



The Role of Gender difference in Leadership and Problem Facing by Women as a Leader

¹Samreena kanwal, ²Saima parveen, ³Fatima shujat, ⁴Sidra shakeel

^{1,2,3,4} Students, MBA 2nd semester, Department of Business Administration,
Jinnah University for Women, Karachi, Pakistan

¹s.ahmed77@live.com

Abstract: The examination of paper is on the topic of Leadership efficiency and femininity try to accomplish attentive amount of research to answer the question about the association between gender and leadership efficiency. It explicitly looks at the current descriptions of leadership and appearances at some historical experienced information concerning to the more collective theories that relay to leadership and efficiency. It also explores into certain of the more outdated leadership models as well as some of the more up-to-date day concepts and efforts to classify why there is still a extensive non appearance in top martial leadership by female officers. The claim is that there is more of a unseen unfairness by men against women than there is a reasonable purpose for this under-representation of women in the senior ranks. This paper focuses on this complex subject area, and confidently increases readers 'awareness of the existence of this bias that still exist today. The increasing occurrence of women in the global workforce continues to inspire research on the leadership styles of women, mainly to regulate if women have their own methods of leading. The connection between leadership styles and gender roles could be established as maleness with task-oriented and feminineness with people-oriented. Though a number of researches have been accepted out in this area the question of whether there is a leadership style that discriminates female leaders from male leaders is yet to be answered. In this situation this paper challenges to assessment and analyze the past nonfiction on gender changes, resemblances and observations in relative to the leadership styles and to inspect under what conditions men and women differ.

Keywords: Leadership, glass ceiling, delegation, decision power, acceptance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Gender differences and their leadership methods have turned out to be one of the most deliberate research areas in the current years. Is there really dissimilarity in the leadership approach engaged by the two genders, if yes, are they interconnected? These problems explain to many other aspect to why we have so a small number of women leaders. Though women compose for a big segment of the job power in today's globe we infrequently have women leaders in the pinnacle directorial positions. Earlier research revise have exposed that this is not have aggressive hold of top positions is definitely due to the divergence in their leadership mode. The simplicity of adjustment and stable amendment of leadership styles is mortal an important subject for the business association nowadays. There are motionless many complexity preventing women from achieving this leadership height (e.g., glass ceilings). Many organizations are executing leadership directed exclusively at women leadership success. These programs are classifying obstacles and

complications and then propose policies for women to avoid these barriers. The lodging of different leadership styles is a progressively significant matter for today's association. The glass ceiling is almost hidden obstructions that avert aggravated women from affecting up by the organizational pyramid. Although in the past two periods women have made significant development into lower and middle management positions, there is still a scarcity of women in the most senior management positions. Most of the organizations are not showing their eagerness to hire women as a leader. The gender difference is the main cause of promoting female to top position, men's are not comfortable to job beneath the direction of women. This research basically highlights the main problems of not accepting females as a leader.

WOMEN AS LEADERS:

Although more women are assume leadership function today before, of a women as a head is at rest distant to many individuals, male and female alike. Changes in

discernment are complicated to achieve because the conventional norms of leadership entrenched. In our society, as in most others, have usually males. In the past, leadership opportunities for women lean to be limited to all female organizations such as sororities, convents, and female institutions of education.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

This study perceives that desire in women occurs whether or not they take success and motivate themselves to progress for top management positions. There are still many difficulties averting women from gaining this leadership level (e.g., glass ceilings). The problem is that research has accepted that there are a number of barriers pretended by the "glass ceiling" that impact on women's development into senior management positions. Women receive little or no praise to seek leadership positions, while men were stimulated to enter supervision to a greater degree than women, it is clear that gender roles play a large factor in the office that was observed.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY:

The significance of this research is to evaluating on gender differences in leadership and problem facing by women as a leader. Leadership is the capability to stimulation a group of people and to manage them in order to reach a common goal. The leader is the person who has the talent to inspire and merged a team. Leader's mission is to convey to their followers an extensive vision of their job and a perfect track to follow, in order to reach the common goal. These gender differences chances require women to take care of the home and family while the men expend most of the time missing from home. Gender plays an important role in distinguishing which sources to attract and satisfy female workers on the job and what aspects content male workers on their jobs. Male leaders are perceived to be ruling or commanding and female heads are supposed to be implemented. There are still numerous obstacles stopping women from accomplishing this leadership level (e.g., glass ceilings). Women who have full time employ face dares in assessment work and life. At work women managers also face challenges associated to gender biases. Women are seen as soft and weak and less dedicated to work than men.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

These researches are helping us in the upcoming students who will work to do research on this area. This research will maintain other than researches because it covered all the key issues and solutions in the present period and the latest research which is successful to be completed on "The Role of Gender difference in Leadership and Problem Facing by Women as a Leader" The leadership mission relays more to the big

image, the outside situation the future and organizational change. The leader inspirations by motivating trust, complete vision and through upholding values. The Organizational obstacles mention to the organizational-level issues that affect the differential hiring and upgrade of men and women. Gender and leadership do men and women have different leadership. Male well perform under stress but female's presentation fall while working under stress. Females decide to work on a lesser amount of salary and they do not race with males directly. The major tasks of women face concerning their growth as leaders within the organization affect to work-life balance, lack of role models, lack of chances for career progress and lack of support from higher management.

