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## Report Information from ProQuest

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## The role of an international higher education partnership to improve gender equality and empower women

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This is a research case study of an International Higher Education Partnership (IHEP) between Vanguard University of Southern California (VUSC) and the University of Duhok (UoD) in the Kurdistan Region of northern Iraq funded by the British Council DeLPHE-Iraq project targeting Millennium Development Goal (MDG) #3 to promote gender equality and empower women. The value of examining the attributes and processes of a unique partnership contributes to expanding the role of the academy in building capacity for gender equality in the Duhok region. This case study analyzes the process through the theoretical lens of James Davison Hunter's four cultural change propositions. First, this case demonstrated the role of the top down initiative that created space and provided political and administrative support. Secondly, academics were identified as the elites who produce products of culture necessary to build a bridge from legislated public change to intrinsic cultural change for women's equality. Thirdly, the resulting dense overlapping networks contributed to the productive environment and sustainable partnership. Lastly, struggles and challenges are part of the cultural change process. In this project, religious diversity was an early concern because of a lack of understanding of the rich Christian heritage in the region, as well as local suspicion of disingenuous Christians who came to teach English with ulterior motives. However, as overlapping networks grew, religious diversity became a strength. Expanding Hunter's mention of convergence and concord, contributed to the understanding of the momentum created in a unique context of postwar conflict and nation building that prioritized and resourced higher education. An acceptable model to identify women's equality and empowerment adapted Kabeer's model of opportunity, access, and achievement to operationalize a process to add value to women in an honor based culture.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Middle Eastern Studies; Higher education;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0555: Middle Eastern Studies; 0745: Higher education

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, Concord, Convergence, Duhok, Kurdistan, Violence against women, Women's empowerment

**Título:** The role of an international higher education partnership to improve gender equality and empower women

**Autor:** Morgan, Sandra Louise Clements

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**Tutor:** Hayward, Douglas

**Miembro del comité:** Chan, Stephanie, Greene, Katrina J.

**Universidad/institución:** Biola University

**Departamento:** Cook School of Intercultural Studies

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

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Documento 2 de 100

## **The sex ratio, gender equality, and women's victimization: A cross-national analysis**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The relationship between the sex ratio and crime is underdeveloped in the criminological literature, particularly regarding the victimization of women. Much of the existing work draws on theorizing by Guttentag and Secord (1983) on the interpersonal dynamics related to dyadic power. In this line of research, the characteristics of structural power are largely taken for granted. Drawing on literature about gender inequality and women's victimization, this study recasts Guttentag and Secord's notion of structural power as a continuous measure of gender equality. I examine the effect of the sex ratio on women's victimization, and evaluate if that effect is contingent on the levels of gender equality. I theorize and evaluate the relationships between these constructs cross-nationally, finding little support for a moderating effect of gender equality. Directions for further research and theorizing are discussed.

**Materia:** Sociology; Criminology;

**Clasificación:** 0626: Sociology; 0627: Criminology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** The sex ratio, gender equality, and women's victimization: A cross-national analysis

**Autor:** DeMarco, Laura M.

**Número de páginas:** 39

**Año de publicación:** 2014

**Fecha de titulación:** 2014

**Código de institución:** 0668

**Fuente:** MAI 52/06(E), Dec 2014

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303876493

**Tutor:** Messner, Steven F.

**Miembro del comité:** South, Scott, Trent, Katherine

**Universidad/institución:** State University of New York at Albany

**Departamento:** Sociology

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New York

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1555348

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Documento 3 de 100

## **The reality of rights in the postcolonial state: Interrogating equality, recognition, and land in South Africa**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** As the triumph of the end of apartheid recedes from our collective memory, the challenge has now become whether South Africans can realize the promise of their ambitious constitution, in general, and the Bill of Rights, in particular. I explore this challenge by examining the question of women's land access in traditional communities, i.e. the ethno-cultural communities of the former bantustans. Women's land access exemplifies this challenge as the concern is whether two constitutional rights, gender equality and the right to culture, can be reconciled with each other given that cultural institutions and practices are partly constituted by gender hierarchies that limit women's participation in the political, economic, and social relationships of these communities. The political struggle over women's land access is about whether the postcolonial state can intervene, through legislation, into the internal affairs of cultural communities in an effort to secure women's land access. Access that the state expects could transform women's status and help them realize equality. I develop a political ethnography based in rural KwaZulu-Natal that examines recent legislation aimed at translating constitutional rights into law that addresses women's land access and their status. This process allowed me to ascertain the impact of new legislation; and more importantly explore how marginalized communities respond to the state's expectation of the transformative power of new socio-economic rights that frame this legislation, equality and recognition.



This ethnography revealed that the source of women's marginalization is not endemic to culture but rather is a consequence of the relationship between government and cultural communities. While the government emphasizes the need for women to have land access so they can realize their citizenship and economic security; based on my ethnographic research I contend that secure land access is needed to reproduce the home as the locus of interpersonal relationships and a form of culture that reflects the reality of women's lives rather than the abstract culture codified by law. It is this use of land that needs to be privileged in law in an effort to realize a form of women's equality and cultural recognition that would transform the legacy of apartheid.

**Materia:** Political science; South African Studies; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0615: Political science; 0654: South African Studies; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Postcolonialism, KwaZulu-Natal, Land access, Law, Socio-economic rights, Women

**Título:** The reality of rights in the postcolonial state: Interrogating equality, recognition, and land in South Africa

**Autor:** Terrell, Jennifer Yvette

**Número de páginas:** 390

**Año de publicación:** 2014

**Fecha de titulación:** 2014

**Código de institución:** 1700

**Fuente:** DAI-A 75/11(E), May 2015

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781321049060

**Tutor:** Htun, Mala

**Miembro del comité:** White, Hylton, Ruparelia, Sanjay

**Universidad/institución:** The New School

**Departamento:** Political Science

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New York

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3628652

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1560887085

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## Women Leadership in Kenya After Beijing Declaration on Gender Equality, Development, and Peace

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** In Sub-Saharan Africa, men have dominated positions of leadership and power in publicly and privately held corporations. Kenya adopted The Beijing declaration of gender equality, development, and peace in 1995 to support women's advancement in areas of education, power, and decision-making. This exploratory descriptive study compared the progress of women's advancement in senior positions in Kenya from 1995 to 2010 through an assessment of gender equality in 40 public and 2 private organizations. Guided by critical feminist theory and the theory of attitudes and perceptions and using a convergent, parallel, mixed method design, this study assessed the presence of women in 6 leadership positions as well as current beliefs and attitudes of senior leadership impacting the promotion of women. Data included archival records of the numbers of women hired into key positions and interview transcripts from those in key hiring positions and senior executives on the attitudes toward women. Data were analyzed using ordinal logistic model fit comparing age, level of education, marital status, and numbers of years in the position on job category. Trends over the years indicated that the number of women in senior leadership positions has not improved significantly, although hiring managers and decision makers perceived women as hardworking, educated, and having potential in improving organizations. Recommendations include evaluating policy implementation strategies and enacting further legislative reform. This study contributes to social change by providing a means to monitor trends in advancing women leaders; it also provides evidence for advocates and legislators on the need to improve policy implementation to advance gender equality in Kenya.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Management; Peace Studies; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0454: Management; 0563: Peace Studies; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Kenya, Attitudes, Culture, Gender, Leadership, Organization, Perception

**Título:** Women Leadership in Kenya After Beijing Declaration on Gender Equality, Development, and Peace

**Autor:** Kebaso, Lenah Boyani

**Número de páginas:** 94

**Año de publicación:** 2014

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**Código de institución:** 0543

**Fuente:** DAI-A 75/09(E), Mar 2015

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**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303958526

**Tutor:** Benoliel, Barbara

**Miembro del comité:** Hershberger, Scott, Ford, Amy

**Universidad/institución:** Walden University

**Departamento:** Human Services

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Minnesota

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

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**Idioma:** Inglés

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Documento 5 de 100

## **The Cultural Exception: Gender Equality in the Art World**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This paper examines the prospect of gender equality for women working in museums and galleries. Sheryl Sandberg's *Lean In* and Anne-Marie Slaughter's "Why Women Still Can't Have It All" are first examined in order to understand the current issues women face in the workplace. These issues are then explored through the lens of the art world. It is discovered that, while museums follow a more corporate model that does not recognize the potential that women bring to the workforce, galleries are able to maximize their workforce's potential by fully utilizing the unique perspective that women bring to the workplace.

**Materia:** Arts Management; Museum studies; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0424: Arts Management; 0730: Museum studies; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Art business, Art galleries, Gender equality, Museums

**Título:** The Cultural Exception: Gender Equality in the Art World

**Autor:** Tyler, Veronica Watts

**Número de páginas:** 57

**Año de publicación:** 2014

**Fecha de titulación:** 2014

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**Fuente:** MAI 52/05(E), Oct 2014

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**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303846779

**Tutor:** Prowda, Judith

**Universidad/institución:** Sotheby's Institute of Art - New York

**Departamento:** Art Business

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New York

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

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Documento 6 de 100

## **Harry Potter and social constructs: How J.K. Rowling's message of equality fails**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The focus of this paper is to explore social constructs in the *Harry Potter* series, specifically race, sexuality, and gender. The same-as-difference methodology is utilized in the series as Rowling uses familiar tropes, themes, and concepts to characterize the Wizarding world. She shows a penchant for taking Muggle issues and ideas and flipping them on their magical head. One such issue prevalent in the series is racism, which Rowling comments on by portraying discrimination against magical creatures and blood purity. The prevailing argument is that Rowling's use of the same-as-difference methodology hurts messages of equality by confining the commentary on racism to the magical world at the expense of Muggle diversity and ultimately, it fails the message. In three sections the paper explores a lack of character development in minorities and house-elves' enslavement intermixing Marxist terminology with race, the omission of homosexuality, and sexist cultural narratives harming the development of female roles to argue that Rowling does not push her message far enough. While Rowling includes minorities in the series, she excludes them from the story itself. Thus, the series solely features an homogenous cast absent of engaging any characters of racial minorities, homosexuality, or non-traditional gender roles.

**Materia:** Black studies; GLBT Studies; British and Irish literature; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0325: Black studies; 0492: GLBT Studies; 0593: British and Irish literature; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Language, literature and linguistics, Social sciences, Harry Potter, Gender roles, Same-as-difference, Social constructs

**Título:** Harry Potter and social constructs: How J.K. Rowling's message of equality fails

**Autor:** Matkov, Jacob E.

**Número de páginas:** 46

**Año de publicación:** 2013

**Fecha de titulación:** 2013

**Código de institución:** 0198

**Fuente:** MAI 52/04(E), Aug 2014

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**ISBN:** 9781303567261

**Universidad/institución:** Long Island University, The Brooklyn Center

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New York

**Título universitario:** M.A.

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**Idioma:** Inglés

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Documento 7 de 100

## **Gender equality in religious education: A comparative study of Catholic, evangelical and secular private schools in Guatemala**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This study assesses the effects that private religious and secular schools have on gender equality in education. Using data collected from more than twenty school site visits, various methods are used to determine if Catholic, evangelical and secular schools have divergent outcomes in key areas including gender attitudes, academic aspirations and self-image. The mechanisms by which faith may affect religious schools' outcomes are a key focus of this study. Results show that there are key differences between school types. Catholic schools score significantly higher in gender egalitarian measures but significantly lower in some self-esteem and academic confidence measures. Evangelical school students, and especially evangelical school girls, have higher academic aspirations than students from other schools. Finally, this study demonstrates that religious beliefs and values are key predictors, especially for outcomes in gender ideology and self-esteem.

**Materia:** Educational sociology; Religious education; Organizational behavior; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0340: Educational sociology; 0527: Religious education; 0703: Organizational behavior; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, Guatemala, Catholic education, Evangelical education, Academic aspirations, Gender attitudes, Gender equality, Private schools, Religious education, Self-esteem

**Título:** Gender equality in religious education: A comparative study of Catholic, evangelical and secular private schools in Guatemala

**Autor:** Mather, Darin M.

**Número de páginas:** 146

**Año de publicación:** 2013

**Fecha de titulación:** 2013

**Código de institución:** 0130

**Fuente:** DAI-A 75/02(E), Aug 2014

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303481543

**Tutor:** Edgell, Penny A.

**Miembro del comité:** Chapman, David W., Abdi, Cawo, Swartz, Teresa A.

**Universidad/institución:** University of Minnesota

**Departamento:** Sociology

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Minnesota

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

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**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3599058

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1461399296

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Documento 8 de 100

**"Minimum essential adjustments": Gender, physicality, and equality at the United States Military Academy, 1976--1980**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This study investigates the ways in which understandings of gender, physicality and equality influenced policy and thus constructed the identities and experiences of female cadets during the 1976 integration of women into the United States Military Academy at West Point. Policy decisions and the way in which they were put into practice set the precedent for all subsequent female cadets and so it is important to

explore their origins and early impact. West Point is an ideal setting in which to explore two historically masculinist institutions, sport and the military, during a time when the women's movement was cresting and the military was redefining itself in a new post-Vietnam voluntary military. An exploration of the changing gender dynamics as this elite male military institution became co-ed at a particular historical moment shows that physicality was more integral to the process of integrating women than actual military training was. This study is based on archival research conducted at the Special Collections and Archives of USMA and the personal accounts of female cadets who attended West Point from 1976-1980 to produce a qualitative picture of the integration of women into West Point. Focusing on military training, physical education, athletics, and covert training I found that women generally performed equally to men in military training yet struggled in certain aspects of physical training which seemed to validate those who doubted women's ability to be successful cadets. Women were also excluded from important physical activities because of "physiological differences," something that further served to separate them and construct them as "different" and "lesser." Based on the Academy's policy and practice with regard to physical training, along with a number of related matters, I conclude that while women were given equality in most respects, those in which they were not served to make them a second-class tier of cadet and soldier, judged not on combat and military skill and potential but rather on physical capabilities and attributes. As a consequence, even though West Point integrated women it did so in a way that served to protect the symbolic role of combat associated with masculinity.

**Materia:** American history; Womens studies; Physical education; Military history;

**Clasificación:** 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies; 0523: Physical education; 0722: Military history

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, United States Military Academy, Gender, Physicality, Equality, New York

**Título:** "Minimum essential adjustments": Gender, physicality, and equality at the United States Military Academy, 1976--1980

**Autor:** Curtis, Amanda Kay

**Número de páginas:** 273

**Año de publicación:** 2013

**Fecha de titulación:** 2013

**Código de institución:** 0096

**Fuente:** DAI-A 74/10(E), Apr 2014

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303179662

**Tutor:** Parratt, Catriona

**Miembro del comité:** Birrell, Susan, Sanders, Katrina, Vogán, Travis, Oates, Thomas

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Iowa

**Departamento:** Health and Sport Studies

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Iowa

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3566627

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1417050137

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1417050137?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 9 de 100

## **Toward a transforming ministry: Analysis of sermon from the perspective of gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The theoretical background of this dissertation is founded in humanism and feminism, the purpose being to reform the patriarchal structure of ministry. To discuss the patriarchal nature of the Korean church, the author has defined terms such as patriarchy, androcentrism, gender equality, oppression, and liberation. In carrying out this study, the author researched a patriarchal situation of the Korean church where patriarchal language was used, critiqued the situation from the feminist theological viewpoint, and analyzed the situation according to seven homiletic standards, which title selection, form interpretation, parable use, use of patriarchal language, method of sermon delivery, feminist theological application, and feminist theological criticism. The study addressed three manuscripts of sermons the author had preached in an actual ministry environment. Also, as a means of applying reform to the patriarchal ministry structure, the author presented a gender-equality-promoting sermon, and proposed the need for a gender equal annual sermon planning and for establishing a women's Sunday.

