



EAST WEST UNIVERSITY

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Answer to question number 2:

It is called "patriarchy" in Bangladesh because men have power and control over resources, while women are powerless and reliant on men for everything. People who live under patriarchy have control over property, money, and the work that women

Different manifestations of patriarchy in Bangladesh

Son preference : no control over fertility or reproductive rights

Food distribution: discrimination against girls

Lack of access: education, resources, property, inheritance, mobility (restriction)

Exclusion: power , politics,

Son preference : By "son preference," we mean a mentality that implies that girls are less valuable than boys since they aren't as capable as they are. Gender bias can lead to a wide range of detrimental practices for girls and women, as a significant type of gender discrimination. Son preference is a long-standing issue in most communities, particularly in South Asia and poorer countries where males are often given preference over daughters. In

most communities, women were viewed as second-class citizens until they had a son, and this was generally the case.

Food distribution: Food distribution is one of the major manifestations of patriarchy in Bangladesh. It is a very common scenario especially in our village. People think male child is better than female. That's why they give their best item of food (Breakfast, lunch and dinner) in male child. They believe in male child that they will shine in life in future. A link was found between the prevalence of patriarchy and men's authority over food distribution. It's often said that Eskimos are patriarchal because they eat so much meat and hunt for food. They're "almost only seen as things that can be used, abused, and traded by men," these groups say. In Bangladesh, food distribution in a family is one of the major phenomena between male child and female child.

Lack of access: There are so many restrictions for female children in our country (Especially in village). Male children are accessing more facilities in the education field. They have enough support from their families. Not only education sector but also other sectors male are giving more importance to their thoughts.

The NGOs started out with relief and rehabilitation work, but now they're working on things like poverty relief and rural development, as well as things like gender equality, water and sanitation, illiteracy elimination, pre-primary education, vocational and technical education, solar energy, agriculture and livestock, healthcare, environmental protection, quality of life, solar power, and more. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in a developing country were surveyed in this paper for the first time. It was one of the largest, most representative surveys ever done. The NGO sector in Bangladesh is very well-organized and isn't very different from one another. A branch and headquarters structure is used by most non-profits, in which branches have limited autonomy from the head office.

An important part of the structure for dealing with poverty, rural development, gender equality, environmental conservation, disaster management, human rights, and more is Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), which are not part of the government. People who work for non-profit groups are now doing a lot more to help the poor get better at both social and economic things. They've expanded their work to include things like group formation, micro-lending, formal and non-formal education as well as training in these areas as well as other things. Most of these groups use a strategy called "target group," in which they try to help the poor with similar socioeconomic interests reach their goals.

Answer to question number 1:

Globalization is the process of people, businesses, and governments all over the world getting to know each other and working together. Since the 18th century, globalization has sped up because of better transportation and communication technology. People from all over the world have been getting to know each other more. Globalization has increased trade and the dissemination of ideas, beliefs, and culture.. There are also social and cultural aspects to globalization, but it is mostly an economic process of interaction and integration. The history of globalization, as well as modern globalization, also has a lot of disagreements.

A common story says that globalization is to blame for inequality because it moves low-skilled jobs from rich countries to poor countries. This has led to more inequality inside each country, but less inequality between countries. However, the story is a lot more complicated than it looks at first glance. As some evidence suggests, if globalization in the current framework actually makes people more unequal inside and outside of their own countries and between countries, that could slow down the world economy and make it less likely to grow.

As a result, we saw a lot more trade going on. Economic growth is the main way that globalization can help poor people. Generally, countries that open themselves to commerce grow quicker and live better.

It is also debatable whether or not globalization has contributed to an increase in national inequality. Most developed countries have seen an increase in income disparity, but this is not true everywhere. However, globalization can reduce global inequality by transferring revenue from wealthy countries to poorer countries, and inequality may rise as richer people are better able to adapt. Has unemployment and inequality risen as a result of globalization? Despite the fact that it may help alleviate poverty, it also raises inequality.

Difference between globalization today and European colonialism:

It is important to note that there is a significant distinction between European colonialism and globalization today in that internationally engaged multinational firms do not aim to possess or run the country directly. For corporations, it makes little difference what form of government is in power or who is in charge of the country as long as they can continue to function and earn a profit.

It is a way for colonies in one country to be run by people from another country. Globalization, on the other hand, is a type of international integration that can be seen in things like politics, economics, and so on, all coming from different countries. Many people from Western European countries moved around the world because of colonization, which led to a lot of people moving there. In many of the colonies that were already set up, Western European settlers made up the majority of the population.

In conclusion, we can say that Colonialism is the development of foreign colonies in one country. Globalization, on the other hand, is a sort of worldwide integration involving multiple aspects such as politics, economics, and so on.