Expressing the Relationship between the Emotion of Relative Deprivation and the Dimensions of the Gender Inequality Emotion

Somaye Kian-poor  
MA in Sociology, Payam Noor University of Mashhad, Iran

Seyed Mohammad Reza Hashem-zade  
MA in Linguistics, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran  
English Language Prof in Payam Noor University of Torbat-e-Heydariyeh, Iran

Bi Bi Maryam Hashem-zade  
Primary School Teacher in Mashhad, Iran

Abstract

According to Davis, Gar, Chafetz and Ransom's theories and using of multi-stage cluster sampling, this article tries to survey the relationship between the emotion of relative deprivation and five dimensions of gender inequality emotion among urban women in Iran from 2015 to 2016. The data was collected with Pour-Taheri’s questionnaire. The validity of the questionnaire is obtained 0.9 and its reliability is obtained 0.6. Using Kruskal-Wallis Test results showed that there was a significant, negative, and direct relationship between the emotion of relative deprivation and the five dimensions of the gender inequality emotion.

Keywords: The emotion of relative deprivation, gender inequality emotion, urban women, Kruskal-Wallis Test.
Introduction

Level of gender inequality emotion is beyond the usual level in Iran. So it has become a social problem, as Dehnavi (2005), reported the level of gender inequality emotion for 94.9% of respondents, high and very high in a survey. A problem preoccupied the writer is responding to new questions about the relationship between the emotion of relative deprivation and the five dimensions of gender inequality emotion.

The Importance and Necessity

Several studies were done by (Ghahreman, 2011) showed that firstly, increasing the level of gender inequality emotion among women will decrease the level of self-esteem emotion; in besides, it will increase fear, depression emotion, suicide and ultimately reduce their mental health. Secondly, decreasing the relative deprivation and inequality emotions will increase the women's satisfaction in life. Therefore, research in this area deals with importance and necessity.

Review of Literature:

Navazani (2013) has argued that the levels of the emotion of relative deprivation in some parts of Iran have been reported high and the levels of the emotion of relative deprivation in other areas have been reported low. In another study by Moniri (2004), done under the title of “A Secondary Analysis of Equality Emotion and Inequality Emotion”, Persian women in Iran have relatively high levels of gender inequality emotion.

Purpose and Method of research:

According to Davis, Gar, Chafetz and Ransom's theories and using of multi-stage cluster sampling, this article tries to survey the relationship between emotion of relative deprivation and five dimensions of gender inequality emotion among urban women in Iran from 2015 to 2016. The data was collected with Pour-Taheri's questionnaire (2009). The validity of the questionnaire is obtained 0.9 and the reliability is obtained 0.6.

Theoretical Basis

According to Davis, Gar and Ransom's theories the following conditions creates the emotion of relative deprivation in a person:
A person has not X considers that the same people have x. He is demanding for x. One has the feeling of deserve for having an x; he/she must assume that obtaining x is possible and feasible (as cited in Rabani, 2012). Chafetz theory claims that stereotypical thoughts, ideology and gender norms affect the creation gender inequality emotion (as cited in Kiyani, 2016).

Expressing hypothesis

This study is based on the assumption that there is no significant relationship between the five dimensions of the gender inequality emotion and the emotion of relative deprivation.
Conceptual and operational definitions:

**Emotion of gender inequality:** Qavari (2013) expressed that the emotion of gender inequality has five dimensions. Firstly, the emotion of social inequality deals with the notion that women have no opportunities as men in the family and society. The second dimension is the emotion of justice inequality and the belief that rules in our society is developed and implemented for the benefit of men. The third dimension, the emotion of political inequality, the purpose of it can be stated that women as well as men have not the possibility of political activity and participation. The fourth dimension of economic inequality emotion consists of the belief that women do not have income, the same as men. The working conditions aren’t suitable for them outdoors. The last dimension is the emotion of cultural inequality, meaning that, in some religions and other countries such as Kuwait, equality between women and men is not considered to be identical and women do not have cultural activity right, the same as men. **Emotion of relative deprivation:** It is defined as if the person compares himself with others as he sees himself in a position lower than others. However, in this case, he wouldn’t accept the responsibility for that position (Rabani, 2012).

