

AN ANALYSIS OF FEMINIST THOUGHTS OF LIFE'S STRUGGLE PRESENTED IN THE MOVIE "LITTLE WOMAN (2019)"

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ABSTRACT

Modern women frequently encounter challenges in their perspectives on life's struggle, such as focusing on social expectations of women, experiencing a lack of spiritual support in relationships, and facing a disconnection between education, job, and marriage, which hinders their pursuit of an ideal partnership. This research examines the life of education, marriage experiences, ideas, and inspirations of Jo March in the movie "Little Women" to face the challenges of women in their views on life. The data was collected from two sources the movie Little Women (2019) and other sources of literature. The result revealed that the feminist thought of life struggle found in several aspects, such as the struggle for freedom, the struggle for education, and the Struggle for happiness. These struggles were fueled by the unfair treatment of women, who were subjected to a patriarchal society that taught them they were less important than men and should adhere to men's decisions. The societal expectation that women's happiness was contingent upon male support further limited their pursuit of independence. In this era, the concept of freedom seemed distant and unattainable for women, highlighting the pervasive and systemic barriers they faced.

KEYWORDS

A Little Woman movie, life's struggle, feminist thoughts



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INTRODUCTION

For a very long period of time, issues pertaining to women have consistently been at the forefront of societal concerns and have received a significant amount of attention across a variety of aspects of society (Wood & Eagly, 2002). These challenges continue to have an impact on society and involve a wide variety of issues, including but not limited to sexual misconduct, violence against women, discrimination based on race or sexual orientation, inequities in financial resources, and divisions between different social classes respectively. The perception of women's

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natural roles and instincts can be directly linked to these concerns, which sadly frequently contribute to their continuous marginalization and oppression. These issues are deeply rooted in societal structures and can be closely tied to the perception of women's natural roles and instincts (Brooks et al., 2024), which, unfortunately, often leads to their continued marginalization and oppression.

Women are often depicted as delicate and susceptible individuals who necessitate protection. Individuals may be susceptible to the risks and consequences of the sociocultural environments in which they reside due to their specific circumstances. Numerous literary pieces center around their stories regarding the lives of women, delving into their struggles and experiences. In these narratives, female leading roles frequently confront a variety of challenges, such as physical antipathy, sexual harassment, discrimination, and financial hardships (Evans & Lankford, 2024) (Håkansson, 2024). These portrayals frequently mirror the more extensive obstacles that women encounter in society and emphasize the intricate relationship between personal initiative and systemic limitations.

In accordance to Adams, et al (Adams et al., 1976), the position of women in society can be very different compared to men due to historical, cultural, and societal factors. Women have historically faced traditional gender roles and limited opportunities, often being expected to focus on domestic responsibilities while men held positions of power and authority (Scott, 2007). Societal expectations regarding gender roles can significantly impact women's position, as some cultures impose restrictions on women's education, employment, and personal autonomy. Legal rights and protections for women vary across different regions. In some places, women have achieved equal rights in voting, property ownership, and employment, while in others, they still face significant barriers. Women may experience disparities in access to education and employment opportunities, encountering pay gaps, glass ceilings, and limited career advancement opportunities (Galsanjimed & Sekiguchi, 2023). Gender disparity is an enduring problem in Indonesia, specifically impacting women throughout different spheres of society.

Data studied by Sohn's paper (Sohn, 2015) from the Indonesia Family Life Survey in 2007 shows that women in Indonesia earn approximately 30% less than men in both wage worker and entrepreneurial roles. The existence of this salary difference indicates that Indonesia still faces challenges in achieving gender equality. The existence of gender differences in entrepreneurial domains exemplifies the wider obstacles encountered by women and the enduring nature of gender inequality across various industries. Women in Indonesia encounter substantial obstacles when it comes to employment. Women frequently have reduced work hours, lower income, and fewer opportunities for career advancement. Additionally, they are underrepresented in positions of leadership in both educational and governmental sectors (Afkar et al., 2020). Afkar's research suggests that women in Indonesia have obstacles in their career progression due to limited promotion prospects and poorer success rates in competing for promotions. Their ability to participate in training for higher-level positions is hindered by time limits and family duties, which further exacerbate these issues. As a result, women have a lower probability of progressing to high-ranking positions in their professions, which is indicative of the wider societal barriers they encounter. This is in line with what Sunaryo, (Sunaryo et al.,

2021) have studied regarding Indonesian women's status facing the glass ceiling which decreases their career prospects.

