

# FEMALE DISCRIMINATION IN AUSTRALIA

## Table of Contents

Objectives: .....	3
Instances of Discrimination of Women: .....	3
Action Plan: .....	4
Outcomes: .....	5
Key Risks: .....	5
Evaluation: .....	5
Reference: .....	6

## **Objectives:**

The journey to equality amongst the different sexes has really been a very long and bumpy ride through obstacles in the course. In the past fifty years or so people have had the notion in them that men and women are being treated alike, but this is not the reality. Even in today's world also, female are being discriminated day by day(Ro and Choi, 2009).

It is a fact that in the western cultures, women also hold almost the same place as men do. But still this doesn't mean that they are given their rightful place. In places of work, like in public or private offices women earn lesser than their male counterparts. They even have to face much more obstacles. This is the reason why there are a lot lesser number of women present in the offices as compared to men(Gao et al., 2015).

Even though women around the world are considered a minority, still they represent about fifty-one percent of the world population. This is only because of the fact that women have always been looked down at as compared to men,throughoutour past cultures, and this is even being followed today as well(Siddique, 2013). The main objective of this research is to evaluate the level of discrimination that is being carried out in women of Australia.

## **Instances of Discrimination of Women:**

Work is one of the main concerns when it comes to matters of employment of women. All of them are doing work and supporting their families simultaneously. Even after doing all this they are still not given their rightful place in their field of work. There seems to be a barrier as per remuneration is concerned. This can also be termed as basic pay-gap, and this even exists in today's world as well. Apart from that, they even have to face a lot of obstacle in matters pertaining to their field. Not getting timely increments and promotions are also another aspect that women have to come across in their daily work life(Woodley, 2004).

The other truth that people are unaware off is the discrimination of women in the social walks of life. Like the older days, women are supposed to be the typical housewife character.The main trouble which they have to face is when they are being violated by their alcohol fuelled husbands(Mullany, 2002).There have been a lot of reported cases of violence on women, mostly housewives. The main reason being that their husband had gone drunk and ended up beating them up. The only reason why they couldn't protect themselves is simply because

they were considered to be the weaker ones in the society. This is so because, they had been taught from their childhood days that the males were the dominant sex of the society. This is another problem usually faced by women in their daily walks of life(Humanrights, 2016).

One of the commonest problems that a woman comes across in their life is during their pregnancy. Almost in each and every country around the world child, sex determination is practised under the nose of the civil authorities. Giving preference to a boy child is also part of this discrimination towards females. It is considered one of the most heinous crimes of all times(GAUTHIER, 2011).

The other issue that requires addressing is the issue with rape. Australia is ranked among the top six countries in the world where raping of women is common. This is only because of this discrimination towards women that they are considered to be obsolete and are handled as toys. Had women been trained to stand up for themselves, then this day would have arrived.

## **Action Plan:**

Action plans are the different ways by which measures are being taken to provide better protection to women against discrimination (Toner, 2011). Harder and stricter rules are being enforced to stop domestic violence against women. Any case of female domestic violence is being looked into very minutely (Gao, Lin and Ma, 2015).

As for matters concerning work, new rules and regulations have been implemented in order to provide women their rightful place in the corporate sector. So much so that even a quota for women is being assigned in the higher strata of the management of a company (Fsdinternational, 2016).

For matters concerning the sex discrimination of sex of children, strict rules have been implemented which punishes whoever found guilty of rigorous imprisonment. The same thing has been made applicable for those found guilty of rape as well (Jericho, 2015).

## **Outcomes:**

The outcomes have been truly remarkable. There has been a slow decrease in the number of people getting drunk and violating the freedom of women. Even the civic bodies have also taken it upon them to make sure that incidents of this kind never happen. The government have allowed people to drink, but in such a way that their sanity is kept intact. People are being educated on the ill effects of alcoholism.

## **Key Risks:**

Still there are few risks that still persist. The society still favours men to women. In this male dependent society to bring a change of such measure is really very difficult. People are still violating laws under the influence of alcohol. Those that are trying to come in their way are facing their wrath as well. Workplaces are still men dominated, so the life of a woman is still not at par although reforms are being implemented. There is almost zero tolerance level involved in treating women correctly. These are some of the risks that still remain.

## **Evaluation:**

Although female discrimination is still persistent, changes are being made to give women their rightful onus in the society. Slowly but steadily these changes are being appreciated, not only by women but also men from all the different walks of life. Considering that it is an uphill task, but the day is not that far when women will be not only be considered equal but also be given the respect that they truly deserve.

## Reference:

Fsdinternational.org, (2016). *Gender Equity Issues in India*. [online] Available at: <http://www.fsdinternational.org/country/india/weissues> [Accessed 13 Jan. 2016].

Gao, H., Lin, Y. and Ma, Y. (2015). Sex Discrimination and Female Top Managers: Evidence from China. *J Bus Ethics*.

GAUTHIER, J. (2011). Prostitution, Sexual Autonomy, and Sex Discrimination. *Hypatia*, 26(1), pp.166-186.

Jericho, G. (2015). *In most areas, Australian women are getting a much worse deal than men*. [online] the Guardian. Available at: <http://www.theguardian.com/business/grogonomics/2015/feb/27/in-any-area-australian-women-are-getting-a-much-worse-deal-than-men> [Accessed 13 Jan. 2016].

Mullany, J. (2002). Special conditions for female probationers: Disparity or discrimination. *The Justice Professional*, 15(2), pp.169-180.

Ro, A. and Choi, K. (2009). Social Status Correlates of Reporting Gender Discrimination and Racial Discrimination Among Racially Diverse Women. *Women & Health*, 49(1), pp.1-15.

Siddique, R. (2013). *Equal justice*. [South Melbourne]: Macmillan Australia.

Toner, A. (2011). *Barriers and facilitators for female footballers*. [Sydney Olympic Park, N.S.W.]: Australian College of Physical Education.

Woodley, S. (2004). Effects of Vomeronasal Organ Removal on Olfactory Sex Discrimination and Odor Preferences of Female Ferrets. *Chemical Senses*, 29(8), pp.659-669.