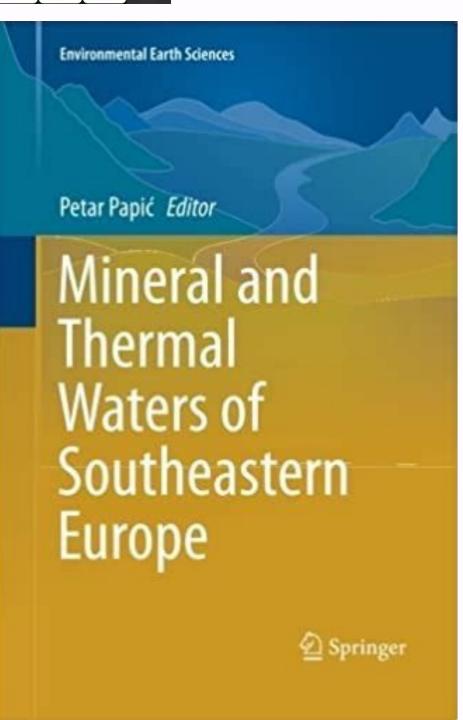
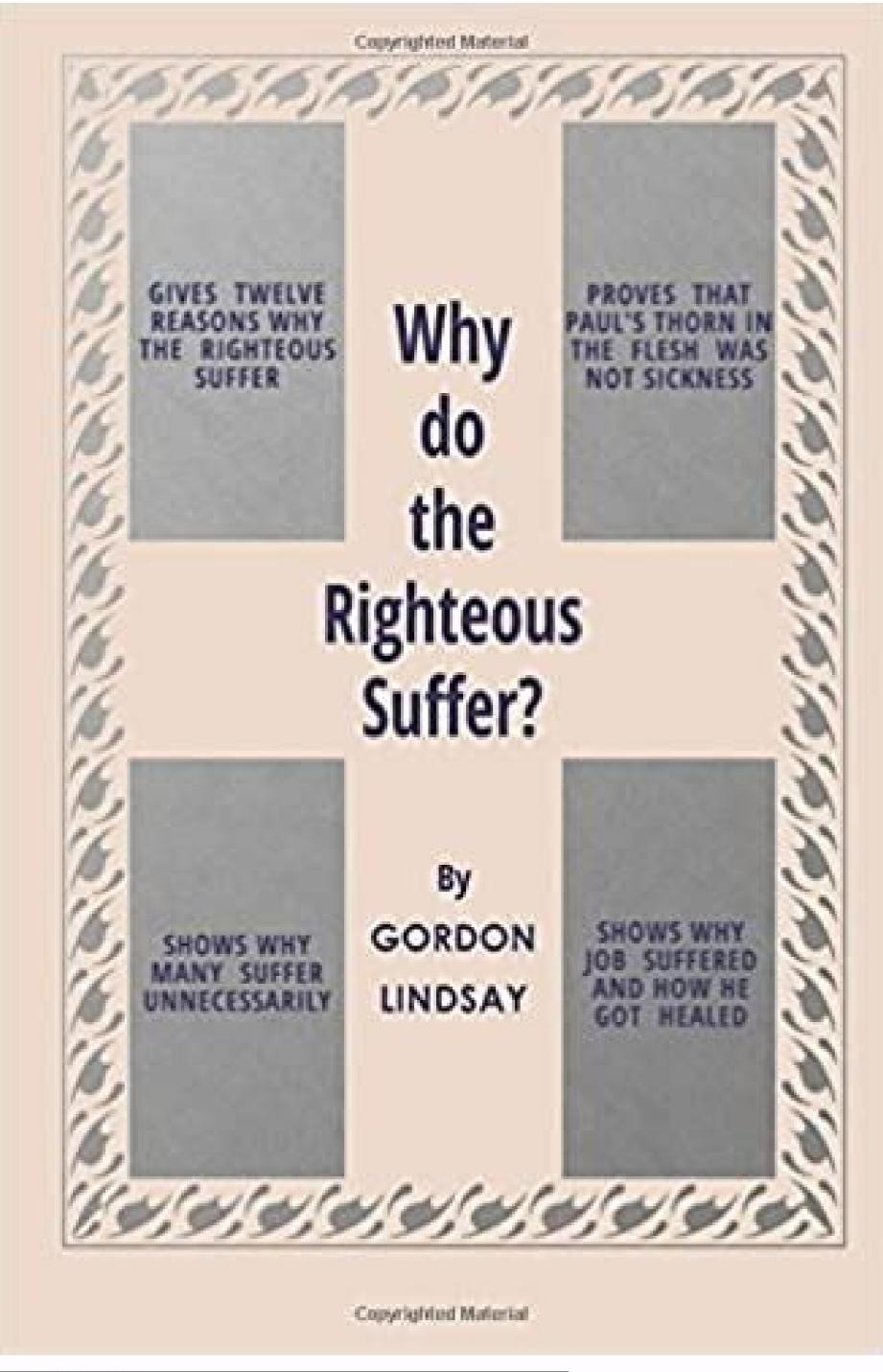
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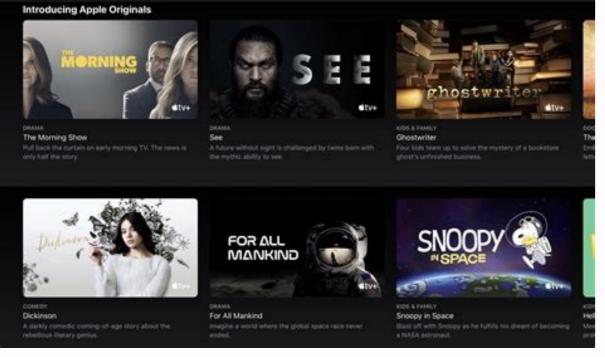
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ISBN 9781507625590. and Deborah L. Google.ro. pp. 69-114. Journal of Advertising Research. ISBN 978-0-8070-6793-2. "Gender, Candidate Portrayals and Election Campaigns: A Comparative Perspective". The Handbook of Culture and Psychology. Archived from the original on March 26, 2015. 32: 46-61. The Blackwell Dictionary of Sociology.
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experiment comparing the math outcomes of women under two various gender-math stereotype components, which are the ability of math and the effort on math respectively, Thoman and others found that women's math performance is more likely to be affected by the negative ability stereotype, which is influenced by sociocultural beliefs in the
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(September 7, 2009). ScienceDaily. 3-4. British Journal of Sociology of Education. 126 (590): 109-134. OCLC 468109511. Report 1025, June 2010. Ignoring sexist issues may exacerbate women's occupational problems. [105] In the World Values Survey of 2005, responders were asked if they thought wage work should be restricted to men only.
Retrieved September 19, 2013. ^ "United Nations press release of a meeting of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), issued on January 8, 2009. "China's barbaric one-child policy". The Globe and Mail. "Men Sentenced To Longer Prison Terms Than Women
For Same Crimes, Study Says". Oxford, UK; Cambridge, Mass., USA: Blackwell, 1999, 1995, pp. doi:10.1073/pnas.1418878112. Robin Division of Criminal Justice, University of New Haven ^ a b Macklem, Tony (2003). (2008) Language and sexism. Feminist Teacher. CNN. ^ "The Long Way to Women's Right to Vote in Switzerland: a Chronology". One
of the most common is the expectation that women are predominantly care-givers. [280] [281] and that women are often successful at turning their
violent crime into victimhood by citing defenses such as postpartum depression or battered wife syndrome. [284] However, none of these theories account for the total disparity, [281] and sexism has also been suggested as an underlying cause.
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Discrimination: The Reasoning Behind That Decision". Feminist theory: from margin to center (2nd ed.). "The Gender Gap and Classroom Interactions: Reality and rhetoric?". ^ Osel, ibid. ^ Archer, Allison M N; Kam, Cindy D (2021). A conflict analysis of domestic violence, for example, would begin by noting that women are battered far more often
and far more severely than are men ... Beauty and Misogyny: Harmful cultural practices in the west (PDF). 14 (3): 371-391. ^ "BBC Radio 4—Crossing Continents, Forced Sterilisation in Uzbekistan". Retrieved June 11, 2014. "Julie Bindel: Boys aren't born wanting to wear blue". "Feminist Perspectives on Sex Markets: Pornography". John Wiley & Sons
Inc., West Sussex, UK; ISBN 978-0-470-67446-8 Bojarska, Katarzyna (2012). This sense of ownership furthers the concept that sex workers are void of agency. [180] This is literally the case in instances of sexual slavery. S2CID 146588435. Un.org. Human Rights Campaign. Sex differences in cognitive abilities. A Casebook on Roman Family Law. US
Legal. For instance, in Afghanistan, a wife who leaves her marital home risks being imprisoned for "running away".[57][58] In addition, many former British colonies, including India, maintain the concept of restitution of conjugal rights,[59] under which a wife may be ordered by court to return to her husband; if she fails to do so, she may be held in
contempt of court.[60][61] Other problems have to do with the payment of the bride price: if the wife wants to leave, her husband may demand the return of the bride price that he had paid to the woman's family; and the woman's family; and the woman's family often cannot or does not want to pay it back.[62][63][64] Laws, regulations, and traditions related to marriage
continue to discriminate against women in many parts of the world, and to contribute to the mistreatment of women, in particular in areas related to sexual violence and to self-determination regarding sexuality, the violation of the latter now being acknowledged as a violation of women's rights. 108. ^ Thurston 2001. ISBN 978-0-786-74791-7. 101
(3): 635-639. Hrw.org. ISBN 978-0199551453. Pornography and civil rights: a new day for women's equality. ^ "Work Faster or Get Out". ^ World Health Organization. "Blaming Women's Choices for the Gender Pay Gap". Williams Institute. ^ "Combating extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, torture and other cruel, inhuman and
degrading treatment in the Philippines by addressing their economic, social and cultural root causes" (PDF). lies in its consequences: if it supports male privilege, then it is by definition sexist. p. 135. Retrieved March 8, 2013. ^ "The War Within the War". The Sexual Contract. DressMaker magazine also explained that "[t]he preferred colour to dress
young boys in is pink. Swift Economics. Modern and Contemporary France. (2005). Acquaintance rape: the hidden crime. (4th ed.). "Yemen's dark side: Discrimination and violence against women and girls" (PDF). ^ a b Sayare, Scott (February 22, 2012). "Norway becomes first NATO country to draft women into military". According to Amnesty
International, the majority of those stoned are women and women are disproportionately affected by stoning because of sexism in the legal system. [288] One study found that: [O]n average, women receive lighter sentences in comparison with men ... ISBN 978-92-3-100330-1. Coldstein, Joshua S. 32 (3): 355-378. OECD, Paris, 2008, p. Emeryville
CA: Seal Press. "Scandinavian split on sexist ads". ^ "Redefining Prostitution as Sex Work on the International Agenda". In his book The Second Sexism: Discrimination Against Men and Boys (2012), philosopher David Benatar states that "[t]he prevailing assumption is that where conscription is necessary, it is only men who should be conscripted and,
similarly, that only males should be forced into combat". Denver Post, April 24, 2007. ISBN 9780073404257. 2004. ^ Baert, S.; De Pauw, A.-S.; Deschacht, N. (9th ed.). Palgrave MacMillan. - European Commission". p. 139. In Taiwan, for example, studies show how the bulk of gender wage discrepancies occur within-occupation.[124] In Russia,
research shows that the gender wage gap is distributed unevenly across income levels, and that it mainly occurs at the lower end of income distribution. [125] The research also found that "wage arrears and payment in-kind attenuated wage discrimination, particularly amongst the lowest paid workers, suggesting that Russian enterprise managers
assigned lowest importance to equity considerations when allocating these forms of payment".[125] The gender pay gap has been attributed to differences in personal and women (such as education, hours worked and occupation), innate behavioral and biological differences between men and women (and women and women and women and women and women and women and women (such as education), innate behavioral and biological differences between men and women and wo
discrimination in the labor market (such as gender stereotypes and customer and employer bias). "Witch Hunting in India: Poor, Low Caste and Widows Main Targets". "Should Prenatal Sex Selection be Restricted?: Ethical Questions and Their Implications for Research and Policy". GSDRC.org. p. 6. ^ a b "WHO—Female genital mutilation".
ISBN 978-0-9621849-0-1. New York: McGraw-Hill. p. 13. Retrieved February 22, 2015. "Transsexual Loses Fight with Women's Shelter | The Tyee". doi:10.1017/S1743923X08000330. S2CID 157714160. "Anti-sexism" redirects here. In Pakistan, after the 2008 Balochistan honour killings in which five women were killed by tribesmen of the Umrani
Tribe of Balochistan, Pakistani federal minister for Postal Services Israr Ullah Zehri defended the practice:[221] "These are centuries-old traditions, and I will continue to defend them. 30 (2): 159-186. doi:10.1162/jeea.2005.3.2-3.598. Others argue that the wage gap results from different choices by men and women, such as women placing more
value than men on having children, and men being more likely than women to choose careers in high paying fields such as business, engineering, and technology. "20 years after fall of wall, women of former East Germany thrive". State violence against women is a form of discrimination. 2010. "War and Gender: Men's War Roles—Boyhood and
Coming of Age". Ortega; Rose Weitz (2008). 24 (4): 249-291. doi:10.2307/4135276. "Gleichberechtigung im Studium: Studenten, äh, Studierende". S2CID 54763679. Prostitution is not mutual, pleasurable exchange for money.[186] Media portrayals See also: Misogyny
in rap music, Sexism in heavy metal music, and Sexuality in music videos Some scholars believe that media portrayals of demographic groups can both maintain and disrupt attitudes and behaviors toward those groups. [187][page needed] According to Susan Douglas: "Since the early 1990s, much of the media have come to
overrepresent women as having made it-completely-in the professions, as having gained sexual equality with men, and having achieved a level of financial success and comfort enjoyed primarily by Tiffany's-encrusted doyennes of Laguna Beach."[190] These images may be harmful, particularly to women and racial and ethnic minority groups. ^ Wu 吴
Xiaohua 晓华 (2009). J. S2CID 144040468. ISBN 978-1-139-45873-3. (1977). Sueddeutsche.de (in German). ISBN 9780521453639. Archived from the original (PDF) on March 23, 2013. 9. Physicians are typically referred to using their last name, but nurses are referred to, even by physicians they do not know, by their first name. 112 (17): 5360-5365.