Males consistently attempt to exert control over women by establishing norms that lead women to rely on men (Chakraborty & Goswami, 2024) and submit to their domination, resulting in the loss of women's independence. Every individual possesses inherent rights and autonomy over their own existence without any exclusions. Nevertheless, women are frequently regarded by society as feeble and reliant on males (Suja et al., 2024). Conversely, men are assigned a position of superiority over women, resulting in men possessing greater authority and advantages compared to women constantly experiencing injustice, women are compelled to fight against gender inequity. Consequently, they establish a social and political movement known as feminism. The feminist movement prioritizes women's autonomy and their ability to participate in the public sphere, achieve educational parity, and secure economic opportunities. This aligns with addressing workplace discrimination (Liu, 2024), which can have significant adverse effects on organizations and individuals (Rim & Kim, 2024), (Mabela et al., 2024). Workplace discrimination can severely impact both organizations and individuals, leading to critically detrimental outcomes. One major consequence is a decrease in overall productivity, as employees facing prejudice may struggle with morale and engagement, directly affecting their performance and contributions to the organization. Discrimination can also result in negative organizational citizenship behavior (OCB), making employees less likely to go above and beyond their job responsibilities or support their colleagues and the organization. Additionally, discriminatory practices can create a toxic work environment, fostering animosity and division among employees. This atmosphere can lead to interpersonal conflicts, which hinder teamwork and collaboration, ultimately damaging the organization's performance and reputation (Green & Patel, 2020).

Discrimination in the workplace leads to a significant increase in job turnover. (Instone et al., 1983) Employees who encounter prejudice, including gender discrimination, may perceive themselves as undervalued or mistreated (Scutt, 2024), leading them to pursue employment elsewhere. Organizations incur substantial costs when they have high turnover since they must allocate considerable time and resources to recruit and educate new personnel to fill the vacancies left by departing staff. Gender discrimination is a widespread and persistent type of workplace prejudice that impacts numerous employees (Adamus & Ballová Mikušková, 2024) (Gaspersz et al., 2023). This form of discrimination can appear in diverse forms, including disparities in wages, restricted prospects for professional growth, and prejudiced assessments of performance. Women may encounter obstacles such as being marginalized from significant initiatives or leadership positions as a result of gender prejudices. Such actions not only diminish the capabilities and input of female employees but also impede the overall diversity and inclusivity of the workplace, which can have lasting consequences for the organization's achievements and creativity.

Women have always been an important part of society, working alongside men in a variety of fields both in the past and today. However, long-held attitudes and traditional beliefs within communities have frequently dictated and confined

women's roles, influencing their experiences and possibilities in society found by Holzle (Mirjam Hölzle, 2024). These ingrained societal standards and expectations are often accepted as common and natural, resulting in their maintenance across generations. These ideas can have a considerable impact on women's positions in society, limiting their involvement in particular activities and access to opportunities. For example, conventional gender roles may require women to prioritize domestic tasks, such as homemaking and childrearing, before pursuing careers or educational progress. This can result in women's underrepresentation in different sectors, including leadership roles. It is common for women to be expected to fulfill the roles of homemakers and wives by traditional cultural expectations. This places restrictions on their abilities to pursue personal goals or career pathways that are not related to the domestic sphere. Because of this limitation, it is frequently quite difficult for women to accomplish the goals and aspirations that they have set for themselves. It is also debated in Keohane (Keohane, 2020) about women's power and leadership. As a consequence of this, numerous literary works investigate the tales of women's lives, bringing attention to the challenges and limitations that women face on their journeys. As women have worked towards accomplishing their goals since the beginning of time, their lives have been characterized by misfortune and a strong-minded determination to meet those goals. The researcher wishes to analyze the film adaptation of *Little Women* (2019) for its depiction of women's lives and the struggles they confront. This dynamic is reflected in the film adaptation of *Little Women*.

