

## **POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN IN ABI MORGAN'S SUFFRAGETTE (2015) FILM: AS A FEMINISM RESEARCH**

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### **Abstract**

This study examines political discrimination against women in the 2015 film entitled *Suffragette* using Simone De Beauvoir's theory of feminism. The movie tells the story of British women fighting for their rights during the 20th century. The study's methodology, which used qualitative research techniques, was feminism-focused. In the book *The Second Sex*, the researcher applied Simone De Beauvoir's feminist theory. This study has three goals. The first is to identify the factors that contribute to political discrimination. Secondly, to learn how political prejudice is reflected, and thirdly, to learn how political discrimination is portrayed in suffragette movies. The researcher draws the conclusion that there are three factors contributing to the political discrimination in the movie: societal stigma, the main subject, and government policy. Political discrimination is depicted in the movie in five different contexts: the parliament, the job, the home, the prison, and women's opinions. Both internal and exterior effects of political discrimination are depicted in the movie.

**Keywords :** Political Discrimination, Suffragette, Feminism, Maud Watts

### **INTRODUCTION**

The living things on our planet include humans. There are two categories of humans: men and women. In this cosmos, the creatures known as humans live in a social context, side by side and connected. These two are God's amazing creations. The relationship could take the form of a fraternity, friendship, or even a romantic one between a man and a woman. From ancient times to the present, men and women have been connected. Women are the weaker gender whereas men are the dominant one. Furthermore, as manhood is a precarious social status, proponents of precarious manhood claim that men must regularly and openly display their dominance in order to be called men (Vandello & Bosson, 2013). Contrarily, women are more inclined than men to communicate delicate feelings like loss, anxiety, and guilt (Fischer et al., 2004). The difference in their positions can cause men to discriminate against women.

Men are largely responsible for the discrimination against women. Violence, sexual harassment, workload, political discrimination, and opportunity constraints are just a few. Political discrimination is one type of discrimination that the researcher tries to look at. Women are not allowed to participate in politics or express their opinions in order to elect lawmakers who, in their judgment, are qualified to rule a nation. While the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action put forth globally acknowledged objectives for balanced political involvement and power sharing between men and women in decision-making

(Women, 1995). Discussing about discrimination against women, four key political developments brought about by the First World War stand out as being particularly remarkable. These changes mark the beginning of granting women the right to vote. First and foremost, the Representation of the People Act 1918, passed in June of that year while the war was still raging, made a substantial shift to the electoral process and the cornerstone of the right to vote. Of course, its most well-known provision allowed every woman over 30 to vote in local elections as long as she or her spouse was a qualified elector. Despite the limitations of this provision, the voting rights of more than eight million women were abruptly restored (Rubinstein, 2003).

The term politic refers to a series of activities linked with group decision-making or other forms of power relations among individuals, such as resource distribution or status. Political science is the discipline of social science that analyzes politics and governance, descriptively as "the art or science of government" but also often carries a negative connotation (Hague & Harrop, 2004). A normative definition of discrimination has been proposed by moral philosophers. Discrimination is defined as acts, practices, or policies that wrongly impose a relative disadvantage or deprivation on people based on their membership in a significant social group, according to this normative perspective (Altman, 2011). While political discrimination is political behavior or activity that involves making decisions or other matters of power that are carried out incorrectly and give harm people who do not have power.

Political discrimination itself included in liberal feminism. Liberal feminism is a subset of feminism that focuses on achieving gender equality through political and legal reform within a liberal democratic framework. Liberal feminism has its roots in 19th-century first-wave feminism, which was associated with 19th-century liberalism and progressivism and centered on women's suffrage and access to education (Maynard, 1995).

