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Milk Quotas: Annex Women, Quotas and Politics Transforming Gender Citizenship Quantitative Analysis of Road Transport Agreements - QuARTA The Implementation of Quotas Direct Federal Action on Oil Imports Peanut Marketing Quotas and Acreage Allotments Priority-based Assignment with Reserves and Quotas A CLOSER LOOK AT THE IMPACT OF GENDER QUOTAS ON THE SUBSTANTIVE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN Designing for Equality Trade Barriers Facing Developing Countries International Trade in Textiles Women, Politics, and Democracy in Latin America Parties, Gender Quotas and Candidate Selection in France Almonds, Not-shelled, Shelled and Blanched Party Institutionalization and Women's Representation in Democratic Brazil Peanut Acreage Allotment and Marketing Quotas Social Justice through Inclusion On the Fast Track Peanuts, Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-52 Under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended Gender Quotas for Legislatures and Corporate Boards Peanuts Women, Quotas and Politics Peanut Marketing Quotas and Acreage Allotments Dark Air-cured and Dark Fire-cured Tobacco Quotas The Economic Effects of Significant U.S. Import Restraints Transforming Gender Citizenship Gender Parity and Multicultural Feminism Work Safety Regulation in China Lease, Sale, and Transfer of Tobacco Acreage-poundage Quotas Quantitative Analysis of Road Transport Agreements - QuARTA License to Drill Import Controls And Export-oriented Development Implementing the Inter-American Coffee Agreement Representing Women? Lease, Sale, and Transfer of Tobacco Acreage-poundage Quotas Producing Reproductive Rights Trade Remedies for Global Companies Using Market Mechanisms to Manage Fisheries Smoothing the Path Strengthening Electoral Integrity

Explains how weakly institutionalized and male-dominant parties undermine descriptive representation in Brazil's OLPR legislative elections. Fatality quotas implemented in China's industrial sector are being used to promote work safety and therefore, reducing the number of work-related deaths. Given the controversial nature of this policy, Gao analyzes how the fatality quotas are functioning to aid the country in balancing economic growth and social stability. The book also examines significant implications caused of this policy's implementation in the local regions, and reveals how local officials attempt to handle these problems. This is the first book to systematically examine the role of death indicators in work safety improvement in contemporary China, revealing insight into Beijing's quota-oriented approach to policy-making. This book discusses the most common forms of trade remedies law in the United States or in foreign companies (antidumping, countervailing duty, and safeguards) and provides guidance to corporate counsel on when and how to use such laws. The intent is to provide critical information such as the relevant agencies, contact information, general timing issues, and to focus attention on some of the key legal/economic points raised by the different types of proceedings. Gender quotas are a growing worldwide phenomenon, yet their variable implementation remains under-researched. Using the prominent case study of France this book approaches quotas from the perspective of the key actors responsible for them – political parties. This work discusses questions on political participation, representation and legitimacy in the European Union national parliaments. Three major empirical questions structure the book: What affects women's presence in parliaments?, Does the number of women in parliament have an effect? And are women in parliament representing women? Empirical evidences show that institutional reforms need a 'minimal environment' in terms of socio-economic development so as to prove effective. As opposed to the critical mass theory, claiming that a few representatives cannot have an impact on the political outcomes, here the empirical evidences suggest that smaller groups can also influence the different components of the legislative process. The last part turns to the fundamental question of whether a parliament that is descriptively representative, i.e. in which the parliamentarians share certain characteristics with the voters, also is a substantively descriptive parliament, i.e. in which the parliamentarians mirror the voters' opinions. 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. Global warming, deteriorating water infrastructure and transboundary factors are threatening Uzbekistan's long-term surface water supply. Groundwater is a potential alternative for irrigation purposes. Little research is available about how farmers in Uzbekistan use groundwater for irrigation, and how formal regulations are implemented on the ground. Based on semi-structured, qualitative interviews with farmers and experts in Uzbekistan, we provide a typology of groundwater regulation, exploring the use of licences, quotas and prices that offers a structured overview of agricultural groundwater use. We further highlight how electricity is used as a proxy resource to implement groundwater regulation on the ground. With events and movements such as #MeToo, the Gender Equality UN Sustainable Development Goal, the Irish and Chilean abortion policy changes, and the worldwide Women's March movement, women's rights are at the top of the global public agenda. Yet, countries around the world continue to debate if and how women should have access to reproductive rights, and specifically abortion. This book provides the most comprehensive comparative review of this topic to date. How are reproductive rights produced? This book analyzes three spheres of influence on abortion policymaking: civil society, national government, and international bodies. It engages scholars as well as undergraduate and graduate students in social sciences, law, gender studies, and development and sustainability studies. With insights into the influence of intergovernmental bodies, international health organizations, state-level political representatives, and religious civil society players, this book will be of interest to policymakers, organizations and individuals concerned with influencing reproductive policy. In most regions of the world, road transport is the predominant channel of international trade traffic. Yet the agreements used by states to regulate international road transport services often lack transparency. This study sheds light on such agreements and identifies potential focus areas for reform. Providing an overview of the interactions between electoral systems and gender quotas as they currently operate in nations worldwide, this study focuses on groups and organizations working to increase women's political representation. The guide assesses the best combinations of gender quotas and electoral systems and details how to maximize the participation of women in politics. 