Feminism is a socio-political ideology and movement that advocates for equal rights and opportunities for all genders, with a particular focus on promoting women's rights and empowerment. This aligns with the research by Philomena., et al (Joseph & Philomena, 2024) and also supports the notion that feminism has been deeply connected to women's advocacy since the late 19th century and continues to be relevant today. It is crucial to distinguish between feminist beliefs and political activism; while there have been periods of minimal political mobilization against women's subordination, many have continued to consider and analyze women's rights and justice. Despite enduring severe discrimination and inequality, women have consistently demonstrated resilience, expressing their challenges, emotions, and aspirations. Many scholars have conducted extensive research into feminist themes in various novels. (Ahmadgoli & Raof, 2019) examine similar themes in Walker's *The Color Purple*. The widespread academic interest in the feminist themes of these novels suggests that feminism is a captivating topic frequently addressed in literature.

Greta Gerwig's film adaptation of Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* brings the feminist themes of the novel to the forefront in a contemporary context. Gerwig's interpretation emphasizes the individuality, independence, and resilience of the March sisters (Gaspersz et al., 2023; Wang & Wang, 2024) as they navigate societal expectations and personal ambitions Asfiya & (Ashfiya & Degaf, 2023). Recent scholarly articles have explored the feminist perspective in Gerwig's adaptation. For instance, (Sutrisno et al., 2023) viewed woman on how they can achieve their career and struggle for everything. The analysis provides valuable insight into how feminism empowers women to pursue and achieve success in their careers

while navigating various obstacles along the way. Her study highlights the ways in which feminist ideologies encourage women to challenge traditional gender roles and societal expectations that often hinder their professional advancement. Additionally, (Sutrisno et al., 2023) discuss how women in Little Women movie encounter challenges in society and marriage cases. Sytriso et al. (2023) provide a detailed examination of the challenges women face in society and marriage as portrayed in the film adaptation of Little Women. Their study delves into the lives of the March sisters and how each of them navigates the expectations and limitations placed upon them by society, particularly in the context of marriage. This solidarity is seen as a key aspect of Gerwig's feminist approach to the story. These recent analyses emphasize how Gerwig's adaptation maintains the novel's core feminist themes while presenting them in a way that resonates with modern audiences. By focusing on the sisters' struggles for autonomy and self-discovery, Gerwig's Little Women provides a nuanced exploration of feminism that is both timeless and relevant in today's world.

Earlier investigations served to assist the researcher gain a deeper comprehension of the film Little Women. By revisiting the same subject, Little Women, throughout multiple projects, the researcher acquires insights into previously covered aspects, such as the use of feminist theory and struggles to investigate women's challenges. Recent research on Little Women has focused on feminism and the broader consequences of war on families, as well as the main characters, all from different perspectives. This study stands apart from previous research in that it focuses on the 2019 adaptation of Little Women as the core subject, to uses feminist analysis specialized by Josephine March, to explore the struggles that women confront in the film. The analysis focuses on the main character, Josephine March, with the pursuit of her aspirations while addressing the limits put on women at the time. The study seeks to obtain information on how the feminist thought of life struggles presented in "Little Women" movies.

RESEARCH METHOD

Characters such as Jo March from Little Women exemplify how women deal with societal expectations and personal goals in literature and movies. Jo's path exemplifies the larger issue of women's fragility in the face of societal pressures and cultural expectations. Through the prism of Jo's hardships, literature and film frequently reflect the intricacies of women's lives, such as the difficulties of balancing gender roles, pursuing individual desires, and overcoming societal inequities. Jo's experiences with discrimination, gender bias, and economic challenges are consistent with larger tales found in literature and film, emphasizing the necessity of investigating these topics in understanding women's struggles and portrayal in artistic mediums. By highlighting the significance of Jo March's challenges, the qualitative analysis with data description was used to seek the struggles she pursued to achieve her goal of life.

