

- No. 3.** Critically evaluate the concept of "gendered globalisation" focusing on the World System Theory and how the globalisation of capitalism has created new forms of patriarchal powers to increase gender inequalities. **(20)**
- No. 4.** Discuss the key principles, goals and strategies of the different waves of **(20)**

Critically evaluate the concept of 'gendered globalisation' focusing on World System Theory and how.

Introduction:

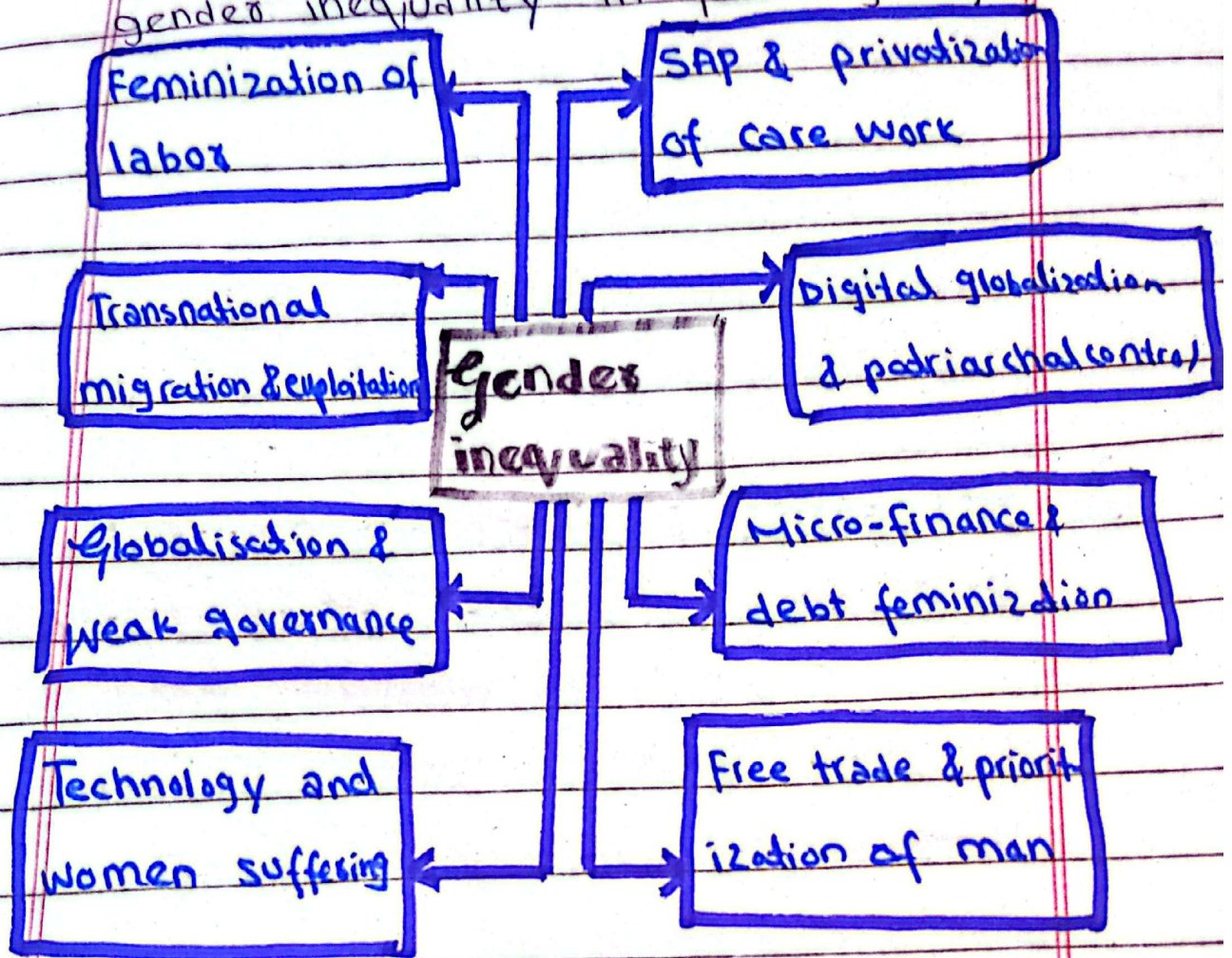
Gendered globalisation implies that how the increasing coordination between the world economies has impacted the men and women differently. World System Theory was developed by Immanuel Wallerstein that explain the division of labor between Core, periphery and semi-periphery. Core countries exploit the periphery countries for the resources and cheap labor reinforcing economic dependency. In the way, globalisation of capitalism has exploited women through feminization of labor, lower wages, increased gender-based violence reinforcing inequality.

