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GENDER AND STRUCTURAL INEQUALITIES FROM A SOCIO-LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

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- ❑ Optional
- ❑ 3 ECTS
- ❑ 6 Sections
- ❑ 48 pages (including references)

CHAPTER'S FORMAT

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Foundational key concepts: Gender, sexuality, social reproduction of gender, gendered power relations in law and society, gender regimes, inequality regimes, structural inequalities, structural violence, gender socialisation, gender segregation, gender representation and intersectionality
- ❑ A base for better understanding of legal chapters
- ❑ Discusses institutionalised and structural gender inequalities in the area of education, labour market, politics and media

LEARNING GOALS

- ❑ To address feminists' critical analysis of gender binary system and patriarchal structure
- ❑ To reflect on discursive construction of power; unequal power relations in society
- ❑ to discuss feminist intersectional analysis of structural violence against women, and other groups of people within law and society

MAIN SECTIONS

- ❑ Feminist **socio-legal perspectives** on gender
- ❑ Feminist socio-legal perspectives **on structural violence in family and private life**
- ❑ Gender (in)sensitive **education**: Differential socialisation and educational systems
- ❑ **Labour market**: Reproduction and reinforcement of inequities
- ❑ The **symbolic representation** of gender
- ❑ Gender inequalities in public sphere: **Politics, political institutions**, parties and governments, socio-legal perspective

1:FEMINIST SOCIO-LEGAL PERSPECTIVE ON GENDER

- ❑ Social construction of gender and sex opposing essentialist view: gender regimes of inequalities
- ❑ Patriarchal structural power rather than individual men's control in patriarchal system: The state
- ❑ Heteronormativity and limited nature of law as a social phenomenon and an institution of power
- ❑ Intersectional approach to the processes of law making, protection and implementation

2:FEMINIST SOCIO-LEGAL PERSPECTIVE ON FAMILY AND PRIVATE LIFE

- ❑ Private and public sphere
- ❑ Structural violence examining rape including marital rape and forced marriage
- ❑ IPV
- ❑ Economic violence: equality in labour market and family life
- ❑ Violence in medical system/medical violence covering legal right to abortion and access to care

3: GENDER INSENSITIVE EDUCATION: DIFFERENTIAL SOCIALIZATION IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

- ❑ Reinforcement of gender socialization
- ❑ Reproduces of gendered roles and relations through educational practices and curriculum in primary and secondary schools as well as higher education

4:LABOUR MARKET:REPRODUCTION AND REINFORCEMENT OF INEQUALITEIS

- ❑ Labour market, women's inclusion in work while enjoying family life.
- ❑ Drawing on gendered and sexual division of labour, at intersection with class, race, sex, ethnicity, ability and other social positionalities.
- ❑ Important matters such as gendered pay gap, gendered division of labour, parental benefits and parental leave, childcare

5:THE SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATION OF GENDER

- ❑ gender Ideologies, language and culture of promoting gender stereotypes in the public sphere through mass media
- ❑ Underrepresentation of women in media worldwide, that is based on gender inequality.
- ❑ Women are represented as submissive housewives, sexual objects subject to men's desire: devoted mothers or wives
- ❑ Media's objectification and sexualisation in the public: reproduction of traditional family,
- ❑ Victim blaming in representation of VAW and pornography

6: GENDER INEQUALITIES IN PUBLIC SPHERE: POLITICS, POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, PARTIES AND GOVERNMENTS

- ❑ Law and policy making process
- ❑ Political power institutions
- ❑ political socialisation and political participation
- ❑ Gendered aspects of political representation and implementation of policies
- ❑ Male domination in political processes and political practices affects decision making especially gender equality

GENDER SYSTEM