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. 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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. The global proliferation of quotas for women over the past 30 years is both remarkable and consequential. Targeting decision-making positions historically resistant to women's equal inclusion, the adoption of electoral and corporate board quotas has at times been controversial. After adoption, quotas have influenced women's numbers, the performance and outcomes of decision-making bodies, and broader public attitudes. In this review, we distinguish among types of electoral and corporate quotas, trace arguments for and against the adoption of quotas, and review research on factors that influence quota adoption across time and space. After outlining the methodological difficulties in demonstrating an impact of gender quotas, we review research that is able to isolate an impact of quotas in politics and business. We conclude by providing several suggestions to ensure that future research continues to advance our understanding of the form, spread, and impact of gender quotas. Gender quotas are a controversial policy measure. However, over the past twenty years they have been widely adopted around the world and especially in Europe. They are now used in politics, corporate boards, state and local public administration and even in civil society organizations. This book explores this unprecedented phenomenon, providing a unique comparative perspective on gender quotas' adoption across thirteen European countries. It also studies resistance to gender quotas by political parties and supreme courts. Providing up-to-date comprehensive data on gender quotas regulations, Transforming Gender Citizenship proposes a typology of countries, from those which have embraced gender quotas as a new way to promote gender equality in all spheres of social life, to those who have consistently refused gender quotas as a tool for gender equality. Reflecting on divergences and commonalities across Europe, the authors analyze how gender quotas may transform dominant conception of citizenship and gender equality. The initial enthusiasm of women's advocacy groups behind quotas -reflected in the 1995 United Nations document Beijing Platform for Action- can be explained by the fact that quotas have effectively been helpful in increasing the representation of women in parliaments and other formal power structures around the world. However, the gender gaps in areas like health, education, and labor market participation indicate that total gender equality remains elusive. Gender equality can be thought of as a construct that is comprised of both the descriptive representation and the substantive representation of women. Descriptive representation is achieved when collegiate bodies resemble the universe that they represent without gender ratio distortions. Substantive representation, on the other hand, refers to closing the gender gaps on social and economic issues. Quotas have proven effective towards increasing descriptive representation, but researchers are still divided on whether quotas increase the substantive representation of women. Through a multivariate OLS regression approach, I obtained results that show that because quota types vary in design and implementation, they impact gender equality differently and that aspects like proportional representation electoral systems, wealth and female empowerment, condition their effectiveness, being in some cases better predictors of gender equality in a country than certain types of quotas. Today a general mood of pessimism surrounds Western efforts to strengthen elections and democracy abroad. If elections are often deeply flawed or even broken in many countries around the world, can anything be done to fix them? To counter the prevailing ethos, Pippa Norris presents new evidence for why programs of international electoral assistance work. She evaluates the effectiveness of several practical remedies,

including efforts designed to reform electoral laws, strengthen women's representation, build effective electoral management bodies, promote balanced campaign communications, regulate political money, and improve voter registration. Pippa Norris argues that it would be a tragedy to undermine progress by withdrawing from international engagement. Instead, the international community needs to learn the lessons of what works best to strengthen electoral integrity, to focus activities and resources upon the most effective programs, and to innovate after a quarter century of efforts to strengthen electoral integrity. This study demystifies the concept of market-like instruments in order to help policy makers make better use of market-like instruments in fisheries management. This book aims to consider the role of import controls in an export-oriented development strategy, and is based on a case study of South Korea, widely regarded as one of the classic success - stories in this -respect. According to accepted wisdom, a strategy of export orientation should be predicated upon a liberal import regime. Trade controls should be avoided, as they give rise to a host of negative consequences. The South Korean experience is often held up as an empirical illustration of how liberal import policies constitute an integral part of export-oriented success. Around the world, we see a 'participatory turn' in the pursuit of gender equality, exemplified by the adoption of gender quotas in national legislatures to promote women's role as decision-makers. We also see a 'pluralism turn', with increasing legal recognition given to the customary law or religious law of minority groups and indigenous peoples. To date, the former trend has primarily benefitted majority women, and the latter has primarily benefitted minority men. Neither has effectively ensured the participation of minority women. In response, multicultural feminists have proposed institutional innovations to strengthen the voice of minority women, both at the state level and in decisions about the interpretation and evolution of cultural and religious practices. This volume explores the