



**Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies
Bachelor of Administrative Science (Hons)**

**WORKPLACE GENDER INEQUALITY: CASE OF GENERAL POST OFFICE KOTA
KINABALU, SABAH.**

**ROZEIAMY BINTI MD. JALI
2009183815**

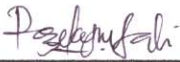
**FAZIDAH BINTI MUDIN
2009715941**

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work contained in this research paper is our own except those which have been dully identified and acknowledge.

Signed



Name: Rozeiamy binti Md. Jali

Student ID: 2009183815

Signed



Name: Fazidah binti Mudin

Student ID: 2009715941

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The emergence of women movement to seek for equality already exists since the 19th century. Women had been oppressed since long ago and this kind of oppression always been given to the minority group, but women is not a minority group. Inequality towards women is assumed to happen because women is seen as weak, gracious, full of sympathy, and do not have the power in making decision. This kind of mind set always appears especially for those who think that they are more powerful than women. Women had realized that they should prove that they also can be relied on to make good decision to hold the same power as man. This is the kind of situation which provided the impetus for the movement where women seek for the equal opportunity.

Since the ancient times, women had been considered second-class citizens whose existence was limited to interior life of the home, domestic chores, child-bearing, and children care. They do not have the right to own property, maintain their wages, or sign a contract (Dahlström & Liljestrom, 1983). Women are not given the opportunity to hold an important position. The women employment scenario in Malaysia can be seen through the statistics published by Ministry for Women, Family and Community Development as follow: