**Rukayya Bawa**

**ID: UD69516HIN78650**

**COURSE NAME: OBSTACLES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

**EXPLAIN IN DETAIL GENDER INEQUALITY**

Contents

[**1.** **Introduction** 3](#_Toc94387926)

[**2.** **Gender Inequality** 3](#_Toc94387927)

[**3.** **Gender Inequality Against the Law** 3](#_Toc94387928)

[**4.** **Causes of Gender Inequality** 4](#_Toc94387929)

[**5.** **Effects of gender inequality** 4](#_Toc94387930)

[**Gender Inequality Examples:** 4](#_Toc94387931)

[Gender inequality in girls’ education: 5](#_Toc94387932)

[Child marriage: 5](#_Toc94387933)

[Gender-based violence: 5](#_Toc94387934)

[Child labor: 6](#_Toc94387935)

[**6.** **Gender Inequality and Other Factors** 6](#_Toc94387936)

[**i.** **Gender Roles in Parenting and Marriage** 6](#_Toc94387937)

[**ii.** **Gender Inequality in Relationships** 7](#_Toc94387938)

[**iii.** **Attempts in Equalizing Household Work** 8](#_Toc94387939)

[**iv.** **Gender Inequalities in Relation to Technology** 9](#_Toc94387940)

[**a.** **Structural marginalization** 9](#_Toc94387941)

[**b.** **Gender stereotypes** 10](#_Toc94387942)

[**c.** **Biological fertilization stereotypes** 10](#_Toc94387943)

[**d.** **Sexism and discrimination** 10](#_Toc94387944)

[**7.** **Conclusion** 11](#_Toc94387945)

[References 12](#_Toc94387946)

1. **Introduction**

Discrimination on the basis of gender is a violation of a basic human right. Children throughout the world are being deprived of their full potential because of gender inequality, which begins in early infancy. It's a form of discrimination in which one sex or gender is consistently given preferential treatment over another. Gender equality is at the core of all fundamental human rights across the world. equality for all individuals, regardless of their gender identity or manifestations in a society where everyone has equal rights, duties and opportunities. Equal recognition, respect, and worth for everyone in the globe.

1. **Gender Inequality**

 Individuals are treated or perceived differently based on their gender, and this is referred to as gender inequality. Socially established gender roles give birth to this issue (Wood, Julia, 2005). As a society, we tend to think of gender as a two-tiered structure, with males and women on each end of the spectrum. Distinctions, whether objectively based or socially manufactured, are at the root of gender disparity.

1. **Gender Inequality Against the Law**

Human rights treaties ban discrimination based on gender. Women's rights are protected by international treaties like the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which aims to eliminate discrimination against women (Maughan, Watson and Weir, 1983). taken into account when drafting the international women's human rights treaties.

Gender discrimination and gender disparity are protected by federal, state, and local legislation in the United States. In addition, fostering gender equality is essential to accomplishing foreign policy goals for a more affluent and peaceful world, which is acknowledged in both law and policy.

1. **Causes of Gender Inequality**

Discrimination based on gender is ingrained in society from an early age. Unfair gender stereotypes affect girls and boys alike from the time they are born, having lifetime ramifications for them in the form of differing expectations, resources, and opportunities.

If, for example, a girl's family has a lot of responsibility, she may not be able to attend school, which increases the likelihood of child marriage and pregnancies for her.

1. **Effects of gender inequality**

However far we've come as a world, there's still a gender gap. An outbreak of COVID-19 has threatened to jeopardize years of development. Girls, especially those from impoverished households, experience gender discrimination in school, underage marriage and pregnancy, sexual abuse and unacknowledged domestic labour, to name a few of the numerous issues they confront. These are a few examples of how men and women are treated differently.

**Gender Inequality Examples:**

## Gender inequality in girls’ education:

Even prior to the epidemic, females were more likely than boys to have never set foot in a classroom at any point in their life. There are several factors that contribute to gender disparity in education, such as conflict and poverty. Girls in war-torn nations, for example, are 2.5 times more likely than males to be out of school. By the end of 2020, around 9.7 million students were at danger of being expelled from school, with a greater risk for females.

## Child marriage:

As a form of violence against women, child marriage contributes to gender inequality and gender discrimination. A pandemic known as COVID-19 is predicted to undo the gains made over the past 25 years, in which child marriage rates have decreased. Indeed, according to a Save the Children study, the biggest increase in adolescent marriage rates in in three decades would put an additional 2.5 million girls at danger of marriage by 2025.