17 (2): 267-288. Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2009. Archived from the original (PDF) on July 16, 2014. Report on Inclusion of Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming Students Best Practices, Assessment and Recommendations. "Confronting Sexism in the College Classroom". Minneapolis: University of
Minnesota Press. "Decomposing the Gender Pay Gap in the Australian Managerial Labour Market". 20 (2): 207-235. "Is it sex or personality? The Changing Face of European Conscription. CNN.com. doi:10.1080/01425699995290. ^ Berlatsky, Noah (May 29, 2013). (1984) "Not a
moral issue." Yale Law and Policy Review 2:321-345. The Independent. Retrieved January 8, 2011. ^ Tan, Dali (January 1, 1990). The authors conclude that the current measures of objectification were designed for women and do not measure men accurately.[193] Another study found a negative effect on eating attitudes and body satisfaction of
consumption of beauty and fitness magazines for women and men respectively but again with different mechanisms, namely self-objectification for women and internalization for men.[194] Sexist jokes Frederick Attenborough argues that sexist jokes Frederick Attenborough argues arg
Matthew (2017). Sexism can affect anyone, but it primarily affects women and girls.[1] It has been linked to stereotypes and gender roles,[2][3] and may include the belief that one sex or gender is intrinsically superior to another.[4] Extreme sexism may foster sexual harassment, rape, and other forms of sexual violence.[5] Gender discrimination may
encompass sexism. ^ OECD (2002). Europarl.europa.eu. As a result of the defense exhibiting a strong gender bias, and being a form of legitimization of male violence against women, it has been abolished or restricted in several jurisdictions.[276][277] The traditional leniency towards
crimes of passion in Latin American countries has been deemed to have its origin in the view that women are property. [278] In 2002, Widney Brown, advocacy director for Human Rights Watch, stated that, "[S]o-called crimes of passion have a similar dynamic [to honor killings] in that the women are killed by male family members and the crimes are
perceived as excusable or understandable."[278] The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has called for "the elimination of discriminatory provisions in the legislation, including mitigating factors for 'crimes of passion'."[279] In the United States, some studies have shown that for identical crimes, men are
given harsher sentences than women. ISBN 9781452217529. S2CID 26245038. ^ Babcock, Linda; Laschever, Sara (2003). ^ a b Pollack, E. Intentional misgendering (assigning the wrong gender to someone) and the pronoun "it" are also considered pejorative.[98][99] Occupational sexism Main articles: Occupational sexism and Second-generation
gender bias "Calling nurses by their first names" The practice of using first names for individuals from a profession that is predominantly female occurs in health care. ^ Bohmer, Carol (1991). "FIFA must act after death of Iran's 'Blue Girl,' says activist". Social Inequality: Forms, Causes, and Consequences (Sixth ed.). Women take significantly more
time off to raise children than men.[126] In certain countries such as South Korea, it has also been a long-established practice to lay-off female employees upon marriage.[127] A study by Professor Linda C. Archived from the original on July 5, 2013. "Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Discrimination in Employment: A Legal Analysis of the
Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)" (PDF). ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. Taylor & Francis. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). Retrieved April 17, 2015. ^ a b c Benatar, David (May 7, 2012). New York: Penguin Books. ^ Chen, Lanyan (2009). (1988). (1988). Chen, Chen,
S2CID 143146656. Suggests that "the key test of Women in the U.S. Economy. ISBN 978-0-252-06110-3. For example, in the teaching and learning process, including differential engagement, expectations and interactions by teachers with
their male and female students, as well as gender stereotypes in textbooks and learning materials. doi:10.1007/s11199-008-9390-x. ^ Boring, Anne (2017). "Tokenism and Women in the Workplace: The Limits of Gender-Neutral Theory". So women who were or had been sex workers, those who were 'rumoured' to be prostitutes or who were simply
promiscuous and behaving 'like a prostitute' lacked credibility as complainants, which made it difficult for the prosecution to prove the sexual assault beyond a reasonable doubt. ^ a b European Commission. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 20, 2019. P.; Dobash, R. A Companion to Applied Ethics. ISSN 1743-923X. Violence against
women frequently takes the form of sexual violence. ^ Davelaar, Geertjan. doi:10.2307/1389491. PMC 5044929. womenslobby.eu. Bibcode:2015PNAS..112.5360W. Notes that "sexism usually refers to prejudice or discrimination based on sex or gender, especially against women and girls". October 29, 2015. Archived from the original on April 20,
likely incur."[196] A study of 73 male undergraduate students by Ford found that "sexist humor can promote the behavioral expression of prejudice against women amongst sexist men".[196] According to the study, when sexism is presented in a humorous manner it is viewed as tolerable and socially acceptable: "Disparagement of women through
humor 'freed' sexist participants from having to conform to the more general and more restrictive norms regarding discrimination against women."[196] Gender identity is "the gender-related identity, appearance,
or mannerisms or other gender-related characteristics of an individual, with or without regard to the individual's designated sex at birth".[197][page needed] Whereas sexism is prejudice based on biological sex, gender discrimination specifically addresses discrimination
towards gender identities, including third gender, and other non-binary identified people.[6][page needed] It is especially attributed to how people are treated in the workplace,[7][page needed] and banning discrimination on the basis of gender identities, including third gender, and other non-binary identified people.[6][page needed] It is especially attributed to how people are treated in the workplace,[7][page needed] and banning discrimination on the basis of gender identities, including third gender, and other non-binary identified people.[6][page needed] and banning discrimination on the basis of gender identities, including third gender, and other non-binary identified people.[6][page needed] and banning discrimination on the basis of gender identities, including third gender, and other non-binary identified people.[6][page needed] and banning discrimination on the basis of gender identified people.[6][page needed] and banning discrimination on the basis of gender identified people.[6][page needed] and banning discrimination on the basis of gender identified people.[6][page needed] and banning discrimination on the basis of gender identified people.[6][page needed] and banning discrimination on the basis of gender identified people.[6][page needed] and banning discrimination of gender identified pe
[199] According to a recent report by the Congressional Research Service, "although the majority of federal courts to consider the issue have concluded that discrimination on the basis of gender identity is not sex discrimination, there have been several courts that have reached the opposite conclusion".[197] Hurst states that "[c]ourts often confuse
sex, gender and sexual orientation, and confuse them in a way that results in denying the rights not only of gays and lesbians, but also of those who do not present themselves or act in a manner traditionally expected of their sex".[200] Oppositional sexism Oppositional sexism is a term coined by transfeminist author Julia Serano, who defined
oppositional sexism as "the belief that male and female are rigid, mutually exclusive categories".[201] Oppositional sexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism, heteronormativity, and traditional sexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms, such as cissexism plays a vital role in a number of social norms.
ISBN 9780073404264. New York: Oxford University Press. doi:10.1086/696150. How numbers get used and abused in the courtroom, Basic Books, 2013. In 2008, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) found that while female employment rates have expanded and gender employment and wage gaps have narrowed
nearly everywhere, on average women still have 20% less chance to have a job and are paid 17% less than men.[101] The report stated: [In] many countries, labour market discrimination—i.e. the unequal treatment of equally productive individuals only because they belong to a specific group—is still a crucial factor inflating disparities in employment
and the quality of job opportunities [...] Evidence presented in this edition of the Employment Outlook suggests that about 8 percent of the variation in gender employment gaps and 30 percent of the variation in gender employment of the variation in gender employment factorial formula for the suggests that about 8 percent of the variation in gender employment of the variation in gender employment factorial for the variation in gender employment factorial factori
although almost all OECD countries, including the U.S.,[103] have established anti-discrimination laws, these laws are difficult to enforce.[101] Women who enter predominantly male work groups can experience the negative consequences of tokenism: performance pressures, social isolation, and role encapsulation.[104] Tokenism could be used to
camouflage sexism, to preserve male workers' advantage in the workplace. [104] No link exists between the proportion of women working in an organization/company and the improvement of their working conditions. JSTOR 800667. verdict.justia.com. Oppositional sexism normalizes masculine expression in males and feminine expression in females.
while simultaneously demonizing femininity in males and masculinity in females. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. GlobalPost. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Sexism. "Honour Killing: A Case for Cultural Defense?". Archived from the original (PDF) on September 3, 2006. National Black Justice Coalition. Solomon,
Barbara Miller (1985). OCLC 968304061.[page needed] ^ Forcible Rape Institutionalized Sexism in the Criminal Justice System | Gerald D. In Honderich, Ted (ed.). ^ The Open University: Learning Space. "Economics Explains Discrimination in the Labour Market." Accessed June 29, 2012 ^ Yoo, Gyeongjoon (2003). ^ Manne, Kate (2019). March 31
2011. ^ "Violence Against Women Information". Gender and Society. June 22, 2007. Smithsonian. "Les violences sexuelles en Tunisie: après le déni, un début de (...)". ^ Gettis, A.; Getis, J.; Fellmann, J. A History of the Peoples of the British Isles: From Prehistoric Times to 1688. 333 p. ou pas". ^ "Acid attacks, poison: What Afghan girls risk by going
to school—CNN.com". "'I had to run away': The imprisonment of women and girls for 'moral crimes' in Afghanistan" (PDF). Unger, Rhoda Kesler. Sociology in modules. Before roughly this date various styles of long robes were in any case commonly worn by adult males of various sorts, so boys wearing them could probably not be said to form a
distinct phenomenon. doi:10.1177/0891243211416809. Behind the Pay Gap. "Jokes, pranks, blondes and Sociolinguistic Research in the United States and Britain." "Archived copy" (PDF). 23 (3): 35–58. Times Online.
Attenborough, Frederick T. October 2020. Archived December 1, 2010, at the Wayback Machine Report to the Office for Women, Department of Families, Community Services, Housing and Indigenous Affairs, 2009, p. February 23, 2011. 7. Some people argue that this results from widespread gender discrimination in the workplace. Archived from the
original on January 28, 2015. The custom of marrying off young children, particularly girls, is found in many parts of the world. According to Suzanne Gordon, a typical conversation between a physician and a nurse is: "Hello Jane. ^ Fortin, Nicole, "Gender Role Attitudes and the Labour Market Outcomes of Women Across OECD Countries", Oxford
Review of Economic Policy, 2005, 21, 416-438. Papadaki, Evangelia (March 10, 2010). The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social Psychology. Incomorphic Incomorphics (July 22, 2014). doi:10.1257/aer.101.3.635. When she said she would prefer to go home, that means she's a lesbian who needs to be given a good corrective experience. ISBN 0-674-89645-9
(1st ed), ISBN 0-674-89646-7 (2nd ed). doi:10.5840/radphilrev20003110. Leet during a "Student-Faculty Forum" at Franklin and Marshall College.[9][10][self-published source?] Specifically, the word sexism appears in Leet's forum contribution "Women and the Undergraduate", and she defines it by comparing it to racism, stating in part (on page 3):
 "When you argue ... The Black image in the White mind: Media and race in America. As a result of this experiment and the sociocultural beliefs in the United States, Thoman and others concluded that individuals' academic outcomes can be affected by the gender-math stereotype component that is influenced by the sociocultural beliefs.[81] In
language Part of a series on Discrimination Forms Institutional Structural Attributes Age Disability Genetics (Hair color, Hair texture, Height, Looks, Size) Language Race / Ethnicity (Skin color) Rank (Class, Caste) Religion Sex Sexual orientation Social Acephobia Adultism Anti-albinism Anti-autism Anti-drug addicts Anti-homelessness Anti-
intellectualism Anti-intersex Anti-left handedness Anti-Masonry Aporophobia Audism Biphobia Clannism Cronvism Elitism Ephebiphobia Leprosy stigma Lesbophobia Misandry Misogyny Nepotism Pedophobia Perpetual foreigner Pregnancy Reverse Sectarianism
Supremacism Black White Transphobia Non-binary Transmisogyny Trans men Vegaphobia Xenophobia Religious Ahmadiyya Atheism Bahá'í Faith Buddhism Catholicism Christianity post-Cold War era Druze Falun Gong Hinduism Persecution Untouchability Islam Persecution Jehovah's Witnesses Judaism Persecution LDS or Mormon Neopaganism
non-Muslims Eastern Orthodox Oriental Orthodox Oriental Orthodox Copts Protestantism Rastafari Sikhs Shi'ism Sufism Sunnism Ethnic/national African Albanian Arab Armenian Azerbaijani Catalan Chechen Chinese Croat Filipino Finnish Fulani Georgian Greek Haitian Hazara Hispanic Hungarian Igbo Indian Canadian and US indigenous peoples
Iranian Irish Israeli Italian Japanese Jewish Korean Kurdish Malay Mexican Middle Eastern Mongolian Montenegrin Pakistani Palestinian Uyghur Venezuelan Vietnamese Manifestations Blood libel Bullying online Compulsory sterilization
Corrective rape Counter-jihad Cultural genocide Defamation Democide Disability hate crime Dog-whistle politics Eliminationism Economic Education Employment Ethnic cleansing Ethnic genocide examples Glass
Scapegoating Segregation academy Sex-selective abortion Slavery Slut-shaming Trans bashing Victimisation Violence against men Violence 
pay gap Gender roles Gerontocracy Gerrymandering Ghetto benches Internment Jewish quota Jim Crow laws Ketuanan Melayu Law for Protection of the Nation McCarthyism MSM blood donation restrictions Nonpersons Numerus clausus (as religious or racial quota) Nuremberg Laws One-drop rule Racial quota Racial steering Redlining Same-sex
marriage (laws and issues prohibiting) Segregation age racial religious sexual Sodomy law Voter suppression White Australia policy Countermeasures Affirmative action Anti-discrimination Hate speech
laws by country Human rights Intersex rights Intersex rights LGBT rights Masculism Multiculturalism Nonviolence Racial integration Self-determination Self-determinat
penalty Eugenics Heteronormativity Internalized oppression Police brutality Male privilege Masculism Medical model of disability autism Multiculturalism Power distance Prejudice Prisoner abuse Racial bias in criminal news Racism by country
Religious intolerance Second-generation gender bias Snobbery Social exclusion Social model of disability Social stigma Speciesism Stereotype threat The talk White privilege Woke vte Part of a series on Feminism History Feminist history of feminism Women's history American British Canadian German Waves First Second Third Fourth
Timelines Women's suffrage Muslim countries US Other women's rights Women's suffrage by country Australia Canada India Japan Kuwait Liechtenstein New Zealand Spain Civil War Francoist Switzerland United Kingdom Cayman Islands Wales United States states Intersectional variants Fat Lesbian Lesbian of color Radical lesbianism
Multiracial Romani Womanism Conservative variants Anti-abortion Anti-pornography Equity Eugenic Femonationalism Individualist Maternal Postfeminism Neofeminism State Carceral Imperial Embedded Trans-exclusionary Victim White Religious variants Atheist Buddhist Christian Mormon New Neopagan Dianic Wicca Reclaiming Ecofeminist
Hindu Islamic Jewish Orthodox Sikh Other variants Analytical Cyberfeminism HCI Networked Ecofeminism Liberal Difference Cultural Equality Social Labor Libertarian Post-structural French Postmodern Radical Political lesbianism Separatist Concepts Literature Children's literature Discrimination against transgender women Effects on society
Equality Female education Female genital mutilation Feminist movement In hip hop Feminist movement African-American women's suffrage movement Art movement In hip hop Feminist movement In hip hop Feminist movement Art movement In hip hop Feminist mo
feminism Misogyny Oedipus complex Opposition to feminism Pro-feminism Protofeminism Protofeminism Protofeminism
workforce Outlooks Bicycling and feminism Criticism of marriage Views on BDSM Views on pornography Views on sexual orientation Views on sexuality Views on sexuality Views on sexuality Views on sexuality Views on prostitution Views on sexuality Views on sexuality Views on transgender topics Theory Feminist method Gender studies Men's studies
Patriarchy Ecriture féminine Areas of study Anthropology Archaeology Archaeology Archaeology Archaeology Composition studies Criminology Pathways perspective Economics FDPA Geography International relations Constructivism Legal theory Pedagogy Philosophy Aesthetics Empiricism Epistemology
Ethics Justice ethics Existentialism Metaphysics science Political ecology Political theory Pornography Psychology Sex wars Sexology Sociology Technoscience Theology Womanist theology By country Albania Australia Bangladesh Canada China Democratic Republic of the Congo Denmark Egypt Ethiopia Finland France
Germany Ghana Greece Hong Kong India Indonesia Iran Iraq Republic of Ireland Israel Italy Japan Latin America Argentina Brazil Chile Haiti Honduras Mexico Paraguay Trinidad and Tobago Lebanon Malaysia Mali Nepal Netherlands New Zealand Nigeria Northern Cyprus Norway Pakistan Philippines Poland Russia Syria Saudi Arabia South Africa
South Korea Sweden Taiwan Thailand Turkey Vietnam Ukraine United Kingdom United States History of women Lists and categories Lists Articles Feminist songs Conservative feminists by nationality Literature Feminist art critics Feminist Fem
philosophers Feminist poets Feminist poets Feminist rhetoricians Jewish feminists Women's rights by country Feminists by nationality Feminists by nationality Feminists by nationality Feminists Women's studies journals Women's rights activists Women's rights by country Feminists by nationality Feminists Feminists Women's rights activists Women's rights by country Feminists by nationality Feminists Feminists Women's rights activists Women's rights activists Women's rights by country Feminists 
members of a certain gender.[82] Sexist language, in many instances, promotes male superiority.[83] Sexism in language affects consciousness, perceptions of reality, encoding and transmitting cultural meanings and socialization.[82] Researchers have pointed to the semantic rule in operation in language of the male-as-norm.[84] This results in
sexism as the male becomes the standard and those who are not male are relegated to the inferior.[84] Sexism in language is considered a form of indirect sexism because it is not always overt.[85] Examples include: Using generic masculine terms to reference a group of mixed gender, such as "mankind", "man" (referring to humanity), "guys", or
"officers and men" Using the singular masculine pronoun (he, his, him) as the default to refer to a person of unknown gender Terms ending in "-man" that may be performed by those of non-male genders, such as businessman, chairman, or policeman Using unnecessary gender markers, such as "male nurse" implying that simply a "nurse" is by default
assumed to be female.[86] Sexist and gender-neutral language See also: Gender-neutral language Various 20th century feminism and queer theory, have considered language in their theorizing.[87] Most of these theories have maintained a critical
stance on language that calls for a change in the way speakers use their language. ^ "GenEq | Campus Climate, Community Engagement & Transformation". When she said she didn't want to, that meant more beer. Objectification plays a central role in feminist theory, especially sexual objectification.[157] Feminist writer and gender equality activist
Joy Goh-Mah argues that by being objectified, a person is denied agency. [158] According to the philosopher Martha Nussbaum, a person might be object as a tool for another's purposes: "The object fier treats the object as a tool of his or her
purposes." Denial of autonomy: treating the object as lacking in autonomy or self-determination." Inertness: treating the object as lacking in autonomy and self-determination." Inertness: treating the object as lacking in autonomy and self-determination." Inertness: treating the object as lacking in autonomy and self-determination." Inertness: treating the object as lacking in autonomy and self-determination.
