

The Influence of Female's Masculinity on Working Process Starting in Shenzhen from Post-modern Society

Rationale

The focus of the dissertation is to find out whether the increase of women in the Chinese labour market and increased equality between men and women has led to a backlash against Chinese women . The objective is to conduct a survey to find out

- a. The prevalence of domestic conflict and domestic violence in a Chinese industrial city
- b. Whether domestic conflict and domestic violence is meted out against women in employment
- c. With media exposure, Chinese women are more likely to be aware of this phenomenon and report it in whole society.
- d. Where do victims seek help, and how effective this was , How to solve this social problem

Problem Analysis

Modern society has changed a lot with the development of times. After the Second World War, historians Arnold Toynbee and D.C. Somervell believed that since 1875, the world has gradually advanced from the modern age to the pos-tmodern age. In spite of these social changes, socialists believe that the society with post-modern features emerged around the 1960s, when the post-modern thought truly influenced fields of literature, drawing, philosophy , science and other aspects of society

Anthony Giddens (1990) put forward the idea that post-modern society has a new lifestyle beyond modern society. Civic awareness in post-modern society is different from that of the modern society. In the concept of organic solidarity put forward by Durkeim (1893), the citizen will become an independent individual and individuals will have more independence and sense of equality in terms of the deepening of division of labor, such sense of equality gradually permeated into every field of society, including the field of gender. At the same time, the continuous expansion of risks makes people evaluate the risks involved in every day and night encounters, especially in post-modern society, especially in the aspect of life.

Uncertainty about the future drives women to spend more time and energy arming themselves and add an “insurance” to their life. The most direct way of such “insurance” is to find a stable job. Meanwhile, women’s participation in competitive work will increase their income and change their lifestyle. According to Max Weber’s view of class division, women’s participation in the labour force will lead to a change in their social class and status. These changes will have an impact on the relationship between partners in a family. Women’s increased presence in the labour market, can relatively undermine men’s power within the family, which can lead to physical and emotional abuse.

Literature Review

1.Sources of equal status:

Gelles Richard & Straus, M, A. (1979) believes that individuals' unequal status in a family is the major cause of inequality in working process. In the study of Hill, I. Rye & I.L. Reiss, status is believed to be social demographic status, while in the theory of status incompatible perspectives put forward by Goode, W. (1971) and Macmillan, R & R. Gartner (1999), it is argued that social demographic status leads to the interactive relation between couples, and the social demographic status represents the amount of resources and rights a person possesses. If the status is incompatible, it will increase the risks of conflict in working process. Therefore, the person with more resources will assault the other with fewer resources or relatively weakness.

In the research of Anderson, K.L. (1997), it is found that the social demographic status influences male's degree of constructing masculinity. Masculinity is one of the features manifested in gender equality in working process,

2. Equality

With the continuous deepening of the equality of men and women, the female's consciousness of right and the actual right they get are increasingly constantly.

. In a manner of speaking, work can be considered as an important variable to study the female's independence.

1. Region selection

Shenzhen, a new-developing metropolis in Guangdong province and near to Hong Kong. The reasons I selected Shenzhen as following:

Shenzhen is an immigrant city in China and had rapidly developed to be the one of representative metropolis, of which there are approximately 75% residents are from the

other cities and has 12 million residents. It is comparatively simple to sample in Shenzhen considering one of the independent variables is distinct social or family contexts in my research.

From my own perspective, I have been more familiar to this city than the other cities.

2. Sample selection

The method to sampling I planned divided into three steps:

There are 8 districts in Shenzhen, therefore, checking all communities and writing those down is my first step for the random selection with simple random sampling. There are approximately 20 communities to be selected for researching. Then, we are supposed to borrow the resident list from the neighborhood committees those are responsible for gathering residents' essential information. (refers to privacy, but it could be resolved due to my internship in Communist Youth League, which could assist me to collect data. In practice, there is the equal number of inhabitant in a block in China.

Finally, it is easier for me to get in touch with the interviewees due to my internship in the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, which supports me to do this research. Here, it is inevitable to illustrate this institution for you, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League locates in Beijing and possesses a great deal of branches in every city in China, of which there are a deal of sub-branches in districts, streets, even in neighbors. The most basic organization of Chinese Communist Youth League is neighborhood committee for enhancing the

communications between inhabitants and neighborhoods. This internship facilitates me to proceed questionnaire survey or other whatever qualitative or quantitative research.

As for the detailed method to draw a conclusion, I thought the combination between quantitative and qualitative method and inclines to the former one is better:

I realized that qualitative method is necessary for deeply recognizing the psychological and sociological factors with an unstructured and semi-structured interview.

Regarding the quantitative method ,I think I should construct variables at beginning, for instance, the education background, is classified into ordinal variables: if the education certification of interviewee is below bachelor, I could count 0 for it. If bachelor, count 1, if above bachelor, count 2. I decided to adopt regressions to analysis if there is significant effect to dependent variables or not after transforming.

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