When it comes to political discrimination, a screenwriter brought it up as a theme for a film about feminism titled *Suffragette*. *Suffragette* is a historical drama film about women's suffrage in the United Kingdom produced in 2015, which is about women's suffrage in the UK. Sarah Gavron is the director and Abi Morgan is the author of *Suffragette*. Famous performers like Carey Mulligan, Helena Bonham Carter, Brendan Gleeson, Anne-Marie Duff, Ben Whishaw, and Meryl Streep appear in this movie. In the Houses of Parliament, the movie was filmed. Then 20th Century Fox handled the distribution (Sneider, 2014). In specific, the writer does the analysis based on Simone de Beauvoir's feminism theory. In her book entitled '*The Second Sex*', especially in volume 1, she claims that the eternal feminine idea still has adherents; they say, "even in Russia, women are still very much women," while other well-informed individuals, even those very same people, mourn, "women is losing herself, women is gone." It is difficult to tell if women still exist, if they will always exist, if there should be women at all, what role they play in this world, and what role they should play in this world (De Beauvoir, 1949).

In this study, i would like to analyze the causes of political discrimination that happen in 20<sup>th</sup> century, political discrimination reflected and the impact of political discrimination based on the experiences experienced by several female characters in the *Suffragette* (2015) film.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The analysis of political discrimination towards women in this study is based on Simone de Beauvoir's feminism theory. In her book entitled "*The Second Sex*". According to Simone, men have always ruled society and held political power. She discovered that Lévi-Strauss concluded his investigation of ancient societies by stating that political authority, or simply social authority, always belongs to men (De Beauvoir, 1949).

She added that males are superior than women according to the Koran because of the traits that God has given them that set them apart from the other and because of the sacrifices they make from their wealth for them. Neither actual authority nor mystic rank have ever been held by women. In order to build a reciprocal relationship with her husband, the bedouin woman works arduously, plowing and carrying weights; she moves around freely with her face naked (De Beauvoir, 1949).

According to Simone's book, women's fate would have been anticipated to alter as a result of the Revolution. However, the lowly ordinary women have no option and are free; for them, being able to work is already liberation. It did not act in such a way. This bourgeois revolution, which supported bourgeois institutions and values, was fought almost completely by men. It is important to note that throughout the ancien régime, working-class women had the most freedom (De Beauvoir, 1949).

Beauvoir also cited in her book that inspired by Saint Paul and Saint Thomas who stated be a lady. A women's responsibilities are as a mother include child care, housework, and various other duties (De Beauvoir, 1949). Men as the dominant subject hold all women's rights and do not want their position to be taken away, as Beauvoir said, men have always had women's big amount in their hands; yet, they did not choose it based on her interests; rather, it was determined by their own projects, demands, and anxieties (De Beauvoir, 1949).

She said that a woman was perfectly capable of operating a business on her own and had the legal right to do so. Since she is her husband's equal and partner, a woman with modest means might essentially manage her own body while out and about and in taverns. She either worked from home or for small businesses. She worked as a shopgirl, linen maid, laundress, burnisher, and other occupations in the factory (De Beauvoir, 1949).

One of the things that make women get political discrimination is because of men's views on women. As Simone De Beauvoir said in her book, men view women as something that is not absolute. She stated that, he is the absolute; he is the Subject. The Other is her (De Beauvoir, 1949). She added that there is no room for "the other" and that when women come to terms with their humanity, the wonderful quality of Other in them dwindles (De Beauvoir, 1949).

Regarding how the law views women, she added that those who took part in production and had some degree of economic independence belonged to the oppressed classes and that, as workers, they were much more enslaved than males. Women in the ruling classes were subject to masculine rules and viewed as parasites as a result; in both cases, it was almost impossible for them to act. A woman was never completely free because of the delicate balance between law and custom (De Beauvoir, 1949).

Women also face political discrimination for not having custody of their children, as Beauvoir puts it in her book, the married lady herself does not take comfort in her role as a

mother, which perpetuates the feudal dichotomy. Wives and girls are unable to carry out responsibilities like acting as wards or attorneys since they lack citizenship (De Beauvoir, 1949).