The research employs a qualitative descriptive methodology to analyze the feminist thought of life's struggle as depicted in Greta Gerwig's film adaptation of Little Women (2019). This method involves a detailed examination of the movie's content and themes, as well as an in-depth analysis of relevant literature (Sullivan-

Bolyai & Bova, 2021). By focusing on the narrative, and characters within the film, the researcher aims to identify the ways in which feminist thought of life's struggle is portrayed in their time. There were two techniques and sampling applied in this study, they are movie analysis and literature review.

In Movie analysis, the researcher watches *Little Women* closely, paying particular attention to scenes, character interactions, and narrative developments that illustrate feminist ideas and women's struggles. This involves noting key dialogues, behaviors, and choices made by the main characters, especially Josephine March. In addition to the document analysis, the researcher conducts a thorough review of existing literature on *Little Women*, including scholarly articles, critiques, and other sources that provide context and interpretation of the film's themes. This review helps frame the study within the broader academic discourse on feminism and the struggles of women.

The primary subject of the study is the movie *Little Women* (2019), focusing on the life and experiences of the protagonist, Josephine March. Data is collected through a systematic review of the film, including viewing it multiple times and taking detailed notes on relevant aspects. The researcher also gathers data from academic sources that discuss the film and its themes. To complete the data, the research draws connections between the historical setting of the film and modern-day challenges faced by women. By combining movie analysis with a literature review, the researcher can gain a comprehensive understanding of feminist thought in *Little Women* and its implications for women's struggles in both the historical context of the film and today's society.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data analyzed from watching the movie *Little Women* (2019) and reviewing relevant literature, several key struggles faced by the character Jo March during the 19th century were identified. This era was marked by ongoing wars and a societal expectation for women to stay home as wives and mothers, taking care of their children and households. The struggles discovered in this study can be described as follows:

Struggle for Freedom

Jo March's determination to become a successful writer is central to her pursuit of freedom and independence. In a society where women are expected to conform to traditional roles and expectations, Jo's choice to pursue a career in writing sets her apart as a strong-willed and ambitious individual. She dreams of creating her own path in a male-dominated industry, challenging societal norms, and striving for success on her own terms.

One significant moment in the movie highlights Jo's struggle against the expectations of the publishing world. When she presents her manuscript to a male publisher, he critiques her work for lacking a male hero, implying that a story without one would not be marketable. This critique represents the industry's bias and preference for male-centric narratives, which undermines Jo's creative vision and diminishes the importance of female characters in storytelling. Jo's defiant response, "If I were a man, it wouldn't be such a strain to have to find success,"

encapsulates her frustration with the industry's gender biases. Her statement reveals her awareness of the challenges she faces as a woman writer trying to break into a male-dominated world. Despite these obstacles, Jo's determination remains steadfast.

Jo's resolve to retain creative control over her work is evident in another scene when she firmly asserts her artistic integrity to the publisher. She states, "My characters will say what they want to say. I am not interested in writing a story where a woman is just the appendage of a man." This declaration demonstrates Jo's commitment to writing stories that authentically represent women's experiences and perspectives. She refuses to compromise her artistic vision to fit the industry's narrow expectations, showcasing her dedication to her craft and her desire to break away from traditional storytelling norms. Through these interactions with the publisher, Jo's journey reveals her courage and resilience in the face of adversity. Her struggle to maintain her artistic integrity while navigating a male-dominated industry underscores the broader narrative of women's fight for recognition and respect in fields historically dominated by men. Jo's story serves as an inspiring example of a woman determined to assert her voice and create her own path in the world.

Jo March's struggle for freedom in *Little Women* (2019) extends beyond her writing career and encompasses multiple facets of her life. She faces pressure to conform to traditional expectations of marriage, as seen when Laurie proposes to her, but she rejects the idea, emphasizing her desire for independence. In her response, she acknowledges her affection for him but insists on her need to remain true to herself and her dreams. Additionally, Jo challenges social norms by advocating for women's rights and expressing her frustration with the limitations placed on women in conversations with her mother, Marmee. Jo's pursuit of financial independence is evident in her efforts to earn a living through writing, negotiating payments with her publisher, and taking on various assignments to support her family. Her creative struggles highlight her determination to write authentically, resisting pressure to conform to traditional narratives. In one instance, Jo asserts to her publisher that she is not interested in writing stories where a woman is merely an appendage of a man. Instead, she insists on portraying life as it is, reflecting her experiences and those of other women. Jo's resolve to create meaningful work and advocate for women's potential encapsulates her journey for freedom and self-determination. Her character serves as an inspiring example of courage and resilience in the face of societal constraints, as she navigates her own path while challenging norms and fighting for her dreams.

