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Abstract

Citizenship is a practice whereby people are able to participate in shaping their societies. It implies not only rights and responsibilities, but also interaction and influence within the community. Gendered exclusion hinges on a particular understanding of what is termed the “public/private divide”. This divide sees women’s gender roles and responsibilities as lying in the family, caring and childrearing, and men’s gender roles as being to do with decision-making, formal politics, economics and the workplace. This division of roles and labour is important for understanding citizenship, which traditionally saw men as the holders of citizenship rights on account of their position in the public arena. Men were seen as political agents, and women as being under their protection. Women and their concerns were outside the realms of citizenship, and their roles, though contributing to society, were not valued as worthy of membership in terms of decision-making and public activity.



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