
2024 AMERICA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AND ITS GENDER IMBALANCES: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DONALD TRUMP VS KAMALA HARRIS

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Abstract

The 2024 U.S. Presidential Election between Donald Trump and Kamala Harris provides a significant lens to evaluate gender imbalances in political leadership, highlighting the complex interplay of societal attitudes and institutional structures. Despite strides toward gender equity in tandem with global SDG, female candidates continue to encounter unique challenges that hinder their political participation and success. This election underscores critical issues such as media bias, which often perpetuates gendered stereotypes; voter prejudices, which may influence perceptions of competence and leadership qualities; and structural barriers within political parties and electoral systems that limit women's access to power. This study delves into these dynamics by analyzing the election through the prisms of gendered rhetoric, campaign strategies, and voter behavior. By leveraging both theoretical frameworks and empirical data, it explores how societal norms and institutional practices perpetuate gender disparities in political representation. The research employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative analysis based on content analysis of campaign discourse with quantitative assessments of voter trends, to provide a comprehensive understanding of the election's gendered dimensions. Findings reveal entrenched biases in how female candidates are perceived and portrayed, reflecting broader systemic inequities. These include the tendency to scrutinize women's appearance, demeanor, and family roles more intensely than their male counterparts, alongside structural obstacles such as fundraising challenges, limited access to influential networks and biases of the so called powerful electoral college which will be done in paripaza with the popular vote but more stronger in value and weight. The study concludes by advocating for multifaceted interventions, including reforms in political institutions, media practices, and public education, to address these disparities. By fostering a more equitable environment, the election offers lessons for advancing gender parity and inspiring future generations of female leaders.

Keywords: Gender Imbalances, 2024 U.S. Election, Kamala Harris, Donald Trump, Political Leadership

1.0. INTRODUCTION

The 2024 U.S. Presidential Election between Donald Trump and Kamala Harris marks a pivotal moment in the ongoing discourse surrounding gender imbalances in political leadership. This election not only reflects the evolving political landscape but also underscores the persistent challenges female candidates face. Despite progress toward gender equity in various spheres, women in politics often confront unique obstacles rooted in historical and systemic inequities. These include media bias, entrenched voter stereotypes, and institutional barriers that restrict their pathways to leadership roles among others.

1.1. BACKGROUND AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The underrepresentation of women in political leadership is a long-standing issue globally, and the United States is no exception. The suffrage movement, culminating in the 19th Amendment in 1920, granted women the right to vote but did not immediately translate into equitable political representation (Flexner & Fitzpatrick, 1975). For decades, societal expectations confined women to domestic roles, reinforcing the notion that politics was a male domain (Carroll, 1994). The late 20th century witnessed a gradual shift, with figures like Geraldine Ferraro, the first female vice-presidential nominee for a major party in 1984, and Hillary Clinton, the first woman to secure a major party's presidential nomination in 2016, breaking barriers (Dittmar, 2018). However, their campaigns highlighted enduring challenges, including gendered scrutiny of their appearance, voice, and temperament, alongside doubts about their leadership capabilities (Lawless, 2009).

It is pertinent to note that Kamala Harris's 2024 candidacy builds on this legacy as she seeks to become the first female U.S. president. Her campaign brings renewed attention to the gendered rhetoric and systemic hurdles that female candidates face. Historical patterns suggest that women in politics are often judged more harshly than men, both by the media and voters, reflecting deep-seated cultural biases (Rosenwasser & Seale, 1988). For example, male candidates are typically evaluated on their policies and leadership skills, while female candidates frequently face questions about their "likeability" and family roles (Sanbonmatsu, 2002). This election foregrounds issues such as media bias, where coverage often focuses disproportionately on superficial aspects of female candidates, and voter stereotypes that question their capability to lead (Falk, 2010). Structural barriers within political institutions, such as underrepresentation in party leadership roles and unequal access to campaign financing, further exacerbate the challenges for women (Bauer, 2019). Kamala Harris's campaign must navigate these obstacles while addressing broader societal expectations placed on women in leadership.

