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The Image of a Leader in the Students' Worldview: Feminist Perspective

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2016 Statistics from the global gender gap report – ranking for Ukraine

- takes 69th place (out of represented 142 countries); global gender gap index value (0,00 – inequality, 1,00 – equality) 0,694;
- economic participation (place/value) 40 / 0,743; education level (place/value) 27 / 1,000;
- political representativeness in the parliament (place/value) 110 / 0,137;
- representativeness in positions of ministers (place/value) 109 / 0,118;
- healthcare sphere (place/value) 75 / 0,973

According to the data provided by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine

- women - 54%; 46% - men,
- those who obtained higher education (85% female and 74% male),
- those who are studying in higher education establishments of the 3rd-4th accreditation level – 52,3% of female,
- rectors of universities are men (80%),
- senior positions are occupied by 19% of female in comparison with 81% of male, and difference in salary is observed,
- the number of women in parliament: 11.1% of the total number of deputies.



According to the data provided by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics in Ukraine

- In the sphere of education 80% are women, in higher education area 52% of women are employed,
- rectors of universities are men (80%),
- 46% of scientists are female (in the world this index is 28%),
- 20% of Doctors of Science are female (data provided by the National Academy of Science,



According to the research conducted by the IFC – a member of the World Bank Group

- the number of enterprises, whose senior managers are female is 22%,
- the number of women represented in senior management depends on the field: 6% in the construction sector up to 50% in the hotel management and food service industry, transport sector – 16%, and manufacturing – 20%.



The aim is -

to define the image of a leader in the students' worldview. To define how the images of a female-leader and a male-leader are formed in the students' worldview.



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Sample research

- The survey embraced 120 students of the 2nd-4th years of studying from the departments of psychology, tourism and hotel management, political science and history in Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University.
- The correlation of respondents was 58 males and 62 females.



Research Stages

- The first stage of the research is focused on determining the image of a leader in the students' view using incomplete sentences (1. A leader is a person who ...; 2. Reveal insights of a leader in politics, education, manufacturing).
- The second stage determines key categories of the analysis reflecting the essence of the construct "leader".
- Interpretation of the content of the analysis categories.



The construct “leader”

(the frequency of characteristics in the series of results)

- power (120),
- domination (120),
- responsibility (112),
- goal-orientation (80),
- self-confidence (54),
- readiness to vigorous actions (50).



Standpoint theory Sandra Harding

- The standpoint theory is a post-modern method for analyzing inter-subjective discourses.
- The concept of the standpoint theory is that an individual's own perspective, their self-actualization, viewing, comprehension of all phenomena and problems are shaped by their social and political experience.



The image of the “leader” man

- politics (73% of men and 65% of women);
- business (60% of men and 65% of women);
- education (47% of men and 40% of women);
- medicine (54% of men and 48% of women).



The image of the “leader” woman

- in politics - 15% of men and 27% of women;
- in business – 37% of men and 40% of women;
- in education – 45% of men and 58% of women;
- in medicine – 40% of men and 48% of women.



The concept of “power”

- **Men** interpret power from the perspective of confrontational position, as “**power over**”,
- **Women** interpretation is from the point of view of corporative position, accepting it as acquisition, competence, responsibility “**power for**”, but not “over”.



Conclusions

- The standpoint theory gave a possibility to study peculiarities of constructing an image of a leader in the students' worldview.
- In the students' worldview there is an image of a leader, which acquires various ways of construction, if we speak of male and female surveyed.
- The students' worldviews are socially established and exist in the form of gender stereotype, but as they are constructed, then there is a chance for their interpretation, construction of a leader's model, which would not be connected with the sex, but the tasks which are to be performed by leaders.



Thank you!



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