. The economic dependency provoke the dominant psychology of the sponsorer while the dependent accept the domination and control. The recognition and legalization of transgender/gay/lesbian relation adding the cases of intragender conflicts in global scenario; however, it is at negligible stage. The future world may face this malady. An early measures to curb intragender conflict would be a smart plan for policy makers.

Disclosure Statement

Therefore, there is no potential conflict of interest to report.



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