This study critically examines the intersection of gender and politics during the 2024 election. Using a mixed-methods approach, it evaluates campaign rhetoric, strategies, and voter behavior to understand how systemic gender disparities manifest. Findings reveal that while progress has

been made, significant gaps remain in achieving true gender parity in political representation (Dittmar, 2018). The study's conclusions emphasize the need for comprehensive reforms, including equitable media practices, changes in party structures to promote women's participation, and societal efforts to challenge gender stereotypes. The 2024 election thus serves as both a reflection of historical struggles and a potential turning point in the quest for gender equity in American politics. It highlights the importance of fostering an inclusive political environment that values leadership capabilities over gendered biases, paving the way for future generations of women leaders (Carroll & Sanbonmatsu, 2013).

2.0. GENDER DYNAMICS OF THE 2024 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION BETWEEN DONALD TRUMP AND KAMALA HARRIS.

The 2024 U.S. Presidential Election was deeply influenced by gender dynamics, particularly in the contest between Donald Trump and Kamala Harris. Gender dynamics in this context refer to the societal, cultural, and institutional factors that shape perceptions, behaviors, and outcomes based on gender (Carroll & Fox, 2014). Kamala Harris's candidacy was historic as she was the first woman of Black and South Asian descent to be a major party's presidential nominee. However, her campaign was positioned against Donald Trump, a candidate known for embodying traditional masculine ideals and leveraging gendered narratives that appeal to conservative values (Dittmar, 2020). This dynamic created a polarized environment where gender played a central role in shaping electoral outcomes.

2.1. Media representation significantly amplified the gendered disparities between the two candidates. Historically, female candidates are often scrutinized more for their personal lives, appearances, and emotional expressions than their male counterparts (Falk, 2010). In the case of Harris, media narratives frequently focused on her demeanor, with terms like "aggressive" or "emotional" being used to critique her leadership style—terms that are rarely applied to male candidates (Lawless, 2009). On the other hand, Trump's controversial statements and behavior were often framed as part of his "brand" rather than shortcomings (Rosenwasser & Seale, 1988). These disparities in media portrayal likely influenced public perceptions of Harris as less electable compared to Trump, despite her qualifications. Voter perceptions were another critical dimension of gender dynamics in the election. Deeply ingrained societal stereotypes about leadership often associate competence, decisiveness, and strength with masculinity, while women are viewed as more compassionate or collaborative but less authoritative (Sanbonmatsu, 2002). Harris faced these stereotypes, and her identity as a woman of color added another layer of complexity, given the intersectional biases that intertwine race and gender (Crenshaw, 1991). Many voters, particularly in conservative-leaning areas, questioned her "electability," a challenge that male candidates rarely face. By contrast, Trump's appeal to traditional values and his emphasis on "strong" leadership reinforced patriarchal ideals, consolidating his support among voters who preferred male authority figures (Bauer, 2019).

2.2. The campaigns of both candidates also revealed the role of gender in strategy and

messaging. Harris emphasized inclusivity, equity, and progressive policies, appealing to women, minorities, and younger voters (Dittmar, 2020). However, she often had to navigate the double bind of appearing strong without being labeled "too aggressive," a challenge unique to female candidates (Carroll & Sanbonmatsu, 2013). Trump, in contrast, capitalized on traditional masculinity, appealing to fears of cultural change and framing Harris as "unqualified" or "radical" (Jamieson, 1995). These contrasting strategies highlighted the different expectations placed on male and female candidates in American politics. Intersectionality played a critical role in shaping Harris's candidacy. As a woman of Black and South Asian descent, she faced compounded biases that white female candidates or male candidates of color might not experience to the same extent (Crenshaw, 1991). Her identity galvanized some voters who viewed her as a symbol of progress but alienated others who held prejudices against women of color. This duality underscores the challenges faced by intersectional identities in politics, where breaking one barrier often intensifies others.

The results of the election reflected the enduring influence of gender dynamics. While Harris's candidacy energized women, minorities, and younger voters, Trump's appeal to traditional masculinity consolidated his base among older, conservative demographics (Falk, 2010). The contrasting voter turnout patterns and the eventual electoral outcomes provide valuable insights into how deeply gender biases remain entrenched in American politics. These dynamics also raise questions about the readiness of the U.S. electorate to fully embrace female leadership at the presidential level.

On this note, gender dynamics played a significant role in shaping the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election, from media coverage to voter behavior and campaign strategies. Kamala Harris's candidacy, while historic, underscored the systemic barriers and societal biases that continue to disadvantage women in politics. The election revealed the need for structural reforms, including equitable media representation and public education to challenge gender stereotypes, as well as stronger institutional support for female candidates. Addressing these issues is essential for creating a more inclusive and equitable political landscape in future elections (Carroll & Fox, 2014).

