Reflection Oppression

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The theory of feminism suggests that men and women need equal treatment, whether it is politics, economical, and is the social sector. Feminism has various waves, and it has emerged to protect the rights of women and protect women from violence and oppression. Feminism is the idea that refers to those actions, which are responsible for changing the societal patterns, which are disadvantageous to women in society. While women should have an equal status in the society they should not be restricted to only homes. And there is a need of gender identity and involvement of all genders in the decision making.

Feminists claim that women are facing domestic violations, oppressions, while women have to go through oppression, and women are told to stay polite and silent, and it is undeniable that they do not suffer from mental and health issues (Frye, 1983). Women have lived a life according to the societal patterns, and men have to obey the same. The word oppression is sometimes misused, and this word is described as meaningless, which means the experience of suffering regardless of the results and consequences. The discrimination towards women and their stereotyping in society creates movements like feminism, which support the rights of women and encourage their equal treatment. While men are also stereotyped (men do not cry), men do cry, and they have feelings too.

Feminism has introduced theories and philosophies, and Ethics of care is one of the feminist philosophy, which is intended towards decision-making and mortality. According to the framework of feminism, mortality is the idea to protect your existence if someone is threatening you. The pivotal point and core value of feminism is care hence is a need for care, and identities should be defined concerning other human beings (Held, 2018). Individuals should be recognized by their own identity, and they all deserve to be part of the decision making regardless of their gender. People in societies are suffering from various issues like harassment, sexual violence, and they are stigmatized, but the issue is the moral vulnerability of these victims. The general framework is that there is a need for the moral identity of individuals, and they need to be included in decision making.

References

Frye, M. (1983). *Oppression* (pp. 1-16). na, 1983.

Held, V. (2018). The Ethics of Care. *The Oxford Handbook of Distributive Justice*, 213.