object as interchangeable with other objects: "The object as lacking in boundary integrity and violable: "The object as lacking in boundary integrity, as something that it is
permissible to break up, smash, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, bought, or sold: "The object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the object as if it can be owned, break into." Ownership: treating the ownership into.
object as something whose experience and feelings (if any) need not be taken into account." Rae Helen Langton, in Sexual Solipsism: Philosophical Essays on Pornography and Objectification, proposed three more properties to be added to Nussbaum's list:[157][160] Reduction to Body: the treatment of a person as identified with their body, or body
parts; Reduction to Appearance: the treatment of a person primarily in terms of how they look, or how they appear to the senses; Silencing: the treatment of a person as if they are silent, lacking the capacity to speak. ^ a b "Women still struggle to break through glass ceiling in government, business, academia" (PDF). In O'Brien, Jodi (ed.). Eurostat
found a persistent, average gender pay gap of 27.5\% in the 27.5\% in 20.99; female full-time, year-round (FTYR)
workers earned 77% as much as male FTYR workers. "Deconstructing the portrayals of Haitian women in the media: A thematic analysis of images in the Associated Press Photo Archive". "Chipping away at the Glass Ceiling: Gender Spillovers in Corporate Leadership" (PDF). Cambridge University Press. In 2012, Navi Pillay, then High Commissioner
for Human Rights, stated that: Women are frequently treated as property, they are sold into marriage, into trafficking, into sexual slavery. Manne says that sexism often attempts to make patriarchal social arrangements seem natural, good, or inevitable so that there appears to be no reason to resist them.[20] History Ancient world Sati, or self-
immolation by widows, was prevalent in Hindu society until the early 19th century. Social Problems. ^ Mackinnon, Catherine A. Journal of Economic Perspectives. Telegraph. ISSN 0362-4331. "Man Made Language by Dale Spender". Reuters. blogs.reuters.com. Such countries include: Algeria (in criminal cases), Bahrain (in Sharia courts), Egypt (in
family courts), Iran (in most cases), Iraq (in some cases), Iraq (
testify at all in cases of adultery and retribution), and Saudi Arabia.[272][273] Such laws have been criticized by Human Rights Watch and Equality Now as being discriminatory towards women. [274][275] The criminal justice system in many common law countries has also been accused of discriminating against women. Oxford University Press.
pp. 80-84. Built upon the belief that men and women are constitutionally different, sexism takes these differences as indications that men are inherently superior to women, which then is used to justify the nearly universal dominance of men in social and familial relationships, as well as politics, religion, language, law, and economics." Foster, Carly
Hayden (2011). John Wiley & Sons (published May 15, 2012). Ensuring that women and men. pp. 41. However, unequal treatment is still measured in particular situations, for instance, when candidates apply for positions at a higher
functional level in Belgium,[115][failed verification] when they apply at their fertile ages in France,[116][failed verification] and when they apply for male-dominated occupations in Austria.[117] Earnings gap Main article: Gender pay gap in average gross hourly earnings according to Eurostat 2014[118] Studies have concluded that on
average women earn lower wages than men worldwide. (2015). Finallyfeminism101.wordpress.com. Whipping Girl: A Transsexual Woman on Sexism and the Scapegoating of Femininity. The impact of sex stereotypes on discrimination in applicant selection". Middle East Journal. ^ a b OECD. Available (online): //www.hrc.org/laws-and-
legislation/federal-legislation/employment-non-discrimination-act Feder, Jody and Cynthia Brougher. 20 (3): 325-341. 80 (2): 655-681. "Snapshots of Men and Women in Interaction: An Investigation of Stereotypes in Print Advertisement Relationship Portrayals". ^ "The History of Passports in Australia". This ensures that "those who are masculing the state of the state o
have power over those who are feminine, and that only those that are born male will be seen as authentically masculine."[201] Transgender discrimination is discrimination towards peoples whose gender identity differs from the social expectations of the
biological sex they were born with. [203] Forms of discrimination include but are not limited to identity documents not reflecting one's gender, sex-segregated public restrooms and other facilities, dress codes according to binary gender codes, and lack of access to and existence of appropriate health care services. [204] In a recent adjudication, the
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) concluded that discrimination against a transgender person is sex discrimination. [204] The 2008-09 National Transgender Discrimination Survey (NTDS)—a U.S. study by the National Center for Transgender Equality and the National Center for Transgender Discrimination (EEOC) concluded that discrimination against a transgender Discrimination Survey (NTDS)—a U.S. study by the National Center for Transgender Discrimination (EEOC) concluded that discrimination against a transgender Discrimination Survey (NTDS)—a U.S. study by the National Center for Transgender Discrimination (EEOC) concluded that discrimination against a transgender Discrimination (EEOC) concluded that discrimination against a transgender Discrimination (EEOC) concluded that discrimination (EEOC) concluded 
Black Justice Coalition that was, at its time, the most extensive survey of transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the Combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the Combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the Combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the Combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the Combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the Combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the Combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the Combination of anti-transgender people in the United States suffer "the Combination of anti-transgender people in the 
for transgender people of all races (15%), four times the general Black population rate (9%) and over eight times the general US population rate (9%) and over eight times the general US population rate (9%) and over eight times the general US population rate (15%), four times the general Black population rate (15%), four times the general US population rate (15%), four times the general Black population rate (15%), four times the general US population rate (15%), four times the general Black population rate (15%), four times the gen
pp. 274-275. ^ Carman, Diane. S2CID 147319093. Oslo, Norway. September 1, 2008. Female genital mutilation in Uganda Female genital mutilation is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as "all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the
external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons". Joan C. Sexism can be expressed in language with negative gender-oriented implications, [97] such as condescension. Nixon took her case to the Supreme Court of Canada, which refused to hear the case. [156] Objectification Example of sexual
objectification of women on a wine menu In social philosophy, objectification is the act of treating a person as an object or thing. ^ "European Women's Lobby: Prostitution in Europe: 60 Years of Reluctance". ^ a b Gerry, Christopher J.; Kim, Byung-Yeon; Li, Carmen A. OCLC 663953971. E.; Wilson, M.; Daly, M. In Ackerly, Brooke A.; Stern, Maria;
True, Jacqui Feminist Methodologies for International Relations. Archived (PDF) from the original on March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. amnesty.org. Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA)." July 15, 2013. doi:10.1037/11213-000 March 21, 2015. doi:10.1037/11213-000 Mar
international". 80. According to Amnesty International, "the ongoing reality of dowry-related violence is an example of what can happen when women are treated as property".[224] Gendercide and forced sterilization World map of birth sex ratios, 2012 "Crack down on medically unnecessary fetus sex identification and pregnancy termination
practices." Female infanticide is the killing of newborn female children, while female selective abortion is the terminating of a pregnancy based upon the female sex of the fetus. The WHO further states that, "the procedure has no health benefits for girls and women" and "can cause severe bleeding and problems urinating, and later cysts, infections are the female sex of the fetus. The WHO further states that, "the procedure has no health benefits for girls and women" and "can cause severe bleeding and problems urinating, and later cysts, infections are the female sex of the female 
infertility as well as complications in childbirth increased risk of newborn death".[242] It "is recognized internationally as a violation of the human rights of girls and women" and "constitutes an extreme form of discrimination against the European
founding value of equality between women and maintains traditional values according to which women are seen as the objects and properties of men".[243] Sexual assault victims People in Bangalore, India, demanding justice for a student
gang-raped in Delhi in 2012 Research by Lisak and Roth into factors motivating perpetrators of sexual assault, including rape, against women and pleasure in inflicting psychological and physical trauma, rather than sexual interest. [244] Mary Odem and Peggy Reeves Sanday posit that rape is the result not
of pathology but of systems of male dominance, cultural practices and beliefs.[245] Odem, Jody Clay-Warner, and Susan Brownmiller argue that sexist attitudes are propagated by a series of myths about rape and rapists.[246] and
acquaintance rape (not assault by a stranger) is the most common form of rape. [246]: xiv [248] Odem also asserts that these rape myths propagate sexist attitudes about men, by perpetuating the belief that men cannot control their sexuality. [246] Sexism can promote the stigmatization of women and girls who have been raped and inhibit recovery
[249] In many parts of the world, women who have been raped are ostracized, rejected by their families, subjected to violence, and—in extreme cases—may become victims of honor killings because they are deemed to have brought shame upon their families. [249][250] The criminalization of marital rape is very recent, having occurred during the past
few decades; in many countries it is still legal. Would you hand me the patient's chart?" -Nursing Against the Odds: How Health Care Cost Cutting, Media Stereotypes, and Medical Hubris Undermine Nurses and Patient Care[100] Occupational sexism refers to discriminatory practices, statements or actions, based on a person's sex, occurring in the
workplace. Retrieved March 19, 2013. "Ordonnance du 21 avril 1944 relative à l'organisation des pouvoirs publics en France après la Libération" (in French). Sociological Perspectives. S2CID 13244502. ^ "BBC—Ethics—Honour crimes". doi:10.1177/0891243205285371. ^ Halpern, Diane F. New York: P. Part of a series on Discrimination Forms
Institutional Structural Attributes Age Disability Genetics (Hair color, Hair texture, Height, Looks, Size) Language Race / Ethnicity (Skin color) Rank (Class, Caste) Religion Sex Sexual orientation Social Acephobia Adultism Anti-albinism Anti-albinism Anti-autism Anti-autism Anti-autism Anti-autism Anti-intersex Anti-intersex Anti-left handedness Anti-autism Anti
Masonry Aporophobia Audism Biphobia Clannism Cronyism Elitism Ephebiphobia Gayphobia Gerontophobia Heterosexism HIV/AIDS stigma Homophobia Heterosexism HIV/AIDS stigma Homophobia Heterosexism HIV/AIDS stigma Homophobia Heterosexism HIV/AIDS stigma Homophobia Misandry Misogyny Nepotism Pedophobia Homophobia Heterosexism HIV/AIDS stigma HIV/A
Transmisogyny Trans men Vegaphobia Xenophobia Religious Ahmadiyya Atheism Bahá'í Faith Buddhism Catholicism Christianity post-Cold War era Druze Falun Gong Hinduism Persecution Untouchability Islam Persecution Jehovah's Witnesses Judaism Persecution LDS or Mormon Neopaganism non-Muslims Eastern Orthodox Oriental Orthodox
Copts Protestantism Rastafari Sikhs Shi'ism Sufism Sunism Zoroastrianism Ethnic/national African Albanian Arab Armenian Azerbaijani Catalan Chechen Chinese Croat Filipino Finnish Fulani Georgian Greek Haitian Hazara Hispanic Hungarian Igbo Indian Canadian and US indigenous peoples Iranian Irish Israeli Italian Japanese Jewish Korean
Kurdish Malay Mexican Middle Eastern Mongolian Montenegrin Pakistani Palestinian Pashtun Polish Quebec Romani Romanian Russian Serb Slavic Somali Tatar Thai Tibetan Turkish Ukrainian Uyghur Venezuelan Vietnamese Manifestations Blood libel Bullying online Compulsory sterilization Corrective rape Counter-jihad Cultural genocide
Defamation Democide Disability hate crime Dog-whistle politics Eliminationism Economic Education Employment Ethnic cleansing Ethnic denotide Forced conversion Freak show Gay bashing Gendercide Genital modification and mutilation Genocide examples Glass ceiling Hate crime LGBT Hate group Hate speech
online Homeless dumping Housing Indian rolling Lavender scare Lynching Mortgage Murder music Native American mascots Occupation Religious violence Religious violence Religious war Scapegoating Segregation academy Sex-selective abortion
Slavery Slut-shaming Trans bashing Victimisation Violence against men Violence against women White flight White power music Wife selling Witch-hunt Policies Age of candidacy Blood quantum Crime of apartheid Disabilities Catholic Jewish Ethnocracy Ethnopluralism Gender pay gap Gender roles Gerontocracy Gerrymandering Ghetto
benches Internment Jewish quota Jim Crow laws Ketuanan Melayu Law for Protection of the Nation McCarthyism MSM blood donation restrictions Nonpersons Numerus clausus (as religious or racial quota) Nuremberg Laws One-drop rule Racial quota Racial steering Redlining Same-sex marriage (laws and issues prohibiting) Segregation age racial
religious sexual Sodomy law State atheism State religion Ugly law Voter suppression White Australia policy Countermeasures Affirmative action Anti-discrimination Hate speech laws by country Human rights Intersex rights LGBT rights
Masculism Multiculturalism Nonviolence Racial integration Reappropriation Self-determination Social integration Toleration Diversity Ethnic penalty Eugenics Heteronormativity Internalized oppression
Intersectionality Male privilege Masculism Medical model of disability autism Multiculturalism Power distance Prejudice Prisoner abuse Racial bias in criminal news Racism by country Religious intolerance Second-generation gender bias Snobbery
Social exclusion Social model of disability Social stigma Speciesism Stereotype threat The talk White privilege Woke vte Suffragette organizations campaigned for women's right to vote. Cudd, Ann E.; Andreasen, Robin O. S2CID 55685704. States should take measures to protect individuals from being coerced to dress in specific ways by family
members, community or religious groups or leaders.[318]} The production process also faces criticism for sexist practices. "The law states: "The punishment of a wife by her husband, the disciplining by parents and teachers of children under their authority [is permitted] within certain limits prescribed by law or by custom"" (PDF). UNICEF
S2CID 154793796. doi:10.1016/j.jpubeco.2016.11.006. Retrieved December 3, 2013. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ^ "Feminist literary studies: an introduction" (PDF). EIGE. 14 (4): 75–100. MacKinnon writes: Pornography affects people's belief in rape myths. "Gender Differences in Subjective Well-Being In and Out of
Management Positions". According to the NTDS, transgender gender nonconforming (TGNC) individuals face between eight percent and 15% higher rates of self and social discrimination and violence than binary transgender individuals.