**Materia:** Religion; Philosophy;

**Clasificación:** 0322: Religion; 0322: Philosophy

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Philosophy, religion and theology

**Título:** Toward a transforming ministry: Analysis of sermon from the perspective of gender equality

**Autor:** Choi, Hyun Kyu

**Número de páginas:** 276

**Año de publicación:** 2013

**Fecha de titulación:** 2013

**Código de institución:** 0231

**Fuente:** DAI-A 75/07(E), Jan 2015

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303879821

**Universidad/institución:** Claremont School of Theology



**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** D.Min.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3580081

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1521668724

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1521668724?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 10 de 100

## **Explaining Women's Parliamentary Representation: Political Institutions, Development Thresholds, and Gender Equality in National Politics**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Women's representation in national legislatures exhibits substantial variation across countries and over time. A particularly surprising aspect of this variation is that, in recent years, many countries with low levels of socioeconomic development have outpaced developed democracies in enhancing the formal political representation of women. The literature, however, offers disparate, and oftentimes contradictory, findings regarding whether the same causal factors work in similar fashions across developed and less developed countries. I argue that models designed to explain women's enhanced representation are inadequate when applied in contexts of low socioeconomic development. Using a nested research design that combines multivariate regression analysis with qualitative case studies, I show that two of the most important variables identified in the literature -- gender quotas and electoral systems -- have different effects on women's political representation across development thresholds. Each component of the nested design provides complementary evidence that socioeconomic development interacts with key causal mechanisms, shifting their importance, and possibly even direction, across levels of development. My research findings offer new insights into the determinants of women's representation, as well as the best ways to promote more balanced gender representation in politics depending on national context. The findings also suggest that universal generalizations derived from large cross-national samples should be interpreted with caution, as they may not adequately represent the effects of key causal mechanisms.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Political science; Organizational behavior; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0615: Political science; 0703: Organizational behavior; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Electoral systems, Gender quotas, Socioeconomic development, Women in politics

**Título:** Explaining Women's Parliamentary Representation: Political Institutions, Development Thresholds, and Gender Equality in National Politics

**Autor:** Rosen, Jennifer  
**Número de páginas:** 264  
**Año de publicación:** 2013  
**Fecha de titulación:** 2013  
**Código de institución:** 0163  
**Fuente:** DAI-A 75/10(E), Apr 2015  
**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor  
**País de publicación:** United States  
**ISBN:** 9781321021981  
**Tutor:** Mahoney, James  
**Miembro del comité:** Prasad, Monica, Palloni, Alberto, Freese, Jeremy  
**Universidad/institución:** Northwestern University  
**Departamento:** Sociology  
**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Illinois  
**Título universitario:** Ph.D.  
**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses  
**Idioma:** Inglés  
**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis  
**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3627084  
**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1559093963  
**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1559093963?accountid=36092>  
**Copyright:** Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2013  
**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 11 de 100

### **Physician couples: A qualitative inquiry focused on gendered power and marital equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** How couples "do" gender and power in their marriages is a relevant topic for today's couples. Despite social changes toward equality in many realms, gender continues to organize relationships in ways that give husbands more power than wives. However, some contemporary couples make conscious decisions to resist forces toward organizing according to stereotypical gender ideals and to "do" gender differently in their relationships. For couples in which one or both is a physician, power is also deeply embedded in the physician status, with families tending to organize around the physician's demands. While these effects reinforce male dominance when the husband is the physician, they pull opposingly when the wife is the physician, which is increasingly common as greater numbers of women enter the medical profession. We do not know how forces of gender and physician status interplay and play out in physician marriages. This qualitative study uses a social

constructionist feminist theoretical lens to examine data from 36 physician interviews to explore how gender and power organize physician family life. Using a grounded theory approach, we found that couples' "undoing" gender was a core category around which three couple types emerged: traditional, gender-conflicted, and de-gendering. How couples manage gender and power depends on whether they continually counteract stereotypic gender roles, particularly by un-gendering their interactions. Among the couples in this study, even the most egalitarian ones, gender never gets completely undone; there are no cases in which women gain the kind of organizing power that men have. This study demonstrates how couples respond to societal pressures to conform with gendered expectations, from traditional couples, who continue to do gender in conventional patterns, to gender-conflicted couples, who struggle with traditional ideals in the face of unconventional circumstances, to de-gendering couples, who adopt purposeful strategies to resist the societal pressures to conform to traditional gender ideals.

**Materia:** Counseling Psychology; Clinical psychology; Individual & family studies; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0603: Counseling Psychology; 0622: Clinical psychology; 0628: Individual & family studies; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Psychology, Couples, Family, Gender, Marriage, Medical, Physician

**Título:** Physician couples: A qualitative inquiry focused on gendered power and marital equality

**Autor:** Stuchell, Sarah

**Número de páginas:** 140

**Año de publicación:** 2013

**Fecha de titulación:** 2013

**Código de institución:** 0106

**Fuente:** DAI-B 75/01(E), Jul 2014

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303368202

**Tutor:** Knudson-Martin, Carmen, Wilson, Colwick

**Miembro del comité:** Esmiol, Elizabeth, Fox, Curtis

**Universidad/institución:** Loma Linda University

**Departamento:** Marital and Family Therapy

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3593603

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1442476280

URL del documento: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1442476280?accountid=36092>

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Documento 12 de 100

## **Designing for Gender Equality in the Developing Context: Developing a Gender-Integrated Design Process to Support Designers' Seeing, Process, and Space Making**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Focusing on gender equality and women's empowerment has been established as a keystone strategy for addressing all major international development goals. While designers (architects, landscape architects, planners, engineers) are frequently called to serve in the developing world, they are rarely equipped to see and understand the unique challenges created by gender inequality. Without these tools, design interventions may not address these concerns; have the potential to further reinforce existing obstacles, discrimination, or influences of the built environment; and reduce the effectiveness of planned interventions. With this thesis, I examine five fields of expertise to inform a Gender-Integrated Design Process. These fields range from well-established academic frameworks to areas that have been less explored in traditional design practice: the field of Women in Development/Gender and Development; gender, space, and status literature; ergonomics; proxemics; and participatory design. All research reveals that no design is gender neutral and a gender neutral lens perpetuates women's inequality. To inform and reflect upon the research, I examine six precedents spanning four continents. Through this inquiry, I identify ways to discern, value, and integrate gender into all aspects of the design process, from initial engagement to post-occupancy evaluation. The result of this work is a proposed nine-step Gender-Integrated Design Process to support designers' seeing, process, and space making. No design is gender neutral and a gender neutral lens perpetuates women's inequality.

**Materia:** Design; Landscape architecture; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0389: Design; 0390: Landscape architecture; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Communication and the arts, Architecture, Design activism, Design process, Gender, International development, Landscape architecture

**Título:** Designing for Gender Equality in the Developing Context: Developing a Gender-Integrated Design Process to Support Designers' Seeing, Process, and Space Making

**Autor:** Daniel, Ginger

**Número de páginas:** 195

**Año de publicación:** 2013

**Fecha de titulación:** 2013

**Código de institución:** 0250

**Fuente:** MAI 52/01(E), Feb 2014

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303269103

**Tutor:** Hou, Jeffrey

**Miembro del comité:** Spencer, Benjamin

**Universidad/institución:** University of Washington

**Departamento:** Landscape Architecture

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Washington

**Título universitario:** Master's

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1542349

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1426400352

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1426400352?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 13 de 100

## **One Child Family Structure and Gender Equality Attitudes**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The cultural transition about gender is the required but insufficient condition for gender equality promoting. And the collection of individuals' gender equality attitudes within a certain society would affect on gender related cultures. Therefore, it's significant on which factors influence individual level gender equality ideology. The research hypothesis here is: under the influence of birth control policy in China, the sex combination and number of children in the family interact with other factors and affect on parents' gender equality ideology. In the only girl families, the parents have the highest level of equality attitudes. The research combines qualitative and quantitative methods. Measuring gender equality attitudes by 14 indicators and exploring the attitudes affecting mechanism by in-depth interview. Totally 47 parents and 17 children respondents were interviewed in 5 areas. The dissertation includes 6 chapters. The introduction part presents the background and methods of research. The first chapter describes the concept and measurement methods of dependent variable---gender equality attitudes. Then the independent variable---the sex and number of children in family is involved in the second chapter. The next part shows the result of quantitative measurement, and interprets the detailed arguments on gender equality of the respondents. The causal relation and mechanism between children's sex and gender equality ideology of their parents is explained in the fourth chapter. And the next part involves the children's gender attitudes to explore the ideology duplication between different generations. At the end of the research, the further discussion of children's attitudes is explored. Through analyzing this we try to understand if there is an attitudes copied from older generation to younger generation. The conclusion of the dissertation is that people--especially mothers who preferred boys but only got girl(s) actually would have higher gender equality attitudes than other parents. The mechanism is: birth control policy results in a change on the number and consequently sex combination of children in families. Therefore many parents who preferred boy(s) only got girl(s). In these only girl(s) families, there are at least two

differences from families with boy(s): first, the gender convergence emerged more easily in girls' families than in other types of families, especially when there are male siblings as counterparts. Second, only daughters' parents' boy preference has been weakened by their daughters' care and benefits from both emotional and material aspects. The last but not least, the "benefits-oriented" birth control and pension policies help parents to strengthen their gender-neutral attitudes towards daughters. One point noticeable is that birth control policy is not the only and best measure to keep the positive trend on parents' gender attitudes, but a background of the research. In order to promote and consolidate gender equality, both cultural transition and changes in formal institutions are must in the future.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Individual & family studies; Public policy;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0628: Individual & family studies; 0630: Public policy

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Cultural transition, One child family, Gender equality attitudes, Birth control policy, Gender convergence

**Título:** One Child Family Structure and Gender Equality Attitudes

**Autor:** Zhang, Jiayu

**Número de páginas:** 244

**Año de publicación:** 2013

**Fecha de titulación:** 2013

**Código de institución:** 1307

**Fuente:** DAI-A 75/09(E), Mar 2015

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303972713

**Tutor:** Wu, Fengshi

**Universidad/institución:** The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Hong Kong

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3584886

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1539330243

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1539330243?accountid=36092>

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## Globalization, gender equality and Islam: A cross-cultural case study of Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates, and Kazakhstan

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** In a world filled with competing multinational corporations, a rising and falling global political economy, progressive advancements in technology and communication and immense inequality of wealth, globalization has become a buzzword often surrounded with expectations and misconceptions. Understanding what globalization does for those countries involved in the global political economy, along with what it fails to do, allows one to address the many social, political, and economic issues that plague the 21st century. One of the foremost issues being addressed globally over the past few decades is gender equality, particularly since The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) adopted in 1979 by the United Nations General Assembly and the creation of the Millennium Development Goals in 2000. Globalization is anticipated to have a direct effect on gender roles and norms, because the developments surrounding globalization (i.e. creation of a world market, integration of modern technologies, mixing of cultural values) affect families and require a redefinition of the female sphere in society. Such global forces are increasingly challenging countries with strong cultural or religious values, which traditionally may undermine female political, economic and social participation. Even Muslim countries, often identified as anti-Western and in opposition to modernization, are embracing globalization and benefiting from the numerous changes that come with it, such as economic growth and gender equality. A cross-cultural case study of three Muslim countries, the United Arab Emirates, Kazakhstan and Indonesia provide an interesting look at globalization's impact. In the Islamic cultures found in UAE and Indonesia, globalization has provided increased opportunity for women, whereas in Kazakhstan, while breaking away from its Soviet past globalization has created more challenges and fewer opportunities for women.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Islamic Studies; International Relations;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0512: Islamic Studies; 0601: International Relations

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Gender equality, Inequality, Islam, Women, United Nations, Gender roles and norms, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Kazakhstan

**Título:** Globalization, gender equality and Islam: A cross-cultural case study of Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates, and Kazakhstan

**Autor:** Worthington, Heather N.

**Número de páginas:** 94

**Año de publicación:** 2013

**Fecha de titulación:** 2013

**Código de institución:** 0203

**Fuente:** MAI 52/03(E), Jun 2014

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781303497100

**Tutor:** Schorn, Timothy

**Miembro del comité:** Davis, Dona, Smith, Elizabeth Theiss

**Universidad/institución:** University of South Dakota

**Departamento:** Political Science

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- South Dakota

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1547642

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1465056043

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1465056043?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 15 de 100

## **Gender Equality in Building a Democratic Society for a Sustainable Future in Tajikistan**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This paper analyzes gender issues starting from the early twentieth century to the present day and their connection to other social issues in Tajikistan. Presenting extensive research on gender issues within this time frame, it argues that to build a holistically sustainable society with a strong democracy, Tajikistan needs to address gender issues and rethink its education system. In order to give a broader picture of women's position in Tajikistan, this study traced perspectives on the contributions of women during the Soviet Era and after its collapse, focusing on how the unequal treatment of women was and is a barrier to the achievement of democracy, which is the core of sustainability in any given society. This study uses feminist and critical theories throughout the paper and connects it with democracy and sustainability. It uses other research done on gender issues in Tajikistan and uses other media sources to give a fuller picture of this issue in Tajik culture. As a result, it comes up with some suggestions of addressing gender issues that would contribute enormously to the building of a sustainable and democratic country in Tajikistan.

**Materia:** Asian Studies; Womens studies; Secondary education; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0342: Asian Studies; 0453: Womens studies; 0533: Secondary education; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, Democracy, Gender equality, Sustainability, Tajikistan

**Título:** Gender Equality in Building a Democratic Society for a Sustainable Future in Tajikistan

**Autor:** Erkaeva, Nigora

**Número de páginas:** 119

**Año de publicación:** 2012

**Fecha de titulación:** 2012



**Código de institución:** 6456

**Fuente:** MAI 51/02(E), Apr 2013

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781267624130

**Tutor:** Martusewicz, Rebecca

**Miembro del comité:** Bishop, Joe, Currans, Elizabeth

**Universidad/institución:** Eastern Michigan University

**Departamento:** Teacher Education

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Michigan

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1518820

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1095368483

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1095368483?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 16 de 100

### **Kitchen connections: Men's domestic cooking, equality & food system sustainability**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** As the environmental, social and health consequences of the convenience food industry come to light, cooking from basic ingredients is increasingly seen as important. However, many factors can dissuade home cooking, such as employment demands or associations between foodwork and traditional femininities. Despite this, little is known about the deeper meanings of cooking in Canada, especially for men. This dissertation addresses this gap by asking: What factors encourage Canadians of various ethno-racial backgrounds and sexualities - especially men - to make cooking from basic ingredients a habit? What do these food behaviours mean for gender, race and class relations, as well as sustainability, in the wider food system? The introductory chapter introduces the research questions, methodology, design and sample. In the second chapter, the author provides context for the empirical research by examining the political economic and demographic landscape of household foodwork in contemporary North America. The third and fourth chapters describe findings from the author's empirical research. Semi-structured interviews, cooking observations and meal diaries were used to understand cooking among men of various ethno-racial backgrounds, sexualities and living arrangements from Toronto, Canada. In the third chapter, the author describes motivations for cooking among participants, and what these mean for gender theory and gender equality. Importantly, a number of participants drew on traditionally "feminine" positionings in thinking about their cooking, and some saw *not*

cooking as disadvantageous rather than a privilege. The fourth chapter examines the extent to which participants experienced cooking as "work" versus "leisure". While previous work suggests that men's cooking is typically "leisure", the author, taking a poststructural perspective, finds that men often experience home cooking as "work" as well. Despite this, many participants also created pleasurable circumstances in the kitchen, something which motivated them to cook more. The concluding chapter provides a synthesis of findings, and discusses contributions to the literature, strengths and limitations of the research, and future research directions. This interdisciplinary research draws on feminist sociology and political economy, gender studies, leisure and cultural studies, and critical environmental perspectives. It is an important contribution to knowledge about the domestic division of labour and sustainable lifestyles.

**Materia:** Home economics; Womens studies; Individual & family studies; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0386: Home economics; 0453: Womens studies; 0628: Individual & family studies; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Health and environmental sciences, Domestic activities, Cooking, Men, Equality, Food system sustainability

**Título:** Kitchen connections: Men's domestic cooking, equality & food system sustainability

**Autor:** Szabo, Michelle K.

**Número de páginas:** 206

**Año de publicación:** 2012

**Fecha de titulación:** 2012

**Código de institución:** 0267

**Fuente:** DAI-A 74/04(E), Oct 2013

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780494903452

**Universidad/institución:** York University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** NR90345

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1222094165

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1222094165?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

## Women in ministerial leadership: The ontological equality of the female gender

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The gender paradox concerning positions of authority given to men and women in the church is not easily overlooked. From the 1st century CE to the present, male leadership and female submission has been the dominant thought and practice in the church, upheld by such spiritual leaders as Origen, Augustine, and Thomas Aquinas; men whose beliefs in women's ontological inferiority have undoubtedly had lasting effects on the authority of women in the church. However, it appears that human error in tradition and hermeneutics may have distorted God's intentions for women in ministry. As such, this paper seeks to show that the conviction in the ontological inferiority of women arises from three distinct issues: first, generations of patriarchal cultures bound by a fundamentalist reading of the Genesis 1-3 creation account, second, an unenlightened understanding of Jesus' treatment of women in the Jewish context of his day, and third, a misunderstanding and misapplication of Paul's words concerning women. This paper will advance the hypothesis that Jesus' treatment of women redeems their ontological equality, providing a firm basis for the spiritual egalitarianism of women to that of men, therefore promoting women to assume positions of authority equally within the church.

**Materia:** Biblical studies; Theology;

**Clasificación:** 0321: Biblical studies; 0469: Theology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Philosophy, religion and theology

**Título:** Women in ministerial leadership: The ontological equality of the female gender

**Autor:** French, Jenna K.

**Número de páginas:** 109

**Año de publicación:** 2012

**Fecha de titulación:** 2012

**Código de institución:** 1058

**Fuente:** MAI 51/01(E), Feb 2013

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781267536426

**Tutor:** Wright, Archie

**Universidad/institución:** Regent University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Virginia

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1517907

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1033609686

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1033609686?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 18 de 100

## **Gender equality in education: Bridging the gap between international goals and national realities**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Gender equality in education is a principle acknowledged by the international community, however for a long time it was promoted as a legal obligation or political commitment. Progresses in the international arena have been achieved, but are international rights and goals sufficient? Post conflict situations require a broader perception of gender equality and inequality because of the interplay between gender and violent conflict. This is often a neglected context in international goal setting. Gender equality is fundamental but we need to think strategically and contextually about aid programs and policy development in order to affect long term social change. Nussbaum's capabilities approach offers a unique approach that can help bridge the gap between universal goals and values and local contexts and experiences of girls. There needs to be a moral commitment to gender equality in education, in addition to the political or legal commitment.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Education Policy;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0458: Education Policy

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Education, Social sciences, Capabilities, Gender equality, Human rights, Millennium Development Goals, Post conflict

**Título:** Gender equality in education: Bridging the gap between international goals and national realities

**Autor:** Dalyot, Keren

**Número de páginas:** 58

**Año de publicación:** 2012

**Fecha de titulación:** 2012

**Código de institución:** 0153

**Fuente:** MAI 50/06, Dec 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781267417886

**Tutor:** Stone, Lynda

**Miembro del comité:** Marshall, Catherine, Fernholz, Rosemary

**Universidad/institución:** The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Departamento:** Education: Doctorate/Master's in Education

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- North Carolina

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1513023

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1024148610

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1024148610?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 19 de 100

## **Equality and Difference: Political Debates on "Gender Equality" in West Germany, 1949-1958**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** *Gleichberechtigung*, or "the equality of men and women," became a controversial issue in the public political debates of post-war West Germany. This discussion already had started before the founding of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in May 1949 with the conflict over Article 3 in the Basic Law, the provisional constitution of the FRG that stated "men and women are equal" and demanded the implementation of this principle in all legislation. In the context of the Cold War, the confrontation with East Germany, and the needs of the political, economic, and social reconstruction of the FRG following World War II, this debate gained increasing importance during the 1950s and resulted in the passing of the *Gleichberechtigungsgesetz* (Equal Rights Act) in June 1957, which came into effect in July 1958. The aim of the MA thesis is to analyze the political debate over "the equality of men and women" in the two major parties - the ruling Christian Democratic Party (CDU) and the oppositional Social Democratic Party (SPD) and their women's organizations - and in the *Bundestag*, the West German parliament. I will interpret it as a conflict over highly gendered definitions of social, political, and civil citizenship rights.

