

In this essay it will critically look at the rise of the women movement within the United Kingdom, it will also discuss the obstacles that the feminist movement has had to overcome. To understand the brief history of the feminist movement, and it will look at it from an unbiased viewpoint.

The politics of recognition within the modern politics try the need, or even the request for recognition. It can be claimed that this is one of the reasons behind the nationalist movement within politics. This will come to four front in modern day Britain's politics on the side of an minority group this is also in some cases in the feminist movement, this one of the driving factors when it comes to the politics of multiculturalism. The request for acknowledgment in this case is given a very important urgency by the theoretical links that are apparent among identity and recognition. The term politics of recognition describes a human being as who they are in themselves and a micro society these are just a small fraction of a person's fundamental characteristics as a human being this also contains the human condition that makes a human being. The theory that a human being's identity is somewhat shaped by the need to be recognized or the disappearance of oneself. This is frequently the misrecognition of other people by a person or a macro community, from this can develop harm, a twisted distortion, if an individual or an macro community that might reflect their negative damage themselves and their mental health, it is also a way system of oppression, you can see this before feminism and during world war two with the Nazis against the people who practices the Jewish faith, it can also take the shape of falsely imprisoning a person in which you see the majority of the time. traits, to the individual that is restraining, belittling and shameful view of oneself. If a macro or meso community don't get the recognition they need, it will In different branches of feminists have argued that women who live in an patriarchal macro society, they believe that women have been pushed into a view point that will make them have a native viewpoint of themselves, In such a way that will pushed their own inferiority. Even when some of the obstacles will disappear it will stop

women to take advantage of the new opportunities that are presented to them
(The Politics of Recognition. No date)

In Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory has a direct link to everyone's micro life in every society, community and within an individual life around the world. This theory is made up of a five-tier model of which a person must have in their life. It must be looked at from the bottom to the top in a pyramid, the levels are the physiological needs which is air water, safety needs, love and belonging which looks at employment and safety, esteem which has an emphasis on respect for others and oneself and then self-actualization this will affect women directly during throughout their life and because of the different theories of feminism have helped women unlock the levels that they were missing before women broke the glass ceiling (Haralambos, M. Holborn, H. Heald, H. 2000).

The theory of feminism has had many different forms in the past such as First wave, second wave, Black and the most extreme is radical in which aimed to close the large equality gap in the wealth distribution and women giving themselves freedom to make their own choices. The main aims for women to rise-up and challenge the patriarchy was the right for this to vote, the right to have control over their own reproduction rights and to not be controlled by any man in a different number of issues. Within first wave feminism was a radical and exciting part of a macro history timeline (Humm, M. 1992)

The suffragette's movement was aimed at the particular fact that women were often use or viewed as objects and were frequently victims of violence and was more likely to be abuse or sexual abused. Because of first wave feminism and its impact on the United Kingdom it provided a confident meso view in which brought different groups of women together such as the bourgeoisie, women different ethnicities (Jordan, G. Weedon, C. 1997)

Once first wave of the suffragette's came to the United Kingdom, they gained the overwhelming support of the women's Social and Political Union. Also, the Women's Guild (Jordan, G. Weedon, C. 1997)

The Women's Guild desired the female gender to be fully equal to their male gender counterparts in such areas as, education, employment, the household environment and society (Jackson, S. Jones, J.1998)

In (1928) the equal entry policy came into the act for a professional at a higher institution level. Once it came to the end of the part of the suffragette's area finished with the one of the most iconic feminist Simone De Beauvoir. Who was an author, intellectual, theorist she mainly look an individual's existence in our world, the freedom of choices and the impact on a person's life. It can be discussed that when Simone De Beauvoir died, the first wave of feminism ended with here. In the (1960s) there was a huge increase in the overall divorce rate and the overall birth rate outside of the traditional marriage such as man and a wife then children or also known as the nuclear family. Since these two topics has had an increase in the rate of lone parent families within United Kingdom. This will have a direct link to women who were then married who had children, who then entered the full time and part time employment in such roles as secretaries, cleaners and teachers this has a important link to the glass ceiling sociological theory (Pugh, M. 2000)

