

Crafts for men and women

The choice of a school curriculum and later a profession, is certainly marked by the "tastes" of the person, but very often also by the notion of gender.

The fact that we are girls or boys will influence these choices.

Women engaging in men's jobs are at odds with the image that society attributes to them through stereotypes.

Indeed, by choosing male dominated formations, the mere assimilation of knowledge is not enough. These women must adapt to an environment whose codes differ from female stereotypes.

WHAT MAKES SEX DETERMINE THE CHOICE OF A BUSINESS?

In the choice of trades? there are attitudes or stereotypes that require a classification of trades in relation to suitability for sex. In some African circles, the image of a male nurse-attendant is poorly perceived. Just as a woman mason is considered a perverse being who does not play the role that is hers. This is the case in traditionally Islamized regions where the role of women is generally reduced to caring for children, doing fieldwork and serving the husband. It is for this reason that it has been estimated in these societies that the training of boys is advantageous and therefore more valued than that of girls who are destined to be under the domination of men. Therefore, the man must always do better than the woman, the future head of the family.

That is to say that the better trained boy will always exercise quality trades, against the less educated girl will still carry out lower occupations.

Many professional fields are still marked by their rather feminine or masculine orientation. The social, the corporal, the retail trade are traditionally feminine domains, whereas in the technique or the construction, the men excel.

As a rule, trades are all mixed, but in practice they are sexed. Because we expect men dynamism, physical strength, endurance and strategy, and women delicacy, altruism and rigor. To them the activities of command and demanding of the technique, to them the activities of service, care and well-being.

THE MOTIVATIONS OF WOMEN WISHING TO EXERCISE MEN'S PROFESSIONS

A -Insertion of women in a male environment

1 - An acquaintance generally inherited from the family environment

If we look at the family background of women in men's occupations, most of them are born in an environment where their work is already practiced by a member of the family.

family, or at least highly valued. Generally, the father is already part of this sector of activity, or the mother has a job in a male domain. This is a true family tradition.

As a result, they never really discovered what their job was at the time of their choice of orientation. . This explains why none of them has really encountered any opposition from their environment. On the contrary, their entourage occupies a prime place for support.

2 - An adaptation to male stereotypes

In choosing a profession that is practiced in a male environment, women must adapt to the stereotypes, codes and values of a male environment. For this they incorporate ways of being and behaving proper to their environment.

In these women, traits considered as masculine and feminine coexist at balanced levels that would allow better adaptation to particular situations.

These women are "active, autonomous, dominant, expressive, responsible, able to take risks, sociable, manifest needs to be realized. Very often, they have strong masculine identifications, to a father, older brothers, sometimes to an uncle.

3 - "Post-training" and their entry into the workforce

The moment of their entry into working life is again an obstacle to overcome. Some professions require physical strength, the recognition of a value equivalent to that of a man, and they must prove that they are as capable as their male colleagues. These women face the difficulties of adapting to conditions.

B -The commitment of women in men's professions

1 - Comparison of the engagement of resistant and non-resistant women

The commitment of "resistant" women has its origins in childhood thanks to the family environment and to a very close relationship between father and daughter or at least with a representation of virility.

For "non-resistant" women, prior contact with a male environment is almost non-existent. The upstream of their commitment is not deeply rooted in their environment, nor old. Their choice usually dates back to adolescence or entry into adult life.

The rational commitment of "non-resistant" women is based on extrinsic motivations which constitute only a short-term and partial commitment compared to

that of "resistant" women who is guided not by a calculation but by a real desire.

2 - A double commitment: commitment in act and cognitive engagement

The commitment would flow from the issue of behavior and be defined as the link that exists between an individual and his actions. only our actions engage us.

Commitment in action is not in itself the commitment of "resistant" women. They are also invested on another level: "cognitively", that is, in thought.

In contrast, the decision of "non-resistant" women is made according to extrinsic motivation. Their career in a male job could be a succession of commitments in action.

ARE THERE PROFESSIONALS FOR WOMEN AND WORKS FOR MEN?

The entry into an activity makes for the young people the object of long and difficult reflections since they want to make sure by choosing a trade that they take shelter from many problems (to leave among the lot of unemployed growing up without stops). It would be logically illusory to think that one can imagine a gender distribution of trades.

Promotion is in the consideration of intelligence and motivation to success. It is currently unacceptable to opt for this or that job to imitate an uncle, an aunt, an acquaintance. Success or failure in one's career depends on the skills and attitudes that the individual has naturally developed through exercise and practice. From this perspective, the argumentation of the masculine or feminine professions becomes inoperative and constitutes a barrier to the freedom sought in the choice and the exercise of a trade.

Therefore, we should advocate equality. We should also advocate for gender equality in the training of young people because the more quality you have, the more your professional integration will be facilitated by the multitude of opportunities that will come your way.

With mechanization, the evolution of tools and automation, the situation has changed and the vast majority of professions can be performed by both men and women.

During the stages of the professional choice, it would be unfortunate to dismiss some trades by believing that they are too masculine or too feminine.

In fact, it does not matter if you are a man or a woman to practice a trade, the important thing is the skills and the quality of the work.