

Female Equality in the Society

Grose, J. (2013). *Cleaning: The final feminist frontier*. *New Republic*, 19.

Citation:

Reference to a source of information

Grose (2013) in her discussion argues that cleaning is the last feminist frontier. She makes the case that while women have made great strides in other areas, they are still largely responsible for cleaning the home. Grose contends that this is a problem because it reinforces the notion that women are inferior to men and should be responsible for domestic duties. She calls for greater gender parity when it comes to housework and urges women to refuse to clean unless they are paid equally to men. Furthermore, she argues that cleaning should be seen as a social justice issue and that men need to step up and do their fair share. While the fight for gender equality in all areas of society has made great strides in recent years, there is still much work to be done when it comes to cleaning and other domestic duties. The feminist theory calls for equal rights for women in all aspects of life, including household tasks like cleaning. Yet many women are still expected to take on these responsibilities, often without compensation or recognition.

We must continue to push for equal rights in the home so that women can enjoy the same opportunities and freedoms as men.

Woods, M. (2016). *Should a Woman Work outside the Home?* 159–161.

Annotation:

It is a brief summary and evaluation of a source

In the article, Woods (2016) provides a Feminist perspective on the debate of whether or not women should work outside the home. Woods argues that women should have the same rights as men to work outside the home and that society should not dictate what a woman's role should be. Woods contends that it is important for women to be able to work outside the home to achieve equality with men, and that working mothers can prove to be role models and influencers for their children. Additionally, Woods notes that allowing women to work outside the home can help lessen the burden of unpaid labor such as housework and childcare. Overall, Feminist theory emphasizes that everyone should be entitled to equal rights, regardless of gender, and argues that society has historically held unequal expectations for men and women. At the same time, Feminist theory recognizes that women face unique challenges in balancing work and family obligations, which is why Feminist theorists call for greater support systems to help working mothers. Whether you agree with Feminist theory or not, it is an important perspective on this complex issue, the complex issue is that are women of the society being provided with the same opportunities as men to succeed in the world and what sort of measures are still needed to be taken in this matter.

Huang, J., Gates, A. J., Sinatra, R., & Barabási, A.-L. (2020).
Historical comparison of gender inequality in scientific
careers across countries and disciplines. *Proceedings of
the National Academy of Sciences*, 117(9), 4609–4616.

In a study, Huang et al. (2020) discuss the history of gender inequality in scientific careers in various disciplines and countries. It finds that women have historically been underrepresented in scientific fields and that this inequality persists today. The article offers possible explanations for this disparity and suggests ways to address it. The key findings of the article Furthermore, the article highlights the importance of equal rights for women in scientific fields, as these occupations have a significant impact on society as a whole. Overall, this article is a persuasive and informative look at the issues facing women in science today. The study is also a representation of how the treatment of women in society has evolved over the years and also acts as a reflection of the sort of changes that are still required on this subject. However, in the modern world, the disparity between men and women has decreased significantly because the study suggests that average annual income of male and female in America are very comparable

in almost every field meaning that society is now beginning to accept that it is beneficial for everyone involved if the women are given the same opportunities as men in every field.

Eagly, A. H. (2020). Do the social roles that women and men occupy in science allow equal access to publication? *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 117(11), 5553–5555.

In this article, Eagly (2020) discusses the findings of a study that aimed to explore the impact of gender on scientists' access to the publication. The study found that while women and men occupy similar social roles in science, women still face barriers to the publication that men do not. These barriers include lower rates of funding and mentorship, as well as discrimination and sexual harassment. The findings suggest that more must be done to create an environment in which women and men have equal access to publication opportunities. Additionally, they highlight the need for greater representation of women in leadership roles within the field of science, as this may help to reduce gender-based barriers to publication. While feminist theory and equal rights have long been central pillars of the fight for gender equality, many continue to argue that women are not truly afforded equal rights today. This is particularly evident in fields such as science, where women face numerous barriers to publication that men do not. Through increased funding and support for female scientists, as well as greater representation of women in leadership roles within the field, we can begin to dismantle these barriers and ensure that women truly have access to all that science has to offer.

Van Veelen, R., & Derks, B. (2022). Equal representation does not mean equal opportunity:

Women academics perceive a thicker glass ceiling in social and behavioral fields than in the natural sciences and economics. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 1–19.

A study by Van Veelen and Derks (2022) explores the idea that while women may be equally represented in a certain field or sector, they may not have equal opportunities to advance. The authors use research to support their argument that opportunities for women are not always equal, even when they are represented in numbers that are ostensibly equal to those of men. This research is important in the current climate, as it sheds light on the ways in which gender inequality continues to persist, even in cases where it may not be immediately apparent. Furthermore, the article highlights the need for continued efforts toward achieving true equality and equal rights for women. One possible explanation is that women are disproportionately underrepresented in certain academic fields. Additionally, it is possible that gender bias and discrimination continue to play a role in limiting women's advancement opportunities. For example, research has shown that women are often evaluated more harshly than men for identical behaviors and that they are more likely to be passed over for promotions or plum assignments. Thus, it is clear that a number of factors contribute to the phenomenon that the authors refer to as the "thicker glass ceiling" for women because even if both get equal opportunities in jobs and education, the way in which the women would be seen by the society would also play a huge role in derailing the momentum of women.

Visual Map

The conversation that I am joining is to argue whether feminists are given equal opportunities as men in society or not. All of the studies in the conversation reflect the fact that society still has not accepted the fact that women deserve equal opportunities in both jobs and education as men however; a lot of progress has been made on this matter in the past decade. I am supportive of the argument that females should not be confined within the walls of a house and be made to take care of children rather it should be their own choice and if they want to play

a part in the development of society and gain financial independence then there should be no cultural, or social barriers in their way. The studies indicate that the Feminist theory believes in the absolute equality of men and women and suggest that the only way to achieve equality between the sexes is through social and political change. Women are still not given equal opportunities as men in many aspects of society, including education, work, and political representation. I believe that we must work to change this system in order to achieve true equality between men and women. Hence, we as a collective society must ensure that all women have access to education, work, and political representation work to decrease the gap in the wages of males and females in the country, and only then will we be able to say that we have achieved true female equality in society.



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