The Berkeley sex bias case: discrimination detection"). September 21, 2009. ISBN 978-0-7190-4394-9. Kail, R., & Cavanaugh, J. Archived from the original on January 5, 2015. Feminism, Femininity and Popular Culture. Sen, Samta (1999).
May 23, 2013. 26 (5): 693-717. Linguarama.com. ^ "Income by Sex: Average, Median, 1%, and Calculator - DQYDJ". "Gender Biases in Student Evaluations of Teaching". (January 1, 1957). "France Drops 'Mademoiselle' From Official Use". p. 177. OCLC 52706293. S. Infoplease. Since continuous research work is crucial for promotion, "the cumulative
effect of small, contemporaneous differences in research orientation could generate the observed significant gender difference in promotion".[147] In the high-tech industry, research shows that, regardless of the intra-firm changes, "extra-organizational pressures will likely contribute to continued gender stratification as firms upgrade, leading to the
potential masculinization of skilled high-tech work".[148] The United Nations asserts that "progress in bringing women into leadership and decision making positions around the world remains far too slow".[149] Potential remedies Research by David Matsa and Amalia Miller suggests that a remedy to the glass ceiling could be increasing the number
of women on corporate boards, which could lead to increases in the number of women working in top management positions. [146] The same research suggests that this could also result in a "feedback cycle in which the presence of more female managers increases the qualified pool of potential female board members (for the companies they manage
as well as other companies), leading to greater female board membership and then further increases in female executives".[149] Weight-based sexism A 2009 study found that being overweight harms women's career advancement, but presents no barrier for men. Palgrave Macmillan (published December 10, 2004). Law.umich.edu. According to
                          "[t]he present study confirms what earlier studies have shown: that the death penalty is imposed on women relatively infrequently and that it is disproportionately imposed for the killing of women".[283] There have been several reasons postulated for the gender criminal justice disparity in the United States.
turn: A look at Black respondents in the National Transgender Discrimination Survey" (PDF). ^ J., Macionis, John (2010). ^ "BBC News—Timeline: Liechtenstein". "Julie Bindel: Eradicate the oldest oppression—UK news—Timeline: Liechtenstein". "Julie Bindel: Eradicate the oldest oppression the oldes
bill". Just because. "Acquaintance rape and the law". OCLC 243941681. Psychology. In several Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) countries the legal testimony in Islam). To learn how to add open license text to Wikipedia articles, please see this how-to page.
Volume 1. ^ a b Correll, Shelley; Benard, Stephen; Paik, In (2007). Sloan (2011). 34 (2): 159-170. db-decision.de. ^ Abraham, Carolyn (August 23, 2013, at the Wayback Machine ^ "Prostitution—Definition and More from the Free Merriam-Webster Dictionary"
Who.int. ISBN 978-0-471-51023-9. Journal of the European Economic Association. S2CID 30977582. Rather, it combines differences in the average pay of women and Boys. ^ "What are the causes? Owen-Crocker, editors,
Medieval Clothing and Textiles, Volume 3, p. ^ a b bare URL PDF] ^ Blau, Francine D.; Kahn, Lawrence M. "Teachers 'give higher marks to girls'". Sociology: the core. Encyclopedia of Women in Today's World, Volume 1. According to supply and demand, if women offered equal value demand (and wages) should rise since they offer a better price
(lower wages) for their service than men do.[138] Research at Cornell University and elsewhere indicates that mothers in the United States are less likely to be hired than equally qualified fathers and, if hired, receive a lower salary than male applicants with children.[107][108][109][110][111][112] The OECD found that "a significant impact of
children on women's pay is generally found in the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom and the United Kingdom and the United States".[139] Fathers earn $7,500 more, on average, than men without children do.[140] There is research to suggest that the gender wage gap leads to big losses for the economy.[141] Causes for wage discrimination The non-adjusted gender pay gap (the difference
without taking into account differences in working hours, occupations, education and work experience) is not itself a measure of discrimination. (interview with Catharine MacKinnon)". McGraw-Hill. ^ "The World Factbook". OECD Employment Outlook—2008 Edition Summary in English. Women Don't Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide. ^
"Timeline of Women's Suffrage Granted, by Country". Huffington Post. The Telegraph. Manupatrafast.com. 84 (4): 813-837. If a worker offered equal value for less pay, supply and demand would indicate a greater demand for lower-paid workers. Swiss women gained the right to vote in federal elections in 1971,[67] and Appenzell Innerrhoden
became the last canton to grant women the right to vote in 1944.[69][70] In Greece, women obtained the right to vote in 1952.[71] In Liechtenstein, women obtained the right to vote in 1984, through the
women's suffrage referendum of 1984.[72][73] While almost every woman today has the right to vote, there is still progress to be made for women in politics. ISBN 978-0-549-40315-9. Nixon argued that this constituted illegal discrimination under Section 41 of the British Columbia Human Rights Code. ^ a b Goodman, Ellen. ^ Julie Bindel
(September 10, 2007). NBC News. Oppressive fashions feminism. JSTOR 117142. Selective Service System" (PDF). Legacy98.org. "Persistent Pay Gap Affects Women Just One Year Out of College" (PDF). Gender or Sex Discrimination: This term refers to the types of gender bias that have a negative impact. ^ Institute for Women's Policy Research.
ISBN 0-394-48227-1. The Motherhood Penalty: Working Moms Face Pay Gap Vs. Childless Peers. Retrieved April 30, 2015. ^ Morgan, Robin. ISBN 978-1134415281. From the mid-16th century young boys in the Western world were unbreeched and wore gowns or dresses until an age that varied between
two and eight.[317] Laws that dictate how women must dress are seen by many international human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, as gender discrimination.[318] In many countries, women face violence for failing to adhere to certain dress codes, whether by the authorities (such as the religious police), family members, or the
community.[319][320] Amnesty International states: Interpretations of religion, culture, or tradition cannot justify imposing rules about dress on those who choose to dress differently. Featuring females: Feminist analyses of media. "Hard Drives and Glass Ceilings: Gender Stratification in High-Tech Production". ^ Israeli Penal Law 5737-1977:
Obscene publication and display (PDF) (6th ed.). So for example if a woman says "I didn't consent" and people have been viewing pornography, they believe rape myths and believe the woman did consent no matter what she said. Retrieved May 2, 2015. ^ a b Feminist Perspectives on Objectification. Retrieved September 5, 2008.(subscription
required) ^ "Pakistani women buried alive 'for choosing husbands'". July 25, 2013. p. 301. OECD, Paris, 2008. ^ Blackstone, William. ISBN 978-0140243888. "La citoyenneté politique des femmes—La décision du Général de Gaulle" (in French). Stearns (Narrator). "African American women's sexual objectification experiences: A qualitative study"
(See Female foeticide in India and Female infanticide in India). 69 (3): 714736. "The Tunisian Code of Personal Status (Majallat Al-Ahw Al Al-Shakhsiy Ah)". The Gendered Society (2nd ed.). ASIN B000W595CC. Since 1991, the proportion of women enrolled in college in the United States has exceeded the enrollment rate for men, and the gap has
widened over time.[301] As of 2007[update], women made up the majority—54%—of the 10.8 million college students enrolled in the United States.[302] However, research by Diane Halpern has indicated that boys receive more attention, praise, blame and punishment in the grammar-school classroom, [303] and "this pattern of more active teacher
attention directed at male students continues at the postsecondary level".[304] Over time, female students speak less in a classroom setting.[305] Teachers also tend to spend more time supporting the academic achievements of girls.[306] Boys are frequently diagnosed with ADHD, which some see as a result of school systems being more likely to
apply these labels to males.[307] A recent study by the OECD in over 60 countries found that teachers give boys lower grades for the same work. hdl:1854/LU-5960457. ISBN 978-0-19-516185-4. Dey, Judy Goldberg and Catherine Hill.
Gap and Wage Arrears in Russia: Evidence from the RLMS" (PDF). ISBN 978-0-205-48436-2. Retrieved April 6, 2010. Archived from the original on July 2, 2015. September 19, 2001. Notes that "either sex may be the object of sexist attitudes ... ISBN 978-0-7674-0616-1. ^ "Female Infanticide in India and China". The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Love,
Courtship, and Sexuality through History, Volume 6: The Modern World. November 19, 2010. Why do men earn more? For information on reusing text from Wikipedia, please see Wikipedia's terms of use. Archived from the original (PDF) on June 10, 2015. Additionally, female judges are 15 percentage points less likely than male judges to grant
motions filed by defendants, which suggests that final negotiations are shaped by the emergence of the bias."[290] Education Main articles: Sex differences in education and Sexism in academia Women have traditionally had limited access to higher education, they were
encouraged to major in less-scientific subjects; the study of English literature in American and British colleges and universities was instituted as a field considered suitable to women's "lesser intellects". [292] [page needed] Educational specialties in higher education produce and perpetuate inequality between men and women. [293] Disparity persists
particularly in computer and information science, where in the US women received only 21% of the undergraduate degrees, and in engineering, where women obtained only 19% of the degrees in 2008.[294] Only one out of five of physics doctorates in the US are awarded to women, and only about half those women are American.[295] Of all the
physics professors in the country, only 14% are women. [295] As of 2019, women account for just 27% of all workers in STEM fields, and on average earn almost 20% less than men in the same industries. [296] World literacy is lower for females than for males. "Responding to lexical stimuli with gender associations: A Cognitive-Cultural Model".
Retrieved August 30, 2013. Boston: McGraw-Hill. ^ Benedict, Helen (May 6, 2009). ^ E.), Crawford, Mary (Mary (2004). ^ "Male Income Percentile and Female Income Percentile and Female Income Percentile Calculator in 2018". Retrieved September 1, 2009. doi:10.1080/00324720308069. NPR.org. Women who work in these factories are sexually harassed by managers and
male workers, paid low wages, and discriminated against when pregnant.[322] Conscription Main article: Conscription and sexism Israeli female soldiers Conscription, or compulsory military service, has been criticized as sexist.[323]:102[324] Prior to the late 20th century, only men were subjected to conscription, [323]:255[325][326][327][328] and
most countries still require only men to serve in the military. "Facts About Compensation Discrimination". 185. ISBN 0-19-513181-9. Law.case.edu. unodc.org. Metaphysics Research Lab, Stanford University. This term is defined as discrimination toward people based on their gender identity[6] or their gender or sex differences.[7] Gender
discrimination is especially defined in terms of workplace inequality.[7] It may arise from social or cultural customs and norms.[8] Etymology and definitions According to Fred R. January 15, 2008. Carson, Culley Jane (January 1, 1993). Eastern Economic Journal. Mills, S. (2007). doi:10.1177/0891243212451904. 2002. ISBN 978-0-470-67451-2.
Hollows, Joanne (2000). A report for the Bridges project Piloting the delivery of guality education services in the developing regional states of Ethiopia. ^ "Nouveaux progrès, mais il ne faut pas pour autant pavoiser". (Eds.). This arises from the long tradition of women being seen as sexual booty and from the misogynistic culture of military training.
