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Globalization and Social Movements

**Section A (1)**

During the past two decades, globalization had a huge influence on the lives of women in under-developed nations. Globalization may be symbolized as a multifaceted political, economic, cultural, and terrestrial procedure in which the movement of capital, ideas, organizations, treatises, and individuals has engaged a transnational or global structure (*40 The Evolution of Debates over Female Genital Cutting - The Globalization Reader, 5th Edition [Book]*). At present, the global economic organizations are perceived to be benefitting western beliefs and political customs, and extant them as examples for the rest of the nations, but ignoring and disregarding women's ethnic movements within the global south. Modern feminist scholars opposed that neo-liberalism highlights the economic development, efficiency, and revenue making above other values, for example, the advancement of economic justice and improving democracy and noble supremacy.

Conferring to the statement of United Nations Development Fund for Women, during the last two decades the procedure of globalization has distributed huge inequality within and amongst nations, united with economic and community downfall in Eastern Europe and portions of Sub-Saharan Africa (Berkovitch).

Additionally, the mistreatment of women in this division contradicts women employees of their privileges to representation, unionization, and reimbursement. According to Structural Adjustment Policies, countless poor nations have been forced to accept borrowing currency from administrations, for example, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (Berkovitch). In this concern, SAPs have an unfavorable influence on women mostly in developing nations, where the administration's borrowing currency from SAPs has adjourned their responsibility by dropping for illustration, education and children's car. They have donated to protective mortality and the outline of institute dues has made learning unapproachable to the inferior children, particularly girls in developing nations and publicly-funded health facilities.

**Section B (1)**

Rebeca Barlow is a scholar for Muslim minorities and Islam policy. In most of her writings on feminist activism two groups of women discussed and referred to as "Islamic feminist" and "secular feminist". This term can be problematic, as they tend to suggest that these streams of activism occur within static, definite, and mutually exclusive boundaries. In the current world, globalization is tangled with significant political fluctuations, for example, the development of identity politics, new methods of governance, international civilian society, and universalization of moral rights (*40 The Evolution of Debates over Female Genital Cutting - The Globalization Reader, 5th Edition [Book]*). Relating to economic inequalities, transnational corporations have exploited women's rights with the conspiracy of their administrations. Employment liberalization strategies have directed to the failure of small scale and survival farming in under-developed and less developed nations since western nations, trade greatly sponsored agricultural yields to under-developed or less developed nations (Berkovitch). This does reflect some historical reality in the Iranian context.

The terms used in the article, religious-oriented and secular oriented feminists, are more conductive in conveying the fact that women belonging to one or other of these institutions (*40 The Evolution of Debates over Female Genital Cutting - The Globalization Reader, 5th Edition [Book]*). Consequently, numerous women agriculturalists who have been lacking their acreage, have sought after employment in trade processing regions, at lesser salaries than their male colleagues in their nations. Therefore, it is significant for both secular and religious women’s groups’ engagement in the campaigns.

# Works Cited

*40 The Evolution of Debates over Female Genital Cutting - The Globalization Reader, 5th Edition [Book]*. https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/the-globalization-reader/9781118737026/c40.xhtml. Accessed 3 Dec. 2019.

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