**Materia:** European history; Womens studies; History;

**Clasificación:** 0335: European history; 0453: Womens studies; 0578: History

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Citizenship, Federal republic of germany, Gender equality, Women's rights

**Título:** Equality and Difference: Political Debates on "Gender Equality" in West Germany, 1949-1958

**Autor:** Ruble, Alexandria

**Número de páginas:** 72

**Año de publicación:** 2012

**Fecha de titulación:** 2012

**Código de institución:** 0153

**Fuente:** MAI 50/06, Dec 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781267421050

**Tutor:** Hagemann, Karen

**Miembro del comité:** Jarausch, Konrad, Reid, Donald

**Universidad/institución:** The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Departamento:** History

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- North Carolina

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1513145

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1024148743

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1024148743?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 20 de 100

## **Breaking through the binary, shifting the conversation: A multi-perspective conversation on gay marriage and queer equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The dominant conversation of gay marriage legalization is currently centered on a limited "for or against" debate which places the Queer community and its allies in favor of legalization and everyone else in opposition. This limited "movement/countermovement" dynamic obscures and denies the complexities and different conversations taking place among supporters of Queer equality. Through an examination of diverse scholarship on same-sex marriage, this paper brings the cautions and critiques of the current gay marriage issue as presented by Critical Legal scholars and Radical scholars into dialogue with Liberal scholars and activists in order to propose a new way of conceptualizing the movement for Queer equality. This paper discusses the current issue of gay marriage as a binary debate, highlights multiple and diverse scholarly opinions on same-sex marriage, and argues for a more inclusive conversation of same-sex marriage and a multi-perspective strategy for Queer equality.

**Materia:** Womens studies; GLBT Studies; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0492: GLBT Studies; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** Breaking through the binary, shifting the conversation: A multi-perspective conversation on gay marriage and queer equality

**Autor:** Marconi, Samantha

**Número de páginas:** 52

**Año de publicación:** 2011

**Fecha de titulación:** 2011

**Código de institución:** 0925

**Fuente:** MAI 50/02, Apr 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124985855

**Tutor:** Keating, AnaLouise

**Universidad/institución:** Texas Woman's University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Texas

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1504307

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 900312663

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/900312663?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 21 de 100

## **"From Gender to Equality": The Ethics of Equality Promotion in Canadian Development Policy**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Is it every ethically acceptable to conduct development projects in countries or under conditions which enforce discriminatory policies against women? The following study examines the role of Canadian development policy in the promotion of human rights and specifically gender equality in Canadian development projects. Evaluations of Canadian development policy are undertaken for the purpose of identifying past successes and failures. Recommendations for future policy design are identified.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Public policy; Social structure;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0630: Public policy; 0700: Social structure

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** "From Gender to Equality": The Ethics of Equality Promotion in Canadian Development Policy

**Autor:** Richard, Julie Katherine

**Número de páginas:** 109

**Año de publicación:** 2011

**Fecha de titulación:** 2011

**Código de institución:** 1104

**Fuente:** MAI 49/04, Aug 2011

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780494718087

**Universidad/institución:** Saint Mary's University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MR71808

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 860854341

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/860854341?accountid=36092>

**Copyright:** Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2011

**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 22 de 100

## **Equality on trial: Women and work in the age of Title VII**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** In 1964, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act outlawed sex discrimination in employment. Title VII replaced the bedrock of working women's rights discourse, difference, with a new imperative, equality, but did not define sex discrimination or identify its remedies. Yet, just a few decades later, Title VII had transformed women's status in the American workplace. This dissertation analyzes struggles to define and implement the sex discrimination provision of Title VII from 1964 to the early 1990s. In those years, the meaning of sex equality was hotly contested. Aggrieved women mobilized around Title VII within their workplaces and before government agencies. For such women, equality was personal in an era when the personal was newly politicized. Legal and interest group advocates harnessed and organized women's complaints. Administrators streamlined government processes, categorized claims and mediated disputes. Courts weighed competing interests in light of the new legal imperative for sex equality.

A political history from both the bottom-up and top-down, this dissertation expands existing conceptions of political actors and processes; probes the inherent challenges of implementing progressive ideology; and demonstrates both the power and the shortcomings of the law as a tool of social change. Women's workplace



activism outside of feminist and labor organizations demonstrates the breadth and ideological diversity of the second wave even as members of flagship feminist groups disputed the meaning of Title VII. Yet, the scope of sex equality law also was shaped by the government agencies and legal mechanisms that fielded and rendered women's claims legally legible. As a result, the same processes that yielded some of the second wave's most symbolic victories also narrowed the terms of sex equality. This study argues that contemporary definitions of workplace sex equality as facility of access to jobs and the downplaying of sex and gender at work represent the triumph of elite interests and administrative efficiency. This outcome silenced those who had argued that Title VII promised substantive and redistributive equality that could coexist with rather than ignore or penalize difference. As a result, systemic class and race inequalities among women were pushed outside the purview of the law just as the triumph of the service economy and growing disparities of wealth compounded those same inequalities.

This study contributes to scholarly literature on women, gender and sexuality; labor, political economy, race, and class; claims-making and social movements; and law, citizenship and statecraft in postwar American society. It draws upon a range of legal, organizational, and personal records. Key collections include the records of federal agencies such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Department of Labor; interest groups such as the National Organization for Women and the American Civil Liberties Union; the records of labor unions such as the Service Employees International Union; attorneys' and activists' personal papers and oral history interviews; briefs, depositions, and other records of court proceedings; and more. Considered together, workers' correspondence and complaints, activist and government records, and documents produced by legal confrontations reveal how struggles over Title VII gave way to broad consensus by the 1990s.

**Materia:** American history; Law; Womens studies; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0337: American history; 0398: Law; 0453: Womens studies; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Title VII, Gender equality, Women workers, Class action, Feminism, Labor, Lawsuit, Sex discrimination, Sex equality

**Título:** Equality on trial: Women and work in the age of Title VII

**Autor:** Turk, Katherine Lee

**Número de páginas:** 463

**Año de publicación:** 2011

**Fecha de titulación:** 2011

**Código de institución:** 0330

**Fuente:** DAI-A 72/09, Mar 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124718293

**Tutor:** Stanley, Amy Dru

**Miembro del comité:** Stansell, Christine, Sparrow, James

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Chicago

**Departamento:** History

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Illinois

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3460246

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 876606691

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/876606691?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 23 de 100

## **Europeanization of gender equality policy in post-communist Europe: Does it matter for women's substantive representation?**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** In this dissertation I examine the role that the European Union (EU) has played in transforming women's substantive representation through gender equality policies such as equal employment and reconciliation policies. I select ten Central Eastern European countries already EU member states and two additional cases of aspirant and candidate countries to examine if and under what conditions the incentives for EU membership positively affect women's substantive representation. I operationalize women's substantive representation by looking at whether the gender equality policies selected are actually implemented. I measure implementation efforts using three indicators: the presence of legal procedures/out of court alternatives, the presence of informational campaigns and the presence of a 'sufficient deterrent' in the form of a set fine or fee. The research demonstrates that while there are differences in speed and scope between the adoption and implementation of gender equality policies, the new post-communist EU member states demonstrate a clear growth curve in implementation efforts. This dissertation develops models for explaining different rates of success on both adoption and implementation of EU-driven equal employment policies in the new post-communist member states. I argue that in most cases domestic mediating factors determine the rate of policy changes that take place as a result of external pressures for compliance. More specifically, when it comes to the transposition of legislative measures, functional equality governmental institutions play a critical role in ensuring the timely and proper adoption of all EU requirements. In contrast, women's movements actors in combination with an amicable policy environment serve as catalysts for the implementation of policies. While the EU has heavily affected equal employment policies, the implementation of reconciliation policies demonstrate no effect of Europeanization.

**Materia:** East European Studies; European Studies; Womens studies; Public policy; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0437: East European Studies; 0440: European Studies; 0453: Womens studies; 0630: Public policy; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, European Union, Substantive representation, Gender equality, Women's representation, Equal employment

**Título:** Europeanization of gender equality policy in post-communist Europe: Does it matter for women's substantive representation?

**Autor:** Bego, Ingrid

**Número de páginas:** 270

**Año de publicación:** 2011

**Fecha de titulación:** 2011

**Código de institución:** 0251

**Fuente:** DAI-A 72/09, Mar 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124721453

**Tutor:** Mazur, Amy G.

**Miembro del comité:** Appleton, Andrew, Jupille, Joseph, Montoya Kirk, Celeste

**Universidad/institución:** Washington State University

**Departamento:** Political Science

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Washington

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3460360

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 877964568

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/877964568?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 24 de 100

## **Gender (in)equality in Poland four years after entering the EU: Young Polish feminists speak their minds—Case study of KONSOLA organization**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation concerns the study of gender (in)equality in Poland as it is experienced by the young Polish feminists themselves. Through in depth interviews, an ethnographic study of young Polish feminists belonging to the most active feminist organization in Poznan, Poland, supplemented by works of contemporary Eastern European as well as Western feminists I have tried to show how feminism is experienced, explained, lived through, fought for and talked about in contemporary European Union belonging Poland. I argue that feminism, although known on a large scale in Poland, still has a status of a problematic

word on which a spell of suspicion had been set due to particulars of Polish history, including the treatment of gender issues by the Communist government, the Solidarity Trade Movement and the understated power of the Polish Catholic Church in this matter. Because each of these institutions created their own meaning of gender rights and feminism overall, these confusing messages have for years entangled and problematized the meaning of feminism, creating unflattering stereotypes of what feminism is as a movement, who feminists are, what they are fighting for and in what manners. Feminism became associated with images of burly women who burn bras, don't shave their legs and hate men. Although feminism in Poland is still largely relegated to the academic sphere, the actions these young active feminists take, such as their growing presence on the local scale through organizing, sponsoring and coordinating feminist events, cooperation with other women's organizations in organizing, conferences and publications on the issues of women's presence on the local and national levels in the media, have been slowly paying off. Because of the efforts of women from KONSOLA, feminism is becoming a less problematic word in the contemporary Poland.

**Materia:** Sociology; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0626: Sociology; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Feminism, Gender equality, Inequality, Young polish feminists, KONSOLA organization

**Título:** Gender (in)equality in Poland four years after entering the EU: Young Polish feminists speak their minds--Case study of KONSOLA organization

**Autor:** Biskup, Maria

**Número de páginas:** 282

**Año de publicación:** 2011

**Fecha de titulación:** 2011

**Código de institución:** 0046

**Fuente:** DAI-A 73/07(E), Jan 2013

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781267255808

**Tutor:** Eisenstein, Hester

**Miembro del comité:** Pitts-Taylor, Victoria, Aronowitz, Stanley

**Universidad/institución:** City University of New York

**Departamento:** Sociology

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New York

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3502527

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 963698634

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/963698634?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 25 de 100

## **Muslim women and the West: Faith, feminism, and the quest for gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** For centuries the West has seen the Muslim woman as an entire group of people in need of saving. Lacking a thorough understanding of Islam and an incredibly diverse Middle Eastern society, Western powers endeavored to shape women of the Middle East into secular, modern examples of "liberated" women. Completely unacknowledged in this pursuit are the grass roots movements that emerged out of nationalist movements in the early twentieth century. An attempt to understand why the West is so incredibly fascinated by Muslim is undertaken in this scholarly pursuit. Additionally, a case study on the nation of Egypt shows not only the rights enjoyed by Muslim women throughout the centuries, but the specific tenure of gender activism unique to this area of the world.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Middle Eastern Studies; Political science;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0555: Middle Eastern Studies; 0615: Political science

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Colonialism, Gender equality, Islam, Politics

**Título:** Muslim women and the West: Faith, feminism, and the quest for gender equality

**Autor:** Haller, Kelly M.

**Número de páginas:** 68

**Año de publicación:** 2011

**Fecha de titulación:** 2011

**Código de institución:** 0011

**Fuente:** MAI 50/02, Apr 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124964607

**Tutor:** Ghadbian, Najib

**Miembro del comité:** Gordon, Joel, Kahf, Mohja

**Universidad/institución:** University of Arkansas

**Departamento:** Political Science

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Arkansas

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1501156

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 903798296

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/903798296?accountid=36092>

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Documento 26 de 100

## **Serving up change? Corporate Social Responsibility as a Tool for Social Change: A case analysis of the UNESCO-WTA Tour partnership for global gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This research project critically questions the power relations inherent in the use of corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a tool for international development. My case study focuses on the partnership between UNESCO and the Women's Tennis Association (WTA), which advocates for global gender equality. This discourse analysis seeks to expose the social inequities that may result from CSR by using the theoretical framework of Orientalism and the methodologies of postcolonial feminism and intersectionality. The results suggest that an outdated understanding of gender as the axis of discrimination hinders the attainment of gender equality. Furthermore, *Girl Effect* type initiatives that promote third-wave feminism are observed to reproduce social inequities through the perpetuation of global capitalism. Key recommendations include a reconceptualization of gender (equality) that accounts for the intersectionality of identities, holistic context specific solutions, and the use of socio-cultural analysis for CSR programming.

**Materia:** Womens studies; International Relations; Social structure;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0601: International Relations; 0700: Social structure

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Corporate social responsibility, Gender equality, UNESCO, Tennis, International development, Orientalism, 0700, 0453

**Título:** Serving up change? Corporate Social Responsibility as a Tool for Social Change: A case analysis of the UNESCO-WTA Tour partnership for global gender equality

**Autor:** Szto, Courtney

**Número de páginas:** 244

**Año de publicación:** 2011

**Fecha de titulación:** 2011

**Código de institución:** 0779

**Fuente:** MAI 50/04, Aug 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780494766644

**Tutor:** MacNeill, Margaret

**Universidad/institución:** University of Toronto (Canada)

**Departamento:** Exercise Sciences

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.Sc.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MR76664

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 927741406

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/927741406?accountid=36092>

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Documento 27 de 100

## **Making the "good" professor: Does graduate mentoring promote gender equality in academia?**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Mentorship is a critical component of a graduate education and facilitates the process of socialization into the role of professorship. Numerous studies continue to support the idea that mentorship, particularly woman-to-woman mentoring, is essential for overcoming barriers to women's mobility within male-dominated fields. This study critically examines this assumption through the analysis of 59 qualitative interviews with faculty mentors and graduate students in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics conducted at one Canadian and one American institution. Initially, I explore how mothers in academe are socialized from differing levels to fit into narrowly defined roles as "good" professors. This expands our conceptualization of a motherhood penalty to include more subtle discrimination and illuminates the complexity within which motherhood is embedded in work organizations and reproduced through interaction (including mentorship). By following a comparison of the relational dynamics of women graduate students in same-gender and cross-gender mentorships, the overwhelming conclusion is that *both* men and women as faculty mentors are capable of socializing their students in ways that have potential to transform the academic institution regarding gender equity. Still, many examples of how mentoring alternately functions to perpetuate inequities exist. Finally, a cross-national analysis allowed exploration of institutional contexts and how they influence the ways in which mentors model balance. In contexts where family leave is institutionalized (i.e. Canada), conflict between work and family life *should* be lessened. Given this assumption, we should see a distinct separation of experiences between Canadian and American academics. In reality, these boundaries are more blurred. This finding implies that despite differences in levels of support formally offered to families through policy initiatives, professional barriers experienced by academics prevent the type of substantive benefits they are meant to afford. In practice, faculty mentors remain wedded to ideal worker models rooted in the masculine work ethics of their professions

regardless of institutionalized family policies, thereby perpetuating inequality through mentorship. This, in turn, prevents institutional change. In summary, this study contributes to theoretical models of gendered institutions; advances understanding of the tenacity of gender inequality in academia; and informs university policies related to mentoring practices and work-family policies.

