

Women in today's society

[Sociology](#), [Women](#)



Essay on Women Women In 2014 were generally seen as equal compared to their male counterparts. Women had become much more integrated in society and had a wider range of roles that they had the potential to fill.

Women were no longer limited purely to the creating of the house; it was seen as normal for women to join men in the workplace and to hold higher positions in certain jobs; however, the ratio of female "bosses" to male "bosses" was significantly different; this can be seen politically, around 7% of women held political control over a country compared to 93% of men.

These statistics show a clear difference in power and backed up the idea at the time that men exploited women and were the clear leaders amongst society. However, women in 2014 did have more political power than ever before and were key in contributions and debates. There were many female MPs which had worked hard to earn their position and so were respected because of it - very few were ever discriminated against.

Whilst it is true that women had new opportunities, the idea that women should remain at home and look after the house and children was seen as preferable by men; they wanted to be the breadwinners and know that the home was being looked after, that they could return home from work and have dinner already prepared. The difference in numbers between working men and women was relatively large, so it was clear that the main role women played in 2014 was that of the housekeeper; they would only work if they had to because of finance or that they simply wanted to.

In most societies women had this choice to make for themselves; however, some societies heavily restricted female movement and depicted what role

omen would fulfill - they had no say in these orders because they had been created by political leaders who would have been all men, and challenging this system as a woman would have led to mockery. One big difference between men and women in the workplace was payment. Even in more equal societies, men earned more than women. This was the case even in dangerous jobs such as the army.

There was no real reason as to why women were paid less, one can only assume that it's because men saw them as less able or thought that they should focus primarily on the home. This example of women generally receiving less payment than men shows how women were discriminated against on a larger basis, compared to men. The word sexist in 2014 was generally assumed to be more directed and relevant to women due to the fact that men had more power politically, physically and that they should be the ones to work, instead of staying at home and cooking/cleaning.

Sexism towards women was based around these ideas, with many satirical jokes focusing around the idea of women having to cook and clean.

Other discrimination took place at work, where sometimes women worked in an industry dominated by men, this led to what was called a "lack of fit" between the personality a woman is supposed to possess and the attributes considered necessary for the job.

Here's where the male descriptive stereotypes come into play: competent, assertive, decisive, rational, objective. When managers have little information about what an employee or stereotypes, often to the detriment of women. One study published in 2012 showed the sexist nature of

employment during a Job hunt. Test participants were asked to hire candidates for a math task that both genders performed equally.

The participants were twice as likely to hire the man even when candidates were identical - for the simple reason that women are seen as worse at math than men. In conclusion, the overall role and status of women in 2014 was that they were mainly focused on looking after the home and caring for their children; they were given the potential to gain a high social status, but many chose to let men go to work and those women who did want/have to work, were likely at times to face sexism.