



HOCHSCHULE OSNABRÜCK
UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Faculty of Business Management and Social Sciences

Literature Review:

Career Decision-making of LGBT individuals:
Impact on Career?

Assignment in the module
Human Resource Management in Multinational Companies

Winter semester: 2022/2023

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Submission date: 31/01/2023

Word count: 2991

Influence of Gender Inequality on Black Women's Career Development in South Africa

1 Introduction

South Africa's journey toward gender equality has been complex and multifaceted, intertwining with racial inequality and post-apartheid societal restructuring¹. Particularly, the career trajectories of Black women are distinctly shaped by gender and racial inequalities². This essay delves into how gender inequality influences the career decisions and development of Black women, often marginalized in workplace equity discussions³.

The focus is twofold: firstly, exploring gender-based discrimination in professional environments hindering Black women's career progress⁴; and secondly, understanding the interplay of personal aspirations and environmental factors within this context⁵. Case studies, statistical data, and scholarly research provide a comprehensive overview of the current landscape for Black women's career development in South Africa⁶.

This exploration resonates with South Africa's broader socio-economic development agenda. It aims to underscore the pivotal role of Black women in shaping South Africa's economic future, offering insights and recommendations for policy and empowerment towards a more equitable path forward⁷.

This essay is a call for change, advocating for a future where gender and racial equality are realities for Black women in South Africa's professional landscape⁸.

¹Francis and Valodia, 2022.

²Van Rensburg, 2021.

³Dosunmu, 2022.

⁴Francis and Valodia, 2022.

⁵Dosunmu, 2022.

⁶Van Rensburg, 2021.

⁷Dosunmu, 2022.

⁸Francis and Valodia, 2022.

2 Understanding the Nexus of Gender Inequality and Career Development

In the South African context, gender inequality is not just a remnant of a patriarchal society but also a byproduct of historical and socio-economic factors that have long marginalized Black women⁹. This section examines how these inequalities influence the career decisions and development of Black women, shaping their professional landscapes in profound ways.

A. Historical Context and Current Scenario Post-apartheid South Africa promised equality and opportunity. However, for many Black women, this promise remains unfulfilled in career development. The historical segregation of education and professional sectors based on race and gender echoes today¹⁰. Despite legislative progress, Black women battle gender biases and racial prejudices, narrowing their career choices and pushing many towards sectors like domestic work, low-level administrative roles, or certain service industries¹¹.

B. Gender Inequality in the Workplace The corporate landscape in South Africa is characterized by a glass ceiling, particularly impenetrable for Black women¹². The representation of Black women in senior management and executive roles is disproportionately low, reflecting systemic biases that question their leadership abilities¹³.

C. The Role of Stereotypes and Cultural Norms Cultural norms and societal expectations have historically relegated women, especially Black women, to subordinate roles¹⁴. These stereotypes continue to influence career decisions, steering women towards 'feminine' professions and discouraging ambitious career paths¹⁵.

D. Access to Education and Professional Development Access to quality education and professional development is critical for career advancement. For many Black women in South Africa, this access is hindered by economic constraints and apartheid-era educational segregation effects¹⁶. The lack of mentorship and role models in professional spheres exacerbates the situation¹⁷.

⁹Botha et al., 2012; Nattrass and Seekings, 2016.

¹⁰Francis and Valodia, 2022.

¹¹TirivangasiH, 2018.

¹²Gradín, 2018.

¹³Dosunmu, 2022.

¹⁴Van Rensburg, 2021.

¹⁵Gradín, 2018.

¹⁶Wadley, 2000.

¹⁷Khau, 2016.

E. Economic Implications The economic implications of gender inequality in career development are significant. Black women are more likely to be employed in lower-paying jobs, contributing to the gender wage gap and perpetuating economic disparities¹⁸. This affects not only individual women and their families but also the country's economic health¹⁹.

F. Case Studies and Statistics Case studies and statistical analyses show that Black women in South Africa are underrepresented in STEM fields, a sector known for driving innovation and economic growth²⁰. Anecdotal evidence from Black women in leadership roles sheds light on unique challenges, from discriminatory hiring practices to limited access to career-advancing networks²¹.

3 Navigating Personal Challenges and Aspirations

The career development of Black women in South Africa is influenced by a blend of personal attributes and external factors. This section explores the internal factors that shape career paths, underscoring the resilience and determination of Black women against systemic challenges.