[254][255] Reproductive rights Main article: Reproductive rights The United Nations Population Fund writes that, "Family planning is central to gender equality and women's empowerment".[256] Women in many countries around the world are denied medical and informational services related to reproductive health, including access to pregnancy
care, family planning, and contraception. [256][257] In countries with very strict abortion laws (particularly in Latin America) women who suffer miscarriage and are sometimes jailed, [258] a practice which Amnesty International called a "ruthless
campaign against women's rights".[259] Doctors may be reluctant to treat pregnant women who are very ill, because they are afraid the treatment may result in fetal loss.[260] According to Amnesty International, "Discriminatory attitudes towards women and girls also means access to sex education and contraceptives are near impossible [in El
Salvador]",[261] The organization has also criticized laws and policies which require the husband's consent to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to women to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to use reproductive health services as being discriminatory and dangerous to use reproductive health services as the productive h
even fatal".[262] Child and forced marriage Main articles: Child marriage and Forced marriage and Forced marriage and Forced marriage are most common in
South Asia, the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa, but occur in other parts of the world, too. ^ a b c Kittilson, Miki Caul; Fridkin, Kim (2008). B.; Robinson, D.; Dispenza, F.; Nazari, N. Equal Opportunities International. ^ a b c d Pedersen, Paul; Lonner, Walter; Draguns, Juris; Trimble, Joseph; Scharrón-del Río, María, eds. ^ Wendy M. In: Stanford
Encyclopedia of Philosophy. ^ Morrison, Megan. ^ a b c Feder, Jody & Cynthia Brougher (July 15, 2013). 1995. For example, the gender gap is less pronounced in fraud cases than in drug trafficking and firearms. (2001). ^ Daniel, Samantha; Bridges, Sara K. November 25, 2005 ^ "Estimation of the Number of Missing Females in China: 1900-2000".
European Commission. ISBN 9781259702723. ^ a b News.cornell.edu. ^ "Employment Non-Discrimination Act | Resources | Human Rights Campaign". campusclimate.berkeley.edu. Archived from the original (PDF) on August 23, 2013. ^ a b Folbre, Nancy. 166 ^ a b Women's right to choose their dress, free of coercion Archived 2013-09-27 at the
Wayback Machine, Amnesty International, 2011 ^ "Iran to intensify dress crackdown". May 7, 2012. "The Myth of Sexual Symmetry in Marital Violence". In many countries, married women may not refuse to have sexual relations with their husbands, and often have no say in whether they use contraception ... Declaration on the Elimination of Violence
against Women". For example, the character for man is linked to those for positive qualities like courage and effect while the character for wife is composed of a female part and a broom, considered of low worth. [96] Gender-specific pejorative terms Gender-specific pejorative terms intimidate or harm another person because of their gender. ^ "Court
in UAE says beating wife, child OK if no marks are left". p. 9. For more gender-neutral constructions, gerund nouns are sometimes used instead, as this eliminates the grammatical gender distinction in the plural, and significantly reduces it in the singular. The Guardian. ^ Sfeir, George N. Archived from the original (PDF) on June 3, 2013.
Encyclopedia of Gender and Society. Chang'An Daxue Xuebao (Shehui Kexue Ban) (in Chinese). Oyster, Jane E. ^ Jian, Ma (May 6, 2013). London. ^ Nandi, Jacinta (March 5, 2011). Philosophy & Public Affairs. Amnesty International USA. Greenwood. Saudi Arabia is the most recent country, as of August 2015, to extend the right to vote to women in
2011.[66] Some Western countries allowed women the right to vote only relatively recently. Congressional Research Service. ^ McDowell, John M.; Singell, Larry D., Jr.; Ziliak, James P. Retrieved September 2, 2011. Herald Sun, April 11, 2009. What else is a woman but a foe to friendship, an inescapable punishment, a necessary evil, a natural
temptation, a desirable calamity, a domestic danger, a delectable detriment, an evil of nature, painted with fair colors![32] Witchcraft remains illegal in several countries, including Saudi Arabia, where it is punishable by death. ^ Assemblée nationale. "The Nation: The Plight of Women Soldiers". {{cite journal}}: Cite journal requires | journal |
 "The Islamic Penal Code of 2013, Books I, II and V". Archived from the original on May 27, 2013. Hrc.org. The Washington Post. "Objectification". Title page of the seventh Cologne edition of the Malleus Maleficarum, 1520, from the University of Sydney Library. [28] Sexism may have been the impetus that fueled the witch trials between the 15th
and 18th centuries. [29] In early modern European colonies in North America, claims were made that witches were a threat to Christendom. Consequences of child marriage include restricted education and employment prospects, increased risk of domestic violence, child sexual abuse, pregnancy and birth complications, and social
isolation.[264][266] Early and forced marriage are defined as forms of modern-day slavery by the International Labour Organization.[267] In some cases, a woman or girl who has been raped may be forced to marry her rapist to restore the honor of her family;[249][268] marriage by abduction, a practice in which a man abducts the woman or girl
whom he wishes to marry and rapes her to force the marriage is common in Ethiopia. [269][270] Legal justice and regulations Member of the Taliban's religious police beating an Afghan woman in Kabul on August 26, 2001. Mothers face disadvantages in getting hired. For other uses, see Anti-sexism (disambiguation). ISBN 9780203698303.
Body-Gendrot, Sophie; Hough, Mike; Kerezsi, Klara; Lévy, René; Snacken, Sonja (August 15, 2013). Archived (PDF) from the original on June 6, 2013. A Brief History of the World Course No. 8080 [Audio CD]. Amnesty International.
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Explaining the Gender Gap in Sentencing Outcomes: An Investigation of Differential Treatment in U.S. Federal Courts (Ph.D. thesis). 147. Women are more often the victims of domestic violence than men and are more likely to suffer injuries and health consequences ... Human Rights Watch. Part II What is Sexism? Bibliography Atwell, Mary Welek
MacKinnon (August 1988). February 2, 2016. Nursing Against the Odds: How Health Care Cost Cutting, Media Stereotypes, and Medical Hubris Undermine Nurses and Patient Care. "Motivational factors in nonincarcerated sexually aggressive men". October 17, 2007. (2005), "Sexism", in Frey, R.G.; Heath Wellman, Christopher (eds.), A companion to
applied ethics, Blackwell Companions to Philosophy, Oxford, UK; Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishing, pp. 102-117, doi:10.1002/9780470996621.ch8, ISBN 9781405133456. There is no desire or satisfaction on the part of the prostitute. ^ "Explainer: What was China's one-child policy?". Employment Outlook, Chapter 2: Women at work: who
are they and how are they faring? ^ Lisak, D.; Roth, S. p. 197. Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science. Huffpost Lifestyle. ^ a b c d "Feminism Friday: The origins of the word "sexism". ^ "Sexism In Language—Reading—Postscript". ISBN 9781405116619. (English translation) ^ MacKinnon, Catharine (1987). 40 (2): 127-142. ^ D.), Hughes,
Michael (Michael (2009). 39: 71-91. 2007. ^ a b Doerner, Jill Kathleen (2009). "Three teenagers buried alive in 'honour killings'". One form of occupational sexism is wage discrimination. ^ "Nicaragua abortion ban 'cruel and inhuman disgrace'". Women's careers more tied to weight than men—study. The fashion is recent one. This practice—legal in
many countries—is a form of sexual violence, since the children involved are unable to give or withhold their consent".[249] In countries where fornication or adultery are illegal, victims of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Sexism is
manifested by the crime of rape targeting women civilians and soldiers, committed by soldie
dowry poster in Bangalore, India. March 11, 2015. Beyond Comparison: Sex and Discrimination. "As throughout history, today women are the primary victims of sexism, prejudice directed at one sex, even in the United States." ^ Matsumoto, David (2001). S2CID 144253671. S2CID 7816230. ^ "The Penal Code of Northern Nigeria". 2013. ^
 "Uzbekistan's policy of secretly sterilising women". FIDH - Worldwide Human Rights Movement (in French). S2CID 145263451. The status of women in ancient Egypt depended on their fathers or husbands, but they had property rights and could attend court, including as plaintiffs.[21] Women of the Anglo-Saxon era were commonly afforded equal
status.[22] Evidence, however, is lacking to support the idea that many pre-agriculture and sedentary cultures, the concept that one gender was inferior to the other was established; most often this was imposed upon women and girls.[25] Examples
of unequal treatment of women in the ancient Rome could not vote or hold political office. [26] Another example is scholarly texts that indoctrinate children in female inferiority; women in ancient China were taught the Confucian principles that
a woman should obey her father in childhood, husband in marriage, and son in widowhood. [27] Witch hunts and trials Main article: Witch hunt "The Hammer of Witches which destroyeth Witches which destroyeth Witches and their heresy as with a two-edged sword". Ottawa: The University of Ottawa. Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 1990, ISBN 978-0-8039-3815-1. They are
generally housed according to their legal birth sex, rather than their gender identity. Many have called attention, however, to the fact that the English language is not inherently sexist in its linguistic system, but the way it is used becomes sexist and gender-neutral language could thus be employed. [88] Other opposed critiques of sexism in language
maintain that language is descriptive, rather than prescriptive, and attempts to control it can be fruitless.[89] Sexism in languages other than English Romanic languages other than prescriptive, and attempts to control it can be fruitless.[89] may be seen as reinforcing sexism, in that the masculine form is the default. Also states that "sexism is an ideology or practices that maintain
patriarchy or male domination." Hornsby, Jennifer (2005). Defines sexism as "prejudice or discrimination based on sex or gender, especially against women in Nepal". "Sex forced on real women so that it can be sold at a profit to be forced on other real women; women's
 bodies trussed and maimed and raped and made into things to be hurt and obtained and accessed, and this presented as the nature of women; the coercion that is visible and the coercion that has become invisible—this and more grounds the feminist concern with pornography" ^ "A Conversation With Catherine MacKinnon (transcript)". "European
Database: Women in Decision-making - y Country Report Greece". ^ Hilary M. 37 (4): 5-27. doi:10.1111/j.1471-6402.1997.tb00108.x. ^ a b c d Odem,
Mary E.; Clay-Warner, Jody (1998). Vancouver Rape Relief countered that individuals are shaped by the socialization and experiences of their formative years, and that Nixon had been socialized as a male growing up, and that, therefore, Nixon would not be able to provide sufficiently effective counselling to the female born women that the shelter
served. ^ Zimmerman, Amanda; Dahlberg, John (2008). ^ "Smt. Retrieved March 2, 2015. D. Paris: OECD 2002. ISBN 9780190604981. 'Equal Protection of the Law?: Gender and Justice in the United States'. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 24, 2015. ^ Joenniemi, Pertti (2006). ^ Kronsell, Anica (June 29, 2006). S2CID 7435706. March
15, 2002. "Getting a job: Is there a motherhood penalty?". Marxists.org. New York: Cambridge University Press. Journal of Gender Studies. 42-45. Princeton University Press. S2CID 145006661. United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner. "Laws and Son Preference in India: A Reality Check" (PDF). "Comprehending Pronouns: A reality Check" (PDF). "Comprehending Pronou
 Role for Word-Specific Gender Stereotype Information". Journal of Euromarketing. "The Output Cost of Gender Discrimination: A Model-based Macroeconomics Estimate". Archived from the original on June 30, 2013. June 14, 2011. S2CID 15210316. ^ "Bias in the Workplace: Consistent Evidence of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
Discrimination". Notes that "sexism in a society is most commonly applied against women and girls. (2016). The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Butcher, Kristin F.; Park, Kyung H.; Morrison Piehl, Anne (2017). Octter, David A.; Hermsen, Joan M.; Ovadia, Seth; Vanneman, Reeve (2001). In the garment industry, approximately
80 percent of workers are female.[321] Much garment production is located in Asia because of low labor costs. Papers and Proceedings. (March 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) and Proceedings (March 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message).
Gender role § Gender stereotypes, and Implicit stereotypes Bettie Page portrays stereotypes about women drivers in 1952. Retrieved April 25, 2015. Amnesty International. (2006). Sirti Singh (August 2013). In Ember, Carol R.;
Ember, Melvin Encyclopedia of Sex and Gender: Men and Women in the World's Cultures. Thoman and others (2008) hypothesize that "[t]he socio-cultural salience of ability versus other components of the gender-math stereotype may impact women pursuing math". London: Blackwell. Societies, Networks, and Transitions: A Global History. The
Industrial Vagina. The situation in the EU. This defense has been criticized as being gendered, favoring men, because of it being used disproportionately in cases of adultery, and other domestic disputes when women are killed by their partners. ISBN 978-0-07-252183-2. Prb.org. Retrieved April 23, 2008. Employment Discrimination: An
Organizational Model[ISBN missing] Hurst, C. ^ Equality Now (2007). ^ Goh-Mah, Joy (June 9, 2013). Sociological Forum. Random House. ^ "Effective police responses to violence against women" (PDF). "Objectification Theory". "Does Saks have the legal right to
fire a transgender employee?". ^ Cole, E., & Henderson Daniel, J. "When Men Experience Sexism". The Gender Wage Gap: 2009. BBC.co.uk. History-switzerland.geschichte-schweiz.ch. The Teaching Company. ^ "More Afghan women jailed for 'moral crimes', says HRW—BBC News". ^ Stanford Lehmberg (2013). ^ Dobash, R. Blackwell. "Are women
human? Williams (2015). R.; Hewstone, Miles; et al. (April 13, 2013). S2CID 189873867. "El Salvador must release women imprisoned after pregnancy related complications". (2010). From access to empowerment: UNESCO strategy for gender equality in and through education 2019-2025. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. Notes
that "'Sexism' refers to a historically and globally pervasive form of oppression against women." Masequesmay, Gina (2008). ^ Macfarlane, Christina; Coppack, Sean; Masters, James (September 12, 2019). doi:10.1016/j.bodyim.2009.08.003. The Handbook of Culture and Psychology Oxford University Press, 2001. ^ Eller, Cynthia (2000). OECD.
