

Married and Unmarried Women's Attitudes Towards Sexism

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Abstract: This paper aims to explore married and unmarried women's attitudes towards sexism. Through questionnaires and in-depth interviews with married and unmarried women, many women believe that gender discrimination exists and are dissatisfied with it. However, married women are more likely to accept traditional roles in society while unmarried women are more likely to pursue equality and freedom. Gender discrimination is a widespread social problem, especially in the workplace and family life. Although laws and moral norms have prohibited gender discrimination, it still exists in real life. To explore married and last married women's attitudes towards gender discrimination, this paper adopts two methods: inter-paper survey and protection interview, to understand married and unmarried women's attitudes towards gender discrimination. The questionnaire mainly involves the cognitive degree of gender discrimination. Views on the roles of men and women. The impact on your personal life and career development.

Keywords: sexism, women's attitudes, married women, unmarried women

1. Introduction

Gender discrimination has always been a difficult problem in social problems. Women's status and rights have been severely restricted for a long time. Today, it is obvious that women's status and income have been improved to a certain extent, but the problem of gender discrimination still exists. As different groups married and unmarried women may have different cognition and attitudes towards gender discrimination.

The study of married and unmarried women's attitudes towards gender discrimination is helpful to understand the cognition and concept of gender discrimination in different groups and the role of promoting gender equality. At the same time, these studies can also help formulate more comprehensive and effective gender equality policies to promote social progress and development. Sex discrimination is a kind of unfair treatment, regardless of marital status. Many women are against sexism. There is no significant difference in the attitudes of married and unmarried women on this issue, because gender discrimination is not limited to individual marital status but is prevalent in all aspects of society. Many married and unmarried women believe that everyone should be treated equally and with respect. They should not be discriminated against or treated unfairly because of their gender. They reject ideas and practices that position women as secondary characters or as mere sexual objects. Regardless of marital status, women should have equal opportunities to develop their talents and abilities and be treated fairly.

2. Research Method

Firstly, questionnaire survey can be adopted. Many interviewees can be surveyed by random sampling through the preparation of a questionnaire on sexist attitudes towards women at last marriage, and their attitudes and views on sexism can be analyzed. According to the results of the same survey, most women believe that gender discrimination exists. Forty percent of respondents said they had heard of or personally experienced an incident of sexism. At the same time, 60 percent of women believe there is an unequal distribution of roles between men and women, and that women are more vulnerable to discrimination and restrictions. In terms of the impact on their personal and professional lives, more than 70 women said they had experienced or were experiencing discrimination or restrictions because of their gender. There is also interview survey: in-depth interview method can be used to select some married and unmarried women to conduct face-to-face interview: through open-ended questions to learn their attitudes and views on gender discrimination and learn from their personal experience and feelings.

Innovation of this paper: considering the influence of marital smoking status on women, the research objects can be divided into married and unmarried groups to compare whether there are differences in women's attitudes and views on gender discrimination under different marital status.

3. Mainly Viewpoints Towards Gender Issues

In addition to focusing on women's own cognition and behavior, the research can also consider the situations of gender discrimination that women may face in different fields such as family and workplace, and then discuss how women deal with these situations.

Some quantitative and qualitative research methods can be combined to understand women's attitudes and views on gender discrimination in a multidimensional way, so as to have a more comprehensive understanding of women's cognition and expectations in terms of gender equality [1]. After the survey, 382 college students were evaluated to evaluate the reliability of the scale and the differences in gender and age responses to the scale. And compared it to past studies with different samples. Age was positively associated with more liberal attitudes toward women. In general, women are more liberal than men; However, it depends on the project. According to the results of in-depth interviews, married women seem to be more inclined to be assigned according to the traditional roles of the society. It is a truth of nature that men and women have different roles. They do not feel discriminated against or restricted because they believe they have achieved a balance between family and career. Unmarried women, by contrast, are more likely to seek equality and freedom. They believe that women should have priority and have the right to choose their own lifestyle and career path. The results of this paper show that married and unmarried women have different attitudes towards sexism. Married women seem to be more likely to accept traditional roles in society, while unmarried women are more likely to seek equality and freedom.