That way, the researcher can analyze and collected the findings in a predetermined object, namely the *Suffragette* (2015) film with a theoretical basis from Simone De Beauvoir.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Methodology is necessary to carry out this investigation and look at the research problems. The researcher uses a feminism study technique to investigate the research issues in this study. These are two feminism definiton, Sarah Gamble defined feminism as the conviction that cultures favor male ideas and that women are treated unfairly in those communities in her book *The Routledge companion to feminism and postfeminism* (Gamble, 2004). Then, echols stated, feminist movements have fought for women's rights, such as the freedom to vote, hold public office, work, receive equal pay, own property, obtain an education, form contracts, have equal rights within marriage, and take maternity leave. Because of feminist initiatives to provide access to contraception, legal abortions, and social inclusion, women and girls have also been protected against rape, sexual harassment, and domestic abuse (Echols, 1989).

This study is using qualitative research to conducted the research. In qualitative research, the researcher gathers information through documents, case studies, and journal. Most of the data are not numerical. Ethnography, grounded theory, discourse analysis, and interpretative phenomenological analysis are examples of qualitative approaches (Creswell, 2002). The researcher uses methods to carry out this research. While doing the study, the researcher recognized the information as coming from "The Second Sex" book, the original source. The researcher then does library research to compile facts and data. Research is done by reading academic journal articles. The author also searches the internet for the data and facts required for the study. The researcher watched the film and analyze the script, then classifying the sections of the film script that are related to the problem statements. The researcher then performs a feminist data analysis, after which the writer analyzes the results.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

There are three objectives in this study, first, to find out the causes of political discrimination. Second, to find out political discrimination reflceted and third, to find out the impact of political discrimination in *Suffragette* film:

### **The Causes of Political Discrimination in *Suffragette***

In this section, the researcher discusses the causes of political discrimination that occurred toward women in the 20th century in the film *Suffragette* (2015) according to the movie script. There are three causes of political discrimination that afflict women in the *Suffragette* film, there are societal stigma, dominant subject and government policy:

### ***Societal Stigma***

The societal stigma at that time represented that women did not need to do things that only men had the right to do. The researcher found dialogue between inspector Arthur Steed and Maud Watts in an interrogation room. He revealed the stigma of society that views women as weak and no one will listen to their opinions, as cited below:

*STEED Do you really think anyone listens to girls like you? That anyone cares? They don't. You're nothing in the world. I grew up with girls like you. People who sacrificed life for revenge and a cause. I know you. And so do they. They know how to draw on girls like you. Girls without money, without prospects that want things to be better. They primp and they preen and they fluff you and tell you that you are the foot soldiers of the cause. But you're only fodder for a battle that none of you can win. I am offering you a lifeline. (Page 53)*

When Maud Watts was apprehended, she had just bombed Prime Minister Lloyd George's house while acting like a rebellious suffragette. They couldn't arrest someone without proof, so when she was found with it, it was only logical that she used her right to self-defense. But Steed argued the opposite. He disclosed that Maud would still be imprisoned even if she asserted her own defense because there was no compelling reason to detain her because she lacked any standing in the court system, resources, or future possibilities. It relates to Beauvoir's assertion that there was a delicate balance between law and custom that prevented a woman from ever completely being free in chapter 5 of "The Second Sex" of her book (De Beauvoir, 1949). Therefore there is political discrimination against women caused by society's view of women.

### ***Dominant Subject***

Here, men are shown as the main subject. They rule over women by physical dominance and legality. The researcher discovered the reason why women cannot express their rights or voices in the political sphere in the fifth finding, which is mentioned below.

*POLITICIAN 2 V/O*  
*If we allow women to vote, it will mean the loss of social structure. Women are well represented by their fathers, brothers, husbands. (Page 1)*

According to the quote above, if women exercise their right to vote, the social structure of this world will be broken. It is therefore preferable for women to stay out of politics because their families already adequately represent them. Because they see men as having total power and women as something different, especially unqualified, the government or society, especially men, forbids women from voting or having the right to express their opinions. This is related to Beauvoir's statement that "he is the absolute; he is the Subject." She is the Other (De Beauvoir, 1949).