RESEARCH QUESTION:

This study is concerned on the role of gender difference in leadership and problem facing by women as a leader. As a women are facing problem in organization in order to get reach the higher position due to the not acceptance of women as a leader. Hence, men are not comfortable to work under the supervision of women. By observing all the above factors there is a need which has analyzed to identify the main cause of not accepting female as a leader and why gender difference occurs.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:

- To determine what are the reasons of not accepting female as a leader.
- For determining why organizations avoid to promote females on top position.
- To identify the Organizational obstacles mention to the organizational-level issues that affect the differential hiring and upgrade of men and women.

II. LITRATURE REVIEW

This research analyzes the similarity between gender difference and problem facing by women as a leader. The steady variation of leadership styles is being a major issue for the organizations nowadays. As women develop into a proportionately superior element of the labor force, one of the peak challenges for organizations will be to understand additional various work forces into higher-level Management role. (Chaluvadi, 2015)

According to this article, (Isabel Cuadrado, 2012) the author also explore the lack of women in high places can be described by women's practice of less in effect leadership styles. The core styles of standard study on leadership are dominating vs. populist and mission- and correlation focused on our main forecast is that women leaders would be estimated as additional dominating, correlation concerned with, and reframing than male leaders. Masculine frontrunners would be assessed as receive more domineering, mission concerned with,

reimbursement, and in active governance graces than woman front-runners.

As per this article which is basically defined the gender differences leadership and its consequence on the women facing problem as a leader in company in the major industrial sector in UK. (Menaha Shanmugam)Leadership style is the meaning of leadership activities with two understandable different magnitudes: the mission measurement that involves aim set, company, track, and regulate; and the correlation measurement including comfort, statement, communication, and vigorous attending and Sex, competition, status, and further components of public dissimilarity are known to show a significant starring role in the improvement of management classes. The actual problem in leading world is the dissimilarities dishonesties in the justice in choosing the correcting dividable person with the suitable abilities and potentials to make sure the efficiency and achievement of the company. The idea of sex character is circumstances created in company, and established on: male including aggression, individuality, goal, judgment, investigation, and selection, and female involving emotions, sensitivity, expressiveness, and intuition. The notion of male and female have abilities to eases the justification that man masculinity abilities are concerned with toad additional an ominous, mission focused on management, while women femininity potentials inclined on extra improvement, relations concerned with grace of leading that motivates the transformational leadership method.

The research is emphasizing on gender leadership and a women as a leader. (Richardson, May 2004) The hackneyed idea of men as front-runners has only be in working as a challenging obstacle for women who desire to attain management places. The link of mainly male traits within the leading character has positioned females at a drawback. Carefully related male traits to the leading character contain supremacy, independence, purposefulness, constancy, and proficiency.

Previous study focused on managerial and leadership behavior from a view of school. Leading a person that are observing for chance to transformation the present Circumstances and to Implement these activities of threat and receive it as an expected educational occasion Therefore (Pourghaz, May 2012,)stimulating the procedure contains, examining for chances for trial and hazarding and discovery.

According to this research (Dean Elmuti, 2009)Company business obstacles denoted to the company issues that disturb the dissimilarity appointment and advancement of males and females. Therefore obstacles are different meaningfully from

company to company. They can generate massive barriers topping females from development to upper administration. Therefore females are continuous fighting to gain corporate topmost supervisory direction characters. There are continuous numerous difficulties avoiding females from attaining this management position and unacknowledged barrier to advancement in a profession. A lot of companies are applying leading growth platforms targeted specially at females' management achievement .These platforms classify obstacles and difficulties and then advise policies for females to avoid these hurdles. The aim of these platforms is to ease superb females' direction skills. And these are a numeral of hurdles that females look in getting management mutually operationally and inside. Assessment personal lifetime is between the highest dares for females. Furthermore a main problem in whether females set themselves onward for managers starring role in improvement organization. Some of the greatest mutual and glowing famous obstacles to profession development are the assortment procedure usage via the greatest firms. As point out earlier, the lake of females that are experienced for advancement to managerial places is relatively minor and thus females solely cannot be courage.