**Materia:** Higher Education Administration; Social structure; Gender studies; Higher education;

**Clasificación:** 0446: Higher Education Administration; 0700: Social structure; 0733: Gender studies; 0745: Higher education

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Education, Social sciences, Gender equality, Women professors, Family policies, Gender and work, Mentoring, Mothering, Qualitative, University

**Título:** Making the "good" professor: Does graduate mentoring promote gender equality in academia?

**Autor:** Harker Armstrong, Anita

**Número de páginas:** 189

**Año de publicación:** 2011

**Fecha de titulación:** 2011

**Código de institución:** 0241

**Fuente:** DAI-A 73/03, Sep 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781267043009

**Tutor:** Glass, Christy M.

**Miembro del comité:** Mannon, Susan E., Callister, Ronda R., Allen, John C., Petrzela, Peggy

**Universidad/institución:** Utah State University

**Departamento:** Sociology, Social Work and Anthropology

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Utah

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3482695

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 910860333

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/910860333?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global



## The effects of communist policies, the democratic transition, and EU accession on gender equality in Germany and the Czech Republic

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Despite the social and economic improvements European Union accession has brought to its member states, gender equality remains a low priority. While the overall impact of the EU in Europe has been positive, women's position may have been better under other regimes. By examining the status of women in the Czech Republic and Germany during communism, the democratic transition, and after EU accession, gender equality during each time period is compared. Several variables, including access to childcare, tertiary education, employment and political representation, are used to determine how effective communism, democracy, and the EU have been at improving the status of women.

This study finds that no regime provided German or Czech women with comprehensive gender equality, but currently women do have more control over their economic and social status. The prospects for achieving gender equality in the future are good provided that the EU and its members recommit themselves to attainable goals such as wage equality and the increased political representation of women.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Political science; Social structure; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0615: Political science; 0700: Social structure; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Communism, Czech Republic, European Union, Gender, Germany, Women

**Título:** The effects of communist policies, the democratic transition, and EU accession on gender equality in Germany and the Czech Republic

**Autor:** Williamson, Kristen M.

**Número de páginas:** 58

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0075

**Fuente:** MAI 48/06, Dec 2010

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124036915

**Tutor:** Wolchik, Sharon L.

**Miembro del comité:** Eglitis, Daina S.

**Universidad/institución:** The George Washington University

**Departamento:** International Affairs

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- District of Columbia

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1477214

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 577380862

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/577380862?accountid=36092>

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Documento 29 de 100

## **The power of the ideology of gender equality and the limitations of state bureaucracy: Paradoxes in the institutionalization of gender equality policies in South Korea**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This research seeks to explain the paradoxes of policy efforts made by Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (MOGEF) in Korea. Korea established a Ministry to redress gender inequality and succeeded in passing numerous legislation guaranteeing formal equal rights for women, which won Korea a UN designation as an exemplary case. However, the paradox of the institutionalization of gender equality within a special unit for the promotion of women was that the more powerful the institution became, the less ideological freedom it enjoyed. Thus, even with the progressive feminist activism's support and the institution's improved status, they failed to reach many of their gender equality goals and to change gender norms and practices through which the labor market and the modern family operate.

Specifically, employment policies created more employment for women in order to improve women's economic independence, but they also channeled them into female-typed low-paid occupations such as care workers. MOGEF's endeavors to bring greater equality among families through abolishing the concept of the family failed. MOGEF's efforts to increase men's responsibility within the family produced policy programs that did not go beyond a minimal change in the way men and women live.

I distinguish five mechanisms that are responsible for the paradoxical policy outcomes--(1) competing state goals and MOGEF's pursuit of gender equality within the context of state-wide goals, (2) MOGEF's relationships with civil society as a democratic polity, (3) MOGEF as a ministry operating within the logic of bureaucracy in its search for power, (4) the strategic actions of the actors taking advantage of political and discursive opportunities, and (5) the co-existence of multiple versions of gender equality norms. These mechanisms resulted in MOGEF's dilemma. The endeavor to institutionalize gender equality within the state bureaucracy could result in crippling disadvantages in pursuing more fundamental changes to core gender equality norms. My account highlights the interaction between international and domestic conditions; non-linear development into gender equal society; and mechanisms of stage gender policy making, something which has been ignored in previous research on gender policies.

**Keywords:** Women, government policies, Korean feminist activism, female labor force participation, family, globalization

**Materia:** Womens studies; Public policy; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0630: Public policy; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Korea, Gender equality, Family, Female labor force participation, Globalization, Government policies, Korean feminist activism, Women

**Título:** The power of the ideology of gender equality and the limitations of state bureaucracy: Paradoxes in the institutionalization of gender equality policies in South Korea

**Autor:** Cho, Se-Hyun

**Número de páginas:** 338

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0033

**Fuente:** DAI-A 72/02, Aug 2011

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124369723

**Tutor:** Turner, Christena

**Miembro del comité:** Brenner, Suzanne, Charles, Maria, Haydu, Jeffrey, Hunefeldt-Frode, Christine

**Universidad/institución:** University of California, San Diego

**Departamento:** Sociology

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3432473

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 822234983

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/822234983?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 30 de 100

## **Attunement, gender equality and relational processes among heterosexual couples**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Studies suggest that most couples want equal relationships, but gender processes make it difficult to obtain (Coontz, 2005; Knudson-Martin & Mahoney, 1998; 2005; Sullivan, 2006). Recently the notion of attunement as important to relational well-being has also been identified (Siegel, 2007). A few emerging studies suggest that the affect of gender on relational attunement may help explain why gender equality contributes to relationship success (e.g., Huenergardt & Knudson-Martin, 2009; Jonathan, 2009; Matta & Knudson-Martin, 2006). This study utilizes a qualitative grounded theory methodology with 35 transcripts from previously interviewed heterosexual couples with young children to examine how couples employ methods of attunement

in their relationships and how these are related to gender equality.

All of the couples in the study said they wanted to experience an emotional connection with each other. The ability of couples to attune with each other made such connection possible. The analysis identified three core categories of mutual attunement, thwarted attunement and unattunement and describes the nature of the links between attunement and gender equality. Couples (n=11) who made the conscious decision to be connected in their relationships were likely to report continual communication, mutual understanding, and joint decision making and to view their relationships as a partnership. These couples experienced attunement, connection and shared gender roles by carrying equal weight in the relationship. When couples (n=22) were not able to experience connection in their relationship, men justified it saying that connection was difficult to achieve and blamed it on work, school and other commitments and interests. These couples experienced partial connection and thwarted attempts at attunement. They fell into gendered power roles due to the effects of gender socialization. Two couples (n=2) had unresolved issues in the relationship (eg. affair, familial conflict) and added to gender issues such that virtually no connection or attunement was achieved.

This study provides clinicians suggestions regarding how to help build relational connection and attunement and raises the importance of addressing patterns of gendered power in couple therapy.

**Materia:** Counseling Psychology;

**Clasificación:** 0603: Counseling Psychology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Psychology, Attunement, Gender equality, Relational processes, Heterosexual couples, Couples therapy

**Título:** Attunement, gender equality and relational processes among heterosexual couples

**Autor:** Jonathan, Naveen

**Número de páginas:** 120

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0106

**Fuente:** DAI-B 71/08, Feb 2011

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124099330

**Tutor:** Knudson-Martin, Carmen

**Universidad/institución:** Loma Linda University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3415726

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 734319088

URL del documento: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/734319088?accountid=36092>

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Documento 31 de 100

## **Breastfeeding policy in the United States and Japan: How can a gendered or gender-blind policy serve as a conduit or barrier to equality?**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation is a cross-cultural analysis of breastfeeding experiences in the United States and Japan. I conceptualize women's breastfeeding practice as embodied cultural experiences and constituted by historical, medical, personal and social perspectives on their lactating and nursing bodies. Breastfeeding practice is differently experienced by women as mothers and women as workers. At the same time, differences in a country's public policies and social attitudes toward breastfeeding, in general, and breastfeeding workers in particular, shape the different experiences of breastfeeding mothers and workers. Accordingly, through an analysis of public policies, medical recommendations, and personal and social attitudes toward breastfeeding, I will offer proposals to mitigate problems breastfeeding mothers face in the public sphere in the United States and Japan. In comparing the gendered public policies that have emerged from the dominant cultural ideas of motherhood and "worker-hood" in the United States and Japan, I shed light on pitfalls that stem from an optimistically liberating view of the "mother friendly workplace" in Japan and the "gender-blind professionalized body" at work in the United States.

**Materia:** Asian Studies; Public policy; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0342: Asian Studies; 0630: Public policy; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Body image, Breastfeeding, Desexualization, Gendered public policy, Japan, United States

**Título:** Breastfeeding policy in the United States and Japan: How can a gendered or gender-blind policy serve as a conduit or barrier to equality?

**Autor:** Shimizu, Akiko Okada

**Número de páginas:** 399

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0046

**Fuente:** DAI-A 73/02, Aug 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781267014078

**Tutor:** Katz Rothman, Barbara

**Miembro del comité:** Katz Rothman, Barbara, Clough, Patricia, Battle, Juan

**Universidad/institución:** City University of New York

**Departamento:** Sociology

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New York

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3481770

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 907261589

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/907261589?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 32 de 100

## **The family work negotiations of couples seeking equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** In this dissertation, I explore processes of family work allocation among heterosexual partners seeking equality. I use data from individual and joint interviews to examine the experiences of 24 coupled partners--some of whom were married, some of whom weren't; some of whom were parents, some of whom weren't--who identified equality as a major goal of their family work arrangements. I also introduce a new methodological tool for the purposes of studying family work: the daily family work diary, in which participants keep a daily log of their thoughts, feelings, and interactions regarding their division of family work. In my analysis of these interviews and diaries, I examine the meanings and importance partners attached to family work equality, the specific arrangements they crafted for dividing this work fairly, their strategies for dealing with inconsistencies and inequalities in their arrangements, and their daily experiences of doing family work while trying to enact equality.

My findings show that these partners saw family work equality as representing something deeper about the state of their relationship and as essential to achieving individual fulfillment. While the amount and type of family work changed with the onset of parenthood, the meaning and symbolism underlying family work equality did not, suggesting that scholars' tendency to privilege the accounts of egalitarian partners who are married with children leaves an incomplete picture of efforts to enact equality. My findings further suggest that gender inequalities endured even among these egalitarian-oriented partners. While men were responsible for family work tasks considered "women's work" as well as those considered "men's," women were only responsible for "women's" family work; however, several of the women, but not the men, were responsible for a new form of family work I term "equality enforcement." Finally, my data offer insight into the factors that facilitate family work equality, including partners' adoption of an explicit, systematic approach to dividing family work; their establishment of an egalitarian arrangement prior to having children; the availability and normalization of "family friendly" workplace practices; and the legitimization of family work allocation as an important issue that requires effort and intention.

**Materia:** Social psychology; Womens studies; Individual & family studies; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0451: Social psychology; 0453: Womens studies; 0628: Individual & family studies; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Psychology, Family, Housework, Gender, Division of household labor, Couples, Division of labor

**Título:** The family work negotiations of couples seeking equality

**Autor:** Bryant-Anderson, Rachel

**Número de páginas:** 347

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0036

**Fuente:** DAI-A 71/10, Apr 2011

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124204659

**Tutor:** Roby, Pamela

**Universidad/institución:** University of California, Santa Cruz

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3421261

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 753896433

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/753896433?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 33 de 100

## **Gender equality in secondary education: A study of girls' educational access and participation in Jordan between 2000 and 2005**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This study investigated the changes of male and female enrollment in urban and rural areas in Jordan and the school-related factors, as well as government policies that contributed to its change. Both qualitative methods and archival research were utilized to collect data in urban and rural areas in Jordan. A selective sample of twelve people consisting of teachers, administrators and policymakers, were interviewed.

Data were analyzed through descriptive statistics and narrative descriptions. Results of the study indicated that the percentage enrollment level of girls and boys for grades 11-12 has been rising somewhat in Jordan between 1999/00 and 2004/05. However, in absolute numbers, the enrollment of boys in schools was greater than the enrollment of girls during the period of the study. The ratio of boys to girls was almost the same. The analysis also showed that there have been higher rates of increases in the enrollment of girls in urban areas than in rural areas, while the number of girls enrolled in urban areas increased the number of girls enrolled in rural areas decreased. Although the number of both male and female students in rural areas decreased, the data showed that a few more female students were found than males.

By analyzing the data on institutional-side supplies, the study found that the Jordanian government provided different types of schools, single-gender and coeducational learning environments, inclusive female certified staff in urban and rural areas, and technology as well as other school material and equipment. In terms of government policies, the study found that all educational policies in Jordan were generic and intended generally to increase male and female educational participation.

Although the Jordanian government showed tremendous initiative in the investment of expanding and improving the educational system, school facility conditions, educational quality, and teachers' status should be further prioritized for the future.

**Materia:** School administration;

**Clasificación:** 0514: School administration

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Education, Gender equality, Educational access, Jordan

**Título:** Gender equality in secondary education: A study of girls' educational access and participation in Jordan between 2000 and 2005

**Autor:** Belal, Fatima Omar

**Número de páginas:** 148

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0199

**Fuente:** DAI-A 71/08, Feb 2011

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124108209

**Tutor:** Walker, Elaine

**Universidad/institución:** Seton Hall University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New Jersey

**Título universitario:** Ed.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3416593



**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 737514035

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 34 de 100

## **Gender, racial and citizenship equality at the University of Wyoming: An examination of salaries and promotions**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This study decomposes the salary differential of academic employees at the University of Wyoming by gender, race, and citizenship, using salary data for the 2009-2010 academic year. The salary differential is broken into an explained portion due to differences in characteristics, and an unexplained portion caused by differences in returns to those characteristics. External grant origination is used to gauge the effects of performance. A subset of high grant producing colleges (Arts and Sciences, Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Engineering and Applied Science) is identified and separately examined. Using a probit model the advantage in academic rank afforded to males, Whites, and U.S. citizen is measured.

The results show that there is no statistically significant salary advantage by gender or race. There is a statistically significant salary advantage to U.S. citizens. Differences in characteristics explain the vast majority of the salary differential for race and gender. Differences in characteristics do not explain the salary differentials by citizenship, which are largely driven by differences in the returns to characteristics. Race, gender, and citizenship are not significant indicators of progression through academic ranks. Overall, it appears that the University of Wyoming bases their salaries and promotions on traits other than gender, race, and citizenship.

**Materia:** Education finance; Economics; School administration; Higher education;

**Clasificación:** 0277: Education finance; 0501: Economics; 0514: School administration; 0745: Higher education

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Education, Social sciences, Wyoming

**Título:** Gender, racial and citizenship equality at the University of Wyoming: An examination of salaries and promotions

**Autor:** Weichman, Jeremiah

**Número de páginas:** 85

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0264

**Fuente:** MAI 48/05, Oct 2010

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124010960

**Tutor:** Aadland, David

**Miembro del comité:** Ballenger, Nicole, Shaffer, Sherill, Ehmke, Mariah

**Universidad/institución:** University of Wyoming

**Departamento:** Economics & Finance

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Wyoming

**Título universitario:** M.S.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1476549

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 375411160

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/375411160?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 35 de 100

## **Gendered distances: A methodological inquiry into spatial analysis as an instrument for assessing gender equality in access to secondary schools in Mukono District, Uganda**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This study focused on how accessibility to secondary schools in the Mukono District of Uganda is related to the sex and gender of the student and the distance that separates the student's home from the school they attend. This research is a methodological inquiry exploring the use of spatial analysis, specifically how cognitive and metric distances can be used as alternatives to gross enrollment rates (GER) and net enrollment rates (NER) for assessing gender equality in realized accessibility to secondary schools.

Student home locations were collected for 756 secondary students, including 437 boarding students and 319 day students from 8 different secondary schools in Mukono District of Uganda. A school accessibility model is presented that suggests that educational policy and delivery efforts to provide school access are mediated by the distances, real and perceived, between students' home locations and available schools. In addition, the relationship between distance and accessibility is moderated by certain characteristics of the schools and the students.

Male boarding students were found to travel significantly further than female boarding students indicating that distance more acutely limits their school choices. However, the Ordinal Linear Regression analyses comparing cognitive distance perception with Euclidean, travel and time distances did not find evidence that male and female students perceive the distances they travel to school differently. These findings suggest that building additional quality government schools in urban areas would be an efficient strategy for improving school accessibility in Uganda in general. However, given the particularly restrictive range of travel of many rural female students, additional female-only schools in rural areas would be needed to improve school accessibility for female students living in rural areas.

**Keywords:** education, school access, gender, equality, Geographic Information Systems, GIS, distance, spatial

analysis, Education for All, EFA, Uganda, Africa

**Materia:** Geography; Educational evaluation; Educational leadership; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0366: Geography; 0443: Educational evaluation; 0449: Educational leadership; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Education, Social sciences, GIS, Secondary schools, Mukono District, Gender equity, Distance, Education, School access, Spatial analysis, Uganda

**Título:** Gendered distances: A methodological inquiry into spatial analysis as an instrument for assessing gender equality in access to secondary schools in Mukono District, Uganda

**Autor:** Wawro, Patrick R.

**Número de páginas:** 159

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0022

**Fuente:** DAI-A 71/05, Nov 2010

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781109745092

**Tutor:** Hite, Steven J.

**Miembro del comité:** Hite, Julie M., Hallam, Pamala R., Richards, A. Legrand, Mayes, Clifford T.

**Universidad/institución:** Brigham Young University

**Departamento:** Educational Leadership

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Utah

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3402404

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305185424

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305185424?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 36 de 100

**Full-Fledged Gender Inclusion in Participatory Budgeting in Villa El Salvador: Participation, Representation and Political Equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This study assesses the degree of gender inclusion in Empowered Participatory Governance (EPG) in Villa El Salvador, Peru. Research consisted of ethnographic investigation, field observation, and semi-structured interviews. The thesis analyzes gender inclusion around three concepts: participation, representation, and political equality. Limitations to full-fledged inclusion are unravelled, and discussed in relation to gender. In Villa El Salvador, norms of gender equity, embodied in quotas for registration and representation in power structures, are in place. However, quotas do not guarantee equal attendance to workshops or equal representation of women. The variables limiting full-fledged gender inclusion relate to gendered productive and reproductive roles, social and cultural aspects of machismo, and the male-dominated nature of the membership of organizations. Quotas are a step in the right direction, but the study concludes that as long as other limitations are not addressed, full-fledged gender inclusion remains an unfulfilled aspiration.

