

Start here. The possible impacts of maintaining existing inequalities for Afghanistan is gender factors influencing commonality and differences, social differentiation, education, ~~and~~ employment and wages, power and authority, and conflict and cooperation.

Factors influencing commonality and differences: The ongoing oppression of women has been referred to as part of the ~~&~~ Afghanistan tradition. Islamic ~~&~~ religion is common in Afghanistan for both genders. The plight of women in Afghanistan is great concern; because the law enforces strict segregation and restrictions based on gender called "gender apartheid". The Taliban has put many restrictions on women of this country. They are not permitted to go to work or school. They are considered to be under house arrest they are not allowed to leave their houses without a male member of their family. The poverty in Afghanistan is closely related to the high literacy rate in rural areas, where 90% per cent of women and 63 per cent

of men are unable to read and write.

Social differentiation - Gender, is one of the main sources of social differentiation. While male authority in the family is paramount in all groups, some important differences in male. Men in society are seen as leaders, protectors and disciplinarians. Mullahs are community leaders and always male. Male babies are vastly preferable to females as is the case in a number of developing countries. Under the Taliban regime, men were recruited at times against their will, arrested, tortured and brutally murdered, forced to grow beards, wear traditional dress and control their wives.

Education, contributes significantly to social differentiation. There was little or no access to schools under the Taliban regime. Even now, girls school often lack ~~under~~ basic material such as books and chairs. The main factors preventing girls from going to school are, problems with ~~girls~~.

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physical accessibility, poverty and child marriage. The main factors preventing boys from attending school are the need to work, access and poverty. Education under the Taliban went to bad to worse. The ages 15 and over can only read and write with the percentage for males are 43% and female 12.6%. Males seemed to have the highest literacy rate because females were not allowed to attend school under the Taliban regime.

Employment and wages, as indication of genders differentiation are a useful tool. The Taliban came to power, Afghanistan had high maternal and child mortality rates and a very low literacy rate for women. Other work done by poorer women is gathering wood and farm work, whereas ~~wood~~ embroidery and tailoring tend to be associated with medium level of wealth. Men are employed primarily in planting, irrigation, harvesting and earning a higher income.
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Conflict and Cooperation - Afghani's
engaging in armed combat are men, yet women are considered the first to be affected by war. A strategy employed by violent groups is to attack and threaten a man's integrity and a family's honour. It is humiliating for the male to see his wife, sister or mother harassed or assaulted. This is precisely the enemy's intention when targeting women, creating gender based violence.

Power and authority; in Afghanistan, men hold the majority of government power. Some women are making progress and challenging the traditional notions of power, ~~for example~~ for example Habiba Sarobi was Afghanistan's first female governor. Power and authority under the Taliban are girls and women are not allowed to work outside their home, all women who have to leave their houses are to be accompanied by male guardian; men must grow their beards and no male doctors is permitted to touch the body

of a ~~woman~~ woman. All offenders
against these ~~decrees~~ decrees will be
punished in the public square

These all had impact of maintaining
existing inequalities in ~~Afghanistan~~
Afghanistan.

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