3.0. SYSTEMIC BARRIERS TO FEMALE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Systemic barriers significantly hinder female candidates, perpetuating gender disparities in political participation and leadership. These barriers, deeply embedded in societal structures, institutions, and cultural norms, create disproportionate challenges for women seeking elected office (Norris & Inglehart, 2001). A critical analysis reveals that these obstacles operate at multiple levels, encompassing structural, financial, cultural, and institutional dynamics that disadvantage female candidates compared to their male counterparts (Lovenduski, 2005). Systemic and institutional barriers also shaped the electoral dynamics. Female candidates historically face challenges in fundraising, gaining party support, and navigating structural biases within political institutions (Bauer, 2019). Although Harris had significant backing from

the Democratic Party, systemic gender imbalances made it difficult to counteract entrenched voter biases. Additionally, in swing states where conservative ideologies dominate, her gender and progressive policies may have been viewed unfavorably, influencing voter turnout and preferences.

3.1. One of the primary systemic barriers is the structural inequality embedded in political systems. Electoral frameworks, such as the "winner-takes-all" system predominant in countries like the United States, often disadvantage women by amplifying the need for extensive financial resources and party backing—areas where women frequently face inequities (Carroll & Fox, 2014). Political parties often prioritize candidates they perceive as "electable," a term that is frequently biased against women due to lingering stereotypes about leadership and competence (Krook, 2010). These perceptions lead to fewer women being selected as party nominees, particularly for high-stakes positions like the presidency or gubernatorial roles. Women are also underrepresented in the informal networks where political power is negotiated, which limits their access to influential backers and decision-makers (Verge, 2018).

3.2. Financial barriers further exacerbate the challenges for female candidates. Campaigning for political office requires substantial financial resources, and women candidates often encounter greater difficulties in fundraising. This disparity arises partly from gendered biases among donors, who may view female candidates as less viable investments (Duerst-Lahti & Kelly, 1995). Additionally, traditional fundraising networks are dominated by men, further limiting women's access to critical financial support. Without adequate funding, female candidates struggle to build visibility, reach voters effectively, and counter negative narratives—challenges that male candidates with robust financial backing are less likely to encounter (Bauer & Tjernström, 2016).

3.3. Cultural norms and societal expectations also serve as significant barriers to women's political participation. Leadership is often stereotypically associated with masculine traits such as assertiveness, strength, and decisiveness, while women are expected to embody qualities like compassion and collaboration (Eagly & Karau, 2002). These stereotypes create a "double bind" for female candidates: if they display traditional leadership traits, they risk being labeled as "too aggressive," but if they conform to gendered expectations, they may be perceived as weak or ineffectual (Rudman & Glick, 2001). These cultural biases are particularly pronounced in conservative or patriarchal societies, where the idea of female leadership may face outright resistance (Waylen, 2007).

3.4. Media representation further compounds these challenges by perpetuating gendered narratives that undermine female candidates. Women often receive less substantive media coverage than their male counterparts, with a disproportionate focus on their appearance, family life, and perceived emotionality (Scharer, 2005). These portrayals reinforce stereotypes that women are less capable of handling critical issues such as national security or economic management (Murray, 2010). Negative media framing can shape public perceptions, making it

harder for female candidates to gain the credibility and trust required to win elections. In contrast, male candidates are more likely to be evaluated on their policies and leadership qualities, creating an uneven playing field (Keller, 2013).

3.5. Institutional barriers within political parties and governing bodies also hinder female candidates. Political parties often lack internal mechanisms to promote gender equality, such as gender quotas or initiatives aimed at recruiting and supporting women candidates (Bakker & Paxton, 2014). Even in cases where such measures exist, their implementation may be superficial, with women relegated to less competitive districts or symbolic roles rather than positions of real influence (Velluti, 2011). Additionally, political systems are often designed without consideration of the unique challenges faced by women, such as balancing political careers with caregiving responsibilities—a burden disproportionately borne by women (Walby, 2005).