**Data Analysis:**

The index of the deprivation of Relative Emotion has the mean 78, median 30, mode 30 and the mean, median and mode of the five dimensions regarding that the gender inequality emotion is 2. Kolmogorov -Smirnov test showed that the distribution of observations is not normal (1.96 <z, 0.00 = sig). Therefore, Kruskal-Wallis Test was used in this study in return. Analysis of the questionnaires showed that the perception of gender inequality is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Dimension</th>
<th>Political Dimension</th>
<th>Economic Dimension</th>
<th>Social Dimension</th>
<th>Justice Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.3 %</td>
<td>42.4 %</td>
<td>17.9 %</td>
<td>26.4 %</td>
<td>4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 %</td>
<td>55.1 %</td>
<td>15.7 %</td>
<td>17.9 %</td>
<td>7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9 %</td>
<td>49.3 %</td>
<td>25.3 %</td>
<td>20.4 %</td>
<td>2.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.7 %</td>
<td>10 %</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>4.3 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1 shows that the percentage of gender inequality emotion in the cultural dimension, at very low scale is 9.3%, low 42.4 %, average 17.9 %, high 26.4 % and very high 4% . On the other hand, the percentage of gender inequality emotion in the political dimension, at very low scale is 4.3%, low 49.3%, average 25.3%, high 20.4% and very high 2.1%. And the percentage gender inequality emotion in the economic dimension, at very low scale is 2.9%, low 49.3%, average 25.3%, high 20.4% and very high 2.1%. The percentage of gender inequality emotion in the social dimension, at very low scale is 9.7%, low 61.6%, average 11.7%, high 10% and very high 7%. The percentage of gender inequality emotion in the justice dimension, at very low scale is 7%, low 49.7%, average 17%, high 22% and very high 4.3 %.
Regarding the above chart in cultural dimension, the gender inequality emotion is approximately higher than other dimensions. On the other hand, in the case of social dimension the gender inequality emotion nearly lower than the other dimensions. Hence,

![Figure 2](chart.png)

Figure 2 shows that the percentage of the emotion of relative deprivation at very low scale is 33.2%, low 53.5%, average 23.3%, high 17.8% and very high 22.6%. The majority of respondents wouldn’t accept the responsibility for that position. Regarding figure 2, the amount of relative deprivation feeling is approximately low.

**Conclusion**

In this article we tried to survey the relationship between the emotion of relative deprivation and five dimensions of the gender inequality emotion among urban women in Iran, from 2015 to 2016. Kruskal-Wallis Test showed a significant level of 95%, meaning that there is a significant, negative, and direct relationship between the emotion of relative deprivation and the five dimensions of the gender inequality emotion.

Regarding figure 1, in cultural dimension, the gender inequality emotion is approximately higher than other dimensions. On the other hand, in the case of social dimension the gender inequality emotion nearly lower than the other dimensions. In besides, regarding figure 2, the amount of relative deprivation feeling is approximately low. Hence, improving the cultural condition as the government is always trying to do is demanded.
References

Persian references:


English references:


Appendices

Dear Responder:
The questionnaire ahead of you is intended to be used for a research project. Great thanks to you for answering the questions carefully.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>completely disagree</th>
<th>somewhat disagree</th>
<th>some deal</th>
<th>agree</th>
<th>strongly agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The common laws made in our society imply the men’s beneficiary generally.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Women as well as men have the possibility of political activity and participation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Men and women have the same right and permission in educating and keeping it on.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>There are the same jobs accessible for men and women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>While decisions are made in family affairs, women are not in good condition as men.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As you are comparing yourself with others, how do you see your situation? Then put a check mark to specify your favorite item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very</th>
<th>Further</th>
<th>Does not matter</th>
<th>Somewhat behind</th>
<th>Latter</th>
<th>responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>by my own</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nutritional status
income
Clothing
Vehicle
Housing conditions
Education
Security
Hygiene
The way of spending your leisure time
Getting Their right to life