**Keywords:** Citizen Participation; Deliberative Democracy; Gender; Gender Inclusion; Gender Participation; Gender Political Equality; Gender Quotas; Gender Representation; Participatory Budgeting; Peru.

**Materia:** Latin American Studies; Public policy; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0550: Latin American Studies; 0630: Public policy; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Citizen participation, Deliberative democracy, Gender inclusion, Gender political equality, Peru, Participatory budgeting

**Título:** Full-Fledged Gender Inclusion in Participatory Budgeting in Villa El Salvador: Participation, Representation and Political Equality

**Autor:** Duquette, Valerie

**Número de páginas:** 117

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0791

**Fuente:** MAI 52/05(E), Oct 2014

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780499235312

**Tutor:** Hershberg, Eric

**Miembro del comité:** Knowler, Duncan, Hershberg, Eric, Hira, Anil, Johnson, Genevieve Fuji

**Universidad/institución:** Simon Fraser University (Canada)

**Departamento:** Latin American Studies

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MS23531

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1516198227

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1516198227?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 37 de 100

## **Women on waves: Surfing toward gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not women have gained gender equality in the sport of surfing. Drawing information from athletes, conservative moralists, feminists, and cultural and sports specialists, this study analyzes the increasing popular sport of surfing through a feminist perspective.

This research shows that as social gender structures change within a society, surfing has become more available for women although restrictions remain. Drawing on resources such as newspaper reports, girl magazines, surf magazines, interviews, surf movies, and documentaries, this study also illustrates how the athletic role of the surfer girl defies traditional female passivity. Because of the long history of male dominance in the sport, surfer girls are frequently unrewarded for their efforts and experience gender discrimination in all aspects of the sport. The results show that even though women have faced near complete exclusion from the sport, they are still courageous and surf and continue to fight male dominance in surfing and sports, in general.

**Materia:** American history; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** Women on waves: Surfing toward gender equality

**Autor:** Reed, Richelle Merie

**Número de páginas:** 102

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 6080

**Fuente:** MAI 49/04, Aug 2011

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124550251

**Tutor:** Quan-Wickham, Nancy

**Universidad/institución:** California State University, Long Beach

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1490411

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 860709830

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/860709830?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 38 de 100

## **Pathways to gender equality? Implications of the interface between UNIFEM and the MDGs**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The United Nation's Millennium Development Goals were implemented in the year 2000 in efforts to re-energize social development initiatives on a global scale. As a UN organization, UNIFEM has an obligation to integrate this new framework for development into their current mandate, regardless of whether or not it is perceived as useful to UNIFEM's goals and activities. This study explores the nature of the relationship between UNIFEM and the MDGs, and questions the implications this interface has on the construction of pathways to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. My findings suggest that over time, UNIFEM operates more like the bureaucratic organization of the UN, and less like a social movement organization many feminists expect it to be. This indicates a narrowing of the possibilities imaginable for the futures of women on the part of UNIFEM.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Social structure;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0700: Social structure

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** Pathways to gender equality? Implications of the interface between UNIFEM and the MDGs

**Autor:** Vander Weide, Lisa

**Número de páginas:** 83

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0115

**Fuente:** MAI 49/01, Feb 2011

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780494627433

**Universidad/institución:** University of Windsor (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MR62743

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 753941095

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/753941095?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 39 de 100

## **Politics of Equality: Caste and Gender Paradoxes in the Sikh Community**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** My dissertation asks: How do ordinary Sikhs maintain a belief in equality while also participating in caste- and gender-based discrimination? How do Scheduled Caste Sikhs and Sikh women take political action in a community that engages in discrimination, yet denies its very existence? By drawing on in-depth interviews I conducted in Punjab, India, the dissertation (1) explains paradoxes shared by many Sikhs who vehemently oppose casteism and sexism as antithetical to Sikhism, but simultaneously engage discrimination; and (2) develops a meaning and understanding of agency from within the set of symbolic, institutional, and material practice, which uphold and maintain the paradoxes of equality. What makes this particular contradiction interesting is the fact that a majority of Sikhs maintain that Sikhism has eliminated casteism and sexism even though discrimination is a common, everyday lived experience. I make sense of this contradiction through Linda Alcoff's (2006) account of the self and Margaret Somers' (1994) notion of narrative identity. I argue that despite a belief in and commitment to equality, a structure of hierarchy exists among Sikhs; and this particular hierarchical structure is tied to specific material interests, narrative methods employed to maintain and challenge these interests, and social actors who are, in turn, privileged and displaced.

**Materia:** Religion; Political science; South Asian Studies;

**Clasificación:** 0318: Religion; 0615: Political science; 0638: South Asian Studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Sikh, Punjab, Gender studies, Caste, Gender paradox, India

**Título:** Politics of Equality: Caste and Gender Paradoxes in the Sikh Community

**Autor:** Behl, Natasha

**Número de páginas:** 169

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 0031

**Fuente:** DAI-A 72/06, Dec 2011

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781124577487

**Tutor:** Rocco, Raymond

**Universidad/institución:** University of California, Los Angeles

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3452027

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 863800738

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/863800738?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 40 de 100

## **Perceptions of equality and inequality by people in both dominant and subordinate social locations**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This research concerns how people perceive inequality. I studied people only in both dominant and subordinate social locations (no one in all dominant or all subordinate social locations). Data was obtained from 40 interviews. People sort out very differently into those who no longer see any inequality, those who see it everywhere and those who see theirs but not other's. How these groups are implicated in the reproduction of inequality is considered; perhaps more people than thought are part of the reproduction of inequality.

**Materia:** Ethnic studies; Gender studies; Perceptions; Equality; Inequality; Society;

**Clasificación:** 0631: Ethnic studies; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Inequality, Privilege, Reproduction of inequality, Studying up

**Título:** Perceptions of equality and inequality by people in both dominant and subordinate social locations

**Autor:** Naylor, Donald C.

**Páginas:** n/a

**Número de páginas:** 254

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010



**Código de institución:** 0208

**Fuente:** DAI-A 71/06, Dec 2010

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781109772555

**Tutor:** Ransford, Edward

**Miembro del comité:** Biblarz, Tim, Maxwell, Bill

**Universidad/institución:** University of Southern California

**Departamento:** Sociology

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3403618

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 375459498

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/375459498?accountid=36092>

**Copyright:** Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2010

**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 41 de 100

## **Macho macho man: Masculinity in Latin America and the quest for gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The thesis argues the gender and development (GAD) approach neglects a very important consideration, namely, that women's subordinated position in society cannot be solved solely *through* women, but rather must be done cohesively with both women and men acting as partners to attain gender equality. The common connection between Latin American men and machismo does not reflect the full breadth of male identities and impacts how men are engaged in the gender and development process. In order for GAD to remain viable, it needs to consider the experiences and voices of men. The thesis examines Program H in Brazil, Salud y Genero in Mexico, and Cantera and the Association of Men Against Violence in Nicaragua. The benefit of focusing on how to engage men, rather than to exclude them, is to identify and develop best practices for future efforts to increase the likelihood of achieving sustained gender equality.

**Materia:** Latin American Studies; Political science; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0550: Latin American Studies; 0615: Political science; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua

**Título:** Macho macho man: Masculinity in Latin America and the quest for gender equality

**Autor:** Byers, Kimberley

**Número de páginas:** 132

**Año de publicación:** 2010

**Fecha de titulación:** 2010

**Código de institución:** 1104

**Fuente:** MAI 49/04, Aug 2011

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780494718162

**Universidad/institución:** Saint Mary's University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MR71816

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 860855336

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/860855336?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 42 de 100

## **A re-vision of women: Approaching gender equality in "Prometheus Unbound" and "Proserpine"**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Whereas ancient accounts of the Prometheus story cast the Titan's wife in a secondary and easily overlooked role, Percy Shelley portrays Prometheus and Asia as mutually dependent partners, establishing the couple as equals who represent what Percy sees as the two gendered aspects of the revolution that takes place in *Prometheus Unbound*: intellect and intuition. In contrast to Percy, Mary Shelley revises women in *Proserpine* by eliminating the male characters and creating females who possess both intuition and the intellect that Percy sees as an inherently masculine trait.

Both approaches improve women's status from their roles in the ancient texts but in drastically different ways. Percy views the distance between the genders not as something to be overcome but as something to be undone. Equality, as he sees it, is a natural state to be regained, and Prometheus and Asia, as mutually dependent partners, are free of the gender inequality that they eventually eliminate among humankind. Mary calls not for an undoing but a reaction by focusing on women's bond with one another and their independence from men instead of men and women's dependence upon one another.

**Materia:** Womens studies; British and Irish literature;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0593: British and Irish literature

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Myth, Mythology, Revisionism, Romanticism, Shelley, Percy Bysshe, Women, Shelley, Mary

**Título:** A re-vision of women: Approaching gender equality in "Prometheus Unbound" and "Proserpine"

**Autor:** Hopper, Natalie Nicole

**Número de páginas:** 44

**Año de publicación:** 2009

**Fecha de titulación:** 2009

**Código de institución:** 0004

**Fuente:** MAI 48/01, Feb 2010

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781109323184

**Tutor:** Weiss, Deborah

**Miembro del comité:** Ulmer, William, Tsakiropoulou-Summers, Tatiana

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Alabama

**Departamento:** English

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Alabama

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1468015

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304843720

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304843720?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 43 de 100

**Towards greater gender equality? An examination of gender equity policy in the European Union's labour market**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Since the late 1970s, the EU has attempted to alleviate gendered labour market inequality throughout its member states with the help of a set of gender equitable policies. While some progress was

achieved, both the gender wage gap and the glass ceiling remain firmly in place. Subsequently, women throughout the EU are severely underpaid and under-represented in positions of leadership and power, suggesting that the problem is far from being solved. Why does such blatant gender inequality persist in spite of policies meant to alleviate it? Policies are only as effective as the degree to which they are implemented. This thesis will suggest that the implementation of equity policy is impeded due to a process that renders EU equitable policy less effective than it could be otherwise. Consequently, the policy process needs strengthening and policies need wider utilization by multiple stakeholders, as well as domestic employers to yield greater results.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Economics; International law; Public administration;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0510: Economics; 0616: International law; 0617: Public administration

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** Towards greater gender equality? An examination of gender equity policy in the European Union's labour market

**Autor:** Marry, Beatrice

**Número de páginas:** 116

**Año de publicación:** 2009

**Fecha de titulación:** 2009

**Código de institución:** 0781

**Fuente:** MAI 48/04, Aug 2010

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780494568507

**Universidad/institución:** McGill University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MR56850

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305107422

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305107422?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 44 de 100

## The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): Does it achieve gender equality? Examining critical success factors through a feminist policy analysis framework

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation addresses the question, "What has prevented the goal of gender equality from being achieved in three countries - South Africa, India, and Turkey?" All three countries ratified the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), a United Nations human rights treaty that requires states to examine and redress gender inequality within their laws, policies, customs, and practices. Yet despite their ratification of CEDAW, gender inequality persists.

To investigate the research question, a policy implementation analysis was conducted using Brinkerhoff's Success Case Method (2001) and an adapted version of McPhail's Feminist Policy Framework (2003) to discover themes as to why the goal of gender equality within each country has not yet been attained. Ultimately, the findings gave rise to two themes. First, the analysis showed the need to further address the private domain of women's lives within the implementation of CEDAW. All three countries have been able to resist full implementation of gender equality by citing women's rights within the "private domain" were restricted based on cultural, religious, and other factors. The second theme is more provocative. Overall, at the policy implementation level in these three countries, CEDAW appears to advance women's rights in the public sphere. Yet the ultimate goal of CEDAW is gender equality which has not yet occurred. If the attainment of equal rights is equivalent to the attainment of gender equality, the question that surfaces from this study asks, is making the goal of gender equality enough for women to gain *de facto* equality with men ?

Recommendations based on these findings include reforms to CEDAW which will integrate more thoroughly the private domain to the advancement of women's rights. The international policy community should work to strengthen provisions so that culture and traditions can work to promote rather than inhibit women's rights. Finally, it is recommended that women activists, researchers, and academicians re-examine the language of gender equality as a whole to determine if this construct is sufficient in achieving the overall goal of all individuals having the ability to exercise the same rights. Implications for policy analysis, social work practice and future research are discussed.

**Materia:** Social work; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0452: Social work; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Gender equality, Feminist, CEDAW, Women's empowerment, Women's rights, Critical success factors

**Título:** The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): Does it achieve gender equality? Examining critical success factors through a feminist policy analysis framework

**Autor:** Vohra-Gupta, Shetal

**Número de páginas:** 349

**Año de publicación:** 2009

**Fecha de titulación:** 2009

**Código de institución:** 0087

**Fuente:** DAI-A 71/03, Sep 2010

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781109670639

**Universidad/institución:** University of Houston

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Texas

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3400391

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 205424036

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Documento 45 de 100

## **Evaluation of the FAIR program: Teaching gender equality to children**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The purpose of this study was to explore the impact of the Fairness for All Individuals through Respect (FAIR) program on fifth grade students' understanding of gender as a diversity issue. In particular, this project examined the influence of this program on students' knowledge, self-identity, attitudes about gender roles, experiences of gender prejudice, and engagement in discriminatory behaviors.

A total of six fifth-grade classrooms participated in the study, including sixty-six girls and fifty-five boys with an average age of 10.8 years. The participants self-reported their ethnicity being predominantly White non-Hispanic ( $N=78$ , 65%), or Hispanic/Latino/a ( $N=27$ , 23%). Four classrooms were designated to the experimental group ( $N=86$ ), with two assigned to the waitlist group ( $N=35$ ). Classrooms in the experimental group completed surveys prior to their participation in the FAIR program. Afterwards, they participated in focus groups and filled out the surveys again a week later. The waitlist group students completed the same set of measures twice, with one week between measurements.

Students in the experimental group reported lower levels of experiences of gender prejudice (both in general and from their classmates in particular) at posttest than the waitlist participants. Additionally, teachers from the classrooms in the experimental group reported that their students engaged in fewer gender prejudiced behaviors at posttest than teachers from the waitlist classrooms. A number of important themes emerged from the focus groups conducted with the students. Participants reported an increase in knowledge about gender and stereotypes after participating in FAIR, a better understanding of their own gender identity development, an increase in the endorsement of gender equality, and changes in their ideas about how to treat others. Overall, this research suggests that the FAIR program is effective in teaching children about gender equality and can have significant influences on actual behavioral outcomes.

**Materia:** Social psychology; Social studies education; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0451: Social psychology; 0534: Social studies education; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, Psychology, Social justice, Gender equality, Program evaluation, Children, Teaching, Fairness for All Individuals through Respect

**Título:** Evaluation of the FAIR program: Teaching gender equality to children

**Autor:** Brinkman, Britney G.

**Número de páginas:** 88

**Año de publicación:** 2009

**Fecha de titulación:** 2009

**Código de institución:** 0053

**Fuente:** DAI-B 70/11, May 2010

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781109499810

**Tutor:** Rosen, Lee A.

**Universidad/institución:** Colorado State University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Colorado

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3385147

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304861981

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304861981?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 46 de 100

## **Gender equality and health care leadership: Is the scale balanced?**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** In British Columbia (BC) Health Care, women comprise the bulk of the workforce. Women have progressed through the hierarchal ranks to middle and senior management levels, but in very few cases are CEO level positions filled by women.

As the Vancouver Island Health Authority (VIHA) largely mirrors the BC health care system, this research project sought to determine whether gender inequality exists at the executive management level within VIHA. This research was significant in exploring whether the traditional glass ceiling exists in health care and identified some barriers and enablers that management staff encounter in their progression through the ranks.

Identification of the issues at a local level provided a baseline to be applied locally and provincially, and will lead to the development of strategies to resolve gender inequity in senior health care leadership on a province-wide basis.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Labor relations; Health care management; Gender equity; Equality; Leadership;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0629: Labor relations; 0769: Health care management

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Health and environmental sciences, Social sciences

**Título:** Gender equality and health care leadership: Is the scale balanced?

**Autor:** Carlson, Karen Ann

**Páginas:** n/a

**Número de páginas:** 121

**Año de publicación:** 2009

**Fecha de titulación:** 2009

**Código de institución:** 1313

**Fuente:** MAI 48/02, Apr 2010

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780494521168

**Universidad/institución:** Royal Roads University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MR52116

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305159512

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305159512?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 47 de 100

## **Gender equality within the aerospace and defense industry**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Three of America's largest aerospace and defense companies (ADC1, ADC2, and ADC3) have major operations in the Los Angeles region of Southern California. This study focused on a single aerospace and defense company, ADC1. In the broader population of ADC1, there are almost as many females (45%) as



there are males. However, of the 19 members of ADC1's leadership team for its Southern California region-based division, as of October 2008, less than 16% were women.

The purpose of this qualitative study was to understand what it is like to be a female senior executive leader in the male-dominated aerospace and defense industry. The study helped to develop an understanding of the lived experiences of female executives, to learn how they achieved this level of senior leadership, and to understand what it is like for them to be a small minority at the senior executive level.