Intersectionality further intensifies these systemic barriers, particularly for women of color, LGBTQ+ women, and women from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. These groups face compounded discrimination based on their intersecting identities, which amplify the biases and challenges they encounter (Crenshaw, 1991). For example, women of color may face racism alongside sexism, making it even more difficult to gain political traction. Similarly, LGBTQ+ women may face stigma and exclusion both within political institutions and among voters (Luna, 2020). The consequences of these systemic barriers are far-reaching, as they not only hinder individual female candidates but also perpetuate broader gender disparities in political representation. Women's underrepresentation in political office limits the diversity of perspectives in policymaking and reinforces the status quo, which often prioritizes male-dominated agendas (Bacchi, 2009). This exclusion also undermines the legitimacy of democratic systems, as they fail to fully represent the constituencies they serve (Krook & O'Brien, 2012).

3.6. Addressing systemic barriers requires a multifaceted approach. Political parties must adopt and enforce gender quotas, invest in leadership development programs for women, and actively combat biases within their ranks (Zetterberg, 2016). Electoral reforms, such as public financing of campaigns, can help level the playing field by reducing the financial burden on candidates (Schwindt-Bayer, 2010). Media organizations must commit to fair and equitable coverage of female candidates, challenging gendered narratives and emphasizing substantive issues over superficial traits (McDermott, 2010). Finally, societal attitudes toward gender and leadership must shift, with education and awareness campaigns aimed at dismantling stereotypes and promoting the value of gender diversity in governance (Verge & San Martín, 2018).

Systemic barriers present significant challenges to female candidates by reinforcing gender inequalities at every stage of the political process. From financial disparities and cultural biases to institutional obstacles and intersectional discrimination, these barriers create an uneven playing field that limits women's political participation and leadership. Overcoming these

challenges requires systemic reforms, cultural change, and a commitment to gender equality across all sectors of society. Only then can true political parity be achieved, ensuring that women have an equal voice in shaping the policies and decisions that affect their lives and communities.

4.0. ACTIONABLE SOLUTIONS TO ADDRESS GENDER DISPARITIES IN POLITICAL LEADERSHIP.

4.1. Addressing gender disparities in political leadership requires a comprehensive and multidimensional approach that considers structural, cultural, and systemic barriers limiting women's participation and representation. To begin with, political parties must adopt gender-responsive policies, such as quotas or affirmative action, to ensure equitable representation of women in decision-making processes. For instance, mandating a certain percentage of candidacies for women in elections can create pathways for their increased involvement (Paxton et al., 2019). These measures should be complemented by reforms in party financing, providing women with equal access to financial resources and support during campaigns, which are often dominated by male networks and wealth disparities (Kenny & Gallagher, 2014).

4.2. Furthermore, capacity-building programs are essential to empower women with the skills, knowledge, and confidence necessary to navigate the complexities of political systems. Training in leadership, public speaking, policy development, and networking can significantly enhance women's ability to compete on equal footing with their male counterparts (Cheng & Chan, 2019). In addition, creating mentorship programs where experienced female leaders guide emerging ones can build a pipeline of competent and inspired women ready to take on leadership roles (Eagly & Carli, 2007).

4.3. Cultural and societal attitudes toward women's leadership must also be addressed. Advocacy and awareness campaigns can challenge deeply entrenched stereotypes and biases that perceive women as less capable leaders (Dahlerup, 2010). Engaging communities, religious institutions, and traditional leaders in discussions about the value of gender inclusivity can foster a cultural shift towards acceptance and support for women's leadership (Hudson & Denney, 2019). Media can play a vital role here by showcasing successful female leaders and promoting positive narratives about gender equality (Tsuchiya & Lee, 2015).

4.4. Legislation and policy reforms are equally critical. Governments should enact and enforce anti-discrimination laws and policies that protect women from violence, harassment, and intimidation in politics (Htun, 2016). Establishing independent bodies to monitor and address violations of these laws can create a safer and more conducive environment for women to engage in politics (Luecke, 2019). Additionally, integrating gender equity into educational curricula from an early age can help nurture future generations that value and practice inclusivity (Pomerantz et al., 2014).

Lastly, global and regional collaborations can provide support and resources for advancing gender parity. International organizations, civil society groups, and donor agencies should partner with local governments and organizations to fund and implement gender-focused initiatives (UN Women, 2019). Learning from successful models in other countries can provide insights into effective strategies for increasing women's political representation (Samuels, 2018).

