INTERROGATING WHAT IS MALE PRIVILEGE IN THE ACADEMY

Kanchana Sujananie Bulumulle B.A. Sociology (Hons) and M.Phil. (Sociology)

Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in Gender Studies
Discipline of Gender Studies and Social Analysis
School of Social Sciences
University of Adelaide
August 2015

DECLARATION

This thesis contains no material that has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university or other tertiary institution and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains no material previously published or written by any other person, except where due reference has been made in the text of this thesis.
I give consent to this copy of my thesis, when deposited in the University Library, being made available for photocopying and loan, subject to the provisions of the <i>Copyright Act 1968</i> .
I also give permission for the digital version of my thesis to be made available on the World Wide Web via the University's digital research repository, the Library catalogue and the Australasian Digital Thesis Program (ADTP).
Kanchana Sujananie Bulumulle————————————————————————————————

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis would not have been possible without the enormous support and efforts of a number of scholars. These included supervision, advice, the provision of information, financial assistance and material facilities along with care for my personal well-being during my Ph.D. candidature.

First and foremost, I am extremely thankful and grateful to all the kind academics in Australian and Sri Lankan universities who were the key informants of this research for their attentive, empathetic and committed support to my study, through sharing their invaluable stories of academic life. I wish to extend my gratitude to all administrative heads of these higher education institutions for their support enabling my easy access to them for data collection.

My ability to embark on this Ph.D. endeavour was primarily and predominantly facilitated through the award of the Adelaide Fee Scholarship International (ASFI) to me by the University of Adelaide in 2008 that continued until thesis completion in 2015, for which I am tremendously and humbly grateful.

I am extremely indebted and profoundly grateful to my Principal Supervisor, Professor Margaret Allen of GWSI/GSSA of the Adelaide University for her persistent empathy, support, providing most humane caring assistance and guidance, critique and commentary on my work during my entire candidature from July 2008 until final thesis submission in 2015.

My heartfelt gratitude also goes to the co-supervisor Dr. Kate Cadman for her prompt inputs and enormous contribution to my writing since 2011 shaping and crystallizing the language expressions of this thesis so that I could tell my story more coherently and clearly. A big thank you is also due to Professor Ann Brooks for her inputs as the co supervisor from 2008- mid 2011, especially for assisting with the designing of the methodology and field data collection and co supervisor Dr. Kathie B. Muir for her contributions and comments in shaping the story of my literature review chapter. I also owe a big thank you to Associate Professor Megan Warin for her efforts and suggestions towards the final editions in the methodology chapter in 2012.

My thanks also go out to my colleagues and faculty in the Open University of Sri Lanka especially the former and current Deans/HSS; Dr. Mahim Mendis and Professor Camena Gunaratne and the Heads of Department of SSD for their active support towards the completion of my Ph.D. studies. I also wish to thank Dr. Laksiri Fernando of National Center for Advancement of Science (NCAS) and DEMP project for their financial assistance towards living expenditure during my eighteen months stay in Adelaide. In

this regards my special vote of thanks also goes to Mr. Sarath Chanrdra for his untiring efforts in securing the funds for me during the first phase of my candidature.

My dear friends and colleagues in Adelaide as well as my family in Sri Lanka are very much a part of this achievement, providing me with emotional support and love at times of acute disillusionment and loss, building me up so that I could complete this Ph.D. journey under the severe stress caused through financial and other challenges of personal nature. My very special vote of thanks is extended to my very dear friends up in the Belair hills, Alan and Barbara Raine, Christine and Peter Monk of Mitcham and Ruthie O'Reilly for their loving and caring support at all times. I had the greatest and blessed opportunity to be a part of a very gifted and professional group of academic colleagues in the Discipline of Gender Work and Social Inquiry (GSSA former GWSI), benefitting much from their academic inputs, ideas, exchanges and especially their friendship. I am much thankful especially to Toni Delany for her generosity in lending out her thesis to me. My heartfelt gratitude is extended to Ruthie O'Reilly, Anne Burger, Clare Bartholomaeus, Gabbie Zizzo and Helen Attar; the ever kind and helpful Research Librarian in the Barr Smith Library for their collegiality and warm support at all times. I would like to convey my earnest gratitude to all staff members at GWSI/GSSA for their endless, tireless support and kindness to me during the long span of my Ph.D. candidature. I am also enormously thankful for all the help extended to me by Sanjaya malli and Thushani; my sister in numerous and invaluable ways that supported my work.

