

The Negative Effects of Patriarchy on Offspring: A Chinese Family Focused Study

Guyu Miao^{1,a,*}

¹Huaer Zizhu Academy, 155 Tanjiatang Rd, Minhang District, Shanghai, China
a. bellali@eiceducation.com.cn

**corresponding author*

Abstract: The longstanding inclination towards favouring boys over girls in Asia is firmly ingrained. Nevertheless, the underlying factor that contributes to this circumstance is patriarchy. Patriarchy refers to a societal framework in which males occupy the highest positions within the hierarchical system. The formation of the structure is not organic. During the Palaeolithic era, individuals have equal rights, and women were esteemed for their reproductive capabilities. The advancement of human society and the growth of people contribute to an increase in productivity. Traditionally, men tend to assume more demanding roles within the workforce due to the perception of their greater physical strength. Subsequently, a patriarchal social structure was progressively developed. Currently, the concept of patriarchy denotes the subjugation of women's societal standing, encompassing aspects such as reproductive capacity, authority in decision-making, and various other entitlements. In recent years, a significant body of study has been conducted on the adverse effects experienced by females and children. In recent times, scholarly investigations have increasingly focused on the impact of patriarchal norms on male individuals, specifically examining how societal stereotypes regarding male behaviour can impose significant pressure and distress. In the context of societal perceptions of gender equality, it is commonly believed that both males and females can experience adverse consequences. This article examines the adverse consequences experienced by female offspring within families adhering to traditional beliefs, and explores the ethical quandaries that occur as a result of these circumstances. The purpose of this study is to examine the potential methods via which children might establish good communication with their parents and challenge conventional notions.

Keywords: Patriarchy, Chinese Offspring, Female

1. Introduction

The cultural norm in Asia of paying more attention to boys than girls has a history that goes back a very long time. This cultural standard has been there for a very long time. In spite of this, patriarchy is the ideology that was responsible for preparing the framework for the development of this issue in the first place [1]. The hierarchical social system that is commonly referred to as a "patriarchy" is one in which men occupy the highest and most influential positions within the social order [2]. This structure did not come into being as a result of any natural processes at any point in its history. The individuals who lived in the Stone Age had the same rights as those living now, and the capacity of females to have children was highly prized because of the emphasis placed on their ability to

reproduce. The expansion of human society and the human population is directly proportionate to the rise in the amount of products and services that are produced.

It is conventionally accepted that males have greater levels of physical strength than females do; hence, more taxing tasks in the workforce are typically assigned to men [3, 4]. The fact that men constitute a bigger proportion of the labour force is the rationale behind this presumption. After that point, a patriarchal social order slowly began to take shape as the foundation for the social order that existed at the time. In today's society, the term "patriarchy" refers to the oppression of women's social status, which can include the inability to have children, the capacity to make decisions, and a range of other rights. Historically, the term "patriarchy" referred to a male-dominated society. Over the course of the past few years, a significant amount of research on the adverse effects that have been brought about for females and children has been carried out.

There are related research that have been published in a number of academic journals [5, 6]. This investigation has been carried out in a variety of countries around the world. Recent study has placed a greater emphasis on the ways in which society's stereotyped expectations of what guys should be like, which have their roots in patriarchy, can generate undue stress and strain for men. These expectations have been shown to be harmful to men. Both the male and female members of the public are more likely to become victims as a direct consequence of the widespread but mistaken belief that men's and women's roles in society are essentially equivalent to one another.

This study focuses on the detrimental consequences that upholding traditional beliefs can have on a family's female descendants, as well as the ethical conundrums that might develop as a result of circumstances in which traditional values are allowed to be maintained. In order to investigate are there ways for children to communicate with parents effectively and break the traditional thoughts? The remaining components of the investigation can be broken down into the five separate areas that are discussed in the following paragraphs. In the following section of this essay will discuss the growing number of fights that are taking place between parents and their children. The third and last section of this conversation will investigate the impact that patriarchy has had on the interpersonal dynamics that exist inside families, the mental health of children, and society as a whole. The paragraph that follows will discuss more strategies that are analogous to those already discussed and can assist in mitigating the adverse effects that certain circumstances may have. The conclusion of Section V is a summary that summarises the most important developments that need to be accomplished in the future. Even though this is the final section of the report, it is by no means the least important.

2. The influence of patriarchy on offsprings

During the forthcoming meeting, the contentious issue of patriarchy will be investigated in further detail. Women and children who are raised in homes where patriarchy is practised run the risk of experiencing both emotional and physical abuse at the hands of their oppressors. When children are brought up in an atmosphere such as this one, there is a greater chance that their perspective on gender equality will be shaped, at least to some extent.

2.1. The impact of patriarchy in family

The presence of patriarchy within a society can result in a range of adverse outcomes for familial relationships. Firstly, it is observed that the allocation of tasks between males and females within homes appears to be ingrained as a natural phenomenon. According to Marxist ideology, it is asserted that individuals engage in activities such as warfare, hunting, fishing, and the acquisition of essential resources and equipment. The female individual assumes responsibility for the domestic affairs, including the maintenance of the household, the provision of sustenance and attire, culinary activities,

as well as engaging in textile production through weaving and sewing. Each individual possesses mastery inside their own domains: the male figure within the forest and the female figure within the household [6].

In society, it is commonly observed that males typically assume the responsibility of economic provision and maintaining the family's living standards, while females predominantly oversee household affairs. From a patriarchal standpoint, the formation of a fixed attitude among individuals inadvertently contributes to the creation of power disparities within familial structures. The decision-making power of women may be constrained [7].

