

Q # 3:

Write a note on colonial and capitalistic perspectives of gender. Throw light on the thesis that development is the new name of coloniality to context with the emerging perspectives of gender.

Answer:

Colonial and capitalistic systems have historically shaped gender roles, reinforcing inequalities in patriarchal and capitalist context. These systems redefined women's societal roles, prioritizing economic exploitation and marginalizing indigenous cultures, often targeting women in the Global South for the most precarious jobs.

Modern picture of this power dynamic is evident that how development, underpinned by Western ideologies, perpetuates colonial hierarchies and gender disparities.

Colonial Perspectives on Gender:

Before colonization, indigenous communities had well defined respectful gender roles. Women and men were integral to societal functions, neither subordinate nor dominant. However, colonial powers imposed patriarchal structures derived from European norms, diminishing women's role. Colonial systems eroded indigenous women's authority, limiting them to reproductive and domestic spheres while using them as tools for economic exploitation.

Attempt these parts in detail by giving subheadings

Capitalistic Perspectives on Gender:

Capitalism intensified these inequalities by assigning women to undervalued labor. Postcolonial feminist economists argue that women in the Global South bear the brunt of globalization's economic shift, performing low-paid, insecure

and hazardous work. For example, women contribute 20% of formal labor force in Pakistan, primarily in low paying roles, compared to men (World Bank, 2023). Additionally, women globally perform 2.5 times more unpaid domestic work than men (UN Women, 2023), reflecting persistent economic marginalization.

Development as a Continuation of Coloniality:

The statement that development is the new name for coloniality highlights how modern development frameworks replicate colonial practices.

Western-led development projects often enforce a singular vision of progress, disregarding local contexts and gender dynamics.

Modernization theory, for instance, equates development with industrialization and urbanization, sidelining women and traditional practices. Similarly World

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Keep the description of a single argument brief and attempt by giving subheadings

Systems Theory underscores global inequalities where core nations exploit peripheral ones, reflecting gendered hierarchies.

Development paradigms like Women in Development (WID) and Gender and Development (GAD) emerged to address gender imbalances but often fell short. While WID integrated women into economic processes, it ignored systemic patriarchal and capitalist structures that perpetuate inequality. GAD, although more comprehensive, struggles to dismantle entrenched gendered power relations across the public and private spheres.

Emerging Perspectives on Gender:

Contemporary feminist critiques stress the importance of intersectionality, acknowledging how race, class, and geography intersect with

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genders. Women in Global South are not a monolithic group; their experiences vary widely based on socio-economic and cultural factors. However, development frameworks frequently treat them homogeneously, failing to address specific local challenges.

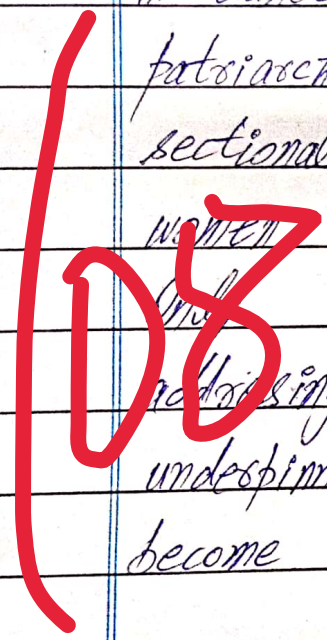
For instance, globalization has created opportunities for women in technology and entrepreneurship but has also exacerbated income disparities. In Pakistan, women occupy only 19.3% of parliamentary seats and 6.3% ministerial positions, largely due to quota systems rather than structural empowerment (The Diplomat, 2023). Moreover, 27% of women face domestic violence, with dowry-related issues remaining a significant factor (Human Right Watch 2023).

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Add more arguments.

Conclusion:

Development as a new form of coloniality perpetuates global gender inequalities by imposing Western ideals and ignoring local contexts. Efforts to address these imbalances must include dismantling patriarchal systems, addressing intersectional challenges, and empowering women in decision-making roles. Only by acknowledging and redressing these colonial and capitalist underpinnings can development genuinely become inclusive and equitable.



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A 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages

Improve the structure and the references part