Last but not least, I owe my sincere gratitude to my family; to my dear husband Sujith and my two little girls Nethie and Shavee for contributing to my endeavour as a very special part of the entire Ph.D. journey as a whole that added much richness to the depth and quality of my writing. I thank you all from the bottom of my heart.

ABSTRACT

In order to explain gendered inequality among university teachers, recent research has shifted its focus away from women-centered analysis to approaches that focus on men and their privileged location in the academy. Drawing on similar perspectives, this research is premised on the argument that women-focused approaches are significantly limited in their ability to redress issues that have traditionally disadvantaged women. Male privilege include men's over-representation in academic positions, especially in the more privileged disciplines such as science and engineering, as well as in higher management and in decision making. Female-centered approaches to gender have often given a lop-sided and an incomplete picture of the operations of gendered hierarchies in university settings.

This research argues that a more appropriate and strategic alternative is achieved by focusing on the mechanics of gender inequality construction, its maintenance and re-circulation in academic life through gendered relations of power. Working within a social constructionist theoretical framework, this study performs an analysis of women's under-representation in the academy through an interrogation of the over-represented, privileged position of the male academic. The contexts chosen for the research are academic institutions in Australia and Sri Lanka. This study examines male privilege in the academy using key secondary sources of staff statistics in higher education in the two countries and through life history-interviews with 27 male and 10 female academics for qualitative information. In analyzing these interviews and secondary statistics, the thesis advances arguments about the relationality of masculine privilege and feminine disadvantage in the academy and identifies the key features of gendered and contextual multiplicity of those constructions.

Broadly the findings reveal that male privilege manifests in academic ranks and progression and is gender relationally constructed within key academic activities. Further it reveals that pre-career experiences in terms of gender as well as class significantly shape academic career aspirations in a context of gendered privilege or the lack of it. The incidence of gender relationality within academic activities is evident specifically in academic career mentoring, research and micro politics. The incidence of privilege in this research is very strongly related to the everyday life of domesticity. Relatively limited gendered patterns are visible around teaching duties and service to university within this particular sample.

The socially constructed nature of the privilege-disadvantage duality also significantly represents itself as multiple, varied and fragmented in the lives of academics in both Sri Lankan and Australian academic settings.

The multiplicity of academic masculinities and femininities is influenced within this study by social class status, ethnicity, race or caste identities as well as by discipline orientations. Multiple academic configurations are strongly evident in research, performance evaluation and micro politics, whilst it is weakly manifest in teaching, service to university and domesticity. Within these latter categories, more similarities between contexts are evident. The research findings broadly indicate that the primary academic activities as well as everyday life are significantly encumbered with male privilege while it also provides some evidence for the multiple, varied and fragmented nature of those gendered realities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE TITLE PAGE DECLARATION	i ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES	xiv
ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
INTRODUCTION Point One	1 2
Point Two	3
Point Three	3
A Study of multiple themes, contexts and discourses	4
Structure of the thesis	5
1 LITERATURE REVIEW 1.0 Introduction	7 7
1.1 Gendered Academic Life	7
1.1.1Gendered privilege-disadvantage context in the academy	8
Recruitment	9
Promotion	12
Research	14
Teaching and knowledge production	16
Service	18
Mentoring and networking	19
1.2 Continued or Changing Patterns in the Academy?	21
1.2.1. Policy	21
1.2.2. Implementation	21
1.3 Framing gendered work: Limited scope of traditional frames	23
1.4 Significance of relationality and context	26
1.4.1. Why a lens of male privilege?	26

1.4.2. Privilege /Disadvantage Relationality	28	
1.5 Theories of male privilege		
1.5.1. Routes of gendered privilege	31	
Domestic division of labour in every day practice	31	
1.5.2. Male privilege and masculinity	37	
Hegemonic masculinity	38	
Multiple masculinities	40	
Patriarchal dividend	41	
1.5.3. Privilege constructed in the academic organization	42	
Cultural stereotyping of academic activity	42	
Sexism and the gendered organisation	43	
Mechanics of maintenance- Micro-politics and resistance	45	
Overt forms	46	
Covert forms	46	
I.6 Gaps		
Conclusion	49	
2 THE METHODOLOGY 2.0 Introduction	50 50	
2.1 Epistemological contemplations	50	
2.1.1 Social constructionism	51	
2.1.2 Critical Feminist theory	52	
2.1.3 Post-structuralism	53	
2.1.4 Discourse	54	
2.1.5 A lens of male privilege	55	
2.1.6 A Qualitative mode of inquiry	56	
2.1.7 A comparison of Academic experience	57	
2.1.8 Undoing (Deconstructing) Silence	58	
2.1.9 Gender disaggregated data and grey literature	59	