### ***Government Policy***

Government policy is also one of the reasons why there is political discrimination toward women according to the *Suffragette* film. Of course the rules and laws made by the

government must inevitably be obeyed because it is already a policy, but for women at that time the rules they set only benefited one party, namely men. The law they set also makes women feel discriminated against because the government stipulates that legal custody of children is in the hands of the father, as cited below

*SONNY*  
*(hardening) The law says he's mine, Maud.*  
*SONNY (CONT'D) (as the door shuts)*  
*Where he belongs is up to me. That's the law.*  
*(Page 58)*

As a husband and father, it goes without saying, Sonny stated in the statement that he had legal custody of their child. He doesn't want Maud, a future suffragette who frequently commits risky acts of violence and ends up in jail, to care for her child. As a result, Sonny does not give Maud his son. George Watts' mother, Maud, is still the one who gave birth to him. She ought to be able to defend her parental rights even now. She had no legal standing, though, as the law in effect at the time recognized a father's ownership of a child. It is related to Beauvoir's statement, the feudal paradox is perpetuated since the married lady herself does not find solace in her status as a mother (De Beauvoir, 1949).

### **The Reflection of Political Discrimination in *Suffragette***

The researcher analyzes how political discrimination is depicted in the movie *Suffragette*. In this section, a few excerpts demonstrate how political discrimination affects how female characters in suffragette films are treated, preventing them from speaking or voting. Political discrimination reflected in the film divided into five, there are in parliament, in workplace, in family life, in prison and in women's opinion:

#### ***The Reflection in Parliament***

The finding show that political discrimination occurs in an environment where people who work for the parliament are surrounding them who do evil things against women, as cited below.

*JOURNALIST No votes for women then, Sir?*  
*LLOYD GEORGE No, no votes.*  
*MAUD But Mr Lloyd George listened. He took it all down.*  
*(Page 29)*

According to the conversation between the journalist and Mr. Lloyd George, who served as Prime Minister, in the dialogue above, it is clear that Mr. Lloyd George engaged in political discrimination against women by refusing to alter the rules governing the policy that must be given to women in order for them to exercise their right to vote after hearing the testimony of several female employees. For the simple reason that it did not, Mr. Lloyd George, who was at the time working to control and pass laws, said "No Votes" to all the journalists, suffragettes, and other women who were waiting for justice for their right to vote. If there is strong evidence, he should be able to firmly provide responses and further investigations regarding the witnesses who have given testimony to what they received at

their workplace. It is related to Beauvoir's statement about politic that men have always dominated society, and men have always held political power (De Beauvoir, 1949).

### ***The Reflection in workplace***

The researcher found from Maud's testimony which explains how female workers who have children under five must continue to work and carry their children on their backs, as cited below.

*LLOYD GEORGE Your mother worked at the laundry?  
MAUD From when she was fourteen. She'd strap me on her back or  
under the copper vats if I'd sleep. All the women did it who had  
babies then.  
LLOYD GEORGE Your employer allowed that?  
MAUD He'd have you back as soon as you could.  
(Page 22)*

This indicates that even though they had to carry their infants while working, women at the period felt strongly about the discrimination they faced at work and continued to work in order to support their families. When the prime minister Lloyd George questioned them about their pay as female employees at Glass House Laundry, Maud's testimony before him continued.

*LLOYD GEORGE And your pay?  
MAUD We get thirteen shillings a week, sir. For a man it's nineteen  
and we work a third more the hours. They're outside most days on  
deliveries so at least they're in the fresh air.  
(Page 23)*

In the passage quoted above, Maud claimed once more that female employees face political discrimination at work. For instance, there is no law requiring that female employees get pay that is equivalent to that paid to male employees. Despite putting in longer hours than males, female employees make less money. Some of the aforementioned quotations are connected to Beauvoir's claim that women who worked and had some economic autonomy belonged to the oppressed classes and were even more enslaved than male laborers (De Beauvoir, 1949).