In-depth interviews were conducted with four female executives employed by ADC1. Before the interviews, each participant completed a Leadership Practices Inventory (LPI) Assessment and answered demographic questions. The standard deviation and range for the 4 female executives were higher on the practice Encourage the Heart, and the standard deviation and range were markedly higher in the category Challenge the Process. The interviews were conducted using a 12-item questionnaire designed for this study. Key attributes and common themes emerging from the interviews were analyzed using a coding system and were described in detail. Notably, all four executives cited being collaborative, inclusive, and building relationships as key attributes that they feel contributed to their career success. These attributes can be applied by all aspiring leaders, regardless of gender. Female leaders also indicated that they aspired to move into executive leadership roles but were faced with personal and professional barriers, including the lack of a support system in balancing the needs of a career and family.

Based on these findings and on the researcher's recommendations for the aerospace industry, the researcher recommends that ADC1 conduct an LPI assessment across a broader population of executives. Additionally it is recommended that ADC1 separately review gender diversity during its annual HR review process.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Management; Labor relations;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0454: Management; 0629: Labor relations

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Aerospace, Defense, Equality, Female, Gender, Women, Gender equality, Defense industry

**Título:** Gender equality within the aerospace and defense industry

**Autor:** Gandhi, Shreyas

**Número de páginas:** 148

**Año de publicación:** 2009

**Fecha de titulación:** 2009

**Código de institución:** 6009

**Fuente:** DAI-A 70/06, Dec 2009

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781109230628

**Tutor:** Rosensitto, Michelle

**Miembro del comité:** Schmieder-Ramirez, June, Pollack, Barbara

**Universidad/institución:** Pepperdine University

**Departamento:** Education

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ed.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3359970

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305177147

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305177147?accountid=36092>

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Documento 48 de 100

## **Gender equality and women's pension rights in Japan**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** In recent years, derived pensions for housewives have drawn criticisms in Japan as a gender bias for the male breadwinner/female homemaker households. Many prominent feminists support measures to remove or curtail these arrangements in favour of a gender neutral pension system. Nonetheless, it is an open question whether redressing gender assumptions in the pension system can help redressing another form of gender inequality, that is, gender gap in pensions and women's greater vulnerability to poverty in old age. The purpose of this study is to reconsider the 'women's pension problem' by unravelling the ways in which it is perceived and to reframe the policy issue so that the definition of the problem can better accommodate concerns about economic security in old age for women. Building on the insights of feminist scholarship on women's social citizenship, this study explores, firstly, why concerns about gender inequality in pension outcomes have failed to impinge on the political agenda as a primary problem to be tackled in Japan, despite increasing cries for gender equality in the nation, and secondly, what are the implications of this neglect for women's economic welfare in old age and gender equality in outcome. In so doing, published governmental documents, deliberations in the Diet and reports from key advisory committees are closely analysed in order to examine the changes and continuities of the 'women's pension problem'. In the latter part of the thesis, income statistics and pension simulations are used to explore the implications of recent pension reforms for women's equal pension rights and women's economic welfare in old age. The findings caution against the moves to remove or curtail derived benefits for dependent spouses as well as point to the need to distinguish gender neutralisation and assimilation to male gender model in the pursuit of greater gender equality.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Public policy;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0630: Public policy

**Identificador / palabra clave:** (UMI)AAIU615900, Social sciences, Gender equality, Japan, Pensions

**Título:** Gender equality and women's pension rights in Japan

**Autor:** Kobatake, Kikuka

**Año de publicación:** 2008

**Fecha de titulación:** 2008

**Código de institución:** 0649

**Fuente:** DAI-C 73/11, 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781321354836

**Universidad/institución:** London School of Economics and Political Science (United Kingdom)

**Departamento:** Department not provided

**Lugar de la universidad:** England

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** U615900

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1626014723

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1626014723?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 49 de 100

## **Gender equality in post-conflict Sierra Leone**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This thesis considers the literature on gender and conflict to determine whether war acts as a catalyst for improved gender equality. It questions why some opportunities for improvement are sustained in the post-war period while others are not. The case study of Sierra Leone is used to examine the effects of factors related to war on the indicators of gender equality, which include political representation, legal change, access to education, economic opportunities and access to health care. Field research was conducted by the researcher in the fall of 2007 in Canada, the United Kingdom and Sierra Leone. The research finds that in the case of Sierra Leone, the spaces opened up through the conflict created opportunities to address gender inequalities in the immediate post-conflict period.

**Materia:** International law;

**Clasificación:** 0616: International law

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** Gender equality in post-conflict Sierra Leone

**Autor:** Mossman, Lindsay

**Número de páginas:** 163

**Año de publicación:** 2008

**Fecha de titulación:** 2008

**Código de institución:** 0040

**Fuente:** MAI 47/03, Jun 2009

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780494434833

**Universidad/institución:** Carleton University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MR43483

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304669868

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304669868?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 50 de 100

## **Multicultural education, gender equality, and the nation in Bolivia**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The Bolivian Law of Educational Reform, which was passed in 1994, included interculturality and gender equity among its many various components and objectives. In this dissertation, the author investigates the promise and paradox of official recognition of culture and gender through an exploration of the prevalent educational discourse in the context of the reform, which aimed to promote social equality and participatory democracy. Based on qualitative interviews and ethnographic fieldwork in Bolivia, the findings elucidate how this equality-oriented education valorized indigenusness as rural and traditional but gender equality as urban and modern in a manner that was counter to its own prevailing ideas of educational success for indigenous children and girls. The research explores how these representations served as the basis for attributing the problems of implementing both ethnic and gender equality in education to rural indigenous people. It also examines how the concepts of citizen, nation, and development configured in the discourse of educational reform to promote untenable patriotic obligations for indigenous women and men but not for nonindigenous citizens.

**Materia:** Bilingual education; Educational sociology; Political science; Sociology; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0282: Bilingual education; 0340: Educational sociology; 0615: Political science; 0626: Sociology; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, Multicultural education, Gender equality, Nation, Bolivia

**Título:** Multicultural education, gender equality, and the nation in Bolivia

**Autor:** Reid, Julie Ann

**Número de páginas:** 209

**Año de publicación:** 2008

**Fecha de titulación:** 2008

**Código de institución:** 0227

**Fuente:** DAI-A 70/01, Jul 2009

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** Williams, Christine L.

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Texas at Austin

**Departamento:** Sociology

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Texas

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3342346

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 288214348

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/288214348?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 51 de 100

## **Gender equality and cultural claims: Testing incompatibility through an analysis of UK policies on minority 'cultural practices' 1997-2007**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Debates about multiculturalism attempt to resolve the tension that has been identified in Western societies between the cultural claims of minorities and the liberal values of democracy and individual choice. Earlier writing on multiculturalism was criticised for a failure to recognise the centrality of gender and women's symbolic role in debates about culture; more recent feminist analysis has placed gender at the centre of multicultural debate. The risk is that cultural minorities are now characterised and problematised almost entirely through the unacceptable attitudes to women held by some of their members. From this perspective, gender equality and cultural rights are irreconcilable. While earlier writing on multiculturalism did indeed fail to address

the experiences of minoritized women, approaches that take gender as their starting point can be criticised for - at times - resulting in a discourse that feeds cultural stereotypes and serves reactionary agendas. This alienates the very women it is intended to empower, forcing them to make an unreasonable and impossible choice between their cultural identity and their gender rights. I argue that the assumption of a necessary conflict between gender equality and cultural rights is based on a false and simplistic conception of 'culture'. A more sophisticated analysis is provided by writers, including Uma Narayan, Avtaha Brah, Leti Volpp and Madhavi Sunder, who challenge the assumption that cultures (and religions) are homogenous and stable units. This thesis takes their work forward by locating it in a UK context and asking to what extent it is practical or possible for policy makers, activists and service-providers to deploy this more satisfactory approach when working for and with vulnerable minoritized women. It does this through an analysis of three 'cultural practices' identified as problematic and addressed in public policy between 1997 and 2007: forced marriage, female genital mutilation or cutting, and 'honour' crimes.

**Materia:** Public policy; Gender studies;

**Clasificación:** 0630: Public policy; 0733: Gender studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** (UMI)AAIU615669, Social sciences, Gender equality, Multiculturalism

**Título:** Gender equality and cultural claims: Testing incompatibility through an analysis of UK policies on minority 'cultural practices' 1997-2007

**Autor:** Dustin, Moira

**Año de publicación:** 2007

**Fecha de titulación:** 2007

**Código de institución:** 0649

**Fuente:** DAI-C 73/11, 2012

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9781321336702

**Universidad/institución:** London School of Economics and Political Science (United Kingdom)

**Departamento:** Department not provided

**Lugar de la universidad:** England

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** U615669

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 1617325647

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/1617325647?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

## **Making women matter: Spain's long road toward gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This paper explores Spain's path toward gender equality. It first discusses gender roles and equality in Spain's own history, especially focusing on the time periods of the Second Spanish Republic, Franco's regime and the Spanish Transition to Democracy. This is followed by an analysis of the influence of the European Union upon Spain's gender equality legislation. The article will then highlight many of the problems with gender mainstreaming that are facing the Spanish population currently, as well as recent legislation which has been created as a response to these problems. Finally, it will argue that with the recent EU legislation and Spain's own post-Franco spirit of liberalization, Spain has managed to--and continues to--achieve unexpectedly modern and advanced gender mainstreaming legislation, and will continue to work to successfully solve problems of gender inequality for many years to come.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Political science;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0615: Political science

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** Making women matter: Spain's long road toward gender equality

**Autor:** Fees, Evelyn Wyoming

**Número de páginas:** 44

**Año de publicación:** 2007

**Fecha de titulación:** 2007

**Código de institución:** 0153

**Fuente:** MAI 46/03, Jun 2008

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780549322757

**Tutor:** Hooghe, Liesbet

**Miembro del comité:** Stephens, John D., Vachudova, Milada

**Universidad/institución:** The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**Departamento:** Political Science: TransAtlantic Masters (off-campus)

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- North Carolina

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1447366

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304841532

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304841532?accountid=36092>

**Copyright:** Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2007

**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 53 de 100

## **The struggle for gender equality in Central Asia: Democracy, international norms and Islamic resurgence**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation is a comparative analysis of state policymaking to advance women's status toward gender equality in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan from 1995 to 2004. I show that the diffusion of international norms of gender equality caused the establishment of women's policy agencies (WPAs) in Central Asia and the subsequent development of national policy plans to promote women's rights. Yet the power of international norms to provoke deeper changes in state structures in Central Asia varied. Their differential effects were conditioned by pre-Soviet and Soviet historical legacies, changes in democratization, and the impact of Islam and nationalism.

This dissertation uses the "most similar systems" research design and examines cases selected to represent a broad range of political systems from Central Asia. The research narrative is informed by the analysis of 85 interviews taken between 2003-2004 in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. My respondents were government officials, representatives of international organizations, women's NGOs, historians, researchers.

Both Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan are trying simultaneously to build modern states--which imply some degree of acceptance of international norms regarding gender--and to create nationalist projects on behalf of those states. The latter implies a willingness to accommodate traditionalist and Islamist resistance to gender equity. While the global gender equality framework crossed the borders of these states, it was shaped and weakened by the domestic legacies, various degrees of authoritarian politics, and family practices based on Islamic norms.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Political science;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0615: Political science

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Gender equality, Asia, Democracy, International norms, Islamic, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan

**Título:** The struggle for gender equality in Central Asia: Democracy, international norms and Islamic resurgence

**Autor:** Liczek, Irina

**Número de páginas:** 298

**Año de publicación:** 2007

**Fecha de titulación:** 2007

**Código de institución:** 1430

**Fuente:** DAI-A 68/10, Apr 2008



**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780549283881

**Tutor:** Htun, Mala

**Universidad/institución:** New School University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New York

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3286272

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304704139

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304704139?accountid=36092>

**Copyright:** Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2007

**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 54 de 100

## **Transforming Europe's welfare regimes: Policy innovation through European gender equality laws in the United Kingdom and Germany**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The dissertation research examines the evolution of EU social and employment policy in regard to gender equality in the labor market and analyzes how EU guidelines of the European Employment Strategy (EES) and EU directives on social policy have different effects on political processes in the United Kingdom and Germany. This study serves as a window on policy-making at the interface between EU and domestic politics. I argue that the number and distribution of institutional veto points in the domestic polity sets strong incentives or disincentives for domestic political actors to Europeanize their strategies under different modes of governance, thereby explaining the variation in the effects of EU law on domestic policy.

Unlike other studies on the influence of EU law on domestic polity, politics and policies that show that the EU either has or does not have an effect, I find that the EU does not have a "single effect" and seek to explain variation in effect in a systematic way. Looking at different modes of governance, particularly EU directives and guidelines, provides a better understanding of the opportunities and limitations of EU law in influencing and shaping domestic politics. My research findings challenge common assumptions about EU directives (hard law) as being more effective in achieving legislative change than EU guidelines (soft law). Secondly, the Europeanization literature typically starts out with assumptions on how *fits* or *misfits* between EU and national legislation impact domestic policy and foster institutional change. My research proposes a shift towards institutional veto points and an examination of the conditions under which domestic political actors draw on EU legal resources to overcome resistance to national policy reform. I pay particular attention to the strategies (confrontational versus negotiated) domestic political actors employ in different modes of governance and whether they lead to a shift in the domestic balance of power and alter the domestic policy-making process. The

advantage of this approach is that it draws attention to the specific ways in which different modes of governance intersect with the polity and policies of member states.

**Materia:** Law; Political science;

**Clasificación:** 0398: Law; 0615: Political science

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, European Union, Welfare state, Gender, Modes of governance, Welfare regimes, Policy innovation, Gender equality laws, United Kingdom, Germany

**Título:** Transforming Europe's welfare regimes: Policy innovation through European gender equality laws in the United Kingdom and Germany

**Autor:** Richardt, Nicole

**Número de páginas:** 368

**Año de publicación:** 2007

**Fecha de titulación:** 2007

**Código de institución:** 0163

**Fuente:** DAI-A 68/09, p. 4053, Mar 2008

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780549249412

**Tutor:** Thelen, Kathleen

**Miembro del comité:** Alter, Karen, Orloff, Ann Shola

**Universidad/institución:** Northwestern University

**Departamento:** Political Science

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Illinois

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3283490

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304816161

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304816161?accountid=36092>

**Copyright:** Copyright ProQuest, UMI Dissertations Publishing 2007

**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 55 de 100

**The search for eudaimonia: An analysis of international development, migration, and gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed a renewed emphasis on issues of women's rights in the world polity. However, the growing importance of the international economy, with its attendant migratory labor and capital regimes, has increased the potential to exacerbate economic inequities and cultural differences, including those that perpetuate gender inequalities.

This study uses Aristotelian political and ethical theories to frame an analysis of gendered wellbeing from a world polity perspective, focusing on different institutional dimensions of female *eudaimonia*. Using data from diverse sources, such as IBRD and UN, for the decade 1990-2000, the analysis concentrates on the effects of macro-level world polity aspects of international development and migration on gender equality and the potential for achieving female *eudaimonia*.

**Materia:** International law; International relations; Social structure;

**Clasificación:** 0616: International law; 0616: International relations; 0700: Social structure

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Eudaimonia, International development, Migration, Gender equality

**Título:** The search for eudaimonia: An analysis of international development, migration, and gender equality

**Autor:** Kuiler, Erik W.

**Número de páginas:** 287

**Año de publicación:** 2007

**Fecha de titulación:** 2007

**Código de institución:** 0883

**Fuente:** DAI-A 68/03, Sep 2007

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** McNeely, Connie L.

**Universidad/institución:** George Mason University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Virginia

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3255798

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304736251

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304736251?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

## **A study of gender equality at private and public two-year and four-year Florida institutions**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This study sought to examine the perception of gender equality from the viewpoint of women administrators at Florida public and private two- and four-year institutions. Potential respondents were chosen from American College Personnel Association and/or National Association of Student Personnel Administrators databases.

The data used for this study were obtained from 32 female administrators (50% response rate) who completed a self-administered online questionnaire, distributed to potential respondents in August and September, 2007. Collected data were entered into an SPSS database. Through data analysis, confidence intervals were reported for each survey item. Comparable means were studied for each of the six independent variables used in the survey.

A broad array of gender equality information was disclosed in the data and literature. This information provided a basis for further research topics on perception on gender equality in higher education administration.

**Materia:** School administration; Gender; Higher education;

**Clasificación:** 0514: School administration; 0733: Gender; 0745: Higher education

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, Gender equality, Florida, Two-year institutions, Four-year institutions

**Título:** A study of gender equality at private and public two-year and four-year Florida institutions

**Autor:** Malaret, Stacey Lazenby

**Número de páginas:** 209

**Año de publicación:** 2007

**Fecha de titulación:** 2007

**Código de institución:** 0705

**Fuente:** DAI-A 69/02, Aug 2008

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780549488538

**Tutor:** Tubbs, LeVester

**Universidad/institución:** University of Central Florida

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Florida

**Título universitario:** Ed.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3302919

ID del documento de ProQuest: 304744900

URL del documento: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304744900?accountid=36092>

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Base de datos: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 57 de 100

## Gender equality and European Union enlargement: What explains government compliance with EU requirements?

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation explores government compliance with international pressures as a complex two-stage process that consists of formal response, policy *adoption*, and change in domestic practice, policy *implementation*. The research demonstrates that government compliance is characterized by a persisting decoupling between policy *adoption* and policy *implementation*. The dissertation develops the models for explaining the variation in speed and scope of government adoption and implementation of policies on gender equality in the workplace promoted by the EU in ten Enlargement countries. I argue that government compliance with international requirements is determined by the domestic political system and depends on the configuration of political actors mobilized in support of and in opposition to new policies. Legislative reform is facilitated by strong women's movements, established state offices on gender equality, and mobilized female parliamentarians. Policy implementation depends on mobilization capacities of women's movements and their ability to form coalitions with political actors within government elites, most importantly governing parties. I argue that the effect of women's movements' actors on the implementation of policies on gender equality in the workplace is moderated by the ideology of political parties in power.