Psychology of Women Quarterly. For example, one may refer to a female as a "girl" rather than a "woman", implying that they are subordinate or not fully mature. Journal of Population Economics. ^ "Ethiopia: Revenge of the abducted bride". JSTOR 4316075. Sixth Edition. OCLC 276998849. "Provocation in New South Wales: The need for abolition'
 ^ Rendon, M. Toward a Feminist Theory of the State Harvard University Press. March 9, 2015. This is often dismissed, ignored and not taken seriously by authorities.[179] In many countries, prostitution is dominated by brothels or pimps, who often claim ownership over sex workers. 53 (1): 49-61. ^ National Centre for Social and Economic
 Modelling. "Life Expectancy and Human Capital Investments: Evidence from Maternal Mortality Declines" (PDF). ^ Maris, Cees; Sawitri Saharso (2001). 7 and 50. Defines sexism as "prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex". Archived from the original on October 5, 2008. Retrieved September 1, 2008
"The effects of age and family constraints on gender hiring discrimination: A field experiment in the French financial sector". Sage. ^ FIDH. New Haven: Yale University Press. 89 (2): 392-396. BBC.com. January 1, 2009. ^ McKay, Steven C. ISBN 9781608712434. ^ Watson, Ian (2010). Lisa R. "Magazine exposure: Internalization, self-objectification,
eating attitudes, and body satisfaction in male and female university students". It is meant to be applied when a person kills in the "heat of passion" upon being "provoked" by the behavior of the victim. cleanclothes.org. ^ Jurajda, Štěpán (2005). doi:10.1037/0022-3514.55.5.795. pp. 59-60. ISBN 978-1-403-97936-0. ^ Watson, L. April 12, 2012. Data
from The World Factbook shows that 79.7% of women are literate, compared to 88.6% of men (aged 15 and over).[297] In some parts of the world, girls continue to be excluded from proper public or private education. Peter N. September 9, 2013. There is a prevailing notion that because they sell sex professionally, prostitutes automatically consent
to all sexual contact.[179] As a result, sex workers face higher rates of violence and sexual assault. Routledge. Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rope. Women and Rope. Women and gender: a feminist psychology. Multicultural Men: Indigineity, Masculinity, and Conscription in Ecuador. References ^ a b There is a clear and broad consensus
among academic scholars in multiple fields that sexism refers primarily to discrimination against women, and primarily affects women. [30][31] In
Malleus Maleficarum by Heinrich Kramer, the book which played a major role in the witch hunts and trials, the author argues that women are more likely to practice witchcraft than men, and writes that: All wickedness is but little to the wickedness of a woman ... ^ "Prostitution Law & Legal Definition". ^ "Women's Lives, Women's Rights
Campaigning for Maternal Health and Sexual and Reproductive Rights" (PDF). ^ Lakhani, Nina (October 18, 2013). ^ Kramer and Sprenger. pp. 78-79. Even though the lawsuit was dropped, the restaurant ended its gender-based menu policy.[76] Trends over time The examples and perspective in this section may not represent a worldwide view of
the subject. 145: 27-41. "Reducing Maternal Mortality" (PDF). Time. Sexual Solipsism: Philosophical Essays on Pornography and Objectification, 1st Edition. ISBN 9781412976855. {{cite book}}: CS1 maint: multiple names: authors list (link) ^ Pillay, Navi (2012). ^ United States Congress Joint Economic Committee. Rijksoverheid. Silverman (2003).
Forthcoming (3): 623-664. (2003). August 13, 2008. When She Was Bad: How and Why Women Get Away With Murder. American Philological Association. (2012). The Gendered Reality of Migrant Workers in Globalizing China. The researchers attribute this to stereotypical ideas about boys and recommend teachers to be aware of this gender bias.
[308] One study found that students give female professors worse evaluation scores than male professors, even though the students appear to do as well under female professors as male professors as male professors as male professors as male professors.
 April 2, 2015. Retrieved April 17, 2015 from "Archived copy" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on March 13, 2017. Trzcinski, E.; Holst, E. \tau "Readings on Prostitution" (PDF). American Journal 35.1 (1992): 161-180. ISBN 978-0895940995. 21 (2): 173-206. "Attacking a Legacy of Sexist
Grammar in the French Class: A Modest Beginning". Archived from the original on May 20, 2014. Essentials of Sociology (7th ed.). NWSA Journal. IRINnews. July 15, 2007. Reprinted in: Mackinnon (1989). Sociologists who adopted the functionalist paradigm, e.g. Talcott Parsons, understood gender inequality as the natural outcome of a dimorphic
model of gender.[15] Psychologists Mary Crawford and Rhoda Unger define sexism as prejudice held by individuals that encompasses "negative attitudes and values about women as a group."[16] Peter Glick and Susan Fiske coined the term ambivalent sexism to describe how stereotypes about women can be both positive and negative, and that
individuals compartmentalize the stereotypes they hold into hostile sexism or benevolent sexism as a system of oppression that results in disadvantages for women. [18] Feminist philosopher Marilyn Frye defines sexism as a system of oppression that results in disadvantages for women.
male chauvinism, and misogyny.[19] Philosopher Kate Manne defines sexism as one branch of a patriarchal order. The Washington Post, May 30, 2010. ^ a b c Serano, Julia (2007). p. 35. doi:10.1177/0361684311429110. Retrieved November 6, 2016. doi:10.1162/qjec.2009.124.1.349. Literary Theory. March 15, 2012. Retrieved September 12, 2015.
Siegel, Daniel J. PMC 4418903. Several countries in Eastern Europe and Scandinavia made spousal rape illegal before 1970; other European countries outlawed it in the 2000s.[252] The WHO wrote that: "Marriage is often used
to legitimize a range of forms of sexual violence against women. ISBN 978-0-7766-0709-2. ISBN 978-0-19-513181-9. For example, instead of die Studenten ("the men students") or die Studentinnen ("the men students"), one writes die Studenten ("the men students") or die Studentinnen ("the men students"), one writes die Studenten ("the men students") or die Studenten ("the men
because gerund nouns more precisely denote one currently engaged in the activity, rather than one who routinely engages in it as their primary occupation. [95] In Chinese, some writers have pointed to sexism inherent in the structure of written characters. pp. 88-89. 2 (4): 635-639. 7 (2): 34-36. that since fewer women write good poetry this justifies
their total exclusion, you are taking a position analogous to that of the racist—I might call you, in this case, a 'sexist' ... Countrystudies.us. "Grappling with language sexism". SAGE Publishing. In Iceland, the percentage that agreed was 3.6%, whereas in Egypt it was 94.9%.[106] Gap in hiring Research has repeatedly shown that mothers in the United
States are less likely to be hired than equally qualified fathers and if hired, receive a lower salary than male applicants were favored; however, its results have been met with skepticism from other researchers, since it contradicts most other
studies on the issue. July 2, 2002. doi:10.1177/0146167207310022. www.jurisitetunisie.com (in French). Sol Olving, head of Norway's Kreativt Forum (an association of the country's top advertising agencies) explained, "You could have a naked person advertising shower gel or a cream, but not a woman in a bikini draped across a car".[164] Other
countries continue to ban nudity (on traditional obscenity grounds), but also make explicit reference to sexual humiliation or abasement, or presents a human being as an object available for sexual use".[165] Pornography See also: Feminist views on pornography Anti-pornography Anti-pornography See also: Feminist views on pornography Anti-pornography Anti-pornography See also: Feminist views on pornography See also: Feminist views o
feminist Catharine MacKinnon argues that pornography contributes to sexism by objectifying women and portraying them in submissive roles. [166] MacKinnon, along with Andrea Dworkin, argues that pornography reduces women to mere tools, and is a form of sex discrimination. [167] The two scholars highlight the link between objectification and
pornography by stating: We define pornography as the graphic sexually explicit subordination of women are presented as sexual objects, things, or commodities; or (ii) women are presented as sexual objects who enjoy humiliation or pain; or (iii) women are presented as sexual
objects experiencing sexual pleasure in rape, incest or other sexual assault; or (v) women are presented in postures or positions of sexual submission, servility, or display; or (vi) women's body parts—including but not limited to vaginas, breasts, or
buttocks—are exhibited such that women are presented being penetrated by objects or animals; or (viii) women are presented in scenarios of degradation, humiliation, injury, torture, shown as filthy or inferior, bleeding, bruised, or hurt in a context that makes these conditions sexual."[168] Robin Morgan and
Catharine MacKinnon suggest that certain types of pornography also contribute to violence against women by eroticizing scenes in which women are dominated, coerced, humiliated or sexually assaulted.[169][170] Some people opposed to pornography, including MacKinnon, charge that the production of pornography entails physical, psychological,
and economic coercion of the women who perform and model in it.[171][172][173] Opponents of pornography charge that it presents a distorted image of sexual myths; it shows women as continually available and willing to engage in sex at any time, with any person, on their terms, responding positively to any requests.
Al Huffington Post (in French). Retrieved March 31, 2011. "The Court Case That Killed the 'Ladies Menu'". June 21, 2007. March 23, 2011. Mjp.univ-perp.fr. "Weight discrimination and the glass ceiling effect among top US CEOs". "Feminist Perspectives on Objectification". Retrieved April 18, 2015. Body Image. ^ "Women in the Armed Forces". ^ a b
U.S. Census Bureau. "Quality of Life Across Population Groups: Women in the Workplace: Gender and Wage Differentials". Population Studies. nces.ed.gov. The trend has grown steadily over the previous decade, and may result in a future shortage of women.[234] Forced sterilization and forced abortion are also forms of gender-based violence.[225]
Forced sterilization was practiced during the first half of the 20th century by many Western countries, such as Uzbekistan and China. [235][236][237][238] In China, the one child policy interacting with the low status of women has been deemed responsible for many
abuses, such as female infanticide, sex-selective abortion, abandonment of baby girls, forced abortion, abandonment and mistreatment of girls.[241] Such practices are especially present in the northwestern part of the
country: Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Delhi. In this sense, the inequality in lawmaking power also causes gender discrimination. [75] Menus Until the early 1980s, some high-end restaurants had two menus: a regular menu with the prices listed for men and a second menu for women, which did not have the prices listed (it
was called the "ladies' menu"), so that the female diner would not know the prices of the items.[76] In 1980, Kathleen Bick took a male business partner out to dinner at L'Orangerie in West Hollywood. ^ "Liechtenstein Women Win Right to Vote". December 4, 2018. ^ Wagner, David G.; Berger, Joseph (1997). 112 (5): 1297-1338. October 27, 2014.
The English translation is from this note Archived October 6, 2013, at the Wayback Machine to Summers' 1928 introduction Archived September 27, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. Clinical Manual of Prevention in Mental Health (1st ed.). The Economic Journal. There is little evidence, however, that tastes for gender discrimination are driving the
mean gender disparity or the variance in treatment between judges.,[289] A 2017 study by Knepper found that "female plaintiffs filing workplace sex discrimination claims are substantially more likely to settle and win compensation whenever a female judge is assigned to the case. ^ Zotos, Yorgos; Tsichla, Eirini (October 2014). ^ Mills College
Transgender Best Practices Taskforce & Gender Identity and Expression Sub-Committee of the Diversity and Social Justice Committee. "Extracts from William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England 1765-1769". June 15, 2020. Restrictions on married women's rights were common in Western countries until a few decades ago: for
instance, French married women obtained the right to work without their husband's permission in 1965,[40][41][42] and in West Germany women obtained this right in 1977.[43][44] During the Franco era, in Spain, a married woman required her husband's consent (called permiss married) for employment, ownership of property and traveling away
from home; the permiso marital was abolished in 1975.[45] In Australia, until 1983, a married woman's passport application had to be authorized by her husband.[46] Women in parts of the world continue to lose their legal rights in marriage. ^ Jeffreys, Sheila (November 11, 2008). Retrieved September 24, 2013. Differences in pay are caused by:
occupational segregation (with more men in higher paid industries and women in lower paid industries), vertical segregation (fewer women in senior, and hence better paying positions), ineffective equal pay legislation, women's overall paid working hours, and barriers to entry into the labor market (such as education level and single parenting rate).
[142] Some variables that help explain the non-adjusted gender pay gap include economic activity, working time, and job tenure. [142] Gender-specific factors, including gender differences in qualifications and discrimination, overall wage structure, and the differences in remuneration across industry sectors all influence the gender pay gap. [143]
 Eurostat estimated in 2016 that after allowing for average characteristics of men and women, women still earn 11.5% less than men. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. ISBN 9780078026775. "Gender: Women workers mistreated—Clean Clothes Campaign". Journal of Labor Economics. ^ Paul Hunt; Judith Bueno de Mesquita. A third gender
in the workplace. pp. 228-229. 28 (2): 179-196. "National Coalition for Men v. Archived from the Glass Ceiling: Gender and Promotion in the Economics Profession". BBC News. It functions to maintain patriarchy, or male domination, through ideological and material practices of individuals, collectives, and
institutions that oppress women and girls on the basis of Sexual Stereotyping". ^ a b c Ford, Thomas E.; Boxer, Christie F.; Armstrong, Jacob; Edel, Jessica R. Retrieved January 20, 2018. 40 (1): 1-32. Wilmington, Del.: Scholarly Resources.
doi:10.1093/pog/nfaa058. Overweight men. ^ a b "Family planning—UNFPA—United Nations Population Fund". Retrieved
June 21, 2020. 131, 139-142[ISBN missing] Macklem, Tony. ^ "Saudi police 'stopped' fire rescue". ^ Shrestha, Deepesh (February 15, 2010). ISBN 978-0-754-64410-1. 55 (5): 795-802. ^ Williams, John E. For example, Yemeni marriage regulations state that a wife must obey her husband and must not leave home without his permission.[47] In Iraq,
the law allows husbands to legally "punish" their wives. [48] In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Family Code states that the husband wherever he chooses to live; and wives must have their husbands' authorization to bring a case in
court or initiate other legal proceedings. [49] Abuses and discriminatory practices against women in marriage are often rooted in financial payments such as dowry, bride price, and dower. [50] These transactions often serve as legitimizing coercive control of the wife by her husband and in giving him authority over her; for instance Article 13 of the
Cultural Context of Rape: A Cross-Cultural Study". p. 5. Child marriage is also a strategy for economic survival as families marry off their daughters at an early age to reduce their economic burden. a b Grossman, Joanna L. JSTOR 2584811. "When the Shadow is the Substance: Judge Gender and the Outcomes of Workplace Sex Discrimination
 Cases". doi:10.1023/A:1023599719948. S2CID 145574989. Archived from the original on October 20, 2013. August 13, 2013. ISBN 978-0-8420-2599-7. 48 (1): 71-79. Norwegian Armed Forces. "Are contemporary media images which seem to display women as sexually empowering actually harmful to women?". OCLC 968304061. (1974). "Ending a
trade in misery". "Comparing Apples to Oranges: Differences in Women's and Men's Incarceration and Sentencing Outcomes" (PDF). Harper Collins. Available (online): www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R40934.pdf Leila Schneps and Coralie Colmez, Math on trial. ^ Lang, Olivia (February 26, 2013). (1992). p. 48. You may improve this section, discuss the
issue on the talk page, or create a new section, as appropriate. ^ a b Cahn, Naomi and June Carbone. Journal of Language and Social Psychology. ^ a b McCormack, Simon (September 11, 2012). I'm Dr. Smith. ISBN 978-0-521-82682-2. ^ "Dowry and abuse still a problem in India". The OECD estimated that approximately 30% of the gender pay gap
affecting pay. Archived from the original (PDF) on December 7, 2013. ISBN 978-0-226-21075-9. Blue is reserved for girls as it is considered paler, and the more dainty of the two colours, and pink is thought to be stronger (akin to red)".[315] Today, in many countries, it is considered inappropriate for boys to wear dresses and skirts, but this is also a
relatively recent view. Gender nonconforming trans adults reported more events of major and everyday transphobic discrimination with the League of United Latin American Citizens, Latino/a transgender people who were most vulnerable conforming counterparts."[206] In another study conducted in collaboration with the League of United Latin American Citizens, Latino/a transgender people who were most vulnerable conforming counterparts."[206] In another study conducted in collaboration with the League of United Latin American Citizens, Latino/a transgender people who were most vulnerable conforming counterparts."[206] In another study conducted in collaboration with the League of United Latin American Citizens, Latino/a transgender people who were most vulnerable conforming counterparts."[206] In another study conducted in collaboration with the League of United Latin American Citizens were most vulnerable conforming counterparts."[206] In another study conducted in collaboration with the League of United Latin American Citizens were most vulnerable conforming counterparts."[206] In another study conducted in collaboration with the League of United Latin American Citizens were most vulnerable conforming counterparts."[206] In another study conducted in collaboration with the League of United Latin American Citizens were most vulnerable conforming counterparts.