### ***The Reflection in family life***

Political discrimination also occurs in family life. The researcher found discrimination that reflected in family life, especially Sonny and Maud family, as cited below.

*SONNY  
(hushed) Luck'd be you'd stop this now, go to work.  
(Page 28)*

Sonny's reference above indicates that he once more disagrees with what Maud is doing as a suffragette and that all he wants her to do is go to work as fate would have it. The quotations that discuss men's rejection of women engaging in other pursuits are related to Beauvoir's assertion, women have never formed an autonomous and closed society; they are

integrated into the group governed by males, where they occupy a subordinate position; they are united by mechanical solidarity only insofar as they are similar (De Beauvoir, 1949).

### ***The Reflection in prison***

When Maud is caught again and this time is treated even more unfairly, the researcher's findings that political discrimination is reflected in prison are explained, as quoted below.

*At once, MAUD is pushed into a chair, her hands held down.  
A DOCTOR approaches, carrying a long piece of rubber tubing.  
MAUD's head is pulled back*

*DOCTOR Five days. Will you eat now?  
SILENCE  
DOCTOR(CONT'D) Hold her still.*

*MAUD writhes, moaning as the DOCTOR shoves the end of the rubber tubing up her nostril. She gags, whimpering in pain and yet she - KICKS, KICKS, KICKS her legs defiant (Page 75)*

Maud didn't want to eat when she was incarcerated. She genuinely skipped meals for up to five days. Several other suffragettes also participate in this. They go on a hunger strike to get attention, and if they make enough sacrifices, maybe the government will pay heed.

As part of the ongoing prejudice against Maud for refusing food, the jail guards and medical staff there compelled her to eat by placing a tube into her nose and then feeding milk via the tube to fill her stomach. Although Maud is in anguish, she once more has no rights.

*The DOCTOR keeps ramming the tube, further and further in, feeding it through his hands until The DOCTOR nods for the FEMALE GUARD to pass the funnel and jug of milk. MAUD suffocating as the milk is passed down the funnel. MAUD boots the jug of milk out of the FEMALE GUARD's hand, slamming it against the wall, leaving them dripping. (Page 76)*

Based on the aforementioned two quotations, it is clear that political discrimination against women was a very significant issue in the early 20th century. They actually have no rights, no voice, no one listens to them, and they are forced to endure the days of bigotry. Some of the quotation above that reflected about political discrimination in prison are related to Beauvoir's statement, women among the governing classes were treated as parasites and subject to masculine rules as a result; in both situations, it was nearly hard for them to take action (De Beauvoir, 1949).

### ***The Reflection in women's opinion***

Emmeline Pankhurst was the founder of the suffragette movement, which was an organization that coordinated the efforts of women battling for the right to vote. Women who had the same ideas as Mrs. Pankhurst were brought together. Women who are willing to give up but never give in. She also gave a speech expressing her opinions on the discrimination women have faced in the past through the quotation that follows.



*MRS PANKHURST (CONT'D)*

*For fifty years we have laboured peacefully to secure the vote for women. We have been ridiculed, battered and ignored. Now we have realized that deeds and sacrifice must be the order of the day.*

*(Page 44)*

Based on the views above, according to Mrs. Pankhurst is that it was time for women to make a lot of sacrifices because, for 50 years, they had been waiting for their voices but had never heard. Then Mrs. Pankhurst continued her speech as follows.

*MRS PANKHURST*

*We are fighting for a time when every little girl born into the world will have an equal chance with her brothers. Never underestimate the power we women have to define our own destinies. We do not want to be law breakers, we want to be law makers.*

*(Page 45)*

The final quotation the researcher came across reflects the political inequality that women face. We shouldn't give up what is legitimately ours, according to Mrs. Pankhurst. For the future daughters that are born, we must build a new life. This is one of Maud's reinforcements to carry on his suffragette campaign at the time. She wished for her daughter to have a better life in the future. It is related to Beauvoir's statement, a woman had the legal right to own a business and was fully capable of working her trade on her own. A woman of modest resources could go out, go to taverns, and govern her own body practically like a man (De Beauvoir, 1949).