connection between gender parity and multicultural feminism, both at the level of theory and in practice. The authors explore a range of cases from Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa, in relation to state law, customary law, religious law, and indigenous law. While many obstacles remain, and many women continue to suffer from the paradox of multicultural vulnerability, these innovations in theory and practice offer new prospects for reconciling gender equality and pluralism. We study priority-based assignment problems with distributional and diversity objectives. Our work provides an axiomatic characterization of a general class of choice rules which are based on type-specific reserves and quotas. The choice rules in the class differ by the order in which applicants are considered for units reserved for different types. We show that a particular reserves- and quotas-based choice rule, where all applicants are first considered for units reserved for their own types, uniquely minimizes priority violations in this class. Explains the adoption, diffusion of, and resistance to gender quotas in politics, corporate boards and public administration across Europe. Across the world, governments design and implement policies with the explicit goal of promoting social justice. But can such institutions change entrenched social norms? And what effects should we expect from differently designed policies? Francesca R. Jensenius' *Social Justice through Inclusion* is an empirically rich study of one of the most extensive electoral quota systems in the world: the reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes (SCs, the former "untouchables") in India's legislative assemblies. Combining evidence from quantitative datasets from the period 1969-2012, archival work, and in-depth interviews with politicians, civil servants, and voters across India, the book explores the long-term effects of electoral quotas for the political elite and the general population. It shows that the quota system has played an important role in reducing caste-based discrimination, particularly at the elite level. Interestingly, this is not because the system has led to more group representation - SC politicians working specifically for SC interests - but because it has made possible the creation and empowerment of a new SC elite who have gradually become integrated into mainstream politics. This is a study of India, but the findings and discussions have broader implications. Policies such as quotas are usually supported with arguments about various assumed positive long-term consequences. The nuanced discussions in this book shed light on how electoral quotas for SCs have shaped the incentives for politicians, parties, and voters, and indicate the trade-offs inherent in how such policies of group inclusion are designed. This book discusses the current tendencies in women's representation and their role in politics in Latin American countries from three different perspectives. Firstly, the authors examine cultural, political-partisan and organizational obstacles that women face in and outside institutions. Secondly, the book explores barriers in political reality, such as gender legislation implementation, public administration and international cooperation, and proposes solutions, supported by successful experiences, emphasising the nonlinearity of the implementation process. Thirdly, the authors highlight the role of women in politics at the subnational level. The book combines academic expertise in various disciplines with contributions from practitioners within national and international institutions to broaden the reader's understanding of women in Latin American politics. Road freight transport plays an indispensable role in international economic cooperation and foreign trade. For short and medium distances in particular, road freight transport constitutes a predominant share of overall traffic, but it also plays a significant role in long distance haulage, where time is more of an issue. Therefore, efforts should be made to minimize any physical or administrative barriers hampering international road freight transport, given the integral part it plays in the global trade logistics industry. This study was motivated by a realization that, in the absence of full liberalization of market access, bilateral agreements are the main instrument used to govern and regulate international road transport services. Depending on their scope and the rights they grant, bilateral agreements reflect the degree of market openness between countries. The study finds that:

- The texts of the bilateral agreements remain, for the most part, unknown to their intended users. Even bilateral agreements regulating the same area tend to be different in their content.
- There is no overarching international template for bilateral road transport agreements. Where model agreements have been used to fill the void, their objective and limitations are not clearly defined.
- There are several core elements that any bilateral road transport agreement should contain, including provisions on scope, permit management, transit rights, cabotage and other limitations, and routes. Agreements should limit the possibilities of interpretations, rent seeking behaviors and other inefficient practices.
- Assessing the extent to which bilateral agreements have been implemented is difficult, yet any agreement is only as good as the extent of its implementation and enforcement. More energy should be invested in supporting the proper implementation of trade facilitation measures. The report demonstrates that it is possible to follow a systematic methodology to assess bilateral agreements between countries, and the extent to which any agreement contributes to integrated and efficient international road transport services. The report's main message is that reform should navigate a clearly defined path, which takes into account different technical, political and economic considerations. This report examines women's political representation on the African continent, and shows how quotas have contributed to increasing their access to political power. The documented evidence from Africa is very encouraging: more than 20 countries on the continent either have legislated quotas or have political parties that have adopted them voluntarily. This report details the different quota types that are being implemented in different political contexts in 17 countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda.

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