large body of cross-cultural evidence that domestic violence is mostly committed by men against women. [209][211] In addition, there is a broad consensus that women are more often subjected to severe forms of abuse and are more likely to be injured by an abusive partner. [210][211] The United Nations recognizes domestic violence as a form of
gender-based violence, which it describes as a human rights violation, and the result of sexism.[212] Domestic violence is tolerated and even legally accepted in many parts of the world. ISBN 978-1-58562-347-1. 3 (2-3): 598-607. doi:10.1037/h0087148. 36 (2): 227-239. "Part 3: Are we medicating a disorder or treating boyhood as a disease?". 25 (5):
JSTOR 40545648. Controlling for arrest offense, criminal history, and other pre-charge variables, sentences are over 60% heavier for men. While attempting a de facto separation (moving away from the marital home) is also impossible because of laws preventing this. ^ "Libya rape victims 'face honour killings'". The abortion of female fetuses is most
 common in areas where a culture values male children over females,[232] such as parts of East Asia and South Asia (China, India, Korea), the Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia), and Western Balkans (Albania, Montenegro, Kosovo).[232][233] One reason for this preference is that males are seen as generating more income than
 "Study finds large gender disparities in federal criminal cases". Archived from the original on July 28, 2013. ^ "Against the Theory of "Sexist Language"". October 22, 2014. ISBN 978-0072821079. ^ a b "What is gender-based violence?". Retrieved August 1, 2011. p. 496. ^ "Lesson - The French Civil Code (Napoleonic Code) - Teaching Women's
 Rights From Past to Present". Retrieved November 18, 2019. Womeninworldhistory.com. 45 (2): 194-213. New York: McGraw-Hill Education. ^ Frier, Bruce W.; McGinn, Thomas A. Archived from the original on June 6, 2013. S2CID 144833987. Johnson, Allan G. ISSN 1468-0297. 01. I specify 'male privilege' because in every known society where
gender inequality exists, males are privileged over females." Lorber, Judith (2011). p. 149. ISBN 978-0-312-67392-5. ISBN 978-
well documented.[174]}} Defenders of pornography and anti-censorship activists (including sex-positive feminists) argue that pornography does not seriously impact a mentally healthy individual, since the viewer can distinguish between fantasy and reality.[175] They contend that men and women are objectified in pornography particularly sadistic or
masochistic pornography, in which men are objectified and sexually used by women. [176] Prostitution Prostitution is the business or practice of engaging in sexual relations for payment. [177] [178] Sex workers are often objectified and are seen as existing only to serve clients, thus calling their sense of agency into question. ^ a b c d Matsa, David A.;
Miller, Amalia R. doi:10.2307/800667. ^ "the Survey". ^ Jean-Pierre Maury. catdir.loc.gov. Labour Economics. October 19, 2007. For example, a study of African American women found they feel that media portrayals of themselves often reinforce stereotypes of this group as overly sexual and idealize images of lighter-skinned, thinner African
American women (images African American women and characterizing them as victims in need of rescue.[192] In an attempt to study the
effect of media consumption on males, Samantha and Bridges found an effect on body shame, though not through self-objectification as it was found in comparable studies of women. Retrieved April 20, 2018. The Wise Legacy: How One Professor Transformed the Nation. who.int. CBC News. ^ Brownmiller, Susan (1975). pp. 236-239. ISBN 978-0-
203-69856-3. ^ a b "Sexism in Language". ^ Zveglich, Joseph E., Jr.; Rodgers, Yana van der Meulen (2004). ^ a b c Sharyn Ann Lenhart (2004). Oxford, UK Malden, Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishing. roughly 30% of the gender differences in incarceration cannot be explained by the observed criminal characteristics of offense and offender. ^
 "Code du Statut Personnel - Tunisie". (2013). A. ^ Allwood, Gill (1999). Syracuse University. New York Times, March 26, 2009. PBS. Social Forces. pp. 131, 139-142. "Valuing women as autonomous beings: Women's sexual reproductive health rights" (PDF). doi:10.1257/jep.14.4.75. Bloomsberg Businessweek, June 05, 2009. February 23, 2007. J.;
Nicolas, G. ^ Benhold, K. ^ "Spain - Social Values And Attitudes". ^ a b "Thousands of Women Killed for Family "Honor"". OCLC 9323470. p. 54. Retrieved October 18, 2013. Measuring Sex Stereotypes: A Multinational Study. Merriam-Webster. Gendercide is the systematic killing of members of a specific gender and it is an extreme form of gender
based violence.[225][226][227] Female infanticide is more common than male infanticide, and is especially prevalent in South Asia, in countries such as China, India and Pakistan.[226][228][229] Recent studies suggest that over 90 million women and girls are missing in China and India as a result of infanticide.[230][231] Sex-selective abortion
involves terminating a pregnancy based upon the predicted sex of the baby. New York, NY: St. Martin's Press. Highlights of Women's Earnings in 2009. 30 (3): 809-831. Theoretically, gender discrimination has been described as (1) the unequal rewards that men and women receive in the workplace or academic environment because of their gender discrimination has been described as (1) the unequal rewards that men and women receive in the workplace or academic environment because of their gender discrimination has been described as (1) the unequal rewards that men and women receive in the workplace or academic environment because of their gender discrimination has been described as (1) the unequal rewards that men and women receive in the workplace or academic environment because of their gender discrimination has been described as (1) the unequal rewards that men and women receive in the workplace or academic environment because of their gender discrimination has been described as (1) the unequal rewards that men and women receive in the workplace or academic environment because of their gender discrimination has been described as (1) the unequal rewards that men and women receive in the workplace or academic environment because of the workplace or academic environment because of the workplace of the workplace or academic environment as the workplace of the workplace of the workplace or academic environment as the workplace of the workplace of the workplace or academic environment as the workplace of the workplace of
or sex difference (DiThomaso, 1989); (2) a process occurring in work or educational settings in which an individual is overtly or covertly limited access to an opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or the resource because of a sex or is given the opportunity or in the resource because of a sex or is gi
2013. ^ Thoman, Dustin B.; White, Paul H.; Yamawaki, Niwako; Koishi, Hirofumi (2008). ^ a b Koranyi, Balazs; Fouche, Gwladys (June 14, 2014). (2011) Child protection in the Somali region of Ethiopia. May 2, 2011. The Anti-Mommy Bias. The dictionary definition of sexism at Wiktionary Sexism in the Workplace 10 sexist scenarios that women face
at work The New Subtle Sexism Toward Women in the Workplace Sexism in Language Portals: SocietyFeminism Retrieved from " ^ Melanie Scheussler, "'She Hath Over Grown All that She Ever Hath': Children's Clothing in the Lisle Letters,
1533-40", in Netherton, Robin, and Gale R. Retrieved June 17, 2016. S2CID 153671276. American Economic Review. (2014). whqlibdoc.who.int. 2012. New York: UN Women. Womens after being accused of witchcraft remain common in some
parts of the world; for example, in Tanzania, about 500 elderly women are murdered each year following such accusations of discrimination based on gender with discrimination based on gender with discrimination based on
caste, as is the case in India and Nepal, where such crimes are relatively common. [35][36] Coverture and other marriage regulations Main articles: Coverture, Marital power, Restitution of conjugal rights, Kirchberg v. Laurence Erlbaum Associates, 2000. ISBN 978-1135941314. Archived from the original on March 25, 2012. March 5, 2016. They may
also be denied access to medical procedures related to their reassignment. [287] Some countries use stoning as a form of capital punishment. Gender in the Classroom: Power and Pedagogy. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Publishing. UNICEF.org. doi:10.1086/511799. ISBN 9781136185496. New York: Cambridge University Press.
[ISBN missing] Matsumoto, David. ^ Kimmel, Michael S. Deathpenaltyinfo.org. Le Temps (in French). ^ Sanday, Peggy Reeves (1981). In this regard, critics have questioned the alleged gains of women in Tunisia, and its image as a progressive country in the region, arguing that discrimination against women remains very strong there.[53][54][55]
 The World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT) has recognized the "independence and ability to leave an abusive husband" as crucial in stopping mistreatment of women. [56] However, in some parts of the world, once married, women have very little chance of leaving a violent husband: obtaining a divorce is very difficult in many jurisdictions
because of the need to prove fault in court. S2CID 145272074. (July 13, 2007). ISBN 0-8058-2792-7. Confronting rape and sexual assault. (1999). Amnesty.org. 33 (4): 269-279. doi:10.2501/s0021849908080094. March 8, 2006. ^ "2015 U.S. Transgender Survey" (PDF). ^ "Nigeria's child brides: 'I thought being in labour would never end'". ^
Steinmetz, Katy (January 12, 2015). A Bryant, Nick (August 18, 2007). doi:10.1111/socf.12193. Certain issues (e.g., education) are likely to be linked with male candidates. In addition, there is more emphasis on female candidates' personal qualities, such as their
appearance and their personality, as females are portrayed as emotional and dependent. [74] There is a widespread imbalance of lawmaking power between men and women. pp. S2CID 145693091. Bloomberg Businessweek, April 27, 2007. One of the most common calls is for gender-neutral language. In common law jurisdictions like the United
Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, some of the evidentiary jurisprudence clearly linked chastity with veracity. Provocation is, in many common law countries, a partial defense to murder, which converts what would have been murder into manslaughter. Wortman, Camille B.; Loftus, Elizabeth S.; Weaver, Charles A (1999). "Sexism". Weaver, Charles A (1999). "Sexism".
also find evidence of considerable heterogeneity across judges in their treatment of female and male offenders. Archived from the original on April 4, 2015. In Gabriel, Susan L.; Smithson, Isaiah (eds.). New York: Wiley. Human Growth and Development (5 ed.). Retrieved March 31, 2015 - via Google Books. doi:10.1525/sp.1992.39.1.03x0064l.
OCLC 663427461. Available (online): Discrimination against Transgender People." ACLU. Boston: Pearson/Allyn and Bacon. At the beginning of the 20th century the trend was the opposite: blue for girls and pink for boys.[314] In the early 1900s, The Women's Journal wrote that "pink being a more decided and stronger colour, is more suitable for the
boy, while blue, which is more delicate and dainty, is prettier for the girl". "Methods for studying silence: The 'silence' of Swedish conscription". United Arab Emirates (UAE)'s Supreme Court ruled that a man has the right to discipline his wife and
children physically if he does not leave visible marks. [213] In 2015, Equality Now drew attention to a section of the Penal Code of Northern Nigeria, titled Correction of Child, Pupil, Servant or Wife which reads: "(1) Nothing is an offence which does not amount to the infliction of grievous hurt upon any persons which is done: (...) (d) by a husband for
the purpose of correcting his wife, such husband and wife being subject to any native law or custom in which such correction is recognized as lawful."[214] Honor killings are another form of domestic violence practiced in several parts of the world, and their victims are predominantly women.[215] Honor killings can occur because of refusal to enter
into an arranged marriage, maintaining a relationship relatives disapprove of, extramarital sex, becoming the victim of rape, dress seen as inappropriate, or homosexuality.[216][217][218] The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime states that, "[h]onour crimes, including killing, are one of history's oldest forms of gender-based violence".[219]
According to a report of the Special Rapporteur submitted to the 58th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights concerning cultural practices in the family that reflect violence against women: The Special Rapporteur indicated that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and that there had been contradictory decisions with regard to the honour defense in Brazil, and the honour defense in Brazil, and the honour defense in Brazil, and the honour defense in Brazil and the honour defe
legislative provisions allowing for partial or complete defense in that context could be found in the Palestinian National Authority. [220] Practices such as honor killings and stoning continue to be supported by mainstream politicians and other partial or complete defense in that context could be found in the penal codes of Argentina, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Peru, Syria, Venezuela, and the Palestinian National Authority.
officials in some countries. Australian Journal of Economics. ^ a b c Frost, Natasha (February 2, 2018). doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. ISBN 978-0-8166-1241-3. doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. Doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. Doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. Doi:10.1375/acri.40.2.127. Quarterly Journal of Economics. p. 525. PMID 25870272. Quarterly Journal of Ec
students have found that male students are much more likely to be hired, offered better salaries, and o
 Gender, and Education in Turkey. Cengage Learning. JSTOR 1389491. ISSN 0033-362X. Only those who indulge in immoral acts should be afraid."[222] Following the 2006 case of Sakineh Mohammadi Ashtiani (which has placed Iran under international pressure for its stoning sentences), Mohammad-Javad Larijani, a senior envoy and chief of Iran's
Human Rights Council, defended the practice of stoning; he claimed it was a "lesser punishment" than execution, because it allowed those convicted a chance at survival.[223] Dowry deaths result from the killing of women who are unable to pay the high dowry price for their marriage. Archived from the original on May 29, 2013. ^ Kerstin Teske:
teske@fczb.de. "Stuart Jeffries talks to leading feminist Catharine MacKinnon". Retrieved March 11, 2015. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ^ Stange, Mary Zeiss, and Carol K. This, he believes, "is a sexist assumption".[323]:102 Anthropologist Ayse Gül Altinay has commented that "given equal suffrage rights, there is no other
citizenship practice that differentiates as radically between men and women as compulsory male conscript women into their armed forces: China, Eritrea, Israel, Libya, Malaysia, North Korea, Norway, Peru, and Taiwan.[330][331] Other countries—such as Finland, Turkey, and Singapore—still use a system
of conscription which requires military service from men only, although women may serve voluntarily. "Failing at Fairness: Hidden Lessons". doi:10.1177/0361684312454724. Retrieved December 19, 2007. ^ Witt, Jon (2017). According to Amnesty International, "[T]he ongoing reality of dowry-related violence is an example of what can happen when
women are treated as property."[37] Until the 20th century, U.S. and English law observed the system of coverture, where "by marriage, the husband and wife are one person in law; that is the very being or legal existence of the woman is suspended during the marriage. [38] U.S. women were not legally defined as "persons" until 1875 (Minor v.