The nuclear family is traditional made up of a male who oversees the household, A female who will be the housewife that will have to rely on the male to look after the female throughout her life span. The male will provide the matriarch with an income, food, housing and a standard way of living life. This model of life will tend to have two children ideally a male and a female that will determination they both will follow the gender stereotypes (Bryson, V. 1999) (Haralambos, M. Holborn, H. Heald, H. 2000).

Second wave feminism has been improved in a large way, they have become more political and the view point is on the woman's reproduction rights, because women

believe that they have the micro right to have complete control over their own physique and body, the focus of this particular branch of this view point. They have very strong concepts on the theoretical theories on the two different biological genders, also the typecasts that influence a macro patriarchal society. Feminism will take the viewpoint from a social political system within the realm of a women's reproduction rights. Second wave feminism will share a few of its aims with the first wave suffragette'. when it comes to the political factors such as the legal rights, economic freedom and within institution rights. In any case they will equally share in the overall tyranny that women of these time periods face. It has been routed within a women's sexual being therefore in second wave feminism has had an incredible influence in art that has been a way for them to be free to express themselves outside of their own gender stereotypes, it has had a mainstream influence on a meso society an example of this a an art piece named the dinner party. In which caused an incredible debated to this piece of art from the man driven patriarchal society (Hartnett, O, Boden, G, Fuller, M. 1979).

In the nineteen thirty a renowned theory by Freud that inspired the freedom of a woman's physical body and mental state to the theory if the nuclear family. To counter this argument the renowned feminist Dworkin came up with a strong argument against the theory of the nuclear family and in anti-female systems. That are currently on going, such as pornographic videos, media, religious organizations and groups that are in counter to the right of freedom of choice in the case of abortion, but certain within the feminist movement itself. An example of this is with a different part of the feminist movement is with the branch of radical feminist which have taken a different path from the original aim of feminism which is equity not domination over the opposite sex. Radical feminist has the micro viewpoint that women who are not part of the LGBT community are not true feminists, this is because they will want a male to rely on. This is a very narrow viewpoint because it does not show the need to become equal in any

means, but rather to completely take over the opposite gender (Chris Bobel, Judith Lorber, 2010) (Pugh, M. 2000).

Then you have third generation of feminism in which was founded during (1990) by the generation know as x, who were born between (1960s – 1970) this was the time of change in such areas as media, economic, healthcare and housing in the United Kingdom. This branch of feminist has a very important criticisms to the way that seconded wave feminism ended they believed that seconded wave feminism had in completed labour (Chris Bobel, Judith Lorber, 2010) (Haralambos, M. Holborn, H. Heald, H. 2000).

The most current theme of feminism is fourth which started in (2012), fourth wave feminism will focus on, body shaming, rape culture and sexual harassment in the work place and in meso society, It will look at the earlier waves of feminism which intended for true gender equality between both sexes, This form of feminism goal is to have dominance over their male counter parts instead of having gender equality between them both, as you can see this form if feminism takes parts from the radical side of this theory (Chris Bobel, Judith Lorber, 2010).

Discrimination is a serious issues that women have had to overcome, the last decade, but it doesn't only happen to women anyone can be discriminated from such places as business, government body and even from a human being who has a different thoughts and a different view point of the world (Haralambos, M. Holborn, H. Heald, H. 2000).

When it comes to women and their fight for the politics of recognition in such stereotypes as them being a housewife and only being viewed as an object (Haralambos, M. Holborn, H. Heald, H. 2000).

An example of this was when a matriarch will desire to increase her worth in such areas as workplace, family and social status. The matriarch will be contained by her employment path and by her opposite sex who will put the matriarch in a gender stereotype such as in a secretary or any basic low wage

employment. At this time this part of the employment sector was conquered by women across the United Kingdom (Jordan, G. Weedon, C. 1997).