### **The Impacts of Political Discrimination in *Suffragette***

The researcher discusses the impact of political discrimination that occurred toward women in the 20th century in the film *Suffragette* (2015), according to the movie script. There are a number of impacts that can be separated into internal and external impacts. As mentioned below, these impacts are a result of the suffragette movement's fight to secure women's voting rights.

#### ***Internal Impact***

The suffragette members' emotions, who have lost loved ones as a result of political prejudice that does not support their right to achieve more, are represented by the internal impacts in this part. Following is a description of the first discovery of the internal impact made by the researcher using Violet's experience.

*VIOLET (CONT'D) I've been doing laundry work ever since I was thirteen. Maggie's only twelve and she's in here already. It's as tough for us women as it's ever been. We've got to do whatever we can. However we can.*

*VIOLET (hushed) Strangle what's respectable. You want me to respect the law, then make the law respectable.*

*(Page 11)*

The aforementioned citation claims that Violet was impacted by the political discrimination she experienced because her daughter, who was twelve years old at the time, had already begun working in the same area as her and she had to start working while she was young. Women who lack the freedom to speak up and act have long experienced the difficulty of working from a young age. At that time, the law was unable to respect women.

The researcher's next discovery, which explains why women who work in laundry do not live long, is detailed from Maud's statement in the House of Commons, as referenced below.

*MAUD Laundry work's a short life if you're a woman.  
MAUD You get your aches and your chest cough, crushed fingers.  
Leg ulcers, burns, headaches from the gas. We had one girl last year  
poisoned. Can't work again. Ruined her lungs.  
(Page 23)*

In the quotation above, it was stated that women's rigorous employment caused them to experience numerous workplace accidents and significant illnesses. Male and female laundry employees each have a different workload. As a result, it is claimed that women who work in the laundry have a limited lifespan.

Move to the next finding, which is the fourth finding that describes Edith's opinion on the experience of losing a loved one, as cited below.

*EDITH We all get separated from those we love, Maud. My mother...  
When I was a child I barely saw her. She worked day and night,  
fighting for me to be educated as my brother was, but that didn't  
come without a sacrifice.  
(Page 35)*

According to the quotation above, Edith lost her mother and seldom ever saw her again because her mother worked nonstop to pay for Edith's education so that she could keep up with her older brother, who also attended college.

The second discovery is that Maud only had a glimpse of George via the window when they first met at their home in the rain. With a joke that only the two of them could comprehend, Maud attempted to cheer up George. Even though it was simply through the glass, George felt his mother's presence to be consoling. As soon as Sonny noticed, he told George to leave Maud and go back to sleep. Maud became more and more determined to uphold the law and gain custody of her son.

*MAUD waves. GEORGE waves. MAUD smiles. GEORGE smiles.  
MAUD blows him a kiss. GEORGE catches it. MAUD does a little  
jig, then a little mime to amuse him, pretending to put up an  
umbrella, then pretending a hand is pulling her away. MAUD keeps  
coming back, as if she is refusing to leave him, but some unknown  
force keeps grabbing her by the collar until  
GEORGE is suddenly gone.*

*SONNY (O.S.) George back to bed. SONNY pulls the curtain across.*

*MAUD V/O If the law says I can't see my son, I will fight to change that law.  
(Page 60)*

Still with dialogue in the Maud and Sonny Watts family. Sonny unilaterally adopted his son to someone else because he was no longer able to take care of George, as cited below.

*MAUD (CONT'D) Georgie. Your mother's name is Maud Watts. Don't forget that name, George, because I will be waiting for you to find me. Will you find me George? Tears spilling, George nods.*

*MAUD (CONT'D) Don't forget it.*

*MAUD desperately clinging as SONNY intervenes. SONNY Come on MAUD No!*

*SONNY pulls a screaming GEORGE out of reach. MRS DRAYTON wavers, clearly distressed*

*MRS DRAYTON (to MAUD) I'm sorry.*

*MR AND MRS DRAYTON leave, dragging GEORGE away.*

*GEORGE (calling back) Mama*

*GEORGE's tears and screams dissolving*

*MAUD Sonny... Sonny.*

*GEORGE gone*

*(Page 69)*

Sonny is legally entitled to custody of his son, so he is free to do whatever he wants with him. Maud, who wanted to go see George because it was his birthday, was shocked to find that he had been kidnapped by someone else when she arrived. What mother wouldn't be devastated by seeing the child she gave birth to taken by someone else? Yet again, Maud's parental rights are unprotected by the law. Some of the quotes from above indicated that women have long believed themselves to be under the sway of men. It is related to Beauvoir's statement, she focus on the necessity for women to have access to the same activities and projects as men positions her in the liberal or second-wave feminism tradition. She insists that women be regarded on an equal footing with men, and those laws, practices, and education be changed to support this (De Beauvoir, 1949).

### ***External Impact***

The suffragette's numerous actions, which led to the devastation of several areas, are used to explain the external consequences of this chapter. The community's responses to the suffragette's actions—both positive and negative—represent the external influence, which is another aspect.

The study discovered that the suffragettes planned their approach to carry out multiple bombs in various locations. Now, as shown in the quotation below, they are beginning to act as a result of the political prejudice they experience.

*MAUD, in disguise, loiters close to a pillar box. Across the street, VIOLET, also in disguise, stands, seemingly waiting for a bus, shopping bag in hand. Surreptitiously VIOLET looks up and down the street, nodding to MAUD. VIOLET watching MAUD post a*

*'letter'. MAUD's narrow hands discreetly slipping it through the mouth of the pillar box. ON MAUD, her heart beating fast. SUDDENLY an almighty sound. MAUD and VIOLET flee the scene, leaving behind a sense of commotion. The glow of flames, thick smoke pouring out of the pillar box.*

*(Page 61)*

*EDITH, in disguise, approaching a pillar box carrying several letters. Looking about her, EDITH feeds the letters and a paraffin rag quickly lighting it before shoving it into the pillar box.*

*She turns, hurriedly walking back to a BICYCLE leaning close by. BANG! LETTERS BLOWN SKY HIGH.*

*(Page 62)*

Maud and Violet are depicted as a team in the passage. They pretended to have the letter inside the pillar box when they set off the explosive that had been placed there. They were successful in completing their tasks in the expectation that the news would then spread via the media and get to the government. Edith then took her own independent action. She also placed a bomb in the pillar box, but in a different location. After doing so, she fled before anyone could apprehend her.

The researcher's findings regarding the impact of political discrimination against women as depicted in the Suffragette film are also included in the quotation that follows. The quotation that follows mentions Edith, Maud, and Emily as the suffragettes who are still fighting. The following are some of the weird things they did.

*Close on hands shaking as they light a long fuse with a taper, letting it fall to the ground. The flame licks and illuminates travelling along the fuse.*

*ON MAUD, turning, running, EDITH and EMILY close behind, heart pumping, breath steady, running for their lives until BOOM!*

*The house exploding, illuminating the darkness with a cloud of dust, hurling debris into the night sky.*

*(Page 72)*

They detonated a bomb outside of Mr. Lloyd George's home in reference to the aforementioned quotation. Only the trio of them had the guts to attempt such insane feat. Some suffragettes choose not to follow them because they believe it to be too dangerous and unsafe for them. However, Edith, Maud, and Emily are persistent and will stop at nothing to win their support.

We turn to the next finding. The researcher found again the quotation which describes the impact of political discrimination towards women in the *Suffragette* film. A rebellion more tragic and more sacrificial than the previous one, as cited below.