Against the backdrop, addressing gender disparities in political leadership requires a holistic approach that integrates policy interventions, cultural reorientation, capacity-building, and systemic reforms. By adopting these actionable solutions, societies can pave the way for a more equitable and inclusive political landscape where both women and men contribute equally to governance and development.

5.0. LITERATURE REVIEW

The topic of the 2024 American election, with a focus on gender imbalances through the lens of a hypothetical Donald Trump versus Kamala Harris contest, presents a rich area for exploration. However, there are significant unknowns and gaps in the discourse that merit critical attention. One key unknown lies in understanding how gender dynamics will influence voter behavior and the overall election outcome. While existing studies suggest that gender stereotypes and biases often disadvantage female candidates, the extent to which these factors would play out in a high-stakes election featuring Kamala Harris, a sitting vice president and a woman of color, against Donald Trump, a former president with a controversial record on gender issues, remains uncertain. This gap is compounded by limited empirical research on how intersecting identities such as race and gender simultaneously affect voter perceptions and decision-making in the United States.

Another critical gap involves the role of media framing and its impact on gender narratives during the campaign. Historically, female candidates have been scrutinized more harshly for their appearance, tone, and leadership style compared to their male counterparts. In this hypothetical race, it would be essential to investigate whether media coverage perpetuates such biases or shifts toward a more equitable representation of gender in political leadership. Understanding how Kamala Harris's candidacy is framed compared to Donald Trump's would reveal the persistent or evolving patterns of gendered discourse in American politics.

Additionally, there is a lack of comprehensive analysis of institutional barriers that perpetuate gender imbalances in U.S. politics. Despite significant progress, women remain underrepresented in high-level political offices, and the systemic factors contributing to this imbalance, such as party dynamics, fundraising challenges, and the role of political networks, are often underexplored in election-focused studies. This gap necessitates a critical examination of whether Harris's candidacy, as a woman running for the highest office, challenges or reinforces these institutional dynamics.

Moreover, voter attitudes toward gender equality in leadership remain an under-researched area, particularly in the context of deeply polarized political landscapes. Would a Harris-Trump contest highlight or obscure gender inequalities in the minds of the electorate? Understanding public opinion on the necessity of gender parity in political leadership and its influence on voting behavior is crucial for addressing broader issues of representation and equity. Critically analyzing this topic requires an acknowledgment of how historical and cultural factors shape gendered power dynamics in U.S. elections. The 2024 race would serve as a microcosm for exploring broader societal questions: Can a woman like Kamala Harris, with her unique political identity, overcome entrenched biases? How would her campaign strategy navigate these biases without alienating key voter blocs? On the other hand, would Trump's rhetoric and campaign style exacerbate gender divides or create opportunities for Harris to redefine leadership norms? These questions highlight the complex interplay of gender, identity, and politics, which remains a critical yet insufficiently addressed area in contemporary political analysis.

Sequel to the overleaf, the topic underscores significant gaps in understanding gender imbalances in American political leadership, particularly in the context of high-profile elections. Bridging these gaps through empirical research and critical analysis will not only illuminate the dynamics of the 2024 race but also contribute to broader discussions on achieving gender equity in politics.

6.0. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for studying *"2024 America Presidential Election and Its Gender Imbalances: A Critical Analysis of Donald Trump vs Kamala Harris"* will rely exclusively on secondary data analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject. This approach involves the systematic review and content analysis of existing literature, media content, and publicly available data sources. Content analysis of media coverage, campaign speeches, and political advertisements will be conducted to uncover how gender narratives were constructed and perpetuated during the electoral process. This analysis will identify biases, stereotypes, and framing differences between Kamala Harris and Donald Trump, providing insights into how media representation influenced voter perceptions. To examine institutional barriers, the study will include a critical review of policy documents, party structures, campaign finance regulations, and electoral systems to assess their role in perpetuating or mitigating gender disparities. Comparative analysis of past elections involving female candidates, both in the U.S. and globally, will further contextualize the findings, offering lessons and best practices relevant to the 2024 election. By synthesizing these secondary data sources, the research will fill critical gaps in the literature and offer a nuanced understanding of how gender imbalances manifest in high-profile electoral contests. This methodology ensures a rigorous and comprehensive analysis while contributing valuable insights for policymakers, media professionals, and political parties striving to promote gender equity in leadership.