Struggle for Education

Jo March's pursuit of education is a crucial element of her journey toward personal growth and the fulfillment of her aspirations. Living in the 19th century, Jo encounters limited opportunities for formal education due to societal norms that favor men's schooling over women's. This challenge drives Jo to seek knowledge in unconventional ways and to foster her intellectual curiosity independently.

Jo is an enthusiastic reader who immerses herself in literature, spending hours in the family's attic, absorbing the narratives and concepts that spark her creativity. In one scene, she eagerly shares her passion for reading with her family, declaring,

"I could stay in the world of books all day if I could." This self-guided learning broadens Jo's perspective and hones her writing abilities. Despite her love of learning, Jo grapples with the constraints on her educational options. In contrast, her male friend Laurie enjoys access to higher education at Harvard University. This disparity becomes apparent when Jo expresses her disappointment to her sisters, saying, "Laurie attends Harvard, while I can't even obtain a proper education." Jo's discontent reveals her awareness of the gender-based barriers that hinder women's educational opportunities and her desire for equality. Unfazed by these obstacles, Jo seeks alternative ways to further her education. She submits her writings to different publishers and takes on various projects to enhance her skills and establish her reputation. In one instance, she confidently negotiates with her publisher for better compensation for her work, showcasing her assertiveness and determination to make a living from her writing.

Jo's conversations with her father, Mr. March, offer her guidance and support as she navigates her educational journey. His advice encourages her to continue learning and growing as a writer. Jo's resolve to retain creative control over her work and advocate for women's experiences in her writing is a reflection of her commitment to her education and personal growth. In another scene, Jo's interaction with her mentor and friend, Professor Bhaer, provides her with valuable feedback and insight into her literary work. These moments highlight Jo's resourcefulness and resilience in overcoming the obstacles she faces in her pursuit of education. Jo's struggle for education, marked by her pursuit of knowledge and her efforts to improve her writing, is a central aspect of her journey toward self-determination and freedom. Her character exemplifies the courage required to pursue one's dreams despite societal limitations and gender-based barriers. Jo's story serves as an inspiring testament to the resilience and creativity of women who seek to transcend traditional expectations and achieve their ambitions.

The other part of Jo's struggle for her education was moving to America. Her decision is driven by a variety of factors, including her ambition, desire for independence, and longing for new experiences. Jo recognizes that staying in her hometown limits her exposure to the opportunities necessary to advance her writing career. By moving to New York, she positions herself at the heart of the literary world, surrounded by publishers, writers, and other artists. This vibrant community offers Jo a chance to network with influential figures in the industry, receive valuable feedback on her work, and improve her writing craft. Jo's move to America also represents a bid for personal freedom and autonomy. Besides deepening her writing ability, Jo March's experience teaching in America serves as an important chapter in her pursuit of self-improvement and her journey toward personal and professional fulfillment. Her decision to teach stems from her need to support herself financially while also seeking new experiences and challenges. Jo's teaching role is emblematic of her struggle to navigate the limited opportunities available to women during the 19th century, while also exploring her passions and honing her craft. While teaching in America, Jo is able to immerse herself in a new environment and encounter different perspectives on life. This experience broadens her understanding of the world and provides her with fresh material to draw upon in her writing. Teaching also allows her to share her love of literature and education with

others, fulfilling her desire to have a positive impact on the lives of her students. However, this period of her life is not without its struggles.