*CLOSE ON EMILY, lips silently moving in prayer as she reaches out for the bridle of a PASSING HORSE, the Suffragette banner tightly clasped in her other hand*

*A look of sudden horror crosses the JOCKEY's face unable to manoeuvre out of her way*

*The THUNDER OF HOOVES suddenly crashing over EMILY, trampling her. Her hat tumbles across the racetrack. The HORSE and the JOCKEY flip over, crashing to earth.*  
(Page 88)

Several scenes are detailed in some of the aforementioned lines, including: First, Edith issued the order to raise the suffragette flag in front of the camera filming the horse racing match in which the King of England was competing at the time. However, Edith was unable to participate in the event since Hugh had her imprisoned in the room to prevent her from leaving. Because engaging in this behavior is extremely risky. When Maud finally realized that the King of England was present, Emily and Maud resumed their struggle. Maud abruptly drifted away from Emily. After grinning, Emily walked away from Maud amid the throngs of people clamoring to see their King as well. Emily fearlessly entered the arena before the event began. when Emily was actually in front of the King. Additionally, Emily fell while holding a suffragette banner. King and his horse also tumbled to the ground, along with Emily. Because of how quickly the horse crashed into Emily, she passed away instantly. The film's action suffragette summary comes to an end at this point. Finally, the efforts of those who were prepared to give their lives in order to uphold the law were rewarded.

They have been motivated to keep fighting for their rights by the effects of the political discrimination they have faced over the years. fight for the rights of their kids. Fight for their rights to be treated fairly in the workplace and, most importantly, for their freedom to express themselves and make their own decisions. It is related to Beauvoir's statement about women's right, A woman was perfectly competent of doing her trade on her own and had the legal right to own a business. Since she is her husband's equal and partner, a woman with modest means might essentially manage her own body while out and about and in taverns. She either worked from home or for small businesses. She worked as a shopgirl, linen maid, laundress, burnisher, and other occupations in the factory. (De Beauvoir, 1949).

## CONCLUSION

In the Suffragette (2015) film, political prejudice is depicted through a variety of experiences women encounter with regard to their right to make their own decisions. They are prevented from acting in the ways they would like by the discrimination they face. The suffragette activists Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst formed, however, had a different philosophy. Each one demonstrates the fight they waged to end political discrimination against all women in the United Kingdom at the time. The female character in this movie plays a crucial part.

The stigma from society that considered women as weak was one of the reasons why women in the United Kingdom endured political discrimination at the start of the 20th century. Women lack the ability to reason and experience normal emotions. The dominance of men as a subject is the second reason, then. Men play a significant part in the discrimination against women. Men are the only ones with the authority to make decisions and take action. Last but not least, political discrimination against women is also a result of government policies. Because only one party, namely men, benefited from the conditions set forth by the government law at the time, women were unfairly affected by them.

In various instances, political discrimination is depicted In the Suffragette (2015) film. Political discrimination in the parliament is the first. They act arbitrarily and violently toward women without anyone standing up for them. The second is job discrimination based on politics. Women workers are more likely to be assigned to dangerous or risky jobs, put in more overtime, and earn less money than men. Political prejudice within the family is the third. There are no parental rights for women. The fourth issue is political discrimination inside the jail system. No laws exist to prevent women from being tortured and beaten while they are imprisoned. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's viewpoint is expressed in the fifth political discrimination. She claims that because women's voices are never heard, they are compelled to participate in uprisings.

The impacts of political discrimination are first seen on an emotional level In the Suffragette (2015) film, when characters experience the loss of loved ones, sexual harassment, and a lack of family and community support for their decisions to stand up for their rights and voices. When suffragette activists carried out several uprisings and riots in the neighborhood, several buildings were damaged or burned, and one person died as a result. This external impact is now recognized as the sacrifice made by women at the time that is still felt today.

The takeaways from this qualitative study include that political discrimination must be eliminated and that the battle for the truth must be waged. There must be equal voting and decision-making rights for all citizens in a nation or government. The researcher believes that women will be granted the same rights at work and in property ownership as males. Because men shouldn't own any more powerful topics, women also have the right to hold leadership positions. If males have the right to a better life, then women may do the same. The researcher also expects that this study will serve as a resource for English literature students who are working on similar projects. The flaws and holes in this research can also be fixed by future scholars.

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