

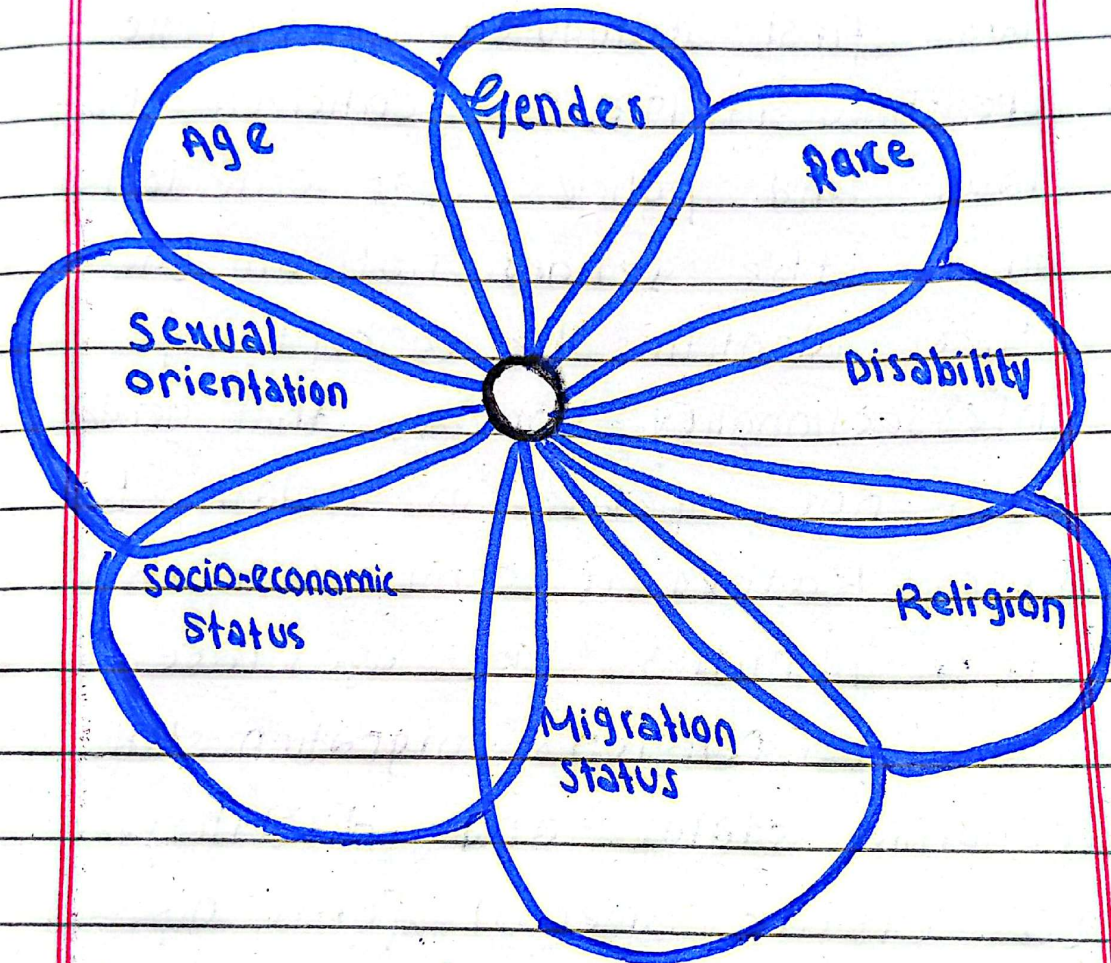
Give a detailed analysis of intersectionality of Gender with other social identities.

Introduction:

The term intersectionality was first introduced by Kimberle Crenshaw in 1989. She criticized the laws and policies that only look on to the gender not on the other identities. The concept of intersectionality conveys that gender does not operate in isolation to oppress. Rather it combines with other identities like age, race, sexuality, religion, migration status, economic status and disability, to create special form of oppression. The women of color face sexism and racism. In the same manner, disabled persons face sexism and ableism.

(III) Analysis of intersectionality of gender with other social identities:

Gender overlap with other identities like race, age to generate layered discrimination:



Source: IOM publications.

i) Gender and age-discrimination with girl child:

The girl child faces

discrimination on the basis of sexism and ageism. Parents gave little attention to the healthcare and access to education.

In Pakistan, average poor family prioritize to invest in the education of boys, as he will support them in the future. **IPRI**

The old age women also face discrimination at the workplace in form of wage gaps and sexual harassments.

ii) Gender and sexual orientation- Oppression on the basis of sex:

Heteronormativity accepts male and female as two genders. Due to this, LGBTQ+ face discrimination on the basis of gender and their sexual orientation.

Gender and sex are socially constructed. Sexual orientations should be acknowledged to prevent the oppressions of LGBTQ+. Judith Butler

They face discrimination in the healthcare, access to job and access to education. They also face challenge for marrying according to their likings.

iii) Gender and socio-economic status - Discrimination due to class:

Gender combines with socio-economic status and generate oppression on the basis of sexism and classism.

A poor woman faces discrimination (on * 2s) due to its lower socio-economic status and on the basis of gender. 10M publications

Poor women faces discrimination

at the workplace in form of lower wages and sexual harassments.

iv) Gender and migration status-harassment cases against immigrants:

The immigrants women also face challenges due to sexism and migration status.

The migrant women face difficulty in accessing job due to the documentation and migrant status.

Source: The council of Europe

They are also restricted to transfer citizenship to their children, promoting the old patriarchal policies.

v) Gender and religion-Discrimination of Christian and Muslim women:

Women face dual discrimination because of their genders and religion. Some muslim women are restricted from going to school and jobs on the name of religion.

Muslim women face challenges, in accessing education due to narrow interpretation of their religion. Source: UNDP.

Christian women also face discrimination at the workplace. Lower wages and sexual harassment are common to these women.

vi) Gender and disability-limited access to healthcare and jobs:

Disabled women face sexism and ableism. They face harassment in the family and at the workplace.

Disabled women face challenges while making decision for themselves. The family considers them incapable and made decisions on her behalf.

Source: The Conversation

little attention is paid to their healthcare and access to education.

vii) Gender and Race-Limited opportunities due to racism:

Women of color face more challenges as compared to white women.

A poor black woman will face discrimination on the basis of racism, classism and sexism as compared to wealthier white women.

Source: The compass for SBC

These black women are harassed at the workplace. They also face

lower wages and limited opportunities of healthcare.

(II) Critical Analysis: A way forward to end discrimination:

To end discrimination that is resulted from combination of multiple identities with the gender, government should make policies considering all kind of identities. The employer should ensured that no female employee is being harassed and faced lower wages.

Conclusion:

Hence, from the above discussion it is made clear that gender does not operate in isolation to oppress women. Rather it combines with other social identities to create special form of oppression.