The gender pay gap is determined between the hourly rate of pay and the genders that are equal on an hourly fixed rate that will not take into consideration overtime. It is stated by the office for national statistics that women in the work force will earn less than their male counterparts by four percent on an hourly rate (office for National statistics, 2018)

The gender pay gap dropped in (2017-2018) by eight-point six percent for full time micro employees who worked in the United Kingdom. If you look at the percentage for female workers has grown to seventeen-point nine percent this happened because of the meso feminine community that have taken part time employment, to be able to have an income and to be able to raise a family due to the cuts in the funding for family financial assistance (office for National statistics, 2018).

As you can see the gender pay gap is very complex by different institutions looking at different data and paint a narrative. It can be argued that men are not rewarded more than women in the workplace. The United Kingdom has brought into effect the equal pay act of (1970) it was the first legal legislation that helped the meso community of women in the workplace (legislation.gov.uk, no date)

This was needed at the time because before the legislation came in women weren't getting paid the same rate of pay to their male co-workers, the women of this time period had an huge amount of sexism thrown towards them in the work environment, they were often sexualized, and victims of most abuse (Hartnett, O, Boden, G, Fuller, M. 1979) Jordan, G. Weedon, C. 1997).

In (2010) the equality act got improved by a positive reform of this legislation, it brought an immense number of different types of legislation that helps to make the United Kingdom a multiculturalism macro system. This legislation helps protect the fairness that is needed in a society and to help make it fair between

women and men in the workplace and in everyday life (Equality and human Right commission, 2017).

The main difference that the statistics do not touch upon is that men and women will make different life choices such as women are more likely to be more family orientated. If you compare this to their male counterparts that tend to be more work orientated and they will take much more dangerous employment such as working as a firefighter, police officer or even joining the army because of these employment opportunities they won't be able to be involved in their family's and this will effect on their personal hierarchy of needs theory and it will also affect their children's life in such theory's as Bowlby's attachment (The Guardian, 2017) (Jordan, G. Weedon, C. 1997).

To conclude women have had a lot of different barriers to overcome thought-out history in a macro world, such as gender inequality, gender stereotypes, sexualizations, sexual harassment and many more. Within twenty-nine teen where the United Kingdom has had a wealth of policy and legislation that protects women in employment such as the equal pay act of twenty ten and from sexually harassment. From what this essay has showed that women are on an equal footing with their male counter parts and they are even outperforming males when it comes to leaving higher education with better grades, finding better employment and taking over tractional job roles that were used to follow a stereotype system such as becoming a builder, engineer professional athlete and a professional soldier. From the evidence it can be argued that the female gender has gotten too much power in a modern day western meso society, but that's not to say it is perfect for a women in the modern day wold but they have gotten equality within our society within the United Kingdom. But it will be a constant battle to not let both genders have too much control. The question is that is the United Kingdom a patriarchal meso society from the evidence shown it don't look like it so much that's not to say it perfect by any means but if the United Kingdom was a patriarchal society we wouldn't of had a female Prime Minister or have such strong females in politics and government such as the Scotland National

party. From this evidence it could be argued that women have broken the glass ceiling and have released themselves from relying on the male gender to live this will help women to reach their the self-actualization and I will also make women more reliable for them to reach the levels in Maslow hierarchy of needs theory. Within the United Kingdom is employing women not because of their gender but because they are qualified and have the skills to do the job. This was because of the important work that the feminist movement have done thought time, even in such modern cases as Bill Cosby, Jimmy Savile and Harvey Weinstein. To conclude that we are all human and we will all make mistakes during our lives but we must all be reflective practitioners in every aspect of our lives in such areas as employment, personal life and the way we conduct ourselves, if we all do this it will improve our future for our micro, meso and macro.

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