## Gender-based violence:

Gender-based violence happens all across the world, in all walks of life and in all socioeconomic classes. Both boys and girls are affected, although the danger is greater for females. Approximately one in three women worldwide have been physically or sexually abused by a partner at some point in their lives. Women's genital mutilation (FGM), underage marriage, forced prostitution and honor killings are all forms of violence that may be committed. In many countries across the world, these human rights breaches have been utilized as weapons of war. Refugee children are especially at risk.

## Child labor:

Child labor is now employed by 152 million youngsters across the world (Frontera, Hughes, Lutz, Evans, 1991) Having to work as a youngster puts children at risk of falling behind their classmates because they are unable to go to school or are limited in their attendance. It is common for parents to make judgments concerning child labor based on social conventions about the roles that boys and girls are expected to perform in the household and community. In contrast, guys are more inclined to participate in dangerous professions like construction, while girls are more likely to take on home tasks. In addition to being pulled out of school early, girls are more likely than boys to be subjected to slavery or sexual exploitation.

1. **Gender Inequality and Other Factors**
2. **Gender Roles in Parenting and Marriage**

According to Sigmund Freud, one's gender identity is determined by one's attachment to one's mother or father. Even if some people agree with Freud, others contend that the formation of one's gendered self is not entirely dictated by biology, but rather by one's relationships with the primary caregiver.

In the non-Freudian approach, the development of gender roles is based on internalization and identification in infancy. As a result of this connection, parents can teach distinct beliefs or qualities in their children on the basis of what is normal for their sex from the time they are born. It is possible to witness this internalization of gender norms through the example of the toys parents generally provide to their children (feminine" toys such as dolls frequently emphasize interactivity, caring and proximity, while "masculine" toys such as vehicles or imitation guns often reinforce independence). [1] Additionally, education has a significant impact in shaping gender norms (Vianello and Renata, 1990).

Meg Meeker argues in her book Strong Fathers, Strong Daughters that it is crucial to have parents who are the polar opposite of one another. Mothers, she says, aren't the only ones who influence a daughter's future. (Meeker, 2006). Parenting and marriage are structured by gender roles, especially in regard to labor both at home and outside of it.

1. **Gender Inequality in Relationships**

Gender equality in partnerships has evolved over time, although in most cases, the male has the bulk of the authority (Van and Jenny, 2011). Despite this, men and women continue to depict themselves as being separated along sexist lines. Study by Szymanowicz and Furnham looked at the cultural preconceptions of intellect in men and women, revealing the gender gap in self-presentation. – (Szymanowicz and Adrian, 2011). The study found that women believed that if they exposed their intellect to a possible mate, it would lower their chances of getting together with them. Men, on the other hand, are far more willing to open out about their own intellect while dating. Because women are well aware of the negative reactions that might result from disclosing one's IQ, they keep it a well-guarded secret even among close friends. With the belief that a good friend would respond in a favorable manner, females were more likely to reveal their IQ than guys.

Even now, it's considered more manly than feminine to be intelligent. According to the findings, males may assume that women with high IQs lack desirable qualities like warmth, nourishment, sensitivity, or compassion. Another finding showed that females were more likely than males to favor telling friends about one's IQ. Males, on the other hand, indicated greater skepticism than females about the validity and use of the test. When a couple decides who is in charge of family matters and who is largely responsible for generating money, the disparity is clearly visible. While for married men with families, "married men with families on average earn more money, live longer and grow quicker in their jobs," Londa Schiebinger says that "a working woman, a family is a burden, extra baggage that threatens to pull down her career." In 2001, (Schiebinger) stated that Statistics demonstrate that just 17% of women full professors of engineering have children, compared to 82% of males in comparable position (Schiebinger, 2001).

1. **Attempts in Equalizing Household Work**

Traditional gender roles are still entrenched in American culture, despite the rise of women in the workforce since the mid-1900s. It's not uncommon for women to put off their own professional development in favor of staying home with their children while their husbands go to work. However, women who choose to work as well as fulfill a projected gender role of cleaning the house and taking care of the children are more likely to be successful in both roles. Though various homes may have more fairly distributed responsibilities, there is evidence that shows women have kept the major caretaker role in family life despite their economic contributions. In comparison to males who spend an average of 12 minutes a day caring for children, research shows that women who work outside the home put in an additional 18 hours a week on housekeeping or childcare tasks (Friedman and Jennifer 2004). One research by van Hooff found that modern couples may not intentionally divide domestic responsibilities along gender lines, but rather rationalize it and make reasons for it (Van and Jenny, 2011). Many people utilize the argument that women are better at housework because they are more competent and motivated. Another is that men's jobs are said to have higher expectations.

1. **Gender Inequalities in Relation to Technology**

A poll found that males are more technologically savvy than women when it comes to things like basic computer functionality and internet participation. However, it should be remembered that this was a self-reporting research in which men assessed their own talents. As a result, the data is not based on real aptitude, but rather on individuals' subjective assessments of their own abilities. Furthermore, the study is bound to be skewed by the inherent bias of self-reported data (Eszter).

1. **Structural marginalization**

Many inequities between men and women may be traced back to social systems that have long held gender distinctions in high regard. Individuals experience marginalization when they believe they are on the periphery of their society. This is a social process that demonstrates how current policies may affect individuals. When it comes to promoting housewifery, for example, adverts show young girls with easy-to-use baking ovens and baby dolls that they can feed and change their diapers (promoting being a mother).

1. **Gender stereotypes**

Both men and women are susceptible to cultural prejudices, which may explain why there is such a widening wage gap between the sexes. As a result, women have typically been assigned to positions that need nurturing and caring abilities. Despite the fact that these abilities are culturally valued, they have traditionally been connected with domesticity, which makes them less valuable in the workplace. Since males have traditionally been the breadwinners and workers of the family, jobs held by men have always been considered as more valuable, and men's employment still command higher earnings today (Massey, 2007).

1. **Biological fertilization stereotypes**

A new term, "hereditary inequality," was coined by Bonnie Spanier (Schiebinger, 2001). When it comes to depicting human fertilization in scientific publications, her opinion is that the sperms compete for the "passive" egg, even though in reality it is more complicated (e.g. the egg has specific active membrane proteins that select sperm etc.)

1. **Sexism and discrimination**

The mechanics of sexism can be used to better understand gender inequality. Men and women are treated unfairly only on the basis of their gender, which constitutes discrimination. Sexism arises when men and women are framed in two social cognitive domains. Discrimination is also manifested in the economic sector through networking and preferential treatment. Generally speaking, men hold positions of influence in the workplace. Women face discrimination in the workplace because males in positions of authority prefer to hire or promote men since they have comparable attributes (Massey, 2007).

1. **Conclusion**

Children are the first to be affected by gender inequality as adults. Regardless of gender, all children need the same opportunity to succeed. Save the Children is the world's top authority on kids, and we pioneered the notion. Since our founding in 1990, we have been a major advocate for girls and boys throughout the world. The world's females are disproportionately affected by gender discrimination, which begins in infancy and persists into adulthood. More often than not, the rights of a girl are denied to her, she is prevented from going to school, she is forced to marry an abusive man, and her voice is devalued if it is heard at all. Furthermore, this assault on youth deprives a nation of the energy and talent it needs to advance.

### 

### References

Eszter Hargittai, What Causes Variation in Contributing to Participatory Web Sites?

 Friedman, Ellen, and Jennifer Marshall (2004). Issues of Gender. New York: Pearson Education, Inc.

FRONTERA, HUGHES, LUTZ, EVANS (1991). “A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY OF MUSCLE STRENGTH AND MASS IN 45- TO 78-YR-OLD MEN AND WOMEN”. *J APPL PHYSIOL* 71 (2): 644–50. PMID 1938738.

Massey, Douglas. “Categorically Unequal: The American Stratification System.” NY: Russell Sage Foundation, 2007.

MAUGHAN R J, WATSON J S, WEIR J (1983). “STRENGTH AND CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA OF HUMAN SKELETAL MUSCLE”. *THE JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY* 338 (1): 37–49. PMC: 1197179. PMID 6875963.

MEEKER, MEG (2006). *STRONG FATHERS, STRONG DAUGHTERS: 10 SECRETS EVERY FATHER SHOULD KNOW*. BALLANTINE BOOKS. P. 9.ISBN 978-0-345-49939-4.

SCHIEBINGER, LONDON (2001). *HAS FEMINISM CHANGED SCIENCE*. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS.ISBN 0674005449.

SZYMANOWICZ, AGATA; ADRIAN FURNHAM (MARCH 2011). “DO INTELLIGENT WOMEN STAY SINGLE? CULTURAL STEREOTYPES CONCERNING THE INTELLECTUAL ABILITIES OF MEN AND WOMEN”. *JOURNAL OF GENDER STUDIES* 20 (1): 43–54. DOI:10.1080/09589236.2011.542019.

VAN HOOFF, JENNY H. (MARCH 2011). “RATIONALISING INEQUALITY: HETEROSEXUAL COUPLES’ EXPLANATIONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THE DIVISION OF HOUSEWORK ALONG TRADITIONALLY GENDERED LINES”. *JOURNAL OF GENDER STUDIES* 20 (1): 19–30.DOI:10.1080/09589236.2011.542016.

Vianello, Mino, and Renata Siemienska. Gender Inequality: A Comparative Study of Discrimination and Participation. Newbury Park, California: SAGE Publications Ltd., 1990.

Wood, Julia. Gendered Lives. 6th. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2005.