2.2 Research process	
2.2.1 Operationalization of male privilege	60
2.2.2 Critical review of the literature	61
2.2.3 Statistical data analysis	62
2.2.4 Academic life histories	63
2.2.5 Participants	64
2.2.6 Sample	68
2.2.7 Recruitment of participants	69
2.2.8 Conducting primary data collection	71
2.2.9 Analysis during data collection	73
2.2.10 Critical discourse analysis of life histories	75
2.2.11 Qualitative research rigour	76
2.2.12 Ethical Considerations	79
2.2.13 Reflexive presence of the researcher	80
2.2.14 Limitations	83
Conclusion	84
3 UNDERSTANDING AUSTRALIAN AND SRI LANKAN ACADEMIES PART 1: Setting up the sites of investigation 3.0 Introduction	86 86
3.1 Sri Lankan Social context	86
3.1.1 Demographics	86
3.1.2 History and Colonization	88
3.1.3 Westernization and modernization	88
3.1.4 Social structural features	90
Ethnicity	90
Caste	90
Low country and highlands division	91

Class	91
Women's position in Sri Lanka	92
3.1.5 Household and domestic life	94
Hiring domestic labour	95
Divorce	96
3.2 The Australian Social context	
3.2.1 Historical context	97
3.2.2 Social structural features	98
Colour and race	98
Class	99
Rural-Urban divide	100
Women's position in general life and in the labour market	101
3.2.3 Family and household	103
Divorce	105
3.2.4 Equality policies and reforms	106
3.3 Academic contexts in both countries	
3.3.1 Sri Lanka	107
Educational welfare policies	108
Appointment criteria for academic staff	109
Academic life conditions of academics	113
Facilities	113
Brain drain	113
Ragging	115
3.3.2 Australia	116
Appointment criteria for academic staff	116
Equality policies in university education	117
Facilities and benefits for academics	118
Casual academic staff	118

Aboriginal academic staff	119
PART 2: Interrogating statistical data 3.4 Insights from figures	120 120
3.4.1 Gender disaggregated statistical data resources	120
3.4.2 Gendered trends in Australian and Sri Lankan higher education	12
Academic rankings in Australia	123
Academic rankings in Sri Lanka	128
Gender distribution by discipline	131
Representation in decision-making and in most senior positions	136
Scholarships and awards	138
3.5 Conclusions	143
4 GENDER RELATIONALITY: MALE PRIVILEGE AND FEMALE DISADVANTAGE IN ACADEMIC CONTEXTS 4.0 Introduction	145 145
4.1 The Concept of Gendered Relationality	145
4.2 Relational Privilege in Social and Family Background	146
4.2.1 Class and social status	147
4.2.2. Role models	149
4.3 Relational privilege in gendered opportunity	151
4.3.1 Relational opportunity	151
Implicit gendered opportunity and class privilege	152
Explicit gendered opportunity for academic aspirations	154
4.3.2 Relational Disadvantage	156
Gendered employment aspirations of parents	156
Gender stereotyping and naturalised career aspirations	157
4.4 Relational privilege in academic life	160
4.4.1 Mentoring	160
Material experience of mentoring relations	161
Lack of privilege in mentoring	164

4.4.2	Teaching	167
,	Teaching involvement	167
	Lack of privilege in teaching involvement	167
	Differentiated pastoral care	169
	Multiple realities in attitudes to teaching	172
	'Showmanship' of teaching	173
4.4.3 Service to the university		174
	Gendered memberships and duties	174
4.4.4	Research	178
	Opportunity for research	178
	Research Productivity	180
4.4.5	Academic micro-politics	182
	Material experience of micro-politics	182
4.5 Oblig	atory care and domesticity	185
4.5.1	Gendered domestic obligation	185
4.5.2	The materiality of gender relational obligatory domesticity	187
	'Attached' and 'detached' emotional selves	187
	'Less expectations of men in terms of emotional domesticity'	188
	Obligation to care	189
	Men's obligation to work	192
4.5.3	Gendered obligatory domesticity – towards a conceptual framework	193
	Reason and emotion in context	194
	The 'attached' domestic self and 'detached' academic self	195
	Conclusion	197
5 MULTII 5.0 Introd	PLICITY IN CONTEXT duction	199 199
5.1 A coi	mplex web of multiple threads	199
5.1.1	Class privileged academic masculinities	201