One of the challenges Jo faces is the monotony and limitations of her teaching position. Although she finds fulfillment in educating others, she longs for a more dynamic and creative life that aligns with her ambitions as a writer. In one scene, she expresses her frustration with the constraints of her role, telling her family, "I want to be out there, experiencing the world and writing about it, not just telling others how to live their lives." This statement reveals her restlessness and desire for a more fulfilling career. Jo's experience teaching in America also serves as a catalyst for her eventual decision to move to New York City to pursue her writing career more seriously. Her teaching role provides her with the means to support herself and save money for her future endeavors. Moreover, her interactions with her students and the challenges she faces in the classroom help her grow as a person and refine her perspective on the world, which she channels into her writing. Jo's journey as a teacher is an important stepping stone in her quest for independence and success. It highlights her resilience and determination to overcome societal expectations and gender-based barriers.

By pursuing opportunities outside the traditional roles available to women, Jo demonstrates the courage required to carve out her own path and achieve her ambitions. Her story serves as an inspiring testament to the power of resilience and the pursuit of one's dreams despite obstacles. In her hometown, she is bound by traditional expectations for women, which prioritize marriage and domestic responsibilities over personal aspirations. Moving to New York provides Jo with the space and independence she craves to make decisions for herself and pursue her dreams without the constraints of familial or societal expectations

Struggle for Happiness

Jo March's journey toward happiness is a multifaceted one that involves her relationships with her sisters and her approach to marriage. Jo's struggle reflects her desire to balance personal fulfillment with her commitment to her family and her independence as a woman in the 19th century. Jo shares a complex and deep bond with her sisters, Meg, Beth, and Amy, which plays a central role in her pursuit of happiness. As the second oldest sibling, Jo feels a sense of responsibility and protectiveness toward her sisters, often acting as a guiding force and mediator within the family. The film showcases the love and camaraderie between the sisters and highlights Jo's challenges as she navigates her ambitions while supporting her siblings. One major struggle arises from Jo's observation of the different paths her sisters choose to pursue. Meg opts for a traditional life, prioritizing marriage and family over a career, which contrasts with Jo's own aspirations for independence and success in writing. This divergence leads to a conversation between Jo and Meg on Meg's wedding day, with Jo stating, "Just because my dreams are different from yours doesn't mean they're unimportant." Though Jo supports her sister's choices, her struggle lies in reconciling her own desires with her sister's choices.

Jo's relationship with Beth is characterized by deep affection and protectiveness. Beth's fragile health and gentle demeanor evoke a strong emotional response in Jo, who fears losing her beloved sister. A poignant scene captures Jo's

vulnerability as she sits by Beth's bedside and whispers, "Please don't leave me, Beth. I can't bear it." This moment underscores how Jo's familial relationships affect her emotional well-being. Amy's pursuit of an artistic career and her travels abroad challenge Jo's sense of happiness as well. The physical distance between them creates a rift in their relationship, and Jo grapples with the separation from her sister. In a heated conversation upon Amy's return from Europe, Jo expresses her frustration, saying, "I wanted to be the one to go abroad, but you took that dream from me!" Despite these struggles, Jo ultimately supports Amy's ambitions, recognizing the importance of pursuing one's dreams.

Jo's views on marriage are shaped by her desire for independence and her reluctance to conform to societal expectations. Her struggle with the institution of marriage becomes apparent in her interactions with Laurie, her childhood friend and suitor. Jo's refusal of Laurie's proposal is rooted in her belief that marriage would restrict her creative potential and personal freedom. She tells him, "I can't marry you, Laurie. We would both be unhappy," demonstrating her resolve to remain true to her aspirations. Jo's decision to prioritize her writing over marriage is bold in the 19th-century context, where marriage is often seen as a woman's primary path to security and fulfillment. Her resistance to marrying Laurie exemplifies her commitment to her values and dreams.

