Western Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand: gender quotas in the context of citizenship models


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Abstract

Book synopsis: This is the first world-wide, comparative study of the controversial new trends of gender quotas now emerging in global politics, presenting a comprehensive overview of changes in women's parliamentary representation across the world. This is important reading for all those working to increase women's influence in politics, because it scrutinizes under what circumstances gender quotas do increase women's representation – and why they sometimes fail. These distinguished international scholars also show how gender balance in politics has become important to a nation's international image and why quotas are being introduced in many post-conflict countries. They present key case studies of Afghanistan, Iraq, Argentina, Sweden, South Africa, Belgium, covering almost all major regions of the world: Latin America, Africa, the Arab world, South Asia, the Balkans, The Nordic countries and Europe, New Zealand, Australia and the USA - and Rwanda, which in 2003 unexpectedly surpassed Sweden as the number one country in the world in terms of women's parliamentary representation. Using a comparative perspective, this book contains analyses of the discursive controversies around quotas; it gives an overview over various types of quotas in use from candidate quotas to reserved seat systems, and it throws light over the troublesome implementation process. When do gender quotas lead to actual increase in the number of women parliament? When are quotas merely a symbolic gesture? What does it imply to be elected as a 'quota woman'? Tackling these and many more key questions, this is a major new contribution to the field. Making an important contribution to our knowledge of gender politics worldwide, this book will be of interest to NGOs, students and scholars of democracy, policy-making, comparative politics and gender studies.

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New Zealand Citizenship Complete Guide. Know the easiest methods, requirements and benefits to become a New Zealand citizen and get a second passport. These are the following ways in which one can gain citizenship in New Zealand, which while worth mentioning, mainly concern factors out of one’s control: Citizenship by Birth. If an individual was born in New Zealand before January 1, 2006; or Changes in gender roles in Central and Eastern Europe after the fall of Communism have been an object of historical and sociological study. The Eastern European state socialist regimes proclaimed women's emancipation in the late 1940s. Legislation was passed that radically altered women's position in societies of Eastern Europe. New laws guaranteed women's equality in society and marriage, and women as well as men were required to become productive members of society by working for wages and engaging in America today most people would look upon those people and call them weird because they are dressing like the other gender and that is typically not looked upon in our society. Women are not regularly know for playing football, that is not normally know as something that occurs often. On a group islands off the coast of Western Africa, they do something that we normally don't ever see in the United States. In the United States we always see the men making plans and doing special things when they plan to propose to a women, off the coast of Africa, women are the ones who propose to the men, and the men are not allowed to refuse. CITATION PAGE. To Europeans, the Western world used to be a literal geographical term, separating Europe from the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, North Africa, and the Far East. This is no longer used as a primary definition since Australia and New Zealand geographically in the East but are Western countries. The concept of the West is from the Greco-Roman civilization in Europe and the advent of Christianity. The Western world has been influenced by the traditions of the Renaissance, the Protestant Reformation, and the Age of Enlightenment and was shaped by the colonialism of the 15th-20th century and substantial gender gaps in the division of household responsibilities, limited access to educational opportunities and economic resources, as well as legal and political barriers to positions of political power. Indicators of well-being ranging from literacy and longevity to labor force participation, poverty rates, and child mortality and schooling all reveal persistent disparities between women and men. Some societies have experienced a mixture of progress and regression, as new entrepreneurial opportunities arose for women following market liberalization in post-Communist Europe, al