	5.1.2 Hegemonic masculinities in the context of ethnicity and race	204
	The privilege of whiteness	205
	Majority Sinhalese privilege	206
	Caste privilege	206
	5.1.3 Marginalised academic masculinities	207
	Class-based marginalisation	207
	Race- and ethnicity-based marginalised masculinities	209
	Discipline area	211
	5.1.4 Multiple femininities	212
	5.1.5 Summary	215
5.	2 Contextual difference and similarities	216
	5.2.1 Common ground in the two settings	216
	5.2.2 Experiential differences in the two contexts	217
	Mentoring	218
	Research	221
	Work-life Balance	223
	Domestic help	224
	Every day academic life practices	225
	Micro-politics	225
	Career advancement	226
	5.2.3 Gendered differences in the two contexts	228
	University service	228
	Gendered dress codes	229
	Conclusion	230
ô.	CONCLUSION	231
4	PPENDICES	241
В	IBLIOGRAPHY	

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

- **TABLE 2.1** Gender and Country and Discipline Distribution of Research Participants
- **TABLE 3.1** Ethnic and Religious Composition of Sri Lanka
- **TABLE 3.2** Distribution of Employed Populations by Main Industry and Sex, Sri Lanka, 1st Quarter, 2011
- **TABLE 3.3** Labour Market Profile Australia as at 2012 January
- **TABLE 3.4** Classification of Criteria for Appointment of Academic Staff in Sri Lanka (Through Open Advertisement)
- **TABLE 3.5** Typical Classification Criteria for Appointment of Academic Staff in Australia (from the University of Adelaide website)
- **TABLE 3.6** Percentage of Academic Men and Women by Classification by Level (Australia) Selected Years from 1992-1999 (Male Percentages in Bold)
- **TABLE 3.7** Percentage of Academic Men and Women by Classification by Level (Australia)) Selected Years from 2000-2006 (Male Percentages in Bold)
- **TABLE 3.8** Academic Staff by Gender, and Academic Level Classification, 2008-2012 (Australia) Selected Statistics of 42 Academic Providers (Male Percentages in Bold)
- **TABLE 3.9** Distribution of University Academic Staff by Gender in Sri Lanka (1996, 1999, 2002) (Male Percentages in Bold)
- **TABLE 3.10** Distribution of Sri Lankan University Academic Staff by Gender 2006-2011 (Male Percentages in Bold)
- **TABLE 3.11** Gender Representation in Academic Disciplines in Australia and Sri Lanka 2006 [(Based on Senior Lecturer and Above) Male and Male Percentages in Bold]
- **TABLE 3.12** University Academic Staff by Gender and Discipline Area 2009-2011 (Sri Lanka) All Academic Grades
- **TABLE 3.13** Executive Heads by Country (Male Percentages in Bold Font)
- **TABLE 3.14** Deans by gender and country (Male Percentages Highlighted)
- **TABLE 3.15** Male and Female Senior Academic Staff (Male female percentages) Full-time and Fractional Full-time by Classification, 1996-2005 (Selected Academic Ranks) (Australia)
- **TABLE 3.16** Successful Solo or First Named Applications for ARC Large Grant Applications in 1995-

- TABLE 3.17 Distribution of ARC Discovery Projects/ Grants Gender Wise
- **TABLE 3. 18** The Gender Distribution of Scholarships and Grants
- FIGURE 2.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender and Country
- FIGURE 2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Academic Rank
- FIGURE 2.3 Marital Status of Respondents
- FIGURE 2.4 Respondents and Children
- FIGURE 2.5 Respondents' Spouses' Employment Status

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

ACU Association of Commonwealth Universities

ARC Australian Research Council

BC Before Christ

CENWOR Center for Women's Research

DEEWR Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations

EEO Equal Employment Opportunity

EO Equal Opportunity

EOP Equal Opportunity Policies

ERA Excellence in Research for Australia

EU European Union

FUTA Federation of University Teachers Associations

G.C.E A/L General Certificate Examination Advance Level

G.C.E O/L General Certificate Examination Ordinary Level

GO8 Group of Eight Universities, Australia

HDI Human Development Index

HETC Higher Education for the Twenty-first Century

ILO International Labour Organisation

LTTE Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

NCAS

National Centre for Advanced Studies in Humanities and Social

Sciences

NCGP National Competitive Grants Program

NTEU National Tertiary Education Union

OLTC Online Learning and Teaching Committee

PG Post-Graduate

Ph.D. Doctor of Philosophy

PPLS Paid Parental Leave Scheme

RAE Research Assessment Evaluation

TAFE Technical and Further Education

UG Under-Graduate

UGC University Grants Commission

UK United Kingdom

UK AUT United Kingdom's Association of University Teachers

UN United Nations

USA United States of America

USAID United States Agency for International Development