Cultural

[Name of the Writer]

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Latin America has experienced a tremendous change in the role of women in society. Today Latin America is far different for women than four decades ago. In past, women place was the private sphere of the house while men were meant to play their role in politics and workplace. However, with the passage of time, the stereotypes related to the sex-role became weaker and women acquired their rights and identity. Inequality between men and women is even present today but it is far better than past Latin America.

In Latin America, the family remains a crucial institution since the beginning. Women play a central role to organize and maintain tradition, norms, and cultural expectation. In today's Latin America women are not bound to their home responsibility, they are playing their role in politics, economy and international affairs. However, the basic responsibility that is the maintenance of the home has remained constant for the women. The changes in the socio-economic condition of the women started when few women came forward for the rights of the women. They started a movement for shaping regional feminism. Manuela Saenz is one of the first prominent name who considered as the precursor to feminism in the 1820s. In 1900s Petra Herrera formed all-woman army after disguising her gender. She was a famous general during the Mexican revolution. Even in the second battle of Torreon, she fought along with four hundred other women. Juana Belen Gutierrez was another famous women who played a significant role as a journalist and Mexican revolutionary in 1910 (“Feminist Movements Across Latin America,” n.d.).

Marcelo Rios Tobar was a sociologist who presented the concept that feminism is socialism. Her essay became the strength for other women who raised their voice for the rights. Their demand was based on the concept that women give birth but dictatorship destroys it. With the chain of feminism movement, today women got their rights and opportunities for education and job. Women are now part of politics and economy. They give birth to fewer babies, getting a higher education, and allowed to join the workforce. A report indicates that women participation in the labor force has increased about fifty percent from almost eighteen percent recorded in the 1950s and twenty-seven percent in 1990s. However, more changes are required as women even today facing issues like low wages, gender stratification and household decision-making along with workload (“Latin American Women The Gendering of Politics and Culture,” n.d.).

**References**

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