(iii) Brief overview of World System theory and gendered globalisation:

World system Theory explain the division of labor between core, periphery and semi-periphery countries. Core countries always exploit the periphery for cheap labor and resources, reinforcing dependency. This has generated inequality, dividing the world into global North and global South. In the similar manner, gendered globalisation has exacerbated gender inequality through relegating women into subordinated jobs, lower wages, limited access towards resources, trafficking and workplace harassment.

(iv) Global Capitalism and new forms of patriarchal power to increase gender inequality?

Global capitalism has created new forms of patriarchal powers to increase gender inequality in following ways:



i) Global Capitalism and feminization of labor:

Global capitalism has opened opportunities for women to get employment. Women are more preferred

in export-processing zones, in this industrialized world. This resulted into feminization of labor, with women into subordinated positions.

In Bangladesh and Mexico, 80% of women are employed in export processing zones, lower positions reinforcing patriarchy.

ii) Structural Adjustment Programs and privatization of care work:

One of the result of globalisation is SAPs that the IMF impose on country in exchange of loan. The ultimate result of this is cut off public spending. The healthcare, educational and other services are reduced. This resulted into privatization of care work. The workload of women increases.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, SAPs reduced public spending, entrenching traditional

gender roles, limiting women economic participation.

iii) Transnational migration and exploitation of women:

The border differences between the nations has diminished due to increased interactions between the nations. The large number of women from global south are migrating towards global North. This resulted into their exploitation and less legal precarity.

Sri Lankan and Filipino domestic workers in the Gulf endure abusive conditions with no labor rights.

This has commodified migrant women's labor, while sustaining gender hierarchies.

iv) Digital globalization and patriarchal control:

Digital platform also discriminate women. Digital platforms like Uber, Amazon exploit women in precarious, "Clickwork" jobs.

Women in India's gig economy earn less than men and face algorithmic discrimination.

This reinforces increased gender inequality and strengthens patriarchal control.

v) Globalization and Weak governance impeding Women rights struggle:

Due to the increasing interconnectedness of economies of the world, the dependence on super powers and international organisations is increasing. These international organisations are controlling policies of the dependent countries, making

Governance ineffective.

The shift of policy-making from national to international level has impacted the women's rights struggle that they obtain through pressurizing the govt. Source: IPR

Q) Micro-finance and debt Feminization:

Microcredit scheme target the poor women, trapping them into debt cycle. Under the neoliberal "empowerment" rhetoric. On the return of these debt they faced discriminative repayment tactic.

In India, female microfinance borrower faces coercive repayment tactic.

This reinforce the gender-based violence strengthening patriarchy.

vii) Technology advancement and Women sufferings:

With the advancement of technology, the resources of agriculture farming are being transferred from women to men. As a result, their roles in domestic chores are increasing and their dependence on man for survival is also increasing.

Technological advancement added to the plight of women through the transfer of resources from women to men, entrenching patriarchy.

(Farzana Bari)

viii) Free trade and prioritization of men over women.

Free trade among the

nations has increased the competition among them. This resulted into hiring of skilled labor. So, the nations hire the men as they are more educated and skilled than women, relegating women into lower-paying jobs.

The increased competition among markets prioritize recruiting skilled labor, pushing women into lower-paying jobs.

(Estes Boserup)

Conclusion:

Hence, from the above discussion it is clear that globalisation of capitalism has entrenched patriarchy. This worsen the plight of women through limiting resources.