A. Educational Attainment and Aspirations Despite significant barriers, Black women in South Africa show a strong commitment to education, viewing it as a pathway to breaking the cycle of poverty and societal limitations²². However, educational aspirations often collide with economic constraints and societal expectations, forcing many women to choose between personal advancement and societal norms²³.

B. Resilience and Coping Strategies The resilience of Black women in South Africa is a testament to their strength and determination. Many have developed coping strategies to navigate challenges of racism and sexism²⁴. This resilience is rooted in a strong sense of self, bolstered by supportive communities and networks²⁵.

C. Personal Networks and Mentorship Personal networks and mentorship play a crucial role in career development. Informal networks provide emotional support, practical guidance, and access to opportunities²⁶. Mentorship

¹⁸Makua et al., 2022.

¹⁹Hinks, 2002.

²⁰Britton, 2002.

²¹Mokgoro, 2003.

²²Monnapula-Mapesela, 2017.

²³Doubell and Struwig, 2014.

²⁴Chinyamurindi, 2016.

²⁵Watson et al., 1995.

²⁶Riordan and Louw-Potgieter, 2011.

from other successful Black women offers relatable role models and evidence that success is possible²⁷.

D. Self-Perception and Confidence Gender inequality and societal norms can significantly affect the self-perception and confidence of Black women²⁸. Overcoming external barriers as well as internalized doubts and fears is essential. Empowerment programs focusing on building self-confidence are crucial²⁹.

E. Balancing Career and Cultural Expectations Career development often involves balancing professional aspirations with cultural expectations³⁰. Navigating traditional gender roles while pursuing a career can create stress and conflict, affecting career focus and advancement³¹.

F. Personal Stories of Triumph Personal stories of Black women who have navigated these challenges successfully offer valuable insights and inspiration. These stories highlight the barriers faced and the strategies employed to overcome them, providing practical examples for others³².

4 External Influences Shaping Career Paths

The career development of Black women in South Africa is significantly influenced by a variety of environmental factors. These external elements range from societal norms and cultural expectations to economic conditions and institutional policies. Understanding these factors is key to comprehending the broader landscape in which Black women navigate their professional lives.

A. Societal and Cultural Norms The societal and cultural context of South Africa plays a pivotal role in shaping career opportunities and perceptions for Black women³³. Traditional gender roles and expectations often dictate the types of careers deemed suitable for women, limiting their professional choices and growth³⁴. Cultural norms may also impact networking opportunities and professional relationships, as women may face barriers in environments traditionally dominated by men³⁵.

²⁷Lumby and Azaola, 2011.

²⁸Rabe and Rugunanan, 2012.

²⁹Kokot and Kokot-Louw, 1998.

³⁰Fényes and Lalthapersad, 2000.

³¹Gradín, 2018.

³²D. Matotoka and Odeku, 2018.

³³Cohen et al., 2020.

³⁴Micklesfield et al., 2013.

³⁵Chinyamurindi, 2016.

B. Economic Conditions and Job Market Trends The economic landscape of South Africa, characterized by high unemployment rates and economic disparities, creates additional challenges for Black women seeking career advancement³⁶. Job market trends often reflect broader economic inequalities, with limited opportunities in high-growth sectors³⁷.

C. Corporate Policies and Workplace Culture Corporate policies and the culture of the workplace significantly impact the career development of Black women³⁸. Organizations that lack diversity and inclusion policies may inadvertently perpetuate gender biases, hindering the progression of Black women within these companies³⁹.

D. Government Initiatives and Legislation The role of government initiatives and legislation in promoting gender equality and empowering Black women cannot be understated⁴⁰. Policies aimed at reducing gender disparities in education, employment, and wages are crucial⁴¹.

E. Access to Resources and Support Systems Access to resources such as funding, training programs, and career development services is essential for career advancement⁴². For many Black women in South Africa, however, such resources may be limited or inaccessible due to various barriers⁴³.

F. Case Studies and Real-World Examples Case studies and real-world examples illustrate the impact of environmental factors on the career development of Black women⁴⁴. Analyzing the career trajectories of Black women in different industries reveals how specific environmental factors have influenced their professional growth⁴⁵.

5 Interplay of Personal and Environmental Factors

This section synthesizes insights from the exploration of both personal and environmental factors, highlighting their complex interplay in shaping the career trajectories of Black women in South Africa.