This difference in attitude may be related to personal experience, family background, cultural background, and other factors. Conclusion The results of this paper show that gender discrimination is a widespread social problem, and married and unmarried women have different attitudes. In the face of gender discrimination, this study should encourage women to pursue equality and freedom, and at the same time eliminate discrimination and unfairness as much as possible.

The differences between married and unmarried women can be reflected in the following aspects:

Family status: Married women have a husband and family, while unmarried women are usually single.

Social status: In some social environments, married women are often seen as more mature and have higher social status. Unmarried women, on the other hand, are seen as freer and more in control of their lives.

Responsibility: After marriage, women usually need to shoulder more family and household responsibilities and need to pay attention to the needs of their spouse and children. Unmarried women are more likely to focus on their careers and personal growth.

Finances: Married women are more likely to have more financial stability and a higher standard of living, while unmarried women are more likely to spend more time and energy earning money. It should be noted that these differences are stereotypes based on the average situation and the general idea that different women may vary in terms of family status, responsibility, economic status, and social status [2].

There was no significant difference between married and unmarried women when it came to gender discrimination. Most women believe that sexism is an injustice. But married and unmarried women may view different situations of sexism differently. For example, in the workplace, married women may be more concerned about the balance between family and career, may be more susceptible to gender discrimination by employers and colleagues, and may be more concerned about fairness and safety in the work environment [3]. Unmarried women, on the other hand, are more likely to focus on job potential, development, and income. In addition, married women are better able to understand the difficulties faced by housewives and are more sensitive to family-related sexism issues. In a word, there is no difference between married and unmarried women on the issue of gender discrimination, because gender discrimination is an unjust and harmful behavior, and most women are willing to stand up against it.

4. Chinese Gender Issues

There are some differences in attitudes towards gender equality in China. For example, men put their career first, while women put their family first [4]. The left column of Table 1 is the married people's opinion on Men put career first, women put family first and the right is the unmarried people's opinion on this question. As can be seen from this table, married people are more concerned about men and women in the home than unmarried people. In the survey, 37.88 percent disagreed with this view. During this period 52.76 per cent agreed. It is also said that it is better to do well than marry well... 38. 63 percent disagreed with this statement, but 45. 10 percent agreed. That's 16.74 percent more than those who disagreed. Only 14.05 percent disagreed. This is a huge problem. 72.76 percent disagreed. Only 10.69 percent agreed that women should be laid off first in a bad economy. Through the analysis of group means, it is found that there are significant gender differences in Chinese people's attitudes towards gender equity. Women's conservative index averaged 2.62 versus 2.75 for men. This supports the hypothesis that women are more likely than men to hold views of gender equality.

Table 1: Men put career first, women put family first. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement.

	Freq.	Percent	Cum.		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Completely disagree	1,331	10.58	10.58	Completely disagree	3,848	30.58	30.58
Disagree more	3,435	27.30	37.88	Disagree more	5,307	42.18	72.76
It doesn't matter if you agree or disagree	1,135	9.02	46.90	It doesn't matter if you agree or disagree	1,803	14.33	54.02

Table 1: (continued)

Comparative agreement	4,713	37.46	84.36	Comparative agreement	1,100	8.74	88.13
Fully agree	1,925	15.30	99.66	Fully agree	245	1.95	99.13
Don't know	41	0.33	99.98	Don't know	276	2.19	99.97
Refuse to answer	2	0.33	100.00	Refuse to answer	3	0.02	100.00
Total		12,582	100.00	Total		12,582	100.00

Table 2: Doing is better than marry well if you with the following statement.

	Freq.	Percent	Cum.		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Completely disagree	1,420	11.29	11.29	Completely disagree	3,848	30.58	30.58
Disagree more	3,441	27.35	38.63	Disagree more	5,307	42.18	72.76
It doesn't matter if you agree or disagree	1,936	15.39	54.02	It doesn't matter if you agree or disagree	1,803	14.33	54.02
Comparative agreement	4,291	34.10	88.13	Comparative agreement	1,100	8.74	88.13
Fully agree	1,384	11.00	99.13	Fully agree	245	1.95	99.13
Don't know	106	0.84	99.97	Don't know	276	2.19	99.97
Refuse to answer	4	0.33	100.00	Refuse to answer	3	0.02	100.00
Total		12,582	100.00	Total		12,582	100.00

Table 3: In the recession when gas, should fire first women employees if you with the following statement.