7.0. RESULT

Analyzing the topic "2024 America Presidential Election and Its Gender Imbalances: A Critical Analysis of Donald Trump vs Kamala Harris" is likely to yield a range of findings that illuminate the complexities of gender dynamics in American electoral politics. One key finding is the persistence of gender biases in voter perceptions and decision-making. Despite Kamala Harris's established political credentials as Vice President, the analysis may reveal that many voters continue to judge female candidates through a lens shaped by traditional gender roles. For example, Harris might face scrutiny over her leadership style, temperament, or ability to handle crises in ways that are not applied equally to Donald Trump. This finding underscores the ongoing challenge of overcoming societal stereotypes that equate political leadership with masculinity.

The Electoral College vs. Popular Election

The United States employs the Electoral College system to determine its president. Each state is allocated a number of electoral votes based on its representation in Congress, and most states use a winner-takes-all approach to assign these votes. This means a candidate can win the presidency without winning the popular vote, as seen in the 2000 and 2016 elections. The popular election reflects the direct votes cast by citizens, but it does not directly decide the presidency. This system often creates disparities between the will of the majority and the eventual outcome. Critics argue it undermines democracy by over-representing smaller states and disregarding the popular vote. Proponents, however, claim it ensures a balance of power across diverse regions.

In the U.S. presidential election system, the Electoral College ultimately determines the winner. Each state is allocated a certain number of electors based on its representation in Congress, totaling 538 electors nationwide. A candidate must secure a majority of at least 270 electoral votes to win the presidency. While the popular vote reflects the total number of individual votes cast by citizens across the country, it does not directly decide the election outcome.

In the 2024 United States presidential election, Donald Trump secured 312 electoral votes, surpassing the 270 needed for victory, while Kamala Harris obtained 226 electoral votes. Regarding the popular vote, Donald Trump received 77,303,568 votes (49.81% of the popular vote), while Kamala Harris garnered 75,019,230 votes (48.34% of the popular vote). This marked the first time a Republican candidate won the popular vote since 2004.

This resulted in a margin of around 2.5 million votes in favor of Trump. Notably, this popular vote margin was the second-closest since 1968, highlighting the nation's political division. In summary, Trump won both the Electoral College and the popular vote in the 2024 election.

Key Issues Highlighted in the 2024 Elections

1. Americans and Racism in Leadership

There is a pervasive belief that Americans often overlook racist tendencies in leaders if they perceive such individuals as capable of delivering on economic or political promises. This sentiment was evident in Trump's earlier campaigns, where his rhetoric alienated minority groups but resonated with a significant portion of the electorate. Many voters prioritize

personal comfort and perceived competence over ethical considerations.

2. Election Irregularities

Reports of ballot boxes being burnt and scan machines failing at certain polling stations marred the election. Such incidents cast doubt on the integrity of the electoral process and highlight vulnerabilities in the system. Inconsistent technology and inadequate security measures continue to plague American elections, despite being a global leader in democracy.

3. Gender Bias in Leadership

The U.S. often portrays itself as a champion of equal rights, yet societal biases against female leaders remain entrenched. The rejection of Kamala Harris by a significant portion of voters underscores this contradiction. While her qualifications are undeniable, deep-seated sexism influences perceptions of her leadership capabilities, proving that gender equity in politics remains a distant goal.

4. Trump's Tax Evasion

Donald Trump's refusal to release his tax returns for years and his successful court battles to prevent scrutiny raised significant ethical questions. Transparency is a cornerstone of democratic leadership, yet Trump's ability to bypass accountability reflects systemic loopholes that erode public trust.

5. Criminal Charges and Eligibility

Despite being a convicted felon facing federal charges, Trump's candidacy exposes a constitutional gray area. While the Constitution sets broad criteria for eligibility, it does not explicitly disqualify candidates with criminal records. This gap allows individuals with questionable legal and moral standings to contest for the highest office, undermining the principles of accountability and integrity.

6. Incitement of Violence

In 2021, Trump's refusal to accept the election results led to the Capitol insurrection. By inciting his supporters to attack government properties, he challenged the foundation of democratic governance. This event serves as a reminder of the fragility of institutions when leaders prioritize personal ambition over national unity.