³⁶Fényes and Lalthapersad, 2000.

³⁷Lumby and Azaola, 2011.

³⁸Watson et al., 1995.

³⁹D. Matotoka and Odeku, 2018.

⁴⁰Doubell and Struwig, 2014.

⁴¹Monnapula-Mapesela, 2017.

⁴²Gradín, 2018.

⁴³Geldenuys and Lange, 2007.

⁴⁴Francis and Valodia, 2022.

⁴⁵M. Matotoka and Odeku, 2021.

A. The Cumulative Impact of Personal and Environmental Factors

The career development of Black women in South Africa is shaped by an intricate blend of personal ambitions and resilience, against a backdrop of societal, cultural, and economic constraints⁴⁶. Personal factors like educational attainment, resilience, and self-perception interweave with environmental influences such as societal norms, economic conditions, and workplace culture to create a unique career development landscape⁴⁷.

B. Overcoming Barriers through Resilience and Support The extraordinary resilience of Black women in the face of gender and racial inequality is a key theme⁴⁸. However, resilience alone is insufficient; external support systems, including mentorship, access to resources, and inclusive corporate policies, are critical in mitigating challenges⁴⁹.

C. The Role of Policy and Institutional Support Policy and institutional support play crucial roles in leveling the playing field⁵⁰. Effective implementation and monitoring of government initiatives are essential, as are corporate policies that promote diversity and inclusion⁵¹.

D. Navigating Cultural Expectations and Professional Aspirations Balancing cultural expectations and professional aspirations is a significant dynamic, highlighting the need for societal shifts in attitudes towards gender roles⁵². Empowering women to pursue careers without societal burdens is key to achieving gender equality⁵³.

E. Potential Strategies and Future Directions Strategies to enhance career opportunities for Black women include strengthening educational and professional development programs, enhancing mentorship and networking opportunities, and advocating for inclusive workplace practices⁵⁴. Ongoing research is needed to understand the evolving challenges and opportunities faced by Black women⁵⁵.

⁴⁶Jaga et al., 2018.

⁴⁷Monnapula-Mapesela, 2017.

⁴⁸Cohen et al., 2020.

⁴⁹Chinyamurindi, 2016.

⁵⁰Lumby and Azaola, 2011.

⁵¹Rabe and Rugunanan, 2012.

⁵²Fényes and Lalthapersad, 2000.

⁵³Gradín, 2018.

⁵⁴Francis and Valodia, 2022.

⁵⁵D. Matotoka and Odeku, 2018.

6 Conclusion

This essay has endeavored to unravel the complex tapestry of factors influencing the career development of Black women in South Africa, highlighting the challenges rooted in gender and racial inequality.

A. Summary of Key Findings The key findings of this essay underscore the impact of gender inequality on the career decisions and development of Black women. Personal factors like education, resilience, and self-perception, along with environmental influences such as societal norms, economic conditions, and corporate culture, collectively shape their career trajectories⁵⁶. The resilience and determination of these women in the face of systemic barriers are both inspiring and a call to action for societal change⁵⁷.

B. Broader Implications and the Need for Change These findings have broad socio-economic implications. Gender inequality hinders the professional growth of Black women and impacts the nation's economic development. Addressing these challenges is a matter of social justice and a prerequisite for sustainable growth⁵⁸.

C. Recommendations for Future Research and Policy Future research should explore specific barriers faced by Black women in various industries and the effectiveness of current policies promoting gender equality⁵⁹. Policies should focus on creating supportive environments that foster genuine inclusivity and advancement. Research into the long-term impacts of mentorship programs, diversity initiatives, and educational reforms would provide valuable insights⁶⁰.

D. Concluding Reflection In conclusion, while the challenges are significant, the potential for positive change is immense. Recognizing and addressing the multifaceted nature of these challenges presents an opportunity to create a more equitable future for Black women in South Africa, where career development is dictated by talent, ambition, and equitable societal support⁶¹.

⁵⁶Jaga et al., 2018.

⁵⁷D. Matotoka and Odeku, 2018.

⁵⁸Monnapula-Mapesela, 2017.

⁵⁹Francis and Valodia, 2022.

⁶⁰M. Matotoka and Odeku, 2021.

⁶¹Riordan and Louw-Potgieter, 2011.

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