As you know the study focus on the qualified women in leadership position has created a gender gap. (Montgomery)The initial opinion was that authorization regularly initiative by financial individuality. Equivalent chances to task for wages and the opportunity to understand corporate concepts are significant stages in the direction of accomplishing sexual role equivalence in a civilization. Ritual social sexual role hackneyed idea position a majored are to females in headship. There is a gap among the abilities by tradition related with leading person and those occasionally related with females. Self-confident and commanding actions that those relation with management incline not to be seen as representative or eye-catching in females. These dares outcome in females falling off the management path or captivating worse boundary marker, strengthening suppositions that females are fewer devoted to their professions and fewer well-meaning of preparation or handling daring projects. The lacks of females in management places undesirably have emotional impact females' worse in the corporate levels. Mean while female qualities seem interference to achievement they accept male reach to direction, demonstrated by males.

As per this article which has focused on that Females in leading role challenge obstacles or hurdles that males did not understandable present. (Asima Mushtaq, 2016)Certain mythologies advice females cannot correction mature learners, mainly men; women are too sensitive; too pathetic tangibly; and men disapproved

operational with women later the mythologies are dismissed, the “class prejudice obstacle” that bounds females from attaining extraordinary grade place necessity be overwhelmed. The social order brashness in the direction of suitable man and woman characters is a different problem that finds females as not mission focused on sufficient, also in need of on opinion and assessments of others, and missing individuality. Females obtain slightly or not any inspiration to search for leading person places, although males were stimulated to come in management to a larger grade than females, in spite of the optimistic opinions of leaders to woman abilities.

Conduct the research on leadership style, gender and job satisfaction. Leading person has been categorized as “action goal at getting nearly modification in a corporate or community scheme to recover publics’ exists. (Shagufta Parveen1, 2012) Such accountability recommends that influential are stimulating by a massive load to consequence firm and societal revolution. Recognizing effective direction assets is a interesting and active mission and has been an issue of period’s lengthy discussion between built-up sensibilities. Females are actual comparable to males in their leading person elegance, on the other hand are frequently greater in the supportive part. Woman leading person expression carefulness and they whole concepts and mentor their juniors. But man leading person do not need these abilities. Lead a person should chief his juniors in such a manner which creates them glad in execution their responsibilities. They should sense gratified by their careers. Career approval is also significant in learning area for professors for the reason that while they are fulfilled their job. It is agreed that circumstance of production of workforces is straight associated to the leader grace of the skull. Pleasant atmosphere and fair-minded handling recovers the production of workforces.

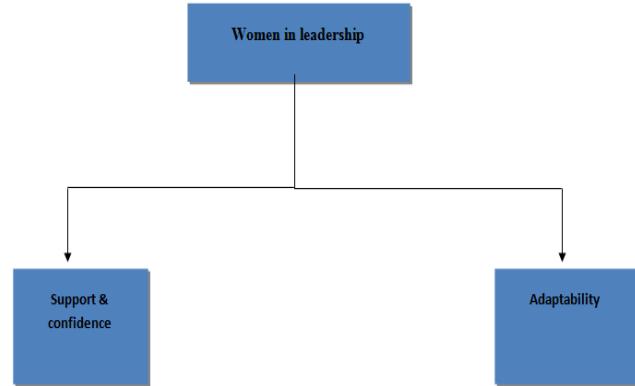
The study was depending on initial data and this study was held on: gender issues and leadership effectiveness in Nigeria. (BLESSING) Every single leading person has a dissimilar elegance and a not the same method to the profession, on the other hand what did you say about Sexual role and management organize males and females have dissimilar leading manner. Leading is well-defined as portion of the company that worries themselves to the publics’. It is the person aspect, well-defined direction as the action or procedure of manipulating persons so that they will struggle era dilly in the direction of the accomplishment for collection of aims. Direction is a means of guiding. A leading person act is dedicated to facilitating a cluster to achieve its goals. Direction is the capability of supervision to persuade subsidiary to effort near cluster objectives with

self-assurance and willingness. Females must have standard hackneyed idea, as a significant blockade to the maximum elder places in corporate Single issue that force advantage to clarify this deficiency of females in upper management is the sole dares practiced by females in the place of work related to men. Further policies of effective females influential contain knowledge from starring role representations, Handling period professionally, and manufacture a sensible struggle to sustain relations By means of personal fellows.

III. METHODOLOGIES

The approach that will be used for this study is based on primary data collection using questionnaire. Sampling technique used is based on probability sampling. The sample size Consist of 50 Karachi’s individual banking sector. These responses were collected from employees, management, CEO and by female staff of Karachi, but the ethnicity of these people can be from any religion, cast or culture. For these reasons it is appropriate to use a quantitative research approach and descriptive analysis of data is used.