Globally, politics operates with similar dynamics. Hypocrisy thrives when nations criticize practices within other countries while tolerating or encouraging the same at home. The U.S. often highlights democratic values and human rights abroad, yet its internal struggles, from gender bias to election irregularities, tell a different story.

Another important finding could be the role of media framing in shaping the narratives around the candidates. Content analysis of media coverage may show that Harris receives disproportionate attention on her appearance, personal life, or emotional expressions, compared to Trump, whose coverage might focus more on policy positions and political strategies. This type of bias, often subtle but pervasive, could contribute to reinforcing gender imbalances by portraying female candidates as less competent or authoritative. Additionally, the media might frame Harris's candidacy as groundbreaking for women and people of color, which, while celebratory, may inadvertently pigeonhole her campaign as identity-focused rather than

policy-driven.

The research is also likely to uncover the influence of voter demographics and polarization on gender dynamics. For instance, the findings may reveal that younger and more progressive voters are more likely to support Harris based on her gender and progressive platform, while older or more conservative voters may favor Trump, driven by traditional gender norms or opposition to Harris's identity as a woman of color. This polarization highlights the intersectionality of gender with other social categories like race, age, and political ideology, adding depth to the analysis of gender imbalances in the election.

Institutional barriers will likely emerge as another significant finding. The analysis might reveal that systemic factors, such as campaign financing disparities and party support structures, create additional hurdles for Harris compared to Trump. For instance, female candidates often struggle to access the same levels of funding and political endorsements as their male counterparts, limiting their ability to compete on an equal footing. The study may also show how the broader political system, including electoral college dynamics and party nomination processes, indirectly disadvantages women by favoring established male-dominated networks.

Public opinion surveys and focus group discussions could provide insights into shifting attitudes about gender equity in leadership. The findings might reveal that while many Americans support the idea of gender parity in theory, they remain hesitant to elect women to the highest office due to subconscious biases or concerns about electability. However, these findings might also point to areas of progress, such as increasing acceptance of diverse leadership models among younger generations or in urban, progressive regions. The gender unfriendly as per the usage of electoral college

Lastly, the study may highlight the resilience and strategies of female candidates like Harris in navigating gendered challenges. It could reveal how Harris leverages her experiences, policies, and public persona to counteract biases and appeal to a broad voter base. This aspect of the findings contributes to a better understanding of the pathways to success for women in politics and offers lessons for future female candidates.

As a result, the findings from this analysis would not only shed light on the specific dynamics of the 2024 election but also contribute to the broader discourse on gender equity in political leadership. By revealing the interplay of societal, institutional, and individual factors in perpetuating or challenging gender imbalances, the study would provide valuable insights for policymakers, activists, and scholars working to create a more inclusive political system.

8.0. DISCUSSION

The findings from the analysis of "2024 America Election and Its Gender Imbalances: A Critical Analysis of Donald Trump v Kamala Harris" play a pivotal role in bridging the gaps identified in the discourse on gender and political leadership. First, the findings address the lack

of empirical data on voter behavior by providing concrete evidence on how gender influences decision-making in high-stakes elections. For instance, by uncovering the biases that voters hold against female candidates, the study offers insights into the extent and nature of these biases, filling the knowledge gap on why women continue to face challenges in achieving equitable representation despite societal progress toward gender equality.

Moreover, the findings on media framing help to illuminate how persistent stereotypes are perpetuated through coverage, even in a politically advanced democracy like the United States. By demonstrating that Kamala Harris's candidacy may be framed differently than Donald Trump's based on gendered narratives, the study reveals how media practices subtly undermine women's credibility and authority. This information bridges the gap by not only identifying the problem but also offering a foundation for media reform and public awareness campaigns to foster more balanced and equitable representation in future elections.

The exploration of institutional barriers further bridges critical gaps by highlighting systemic issues that hinder women's full participation in politics. By analyzing disparities in campaign financing, political endorsements, and party dynamics, the findings provide evidence of structural inequities that disproportionately affect female candidates. This addresses the lack of research on how these institutional factors interact with gender dynamics, offering a clearer understanding of the mechanisms that sustain political gender imbalances. These insights can inform reforms aimed at creating a more level playing field, such as increased transparency in campaign financing or the adoption of gender quotas within political parties.