As Jo's journey progresses, her understanding of marriage shifts. Her relationship with Professor Bhaer, a kind, and supportive mentor, leads to a partnership that complements her independence. Bhaer's respect for Jo's creativity and his encouragement of her writing prompt her to reconsider her views on marriage. Ultimately, Jo's choice to marry Bhaer represents a harmonious balance between her personal goals and the possibility of finding love and happiness in a partnership. In one scene, Bhaer critiques Jo's writing with care and support, saying, "You have talent, Jo, but there is more to you than this." This marks the beginning of a relationship based on mutual respect and understanding, guiding Jo toward personal and professional growth. Jo March's pursuit of happiness in *Little Women* is a nuanced exploration of her relationships with her sisters and her approach to marriage. Her journey is defined by moments of love, heartache, and self-discovery as she navigates the complexities of family dynamics and societal expectations. Jo's story is an inspiring testament to the courage required to pursue one's dreams and define happiness on one's own terms.

The challenges faced by Jo March in the film *Little Women* (2019) present a diverse range of feminist viewpoints that are enduring and pertinent to ongoing discussions on gender parity and the advancement of women. Jo's resolute dedication to following her personal aspirations is one of the most notable teachings. Jo fearlessly pursues a career as a writer, defying the conventional norms of her era that prescribe women's main roles as wives and mothers. Her resolve to excel in a predominantly male field highlights the significance of prioritizing one's hobbies and objectives, despite encountering substantial obstacles. Jo's voyage also emphasizes the significance of women's freedom and autonomy. By rejecting Laurie's marriage proposal, despite his relentless pursuit and her family's support, she strongly affirms her autonomy in making decisions about her own life. This decision exemplifies her dedication to preserving her independence and individuality,

serving as a motivating reminder for women to express their self-governance in matters of matrimony, profession, and artistic endeavors.

The film also illuminates the systemic obstacles that women have in attaining gender parity, especially in professional domains. Jo's endeavor to attain acknowledgment and equitable remuneration as a writer exemplifies the wider obstacles that women face across diverse domains. Her mission advocates for gender equality in education, employment, and creative sectors, highlighting the importance of a society that equally recognizes the achievements of women and men. Jo's experiences highlight the significance of intersectionality, as she faces difficulties that involve gender, familial dynamics, and economic autonomy. Her narrative prompts contemplation on the interplay and impact of these various facets, fostering a comprehensive perspective for comprehending and tackling women's challenges.

In addition, Jo's interactions with her sisters and friends emphasize the need for unity and reciprocal assistance among women. The relevance of elevating and inspiring other women in their ambitions and tribulations is demonstrated through her interactions with her sisters, Meg, Beth, and Amy, as well as her mentorship with Professor Bhaer. The concept of community and collective resilience is a fundamental principle in feminist ideology. Jo's unwavering determination to maintain creative autonomy and champion women's experiences in her writing underscores the significance of elevating women's voices and viewpoints across diverse domains. Her trip acts as a catalyst for women to establish their narratives and guarantee that their stories and experiences are acknowledged and esteemed.

CONCLUSION

Jo March's journey in *Little Women* (2019) encapsulates her struggle for freedom, education, and happiness, all of which are intricately intertwined with her personal growth and self-realization. Jo's desire for freedom is evident in her determination to carve out her own path in a society that imposes strict expectations on women. She aspires to become a successful writer in a male-dominated industry, challenging societal norms and confronting obstacles head-on. This quest for freedom is illustrated through her refusal to compromise her creative vision for the sake of conforming to traditional literary standards. Her struggle for education is another crucial aspect of her journey. Lastly, Jo March's journey is a compelling exploration of her struggle for freedom, education, and happiness. Her path is marked by moments of resilience, courage, and self-discovery as she navigates the complexities of family dynamics, societal expectations, and her pursuit of personal ambitions. Jo's story serves as an inspiring testament to the strength and creativity of women who seek to transcend traditional limitations and define their own paths toward fulfillment. Through her determination and unwavering commitment to her dreams, Jo emerges as a symbol of empowerment and a beacon of hope for women striving to achieve their goals. The advice and suggestions for future research on Jo's experiences could focus on exploring her impact on other characters and her legacy within the story. Additionally, examining how Jo's journey resonates with contemporary feminist movements could provide valuable insights into the ongoing struggle for gender equality. Future studies might also consider how Jo's experiences

relate to broader themes of intersectionality, such as race and class, and how these factors intersect with her struggle for freedom and independence.

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