Lang.[ISBN missing] Benatar, David. doi:10.1080/09589236.2013.774269. Speaking about China, Lanyan Chen stated that, since men more than women's needs not being properly represented. Prejudice or discrimination based on a person's sex or gender "Sex discrimination" and the property represented and the pro
redirects here. Babcock in her book Women Don't Ask shows that men are eight times more likely to ask for a pay raise, suggesting that pay inequality may be partly a result of behavioral differences between the sexes.[128] However, studies generally find that a portion of the gender pay gap remains unexplained after accounting for factors assumed
to influence earnings; the unexplained portion of the wage gap is attributed to gender discriminatory component of the discriminatory component of the gender pay gap vary. S2CID 144338846. Radical Philosophy Review. 35: 34-45. Malleus Maleficarum. S2CID 154536609. doi:10.1108/02610150910937916.. Sexism is intended to rhyme with
racism."[9] Sexism may be defined as an ideology based on the belief that one sex is superior to another.[11][12][13] It is discrimination, prejudice, or stereotyping based on gender, and is most often expressed toward women and girls.[1] Sociology has examined sexism as manifesting at both the individual and the institutional level.[11] According to
Richard Schaefer, sexism is perpetuated by all major social institutions.[11] Sociologists describe parallels among other ideologists Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Ida B. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.709.8363. pp. 31-32, 457, et
passim. Trumansburg, New York: Crossing Press. ^ Mille, Katherine Wyly and Paul McIlvenny. "BBC News—Maldives girl to get 100 lashes for pre-marital sex". Studies have shown that in several democracies including Australia, Canada, and the United States, women are still represented using gender stereotypes in the press.[74] Multiple authors
 have shown that gender differences in the media are less evident today than they used to be in the 1980s, but are still present. ^ "Outrage Over Iran Human Rights Official's Defense of Stoning". Retrieved February 23, 2019. Nixon, a trans woman, had been interested in volunteering as a counsellor with the shelter. 113. Victims of such violence are
 often accused of promiscuity and held responsible for their fate, while infertile women are rejected by husbands, families and communities. May 30, 2006. Shapiro, the term "sexism" was most likely coined on November 18, 1965, by Pauline M. doi:10.1016/j.labeco.2006.01.006. The Crossover in Female-Male College Enrollment Rates". Archived
(PDF) from the original on March 4, 2016. Retrieved July 15, 2013. Fortune. 2015. Retrieved March 15, 2015. Both the racist and the sexist are acting as if all that has happened had never happened, and both of them are making decisions and coming to conclusions about someone's value by referring to factors which are in both cases irrelevant."[9]
Also, according to Shapiro, the first time the term "sexism" appeared in print was in Caroline Bird's speech "On Being Born Female", which was published on November 15, 1968, in Vital Speeches of the Day (p. 6).[9] In this speech she said in part: "There is recognition abroad that we are in many ways a sexist country. ^ UNESCO (2019). United
States Government. ^ Douglas, Susan J. In the Company of Educated Women. The owners of the restaurant defended the practice, saying it was done as a courtesy, like the way men would stand up when a woman enters the room. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 IGO Licensed text taken from From access to empowerment: UNESCO strategy for gender
 equality in and through education 2019-2025, UNESCO, UNESCO, UNESCO. Ithaca, New York: Oxford University Press. bbc.co.uk. Retrieved February 21, 2013. Retrieved Machine American Association of University Women Educational
 Foundation, April 2007. ^ Manstead, A. Think Tank. The Second Sexism: Discrimination Against Men And Boys. "Occupational Segregation and the Gender Wage Gap in a Dynamic East Asian Economy". 124 (1): 349-397. ^ "Iraqi immigrant convicted in Arizona 'honor killing' awaits sentence". Saroj Rani vs Sudarshan Kumar Chadha on 8 August
 adequate resources and infrastructure to ensure safe and enabling learning environments, and insufficient policy, legal and planning frameworks, that respect, protect and fulfil the right to education. [310] Fashion See also: Foot binding and Burqa Further information: Gendered associations of pink and blue Louis XV in 1712, a boy wearing a pink
dress Chinese woman shows the effect of foot binding Feminists argue that clothing and footwear fashion have been oppressive to women, restricting their movements, increasing their vulnerability, and endangering their health.[311] Using thin models in the fashion industry has encouraged the development of bulimia and anorexia nervosa, as well
 as locking female consumers into false feminine identities.[312] The assignment of gender-specific baby clothes can instill in children a belief in negative gender stereotypes.[313] One example is the assignment in some countries of the color pink to girls and blue to boys. If a business hired lower-wage workers for the same work, it would lower its
costs and enjoy a competitive advantage. doi:10.1177/0361684310385217. ^ Younger, Michael; Warrington, Molly; Williams, Jacquetta (1999). March 9, 2012. In Kurlan, George Thomas (ed.). Cornell University Press. ^ "Codifying Repression | Human Rights Watch". ^ "China 'one-child' policy: Mother of 2 dies after forced sterilization—GlobalPost'
pp. 186-207. Bader, Michael (October 27, 2008). Working towards the elimination of crimes against women committed in the name of honour: Report of the Secretary-General. Morry, Marian M.; Staska, Sandra L. Defines sexism as "thought or practice which may permeate language and which assumes women's inferiority to men". The
Atlantic. ^ Fox, M.; Sonnert, G.; Nikiforova, I. ^ a b Young, Lauren. In 2014, Norway became the first NATO country to introduce obligatory military service for women as an act of gender equality[331][332] and in 2015, the Dutch government started preparing a gender-neutral draft law.[333] The gender selective draft has been challenged in the
United States.[334] See also Antifeminism Gender people Face-ism Female gender discrimination in Pakistan Gender descrimination descri
Heterosexism Hypermasculinity Intersectionality LGBT stereotypes Male privilege Masculism Menism Men
segregation Sexism in India Sexism in India Sexism in the technology industry Sexual division of labour Transphobia Wife selling Women in firefighting Women in the workforce Sources This article incorporates text derived from a free content work. "When Did Girls Start Wearing Pink?". The word "mademoiselle", meaning "miss", was
 declared banished from French administrative forms in 2012 by Prime Minister François Fillon.[90] Current pressure calls for the use of the masculine plural pronoun as the default in a mixed-sex group to change.[91] German speakers
 have also raised questions about how sexism intersects with grammar.[93] The German language is heavily inflected for gender, number, and case; nearly all nouns denoting the occupations or statuses of human beings are gender-differentiated. ^ Pathfinder International/Ethiopia (2006) Report on causes and consequences of early marriage in
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lead to the development of mental disorders, such as unipolar depression, sexual dysfunction, and eating disorders. [161] In advertising While advertising while advertising used to portray women and men in obviously stereotypical roles.
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in businesses of 15 workers or less.[155] In August 1995, Kimberly Nixon filed a complaint with the British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal against Vancouver Rape Relief & Women's Shelter. Ashgate Publishing. CQ Press. "The Social Costs of Gender Nonconformity for Transgender Adults: Implications for Discrimination and Health". ^ Pearson,
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Pay Act was passed in 1963, female full-time workers earned 48.9% as much as male full-time workers (119) Research conducted in Czechia and Slovakia shows that, even after the governments passed anti-discrimination legislation, two thirds of the gender gap in wages remained unexplained and segregation continued to "represent a major source"
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2016). Miller and Eric Anthony Grollman found in their 2015 study that "gender nonconformity may heighten trans people's exposure to discrimination and health-harming behaviors. pp. 317-333. Men accused of sexual assault were therefore able to use evidence of prostitution to defend themselves, to undermine the credibility of rape complainants
and to successfully avoid conviction. ^ a b c d "World report on violence and health" (PDF). The ratio of women to men in legislatures is used as a measure of gender equality Index. Notes that "both men and women can experience sexism, but
sexism against women is more pervasive". This concept plays a crucial role in supporting cissexism, the social norm that views cisgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as both natural and privileged as opposed to transgender people as oppo
heterosexuality".[202] Because oppositional sexism is tied to heteronormativity in this way, non-heterosexuals are seen as breaking gender norms.[201] The concept of opposite genders sets a "dangerous precedent", according to Serano, where "if men are big then women must be small; and if men are strong then women must be weak".[201] The
gender binary and oppositional norms work together to support "traditional sexism", the belief that femininity is inferior to and serves masculinity. [202] Serano states that oppositional sexism works in tandem with "traditional sexism" to an an an anti-order to support "traditional sexism", the belief that femininity is inferior to and serves masculinity. [202] Serano states that oppositional sexism works in tandem with "traditional sexism". 11 (3): 87. doi:10.1176/ajp.141.4.499. Online.santarosa.edu. 13 (1): 49-79. ^ "Missing: 50 million Indian girls".
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subordinates or devalues women. p. 350. The practice of marrying young girls is rooted in patriarchal ideologies of control of female behavior and is also sustained by traditional practices such as dowry and bride price. [263] Marrying girls under 18
years old is rooted in gender discrimination, encouraging premature and continuous child bearing and giving preference to boys' education. doi:10.1007/s00148-003-0160-3. 35 (1): 64-77. PMID 19815476. The Myth of Matriarchal Prehistory. ISBN 978-1259702723. Pluralism and Law: Proceedings of the 20th IVR World Congress, Amsterdam, 2001.
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PMID 18056796. Washington, DC, December 2010, p. The author of the study stated that the results suggest that "the 'glass ceiling effect' on women but also weight bias that results in the application of stricter appearance standards to women."[150]
[151] Transgender discrimination See also: Transgender inequality Transgender people also experience significant workplace discrimination and harassment. [152] Unlike sex-based discrimination, refusing to hire (or firing) a worker for their gender identity or expression is not explicitly illegal in most U.S. states. [153] In June 2020, the United States
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4 (3). Public Opinion Quarterly. cnn.com. p. Various authors have argued that female prostitution is based on male sexism that condones the idea that unwanted sex with a woman is acceptable, that men's desires must be satisfied, and that women are coerced into and exist to serve men sexually.[181][182][183][184] The European Women's Lobby
condemned prostitution as "an intolerable form of male violence".[185] Carole Pateman writes that: Prostitution is the use of a woman's body by a man for his own satisfaction. "El Salvador: Where women may be jailed for miscarrying". Equalitynow.org. After she was given a women's menu without prices and her guest got one with prices, Bick hired
lawyer Gloria Allred to file a discrimination lawsuit, on the grounds that the women's menu without prices left her feeling "humiliated and incensed". Journal of Social Issues. Women in any of these categories were seen at law as 'commonly available' to men, as
always consenting to sexual activity and thus, as not able to be raped. "周代男女角色定位及其对现代社会的影响" [Role orientation of men and women in the Zhou Dynasty and their effects on modern society]. Down Girl: The Logic of Misogyny. Retrieved December 3, 2013. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link) ^ "from the Middle East and
North Africa Region (MENA) | Gender equality". CreateSpace. ISBN 978-0-14-013986-0. On the other hand, approximately five percent of CEOs were obese among both gender pay gap[clarification needed].[144] Glass ceiling
effect Main article: Glass ceiling "The popular notion of glass ceiling effects implies that gender (or other) disadvantages become worse later in a person's career."[145] In the United States, women account for 52% of the overall labor force, but make up only
three percent of corporate CEOs and top executives. [146] Some researchers see the root cause of this situation in the tacit discrimination based on gender, conducted by current top executives and corporate directors (primarily male), and "the historic absence of women in top positions", which "may lead to hysteresis, preventing women from
accessing powerful, male-dominated professional networks, or same-sex mentors".[146] The glass ceiling effect is noted as being especially persistent for women of color. Archived from the original on July 2, 2010. doi:10.1177/089124391005002003. doi:10.9768/0023.03.035 - via ResearchGate.
August 4, 2005. According to a report, "women of colour perceive a 'concrete ceiling' and not simply a glass ceiling'.[146] In the economics profession, it has been observed that women are more inclined than men to dedicate their time to teaching and service. Bridging the Gender Pay Gap. ^ Entman, R.; Rojecki, A. JSTOR 40326127.
Abcnews.go.com. That when she said no, she meant yes. "Protecting the girl child: Using the law to end child, early and forced marriage and related human rights violations" (PDF). (Sixth chapter: "Math error number 6: Simpson's paradox. Women are more likely to avoid charges entirely, and to avoid imprisonment if convicted.[280][281] The gender
disparity varies according to the nature of the case. December 23, 2014. ^ "7 raisons pour les hommes et les femmes de remettre en cause le CSP ... Sexism is judging people by their sex when sex doesn't matter. ^ Maglaty, Jeanne (April 7, 2011). ^ a b Brinkerhoff, David B.; Lynn K. February 12, 2002. Sociology (13th ed.). ISBN 978-0-300-03314-4.
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bias. Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology. ^ "Why Soldiers Rape". doi:10.1177/0019793915625213. Retrieved April 26, 2015. November 10, 2021. Atlas Obscura. United Nations. Page 259. One study of college graduates found that the portion of the pay gap unexplained after all other factors are taken into account is five percent one year after graduation and 12% a decade after graduation of University Women found that women graduates in the United States are paid less than men doing the same work and majoring in the same field.[136] Median weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers, by sex, race, and ethnicity, U.S., 2009[137] Wage discrimination is theorized as contradicting the economic concept of supply and demand, which states that if a good or service (in this case, labor) is in demand and has value it will find its price in the market. S2CID 26438425. "Studies: Gender Bias in Death Sentencing". "The sexual objectification of women in advertising: A contemporary cultural perspective". doi:10.1111/ecoj.12303. "Variations of Gender-math Stereotype Content Affect Women's Vulnerability to Stereotype Threat". v-vi. ^ a b c d e OECD. In parts of Afghanistan, girls who go to school face serious violence from some local community members and religious groups. [298] According to 2010 UN estimates, only Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen had less than 90 girls per 100 boys at school. [299] Jayachandran and Lleras-Muney's study of Sri Lankan economic development has suggested that increases in the life expectancy for women encourages educational investment because a longer time horizon increases the value of investments that pay out over time. [300] Educational opportunities and outcomes for women have greatly improved in the West. S2CID 144717322. National Center for Transgender Equality. Sociology: A Brief Introduction (8th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Industrial and Labor Relations Review. Phillip Barron argues that female defendants are more likely to be sentenced to death for crimes that violate gender norms, such as killing children or killing strangers. [286] Transgender people face widespread discrimination while incarcerated. ISBN 9780205749898. Archived from the original (PDF) on October 21, 2012. 58 (9-10): 702-12. "World Report on Violence Chapter 5 - Abuse of the elderly" (PDF). ^ "A/RES/48/104. ISBN 978-0-465-03292-1." 3 (1): 89-96. S2CID 55946209. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Friesian.com.

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