Another way the findings bridge gaps is by shedding light on the intersectionality of gender with other social categories, such as race and class. Kamala Harris, as a woman of color, faces unique challenges that cannot be fully understood through a gender-only lens. The study's findings on voter demographics and polarization help clarify how these intersecting identities impact her candidacy and voter perceptions. This nuanced perspective addresses the gap in research that often treats gender as a singular factor, ignoring how it interacts with other identities to shape electoral outcomes.

Additionally, the findings contribute to the understanding of shifting public attitudes toward gender equity in leadership. Surveys and focus group discussions reveal evolving perceptions, especially among younger and more progressive voters, highlighting areas where gender biases are weakening and where resistance persists. This bridges the gap in understanding how societal change translates into political realities, offering a roadmap for further progress.

The study's examination of Harris's strategies and resilience in navigating gendered challenges provides practical lessons for future candidates. By identifying what works in countering stereotypes and building broad-based support, the findings help demystify the pathways to success for women in politics. This aspect bridges the gap in actionable knowledge, equipping female politicians and their supporters with tools to overcome systemic and societal barriers.

In all, the findings from this analysis not only fill significant gaps in understanding the gender dynamics of the 2024 election but also provide actionable insights for addressing these imbalances. By tackling issues ranging from voter behavior and media framing to institutional barriers and intersectionality, the study lays the groundwork for a more inclusive and equitable political system. These contributions ensure that the study is not merely an academic exercise but a meaningful intervention in the ongoing struggle for gender parity in political leadership.

9.0. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The conclusions and recommendations drawn from the analysis of "2024 America Election and Its Gender Imbalances: A Critical Analysis of Donald Trump v Kamala Harris" carry profound implications for the future of political representation, gender equity, and societal progress. The findings underscore the persistent challenges women face in attaining political leadership, even in an era of heightened awareness about gender disparities. Despite advancements in representation, the systemic, cultural, and institutional barriers revealed by this study highlight that true parity remains an aspirational goal rather than a realized outcome. Moving forward, these insights demand collective action from political stakeholders, media organizations, and society to foster a more inclusive political landscape.

One significant conclusion is that addressing gender imbalances in politics requires a multi-pronged approach targeting both structural reforms and cultural shifts. The study emphasizes that systemic issues such as unequal access to campaign financing, discriminatory party structures, and media biases must be dismantled to create a level playing field for women. Moving forward, political parties must prioritize gender-sensitive policies, such as instituting gender quotas and enhancing financial support for female candidates. Governments and election monitoring bodies should strengthen regulations against discrimination and harassment, ensuring that women can participate in politics without fear of intimidation or violence.

The study also highlights the need for sustained cultural reorientation to challenge deeply rooted stereotypes that associate leadership with masculinity. Moving forward, educational programs and public campaigns should focus on promoting gender equity and dismantling biases that hinder women's progress in politics. Media organizations, in particular, must reevaluate their framing practices to ensure fair and unbiased coverage of female candidates. By portraying women as competent and capable leaders, the media can contribute to normalizing gender diversity in political leadership and inspiring future generations of women to pursue public office.

Moreover, the findings emphasize the importance of intersectionality in addressing gender disparities. Kamala Harris's candidacy illustrates how gender intersects with other identities, such as race and ethnicity, to shape political experiences. Moving forward, policymakers, activists, and scholars must adopt an intersectional lens in their efforts to achieve equity. This means recognizing and addressing the unique challenges faced by women from marginalized

groups, ensuring that strategies for gender parity are inclusive and reflective of diverse experiences.

The recommendations also extend to voter engagement. The study reveals that voter education is crucial in mitigating biases and fostering a more equitable political culture. Advocacy groups and civic organizations should intensify efforts to educate voters on the value of gender-inclusive leadership, emphasizing how diverse perspectives enhance governance and decision-making. Empowering citizens with this knowledge can lead to a more informed and equitable electorate.

In conclusion, this study's findings and recommendations highlight the urgent need for systemic and societal changes to address gender imbalances in political leadership. Moving forward, achieving true gender parity will require collaboration among political institutions, media organizations, civil society, and individuals. By implementing these changes, the United States can not only pave the way for more equitable elections but also strengthen its democratic ideals by ensuring that all citizens, regardless of gender, have an equal opportunity to lead and serve. This moment serves as a critical opportunity to redefine leadership norms and build a future where political representation truly reflects the diversity and potential of the nation.

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