

DOWNLOAD PDF GENDER POLITICS AND DEMOCRACY IN POST-SOCIALIST EUROPE

Chapter 1 : Postsocialist Europe | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

"This book examines the link between women's membership of national parliaments and the substantive representation of gender interests. It investigates the role of civil society, the state and the European Union in representing women's interests and in promoting gender politics.

Tea Hadziristic 5 December Despite huge strides made during socialism, the position of women in work and social life in Bosnia has taken a huge step back since independence. A group of friends chatting in Sarajevo. She grew up in the era of Yugoslav socialism, in a time where women were flooding the labour market and universities for the first time. In Bosnia, the gender wage gap has actually regressed significantly during transition. On second glance, though, there is vast evidence that the gender wage gap is not correlated with transition. Rather, post-communist countries have experienced widely varying effects on the gender wage gap since the end of communism. In many cases, almost no change was noticed. In richer parts of Yugoslavia, like Slovenia, which had higher employment rates and a well-developed service sector, the gender wage gap was always lower than in poorer republics like Bosnia or Kosovo. This tells us two crucial things: Much of this can be ascribed to the legacies of the plunder that began in the war and the physical destruction of factories and infrastructure – something most other post-Yugoslav states did not experience. Along with this, critics have pointed to rapid post-war privatization and deregulation as evidence of the predatory actions of local political elites whose pillage of state assets began during the war. According to the first postwar census though its results were contested [5] from , the population has declined by 20 percent in the past 25 years, [6] the biggest drop in Bosnia for more than a century, and the largest decline in the region, with many assumed to have emigrated for better economic opportunities. These factors have arguably been exacerbated in Bosnia due to the sputtering economy which has encouraged a gendered division of labour [7] and the failure of the postwar state to provide adequate services. Many women are not encouraged to join the labour market at all, and these women are not counted in the unemployment rate. Though notoriously difficult to calculate, the Bosnian Labour Force Survey shows that women do Rapid industrialization and rebuilding propelled women into the public sphere and the labour force in record numbers. They also took on a significant amount of childcare and domestic labour in order to allow women to play a greater role in economic and political life. The childcare system in Yugoslavia remained generous , but various informal strategies of managing the double burden remained widespread. It was common to have an older woman living in a household – a mother or mother-in-law – who took on significant tasks in terms of childcare and domestic labour. Labour was central to the lives of women under socialism. In , more women were employed in socialist Eastern Europe than in Western Europe. The gender pay gaps were low by international standards. Women clustered in areas of low-paid employment such as low-skilled white-collar work and service, and in economically disadvantaged industrial sectors like textiles [12] and an extremely low percentage of women held top managerial or political positions. Vanessa Pupavac claims that the erosion of the state, along with massive privatization a result of international economic measures has made women in particular more socially vulnerable. Services for the disabled, elderly, or those living in rural areas are meager, while members of minority groups such as Roma and returnees are particularly at risk of deep poverty. In the absence of services, the brunt of these duties fall to women, who often sacrifice paid work in order to care for family members. Unpaid care work is considered to be a major contributor to the gender wage gap and of economic inequality between men and women, which feeds into continuing patterns of poverty that persist for women later in life. This inactivity in the labour force due to care duties reinforces poverty, which in turn contributes to gender inequality. While men and women have equal rates of university and postgraduate degrees, twice as many women have only a primary school education or less. However, more women currently attend university than men, and their rates of enrollment are growing faster than their male counterparts. Women with higher rates of education also have higher labor force participation rates. This suggests that returns on education are high, but also that rural women are being

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left behind in a large way. Crucially, however, women are kept out of the upper echelons of education. Indeed, women outnumber men as teachers in pre-school, primary, and secondary schools, but are outnumbered by men when it comes to teaching positions in higher education and universities. Despite the fact that more women than men graduate from university, women in academia are more likely to get jobs as research associates and other kinds of technical and support staff – rather than as professors. While recognizing the fact that patriarchal structures remained strong during socialism, the changes ushered in during this era were of startling scale and impact. Regional patterns of development have continued to play a large role. In the socialist era, wealthier republics like Slovenia and Croatia had higher employment rates and so by default had a higher rate of women in the labour force, as well as better-paid sectors and better job opportunities for women. Any postwar order that wants to significantly strive toward gender equality must begin by picking up where socialist feminism left off – and by working towards a more just economic model as a whole. *Radical Politics After Yugoslavia* London: Verso Books, , p. *Journal of Women in Culture and Society*. Exploring the post-Dayton peace process in Bosnia. *Peace and Change*, v. The missing link in the analysis of gender gaps in labor outcomes, ; Fondazione G. Arden Press Inc ,

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century; Galligan, Clavero, and Calloni's book, Gender Politics and Democracy in Post-Socialist Europe, approaches the topic from the discipline of political science; and Guenther's book.

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Yvonne Galligan is the author of Gender Politics And Democracy In Post Socialist Europe (avg rating, 1 rating, 0 reviews, published), States of.

Chapter 6 : Yvonne Galligan (Author of Gender Politics And Democracy In Post Socialist Europe)

Ela Rossmiller is a doctoral student in international affairs at American University's School of International Service. Her research interests include discourse theory, conflict analysis, gender politics, and transitional justice.

Chapter 7 : ECPR Press: Yvonne Galligan

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