**Materia:** Womens studies; International law; International relations; Welfare;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0616: International law; 0616: International relations; 0630: Welfare

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Gender equality, Government compliance, European Union, International pressures

**Título:** Gender equality and European Union enlargement: What explains government compliance with EU requirements?

**Autor:** Avdeyeva, Olga A.

**Páginas:** 203 p.

**Número de páginas:** 203

**Año de publicación:** 2006

**Fecha de titulación:** 2006

**Código de institución:** 0183

**Fuente:** DAI-A 68/02, Aug 2007

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** Weldon, S. Laurel

**Universidad/institución:** Purdue University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Indiana

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3251583

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305284601

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305284601?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 58 de 100

## **Global economy, gender equality, and domestic violence: A cross-national study**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation examines how the global economy can marginalize and sustain unequal power relations between women and men in education, the labor force and gender empowerment. Further, how this context has created an environment where domestic violence continues to be a regular phenomenon in many women's lives. Although previous researchers have provided valuable insights on the global economy and gender inequality, and/or gender inequality and domestic violence, they have not analyzed the interconnections among the global economy, gender inequality, and domestic violence. Domestic violence theorists have discussed the effects of gender inequality on domestic violence prevalence rates. These theorists have overlooked the effects of the global economy on gender inequalities and domestic violence. At the same time, development research has discussed the effects of global economy on gender inequality but overlooked domestic violence. I have filled this gap by incorporating global economy variables through an ecological framework.

Findings indicate foreign direct investment (FDI) has significant positive effects on females' share of education and females' share of the service sector *but* negative effects on females' share of the formal and informal labor force, and the agriculture sector. Commodity concentration has negative effects on females' share of education and on the formal, agricultural, and industrial sectors; but increases females' informal sector share and females' share of the service sector. Export dependency also has negative effects on female's share of education and female's share of the agriculture sector, lowers females' informal sector share, and increases females' share of industry and service sector. The effects of the global economy on Gender Empowerment Measurement (GEM) scores reveal that all the global economy variables have significant negative effects on GEM scores.

Findings reveal that countries with high FDI, debt, and commodity concentration have higher domestic violence rates. Females' share of education and higher gender empowerment has negative effects on domestic violence. Finally, I have shown that the inclusion of variables from multiple levels, and inclusion of global economy variables, provide a more complete explanation of domestic violence rates among countries around the world rather than just focusing on only gender equality or cultural variables.

**Materia:** Social structure; Criminology; Gender;

**Clasificación:** 0700: Social structure; 0627: Criminology; 0733: Gender

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Global economy, Gender equality, Domestic violence

**Título:** Global economy, gender equality, and domestic violence: A cross-national study

**Autor:** Akhter, Rifat

**Páginas:** 190 p.

**Número de páginas:** 190

**Año de publicación:** 2006

**Fecha de titulación:** 2006

**Código de institución:** 0209

**Fuente:** DAI-A 67/08, Feb 2007

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780542816123

**Tutor:** Ward, Kathryn B

**Universidad/institución:** Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Illinois

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3229817

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304978546

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304978546?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 59 de 100

## **Reforming Ghana's matrimonial property law to achieve greater gender equality upon marriage breakdown**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation examines the law on matrimonial property in Ghana, focusing on its impact on women's matrimonial property rights upon marriage breakdown. It explores the law's underlying assumptions and actual judicial decisions in relation to goals of gender equality.

It provides a contextual background of Ghana, and examines socio-cultural practices, political and economic

conditions which adversely affect Ghanaian women's rights. Then feminist legal methods and theoretical approaches to gender equality are used to think through the problems of gender equality, noting the challenges in defining equality in law to achieve a "real" difference in women's lives. The dissertation adopts a definition of gender equality that requires that the same recognition and significance be attached to the different contributions spouses make to the family during marriage. Consequently, it argues that upon marriage breakdown, spouses be entitled, presumptively, to equal shares of matrimonial property.

This definition of equality is used to assess Ghana's matrimonial property regime, and judges' reasoning in matrimonial property cases and the extent to which they reinforce women's unequal status to their male counterparts in Ghanaian society. The dissertation concludes that the current law and judges' individual biases, which filter through their decision making, adversely impact women's property rights in the area of matrimonial property division. Thus, as part of re-thinking matrimonial property law in Ghana, the Ghana Law Reform Commission report and its recommendations on spouses' property rights is reviewed. The Ontario model of matrimonial property law is also explored as a comparative model, and assessed for its application in Ghana. The dissertation then makes recommendations for reform in Ghana, drawing on lessons from the Ontario model while attempting to be sensitive to the needs of Ghana's pluralist legal context and the impact of colonialism. It develops general rules likely to work for most women in Ghana. Broadly, the recommendations are for legislative reform and education. The legislative reforms focus on the incorporation of clear and specific guidelines into Ghana's matrimonial property law, while, the education recommendations focus on the development of a strategy of dialogue combined with gender sensitive education for the Ghanaian public and judicial system.

**Materia:** Law; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0398: Law; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Ghana, Matrimonial property law, Gender equality, Marriage breakdown, Law reform

**Título:** Reforming Ghana's matrimonial property law to achieve greater gender equality upon marriage breakdown

**Autor:** Archampong, Elizabeth

**Páginas:** 357 p.

**Número de páginas:** 357

**Año de publicación:** 2006

**Fecha de titulación:** 2006

**Código de institución:** 0267

**Fuente:** DAI-A 67/12, Jun 2007

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780494198254

**Universidad/institución:** York University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.



**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** NR19825

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304982634

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304982634?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 60 de 100

## **Citizens and gender justice: Toward equality in a pluralistic democracy**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation is a systematic examination of how an appeal to John Rawls's idea of the political in his *Political Liberalism* can justify the call for women's substantive equality. How is the fair value of equal citizenship possible in the domain of the nonpolitical given a conception of moral agents as free and equal citizens? I find Rawls's would-be account of gender justice---I call it political feminism---an adequate account of gender justice. I first defend the plausibility of political feminism by making explicit what political feminism is. I argue that there exists a personal political duty to achieve gender justice for every citizen and that such a duty is acceptable from both the perspectives of those who care about women's interests and those who don't. A gap between formal equality and substantive equality usually arises due to the nature of the private sphere. In defending the pervasiveness of the public character of the personal duty and its role in achieving substantive equality, I take up four considerations relating to the idea of the private: the personal, the familial, the associational, and the economic market. I proceed to demonstrate that Rawls's liberal use of the so-called the public/private dichotomy is indeed fair. I consider a criticism from G. A. Cohen that Rawls's basic structure view as the subject of justice inadequately excludes a substantial demand and coverage of justice in personal choices. I also examine Susan Okin's challenge to Rawls's way of applying justice to a family easily wont of gender justice and her challenge to the role of political liberalism in a society that tolerates sexist comprehensive doctrines. Based on the requirement established by political feminism, I argue in the end that Rawls's primary goods should be distributed with a goal of capability-oriented equality rather than resource-oriented equality. Political feminism is clearly aimed at women's substantive equality when primary goods are understood in terms of capability-oriented equality.

**Materia:** Philosophy; Womens studies; Political science;

**Clasificación:** 0422: Philosophy; 0453: Womens studies; 0615: Political science

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Citizens, Gender justice, Equality, Pluralistic democracy, Feminism

**Título:** Citizens and gender justice: Toward equality in a pluralistic democracy

**Autor:** Lu, Pin-Fei

**Páginas:** 229 p.

Número de páginas: 229

Año de publicación: 2006

Fecha de titulación: 2006

Código de institución: 0099

Fuente: DAI-A 67/06, Dec 2006

Lugar de publicación: Ann Arbor

País de publicación: United States

ISBN: 9780542727856

Tutor: Cudd, Ann E

Universidad/institución: The University of Kansas

Lugar de la universidad: United States -- Kansas

Título universitario: Ph.D.

Tipo de fuente: Dissertations & Theses

Idioma: Inglés

Tipo de documento: Dissertation/Thesis

Número de tesis doctoral/tesina: 3222195

ID del documento de ProQuest: 305320962

URL del documento: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305320962?accountid=36092>

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Base de datos: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 61 de 100

## Gender equality and democracy: A comparative perspective

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** *What is the impact of gender equality on democracy?* is the central research question of this study. By comparing different countries in the world, the analysis makes evident the relative contribution of gender equality to democracy in its two dimensions: *egalitarian values* (subjective) and *women's empowerment* (objective). Democracy in the world is highly correlated with economic development, social structure, and also with the presence of women in decision-making positions.

The *subjective* dimension of gender equality uses the *World Values Survey*. The analysis trace differences and changes of egalitarian values over time and finds out whether egalitarian attitudes vary around the world. The *objective* aspect of gender equality uses measurements from United Nations. It documents how women's empowerment varies across societies of different historical traditions and economic levels, seeking for factors that account for such variation.

The main findings of this work are, first, that women's empowerment is crucial for democracy. There is not only a strong correlation between women's empowerment and democracy, but also the multiple regression analysis shows that women's empowerment has a positive and significant impact on the societies' levels of democracy.

Secondly, egalitarian values proved to be critical to women's advancement but, however, did not have a direct impact on democracy. If women are to break the *glass ceiling* in order to climb up the ladder, first there must be a widespread belief on equality among the sexes.

Gender equality is linked with democracy. Today, a regime that does not grant gender equality does not qualify as democracy. Equal treatment for all people, regardless of race, gender or religion has become an essential attribute of democracy. The evidence makes clear that gender equality matters. Whereas objective gender equality has a direct influence on democracy levels, subjective gender equality has a positive effect on women's advancement. While women's empowerment is not the most important factor for democracy, neither its *cause*, the presence of women in top positions is clearly linked to democracy, even when controlling for other socio-economic factors. The literature on democracy and democratization seems to have overlooked in the past this important relationship.

**Materia:** Political science; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0615: Political science; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Gender equality, Democracy, Egalitarian, Women's empowerment

**Título:** Gender equality and democracy: A comparative perspective

**Autor:** Basanez, Tatiana Beltran

**Páginas:** 157 p.

**Número de páginas:** 157

**Año de publicación:** 2005

**Fecha de titulación:** 2005

**Código de institución:** 0127

**Fuente:** DAI-A 66/10, p. 3785, Apr 2006

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780542364174, 0542364174

**Tutor:** Inglehart, Ronald F

**Universidad/institución:** University of Michigan

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Michigan

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3192574

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305423351

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305423351?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

## Women's luck? Women's choice? Toward a feminist theory of equality

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Although women's labor market participation has dramatically increased since the 1960s, women's role as primary homemaker and caretaker has not changed. Many women are chiefly responsible for housework and childcare regardless of their other work. This gender-based division of labor in the family not only causes the marginalization of women in the labor market but also, and more importantly, generates the overall unequal status of women relative to men. This dissertation examines (1) why gender inequality generated by the gender division of labor is unjust and how we should conceptualize this gender injustice; (2) whether current equality theories--in particular, luck egalitarianism--address such gender injustice, and, if not, how they fail to do so; and (3) what a better feminist theory of equality, one which properly considers this injustice, should or would look like.

Through practical as well as normative analyses of women's unequal situation at work and in the family in the United States and South Korea, I show both how the gender division of labor operates to generate disadvantageous situations for women and how women's choices, which produce and reproduce women's unequal situations, are constructed in the context of the gender division of labor. I characterize the gender division of labor as an aspect of social structure and conceptualize the gender inequality generated by the gender division of labor as structural injustice. I then criticize luck egalitarianism for failing properly to address this structural injustice. I argue that the fundamental luck-choice distinction posed by luck egalitarianism ultimately fails to explain the injustice of the gendered social structure and the socially constructed choices of women within the context of that structure.

Based on the feminist critiques and reformulations of luck egalitarianism, I offer four criteria that a good feminist egalitarian theory should contain. (1) the equality theory should consider equality as the evaluation of social relations; (2) it should show the importance of individual autonomy; (3) it should exhibit a deeper notion of social responsibility; and (4) it should provide a measure for determining the degree of individual responsibility for the outcome of choices that individuals make.

**Materia:** Political science; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0615: Political science; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Women, Luck, Choice, Feminist, Equality

**Título:** Women's luck? Women's choice? Toward a feminist theory of equality

**Autor:** Kim, Hee-Kang

**Páginas:** 232 p.

**Número de páginas:** 232

**Año de publicación:** 2005

**Fecha de titulación:** 2005

**Código de institución:** 0330

**Fuente:** DAI-A 66/07, p. 2705, Jan 2006

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780542214264, 0542214261

**Tutor:** Young, Iris Marion

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Chicago

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Illinois

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3181364

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305415144

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305415144?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 63 de 100

## **Gender equity and equality on Korean student scientists: A life history narrative study**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Much research, including that by Koreans (e.g., Mo, 1999), agrees on two major points relating to the inequitable and unequal condition of women in the scientific community: (1) the fact that the under-representation of women in the scientific community has been taken for granted for years (e.g., Rathgeber, 1998), and (2) documenting women's lives has been largely excluded in women's studies (e.g., Sutton, 1998). The basis for the design of this study relates to the aforementioned observations.

This study addresses two major research questions: how do social stereotypes exist in terms of gender equity and equality in the South Korean scientific and educational fields, and how do these stereotypes influence women and men's socializations, in terms of gender equity and equality, in the South Korean scientific and educational fields? To investigate the research questions, this qualitative study utilizes a life history narrative approach in examining various theoretical perspectives, such as critical theory, post-structuralism, and postmodernism.

Through the participants' perceptions and experiences in the scientific community and in South Korean society, this study fords gendered stereotypes, practices, and socializations in school, family, and the scientific community. These findings demonstrate asymmetric gendered structures in South Korea. Moreover, with the comparison among male and female participants, this study shows how they perceive and experience differently in school, family, and the scientific community.

This study attempts to understand the South Korean scientific community as represented by four student scientists through social structures. Education appears to function significantly as an hegemonic power in conveying legitimating ideologies. This process reproduces man-centered social structures, especially in the scientific community. This suggests that to emancipate women's under-representations in the scientific community, educational administrators and teachers should carefully consider gendered practices, stereotypes,

and socialization in science classes.

There have been significant findings of educative authenticity criteria (Guba & Lincoln, 1989) that stimulate the needs of future studies on gender, especially women in the scientific community in general and, more specifically, in South Korea. These findings suggest the importance of active involvement by women participants to enhance a more detailed examination, by women's studies, of the scientific community.

**Materia:** Science education; Secondary education; Curricula; Teaching;

**Clasificación:** 0714: Science education; 0533: Secondary education; 0727: Curricula; 0727: Teaching

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Education, Gender, Equity, Equality, Korean, Scientists, Life history narrative

**Título:** Gender equity and equality on Korean student scientists: A life history narrative study

**Autor:** Hur, Changsoo

**Páginas:** 283 p.

**Número de páginas:** 283

**Año de publicación:** 2004

**Fecha de titulación:** 2004

**Código de institución:** 0071

**Fuente:** DAI-A 65/12, p. 4514, Jun 2005

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780496167722, 0496167723

**Tutor:** Gallard, Alejandro J

**Universidad/institución:** The Florida State University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Florida

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3156079

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305183953

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305183953?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 64 de 100

**Equality in a collectivist culture: A qualitative study of newlyweds in Singapore**

## [Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Previous studies (e.g. Steil, 1997, Blaisure & Allen, 1995) on gender equality are concentrated largely within an individualistic culture. Little is known concerning the meaning of equality within cultures that place less emphasis on individualism. This research is designed to provide a theoretical framework to understand the evolution of gender equality within a collectivistic culture. It uses the lens of social constructionism to examine how newly married couples in Singapore respond to the interplay between the egalitarian attitudes and cultural expectations of traditionalism within a social and political context that encourages both women and men to work. The study draws on in-depth interviews with twenty newlywed dual-earner Singaporean couples and replicates a similar study of American couples (Knudson-Martin & Mahoney, 1998). The qualitative research design utilizes grounded theory methodology to examine how the processes between dual-career couples interact to construct equality. Equality in this study is defined as (1) partners having equal status, (2) mutual accommodation and attention in the relationship and (3) mutual well-being of partners (Knudson-Martin & Mahoney, 1998).

The analysis reveals a conflict between the internalized relationship ideals and the functional relationship practices, and shows a pull toward equality despite traditional ideals. Results describe how three aspects of the collectivist norms actually indirectly support the development of gender equality (e.g., doing family, we-consciousness, marrying one's equal). Additionally, as men and women respond to the political and social pulls of economic development, they begin to organize their relationship around both careers. Incorporating egalitarian values becomes a pragmatic move carried out through five direct processes: (1) career as central to the relationship, (2) flexible allocation of household duties, (3) open dialogue regarding conflict, (4) equal say in decision-making, and (5) internal self reflection. The findings also suggest that the integration of both individualistic and collectivistic traits is pertinent to the realization of gender equality among dual-career couples.