	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Completely disagree	3,848	30.58	30.58
Disagree more	5,307	42.18	72.76
It doesn't matter if you agree or disagree	1,803	14.33	54.02
Comparative agreement	1,100	8.74	88.13
Fully agree	245	1.95	99.13
Don't know	276	2.19	99.97
Refuse to answer	3	0.02	100.00
Total		12,582	100.00

Table 4: Couples should share household chores such as if you with the following statement.

	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Completely disagree	335	2.66	2.66
Disagree more	1,433	11.39	14.05
It doesn't matter if you agree or disagree	1,796	14.27	28.33
Comparative agreement	5,444	43.27	71.59
Fully agree	3,518	27.96	99.55
Don't know	52	0.41	99.97
Refuse to answer	4	0.03	100.00
Total		12,582	100.00

On marriage, 568 people strongly agreed that unmarried women should give money to their parents. These people make up 13.7 percent, which is quite a large number. Only 1 percent strongly agreed that married men give money to their parents.

5. Findings

An amplified analysis of married and unmarried women with known data. An in-depth survey was conducted on married women and unmarried women in the form of questionnaires.

From the research on married and unmarried women's attitudes to sexism, this study came to some interesting conclusions. It is found that marital status has some effect on women's perceptions of sexism. Married women may experience more stress between family roles and social expectations, which may lead to their gender bias. In contrast, amp's research on married and unmarried women's attitudes toward sexism has led to some interesting conclusions. It is found that women are more likely to be concerned about their own rights and autonomy, and more likely to be sensitive and critical of gender discrimination. However, it is noted that this difference in attitudes is not absolute. There are individuals who are actively concerned about and opposed to gender discrimination by married women, just as there are unmarried women who are relatively indifferent to the issue of gender discrimination. Therefore, the study should not simply equate sexist attitudes with marital status but should pay more attention to the influence of factors such as individual education background, cultural environment, and personal experience on attitudes. To promote gender equality and eliminate gender discrimination, the study need to take comprehensive measures. Education is an important aspect through gender equality education and the spread of ideology, the study can cultivate awareness and respect for gender equality in society. The government and social institutions should strengthen legal safeguards and policy implementation to ensure that gender discrimination is severely cracked down on and equal opportunities and resources are provided. At the same time, each of us should play an active role in advocating gender equality, respecting the rights and interests of others, and rejecting gender stereotypes and discriminatory behaviors. By working together, the study can build a more just and equal society with equal rights and opportunities for women, so that everyone can fulfil their potential and contribute to the development and prosperity of society.

Another thing to consider is that most people disagree with the idea that children are not necessary after marriage. Most people believe that after marriage, they should have children. This means that most people believe that women should give birth at home. In general, married women are happier than unmarried women, and it doesn't matter if a couple lives together, even if they have no intention of getting married.

So, most people strongly agree that married men are happier than unmarried men [5]. And some people think it doesn't matter, only a small number of people think it doesn't really agree. So married men are a little bit happier than unmarried men. For women most say married women are happier than unmarried women. So, marriage has a great impact on women. Quality of life and even personality after marriage are greatly affected.

6. Conclusion

Research shows that married and unmarried women have no significant differences in attitudes and manifestations of gender discrimination, but married women may be more concerned with family and career balance issues, while unmarried women may be more concerned with career development and income. As a result, married women may face more issues of gender discrimination in the workplace or in daily life, such as discrimination in promotion, salary increase, flexibility of working hours, etc., which will affect their career development, income, and quality of life. In addition, married women also face the problem of family and career balance, they may be under social and family pressure, so it may be more difficult to strike a balance between work and family. In addition, although most women are opposed to gender discrimination, it still exists in real life. Women are generally paid less than men for similar roles, according to research on the gender pay gap. Women also often face discrimination when it comes to promotion and hiring, and many may need to fight harder for equal opportunities. These issues require the attention and efforts of the whole society, strengthening laws and regulations, promoting gender equality, and revealing and eliminating gender discrimination.

The conclusion is that married women are more conservative than unmarried women, married women pay more attention to their families and their families, while unmarried women are more opposed to gender discrimination and want to be treated equally.

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