RESEARCH MODEL:



HYPOTHESIS:

H₀1: There is no relationship between women in leadership and support & confidence.

H_A1: There is a relationship between women in leadership and support & confidence.

H₀2: There is no correlation between women in leadership and adaptability.

H_A2: There is correlation between women in leadership and adaptability.

DATA SOURCE:

Data assemble for the research is Primary and it has composed for the first time during questionnaire. However, a modest support was taken from the

previously accessible journals and books on internet for determining the appropriate variables, forming the questionnaire and interpreting the statistical results of the testing hypothesis.

DATA TYPE:

Data type is Quantitative and all questions in the questionnaire are close ended as the main purpose of the study is to establish whether the interaction between variables exists or not?

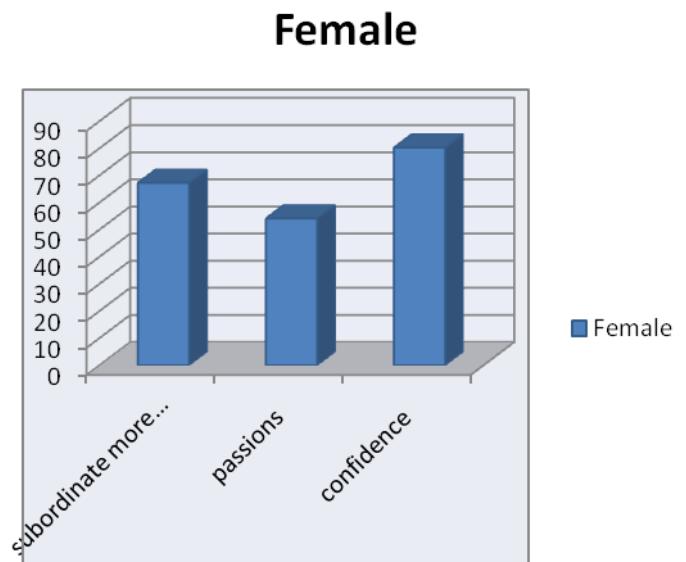
And if it exists, to what extent they are correlated and what is the statistical equation that links those variables?

RESEARCH SAMPLE:

Two hundred questionnaires were distributed through mail, e-mail, at different banking sectors. The responses of the 200 questionnaires were responded by management, employees & female staff.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

The purpose of this paper is to identify the women leadership and the problem faced by women as a leader. The analysis of the study is converse below with their algebraic values. Conclusion of all tests beside all hypotheses is accessible in the table and the debate about the acceptance and rejection of the hypothesis is followed by. An analysis of the answers is to find out the outcomes.

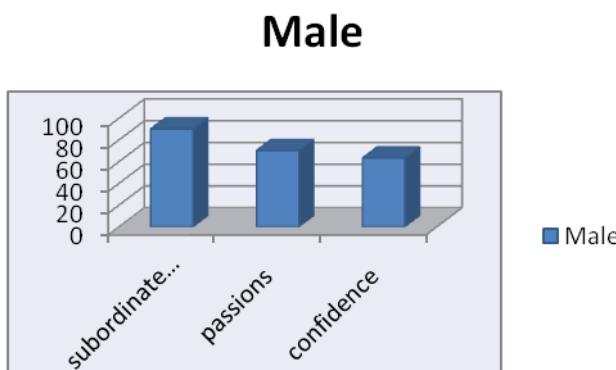


ANALYSIS:

After analyzing the data the results which have observed on the basis of the questionnaires and their responses by the respondent proved that there is a relationship between women in leadership and support and confidence and the null hypothesis is rejected. Whereas the second null hypothesis fail to reject because the data which gathered proved that there is no relation between women in leader and adaptability. The 70% females said the subordinates feel comfortable and show their willingness to work under their supervision, 60% said they have lack of confidence while 82% replied somehow they have confidence problem.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The central conclusion declared in the upstairs section is drawn from the huge literature that support and faces that leadership styles vary for gender. In this situation we associated men and women as leaders, in the context of group, organization and nation. Considerable suggestion show that women retain more transformational and transactional and perspective leadership style than their male colleagues. They also showed to be better genderless leaders. There is also effect that the outcome of women lead role is more kindly considerate ethical and universalistic dissemination the public good. Do these conclusions about gender related traits of leadership questions our traditional thinking? The answer groove is mixed finally given substantiation dishonorable that social science has formed so far. Can I say that women are superior leader than men? Our personal answer are follows essentially from belief that women leaders performance more on behalf of the community good but zeal approximately this simplification would contingent on one's political



attitude from our viewpoint such leaders would develop our world but there are many celebrities. To determine out whether our societies would flourish and grow if women shared power equally with men. More women would have to clutch restraint of power. Our excellent belief is that the improvement of effecting expeditiously in this way far compensates the risk.

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