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Society has caused a lot of stereotypes between men and women. Gender and sex have always been perceived as the primary social categories in nearly all cultures especially in Asia. Society made people believe that women must be only second to men in terms of achievement, height, and everything. Women are often restricted in achieving recognition in education, sports, politics, and almost all aspects of the society. This paper explores series of gender stereotypes that have been formed across generations in diverse cultural aspects of the society.

In the past, society labeled women in different ways. Most often than not, in Asian countries, women were perceived as highly reliant on men for support. Women were vulnerable. Because of this vulnerability, women became prone to abuses. Women often take on the most mind-numbing tasks. They are simple caretakers of the family. Women were deprived of getting good education which could potentially bring them great economic profit (Rutledge et al).

In many Asian countries, although women are able to obtain employment, it seldom brings them to the top position. Yet, the governments of these nations fulfill their accountabilities with the women group. In China, educational system address issues such as promoting equity and high expectations, effective teaching and student learning, development of mutual values and norms, building leadership capacity, collaborative planning, data based decision-making, and curriculum development. Initiatives that were taken include self-sustained learning community for teacher development in order to enhance literacy acquisition. To be able to

do this, challenges have to be delineated; approaches to effectively meet challenges must be identified; selected approaches must be implemented; implementation has to be evaluated; and theories to guide future practices must be formulated.

In Saudi Arabia, women are able to finish their education and most of them work in a bank or a call center and even in health and education industries. Women in Saudi Arabia strongly believe that as they continue to prove themselves in the banking world and show that they can be trusted, more and more women will also be given the chance to work in the same industry. In some other countries and nations with poor literacy rates, aspects such as economy, legal, health, socio-cultural and geography affect the education of the people particularly women. The incomplete educational system for emerging nations is crucial, thus challenging access of girls to education. Religious beliefs likewise impact education through cultural bias created by the male population. The reality that majority of religious experts and leaders are men makes for a strong image in support of that gender group, and it would be essentially beneficial if leaders were to voice out powerfully in favor of the female side. With lack of education, women's legal knowledge is also hampered. Due to insufficient or absence of knowledge, women are unable to gain just and right compensation for physical assault, inability to gain assistance for handling contracts in connection with paid employment and land or property ownership, and a lot more.

Men are often the decision makers. The patriarchal system rules many Asian countries. Patriarchy as a political-social system postulates that males are inherently controlling, superior to everything and everyone deemed weak,

particularly females, and endowed with the right to dominate and rule over the weak and to maintain that dominance through various forms of psychological terrorism and violence. In a patriarchal system, there is a fundamental cultural bias against females. Patriarchal systems operate against girls' schooling as a means of protecting them from assault. A lot of schools are too far from home for girls and the approach of fathers is extremely vital. In the health aspects, the result of prevalent poverty in subsidizing to malnourishment is worse for girls, and the physical impacts of early pregnancies can be stark. High female mortality is somewhat due to infanticide and undernourishment (Brock and Cammish 1993). Patriarchal system also decides for women's marriages. Traditionally, women did not have the power to choose for their spouse. In an article titled What Love Got to Do with It by Anjula Razdan, the author explored the traditional way of arranging marriages. According to Razdan, over a tea between two grandfathers, their grandchildren are set to become couple in the future (p. 307).

As years passed, women have been given place at work. Most women have placed more priority to their work than their family. Most of the women nowadays are empowered. At one time, women in workplaces were directly designated to either a part-time job or a job that requires low responsibility merely because of the belief that women's first priority should be to take care of every member in the household. As to women who are not married yet, they were believed to quit work as soon as they have tied the knot or when they have conceived a baby. For those with children, they were reasonably believed to care more for their children over their work.

Furthermore, the most widespread notion is that women do not have the same physical, mental, and emotional capabilities as men do.

In Asian countries, LGBT remains to be an issue. The strong religious beliefs of the people tend to prevent gays and lesbians to have freedom in marriage. There is always a question of morality. Same-sex marriage is something greatly fought for by Asian LGBT. However, Asians highly value the norms of morality. The norms of morality are the standards that indicate the rightfulness or wrongfulness, the goodness or evilness, the value or disvalue of a thing. Obviously, these are qualities that cannot be measured by any mechanical device. They are spiritual qualities that appeal only to reason. The physicalist suggests that the physical and biological nature of man determines morality. Anything opposed to man's physical, physiological, or biological tendencies is wrong and immoral. It maintains that the criteria of moral judgment are "written" in man's nature and all that is required is for one to read them off from there.

One important in the aspect of same sex marriage is the issue on sodomy. Biblical accounts and moral side of the issues have it postulated that oral or anal penetration through sexual intercourse is a criminal act, perhaps not in the society's law but on the aspect of spiritual and morality laws. By allowing same sex marriage to become a norm, then the whole context marriage has to be twisted, altered, bent, and warped. Societal situations will only worsen as same-sex marriage will only give room for polygamy. In addition, same sex marriage will only offer more room to question its moralistic context.

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