In the context of familial dynamics, it is imperative to acknowledge that instances of family violence perpetrated by the father figure can have profound and detrimental effects on the overall well-being, both physical and psychological, of both children and mothers involved. Men may be susceptible to the influence of patriarchal ideologies, leading them to perceive their power as superior to that of women. Consequently, they may regard women as possessions under their ownership. Hence, in instances of adversity, individuals may resort to perpetrating acts of violence against women and children within the familial context [8].

The research findings indicate that there is a tendency among parents to exhibit a preference for sons over daughters. This preference is probably influenced by the observation that parents with a solitary son tend to achieve higher scores in mathematics and memory tasks, which in turn have been associated with favourable effects on their mental well-being. As a result, within a familial context consisting of both a male and female child, it is possible for parents to exhibit a differential allocation of affection, companionship, and financial resources, with a greater emphasis placed on the male offspring and a comparatively less focus on the well-being of the female offspring. According to research data, there is evidence to suggest that families who have a first-born daughter are more inclined to continue having children until they have a son.

Parents have the potential to pass on their beliefs about the expected performance of female identity to their children. The ramifications of patriarchal systems are ingrained in subsequent generations, leading to the perpetuation of historical errors.

2.2. The impact of patriarchy on the psyche of children

Under the influence of patriarchal systems, women are subjected to constant scrutiny and are expected to conform to societal standards of beauty while simultaneously being encouraged to behave in a foolish manner. Females are subject to invisible societal norms that impose limitations on their actions and behaviours.

One illustrative instance is the perception that marriage is often regarded as an inevitable outcome for women. A societal norm has been formed wherein individuals are expected to possess certain physical attributes, namely youthfulness, beauty, slimness, and overall good health, in order to be deemed suitable for procreation. These pervasive regulations exert significant pressure on women. Nevertheless, women acquiesced to conventional ideologies and perpetuated them over successive cohorts. Over time, individuals may internalise the societal ideals of physical attractiveness, which can subsequently contribute to the development of various mental health issues, including anxiety and despair. In contemporary society, it is observed that women may exhibit a decreased inclination towards personal development, potentially due to an increased emphasis on physical attractiveness [9].

The proliferation of social media platforms has led to a growing trend of individuals expressing their opinions without consideration for potential repercussions. The comments posted by women on blogs frequently exhibit negative sentiments towards patriarchy.

2.3. The impact of patriarchy on society as a whole

Discrimination on the basis of gender is one of the most common problems that arise in patriarchal societies. This is an important factor to take into account because it can have an effect on women's standard of life.

In ancient China, there was a common misconception that a good wife would never be educated to the same level as her husband. Males were the only ones to have access to high-quality educational resources; girls, however, had a history of not receiving any education over the previous three thousand years. In today's world, male and female students are still given distinct educational opportunities. In 2018, there were 7.85% of females aged 6 and older who had never obtained an education, compared to only 3.03% of males in the overall population. This disparity was driven by the gender gap in educational attainment [10].

When people think of teachers, they may picture a character who is authoritative and unbiased. On the other hand, there is a possibility that some teachers are biased towards students based on their gender. It's possible that they put more effort into the male students, which causes them to be ignorant of the capacity and willingness of the female students to study. Young women are at a greater risk of developing a negative attitude towards gender equality than older women.

When women reach adulthood, the unequal educational opportunities they faced as children can continue to have a bearing on their career opportunities. Women are frequently judged to have lower levels of tolerance, commitment, and capacity to perform their jobs in the workplace. Employers have a tendency to prefer guys, even if they are less competent, due to the existence of this type of stereotype, which reduces the employment opportunities available to women. In addition, it is challenging for women to achieve an appropriate compensation that is commensurate with the performance they exhibit in the workplace. It should be investigated whether or not men are more likely to get a greater wage than women for performing the same tasks. As a consequence of this, women's self-confidence, self-esteem, and love for their profession may be destroyed.

The other side of the coin is that the society does not provide a secure atmosphere for ladies to live in. It is difficult for women to speak up for themselves when there is no enforcement mechanism and no legislation in place that can protect them from harm. According to the findings of the study, Women are regularly victims of a wide range of violent acts, including assaults in the physical realm that frequently lead to injuries, verbal abuse, public bullying, groping, name-calling, and improper comments. Physical violence is one of the most common forms of violence against women.

3. Conclusion

Because it is often assumed that men have greater levels of physical strength than women do, employers frequently select men for jobs that involve a higher degree of physical exertion than those that are available to women. This is because women are less likely to choose careers that require a high level of physical exertion. This line of thinking is given credence by the fact that the percentage of employed males is significantly higher than the percentage of employed females in the labour force. After that point, the foundation for the social order that was in place at the time began to assume the form of a patriarchal social structure, and it gradually began to take shape. This transformation took occurred over the course of time. This change happened during the course of some period of time. The subjection of women's social standing in today's culture is referred to as "patriarchy," and the word "patriarchy" is the term that is used to define this phenomena. Additionally, the term "patriarchy" is employed in today's culture. This can include the inability to make decisions, have children of one's own, or even have children at all, in addition to a wide variety of other rights. A civilization in which men wield the majority of the power is referred to as a "patriarchy," and the term "patriarchy" has been used throughout the entirety of human history. In more recent times, a

considerable quantity of research on the unfavourable impacts that have been brought about for females and children has been carried out. This research has been carried out. In more recent times, this line of inquiry has been investigated. An substantial amount of time has been spent over the period of several years researching this subject. This article will study further methods that, in a manner similar to that which has already been described, can make a contribution to the process of mitigating the potentially bad impacts that certain circumstances may have. The objective of this article is to investigate more strategies that can make a contribution to the process of mitigating the potentially negative effects that certain circumstances may have. The increasing number of arguments that take place between parents and their children in today's culture, as well as the frequency with which these arguments take place.

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