Therefore, researchers and practitioners should consider collectivist constructs such as doing family and we-consciousness in their future work and clinical practice of gender equality respectively. The importance of valuing both careers is also associated with an equal relationship among dual-earner couples.

**Materia:** Families & family life; Personal relationships; Sociology; Social psychology;

**Clasificación:** 0628: Families & family life; 0628: Personal relationships; 0628: Sociology; 0451: Social psychology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Psychology, Equality, Collectivist culture, Newlyweds, Singapore

**Título:** Equality in a collectivist culture: A qualitative study of newlyweds in Singapore

**Autor:** Quek, Karen

**Páginas:** 118 p.

**Número de páginas:** 118

**Año de publicación:** 2004

**Fecha de titulación:** 2004

**Código de institución:** 0106

**Fuente:** DAI-A 66/10, Apr 2006

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States



ISBN: 9780542355073, 0542355078

Tutor: Knudson-Martin, Carmen

Universidad/institución: Loma Linda University

Lugar de la universidad: United States -- California

Título universitario: Ph.D.

Tipo de fuente: Dissertations & Theses

Idioma: Inglés

Tipo de documento: Dissertation/Thesis

Número de tesis doctoral/tesina: 3191847

ID del documento de ProQuest: 305175094

URL del documento: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305175094?accountid=36092>

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Base de datos: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 65 de 100

## Culture, gender, and equality

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation explores the tensions between multicultural recognition for minority groups and equal protection for vulnerable minorities within minority groups. On the one hand, justice sometimes requires special protections for cultural minority groups in order to protect some of their urgent interests against the claims of the majority. Yet, some of the ways of protecting minority groups from oppression by the majority makes it more likely that those minority groups are able to oppress vulnerable members. Justice requires special protections for minority groups, but justice also requires protecting vulnerable minorities within minorities from oppression by a group's more powerful members. Who then should decide how such cultural dilemmas should be addressed?

This dissertation presents and defends a democratic egalitarian approach to such cultural dilemmas. From the standpoint of democratic equality, treating individuals with equal respect requires that each person affected by a particular rule or practice have a voice in its governance, while ensuring that the basic interests of the most vulnerable parties are protected. The central idea is linking voice in decision-making to existing power relations: protecting the vulnerable against domination requires giving them a greater say in the governance of practices that affect their basic interests.

This dissertation provides three detailed case studies which embody the tensions between multicultural recognition and equal protection, focusing in particular on cases in which minority women are made more vulnerable to oppression by multicultural recognition. The cases include the "cultural defense" in American criminal law, sovereignty accorded to American Indian tribes, and Mormon polygamy. In contrast to existing approaches, this dissertation scrutinizes both minority and majority cultures in considering responses to these cultural dilemmas. It shows the ways in which the majority culture's own struggles toward gender equality are incomplete and ongoing, and how the majority culture's gender norms have shaped its responses to the gender practices of minority groups. Rather than cast the problem as majority versus minority cultures, the approach defended here focuses on the sites of congruence and interaction between the gender norms of the majority



culture and those of minority cultures in evaluating the claims of culture.

**Materia:** Political science; Law; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0615: Political science; 0398: Law; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Culture, Gender, Equality, Democratic theory

**Título:** Culture, gender, and equality

**Autor:** Song, Sarah Seong-Sim

**Páginas:** 276 p.

**Número de páginas:** 276

**Año de publicación:** 2003

**Fecha de titulación:** 2003

**Código de institución:** 0265

**Fuente:** DAI-A 64/10, p. 3832, Apr 2004

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** Smith, Rogers M, Shapiro, Ian, Pitts, Jennifer

**Universidad/institución:** Yale University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Connecticut

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3109465

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304725430

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304725430?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 66 de 100

## **An inquiry into the evolution of gender equality in Vietnam**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation is a systematic and holistic examination of the progress or lack thereof of gender equality since the opening of Vietnam's markets under Doi Moi (renovation) in Vietnam. It seeks to test the hypothesis advanced by Heyzer that high growth is closely related to poverty reduction but has no direct relationship with gender equity and human development. The framework used is Nussbaum's articulation of A. Sen's capability approach to human development.

**Materia:** Economics; Womens studies; Gender equity; Studies; Poverty;

**Clasificación:** 0501: Economics; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Vietnam, Gender equality

**Título:** An inquiry into the evolution of gender equality in Vietnam

**Autor:** Bell, Lori D

**Páginas:** 175 p.

**Número de páginas:** 175

**Año de publicación:** 2003

**Fecha de titulación:** 2003

**Código de institución:** 0169

**Fuente:** DAI-A 64/09, p. 3382, Mar 2004

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** Kondonassis, Alexander J

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Oklahoma

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Oklahoma

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3107290

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305304130

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305304130?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 67 de 100

## **The meaning of gender equality in Ghana: Women's own understanding and interpretation of the concept of gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This explorative and qualitative study examines the broad meaning of gender equality from women's perspective in Ghana. After decades of the first international conference on women and the active policies and UN conventions for gender equality and gender mainstreaming, inequalities between women and men still persist in the Ghanaian society and very likely, have increased in some areas. Even though equality exists in the form of legal and constitutional rights and formally acknowledged equal opportunities for women and men in

terms of employment and education, most women in Ghana continue to suffer from gender discrimination and domination.

This study captures the 'voices' of some Ghanaian women in both urban and rural backgrounds, different educational and socio-economic and occupational statuses, their own description and meaning of gender equality in Ghana. This study drew its data from six different focus-group discussions within the Greater Accra and Volta regions of Ghana. The findings of this study revealed that theoretically, Ghanaian women claimed to have the constitutional right to enjoy equal rights and opportunities with their male counterparts, however, in practice and reality, they lag behind in almost all public spheres of life. They lagged behind in political participation and decision-making, education, inheritance of property, and also in expressing and enjoying their sexual and reproductive and other human rights as women. The Participants described vividly their low social positions, in the society and equally expressed the dilemmas, and the contradictions that they faced as women. They attributed this gender inequality to factors such as institutional and structural barriers, women's multiple roles, cultural and customary barriers and women's own apathetic and negative attitudes.

This study also documented suggestions for change from the participants and in addition examined other long-term strategies for structural and institutional changes in terms of appropriate gender sensitive and gender-friendly policy formulation and implementation and a very effective broadbase mass movement of women and cultural and attitude changes.

**Materia:** Social work; Womens studies; Social structure;

**Clasificación:** 0452: Social work; 0453: Womens studies; 0700: Social structure

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Gender equality, Ghana, Women

**Título:** The meaning of gender equality in Ghana: Women's own understanding and interpretation of the concept of gender equality

**Autor:** Sossou, Marie-Antoinette

**Páginas:** 196 p.

**Número de páginas:** 196

**Año de publicación:** 2003

**Fecha de titulación:** 2003

**Código de institución:** 0061

**Fuente:** DAI-A 64/02, p. 664, Aug 2003

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** East, Jean F

**Universidad/institución:** University of Denver

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Colorado

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

Número de tesis doctoral/tesina: 3081428

ID del documento de ProQuest: 288306931

URL del documento: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/288306931?accountid=36092>

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Base de datos: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 68 de 100

## **Pornography at work: Sexual harassment, sex equality and freedom of expression**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation considers the manner in which sexual harassment in employment and education reinforces the inequality of women to men on the basis of sex. It examines and rebuts the constitutional challenge to federal laws prohibiting sexual harassment in employment and education, on the ground that such laws violate the freedom of speech protected by the First Amendment. A review of judicial decisions in which such claims have been raised confirms that they occur most often where the sexual harassment involves pornography or takes place in a university. It is argued that this is the result of a failure to understand how sexual harassment in these forms harms women as a class-based injury of inequality, and how it benefits men sexually and socially. Inequality means more than differential treatment; rather, it is the exercise of dominance. An analysis of current Supreme Court First Amendment doctrine indicates that existing exceptions and exclusions likely cannot be invoked successfully to preserve all of Titles VII and IX of the Civil Rights Act, 1964 as applied to sexual harassment at work and at school. While certain existing doctrines might be adapted to achieve this result, what is needed is the integration of a more robust commitment to sex equality into the understanding of freedom of speech. A search for existing models in the jurisprudence of Canada, France, Germany and South Africa provides useful insights on how these countries have mapped the intersection between expression and equality rights in related contexts. Sexual harassment should be seen as an injury to women's equality, not as merely an offense or indignity. "Equality" must be understood substantively; recent cases have demonstrated that a formal approach can result in courts denying relief by ignoring the gendered nature of harassment. This dissertation argues for an approach based on the principle of equality in rights that recognizes how various kinds of "expression" function in an unequal society. The goal is thus to encourage, rather than limit, the application of civil rights laws to the sexual harassment of women.

**Materia:** Law; Womens studies; School administration; Gender equity; Sexual harassment; Colleges & universities; Pornography & obscenity;

**Clasificación:** 0398: Law; 0453: Womens studies; 0514: School administration

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, Pornography, Sexual harassment, Equality, Freedom of expression

**Título:** Pornography at work: Sexual harassment, sex equality and freedom of expression

**Autor:** Benedet, Janine

**Páginas:** 369 p.

**Número de páginas:** 369

**Año de publicación:** 2003

**Fecha de titulación:** 2003

**Código de institución:** 1261

**Fuente:** DAI-A 64/11, p. 4184, May 2004

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** MacKinnon, Catharine A

**Universidad/institución:** University of Michigan, Law School

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Michigan

**Título universitario:** S.J.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3111898

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305235339

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305235339?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 69 de 100

## **Equality and difference in the evolution of women's police role**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Descriptions of how women's policing role has evolved usually emphasize the integration of policewomen into the ranks of men. While this might seem a common trajectory for women joining masculine professions, policewomen's history is different in that they initially offered a separate theory of what their job should be--not like men's, but as police in their own right and with a distinct mission. This dissertation poses the contrast between the rationale of this pioneer period and that of a later period, reaching into the present, but emphasizing the 1960s-1980s, when women sought to assume the same policing roles as men in a culture promoting gender equality. In the history of a rationale for why women should police, an important element of women's history--their relationship to a central institution of violence--is better understood.

The sources called upon are of varied provenance. Some familiar commentary on policewomen's work, along with less analyzed news accounts of a police trial and congressional hearings involving a leader in the movement, support the first chapters. Most historical analysis focuses on the pioneer period, and arguments vary as to why the policewoman movement failed. This dissertation shows discord among policewomen and suggests that the jurisdiction policewomen claimed over children was both the basis for their initial success and the cause of their failure to thrive.

The sources for the second half of the dissertation include a 1966 conference record of the thought of the most visible policewomen, probably the first court case about policewomen's promotion rights, studies of policewomen on patrol, material on African-American policewomen and a set of policewomen's

autobiographies. Policewomen's developing claims to equality are examined in the context of evolving legal precedent, patrol experiments, the rhetoric of civil rights, and the ERA and attendant discussion of military obligation. The failure to win promotion rights on constitutional grounds forced policewomen to argue in terms of Title VII and in conjunction with minority rights issues. This meant that women argued against discrimination rather than for their right to police, and the resultant rationale for women police has been reactionary rather than prescriptive.

**Materia:** American history; Womens studies; Criminology; Equality; Police;

**Clasificación:** 0337: American history; 0453: Womens studies; 0627: Criminology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Equality, Women police, Police

**Título:** Equality and difference in the evolution of women's police role

**Autor:** Gillen, Alexandra

**Páginas:** 336 p.

**Número de páginas:** 336

**Año de publicación:** 2003

**Fecha de titulación:** 2003

**Código de institución:** 0330

**Fuente:** DAI-A 64/01, p. 263, Jul 2003

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780493977041, 049397704X

**Tutor:** Harris, Neil

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Chicago

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Illinois

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3077057

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305303866

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305303866?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 70 de 100

**The handmaid of the revolution: Gender equality and the law of domestic relations in Republican China, 1912--1949**

**Resumen:** To study the regulation of gender relations in Republican China is to confront the broad problem of how ideas and practices of equality (human equality in general, and legal and gender equality more specifically) transformed and did not transform a social and family structure that had long instituted one of the most hierarchical systems of human relationships. Of course, the lawmakers' attempt to restructure a system based upon rank, status, and ritualized distinctions between the superior and the inferior into one based upon individual rights and gender equality generated a great amount of tension and conflict. This dissertation aims to illuminate the tensions inherent in such a project at the level of both legal ideology, through analysis of the formal legal debates over gender equality, and at the level of everyday life, through analysis of archival case records of actual family conflicts and marital disputes.

The dissertation begins with the conceptual underpinnings and animating rationale of gender equality in the civil law codification debates of the 1920s. It illustrates the process by which legislators fundamentally reconceptualized legal definitions of personhood, marriage, and kinship and restructured marital, family, and property relations according to the principle of gender equality and their vision of modernity. Then the dissertation examines the conflicts that arose in the 1930s and 1940s when the legislative ideology of gender equality was subjected to popular debate with respect to surname usage and applied to the experience of litigation and adjudication over husband impotence, the cohabitation obligation, divorce on the grounds of cruelty, and alimony.

Litigants appealed to the new provisions for gender equality in ways not intended by legislators. Abstract notions of gender equality between a man and a woman, moreover, provided little guidance to judges who wrestled with the personal, moral, and economic considerations raised in actual disputes between husbands and wives. These findings raise questions about the ultimate desirability of gender equality envisioned for autonomous, rights-bearing individuals when Chinese women continued to be identified primarily by dependent family relationships.

**Materia:** History;

**Clasificación:** 0332: History

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Revolution, Gender equality, Law, Domestic relations, Republican, China

**Título:** The handmaid of the revolution: Gender equality and the law of domestic relations in Republican China, 1912--1949

**Autor:** Kuo, Margaret

**Páginas:** 325 p.

**Número de páginas:** 325

**Año de publicación:** 2003

**Fecha de titulación:** 2003

**Código de institución:** 0031

**Fuente:** DAI-A 65/01, p. 257, Jul 2004

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** Bernhardt, Kathryn, Huang, Philip C C

**Universidad/institución:** University of California, Los Angeles

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3117686

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305350613

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305350613?accountid=36092>

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Documento 71 de 100

## **Sexual equality and state building: Gender conflict in the Great Leap Forward**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** During China's Great Leap Forward (1958-60), the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) launched the greatest political mobilization of women in history. Despite high hopes that the mobilization would realize sexual equality in China, it ran aground almost before it began. In my dissertation, I ask why the mobilization of women failed to achieve the party-state's goals. My answer is that despite a clear policy at the central level on how to improve the status of women, dedicated local women cadres were recasting state ideology and undermining the state drive, generating a conflict within the party-state over the meaning of sexual equality. This conflict nearly destroyed the grassroots of the state-affiliated All China Women's Federation (ACWF), which directed the mobilization.

The conflict stemmed from institution-building in the 1950s. Whereas the party and federation leadership sought to implement a conception of sexual equality in which physiological difference was stressed, local women leaders pushed a more revolutionary vision of equality. Local women activists and cadres understood their leadership responsibilities differently depending on the organization primarily responsible for their leadership recruitment and training, either the Women's Federation or the CCP. The process of recruitment, training, and ongoing institutional support was also powerfully reinforced through the cultivation of informal ties. Moreover, many women villagers outside of these organizations undermined the campaign by drawing on state discourses of equality to challenge local leaders and party policy. This perspective opens up a new understanding of the party-state apparatus and its relationship to those it tries to lead. Ironically, rather than serving as the "modern" cutting edge in women's reform, revolutionary parties and the organizations they establish can act as conservative brakes on gender transformation. At the same time, state organizations can unintentionally produce openings for such local women to implement altered visions of equality and to wield power in local communities. Thus, acts of resistance in the Great Leap Forward by local women cadres and villagers directly drew on the language and institutions of the state and at the same time worked to undercut central strategies and, ultimately, transform the state.

**Materia:** Political science; History; Womens studies;



**Clasificación:** 0615: Political science; 0332: History; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, China, Peasant, Sexual equality, State building, Gender conflict, Great Leap Forward

**Título:** Sexual equality and state building: Gender conflict in the Great Leap Forward

**Autor:** Manning, Kimberley P E

**Páginas:** 228 p.

**Número de páginas:** 228

**Año de publicación:** 2003

**Fecha de titulación:** 2003

**Código de institución:** 0250

**Fuente:** DAI-A 64/11, p. 4191, May 2004

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** Whiting, Susan, Migdal, Joel

**Universidad/institución:** University of Washington

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Washington

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3111102

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305278962

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305278962?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 72 de 100

## **Social justice, wealth equity and gender equality: Baha'is and non-Baha'is of Alberta**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Baha'i theology takes distinctive positions on wealth distribution and gender equality in society: serious imbalances are seen as causes of social disharmony. Fostering of equitable wealth distribution and gender equality are seen as causal factors bringing about a more just model of society. Baha'i social thought is premised on a future "Baha'i world order", and progress towards that idealized future society continues. This thesis reports results of a social survey that sought to establish empirically, whether *in the present*, an actual Baha'i population differed in any measurable way from the general population of which they were a part with respect to these social justice issues. Do Baha'is behave in ways that reflect Baha'i ideals in contrast with the

dominant non-Baha'i society? The thesis concludes that the Baha'is of Alberta do appear to differ in measurable ways in their economic and charitable behavior and their pattern of gender roles.

**Materia:** Religion; Canadian studies;

**Clasificación:** 0318: Religion; 0385: Canadian studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences

**Título:** Social justice, wealth equity and gender equality: Baha'is and non-Baha'is of Alberta

**Autor:** Kuzyk, Leslie William

**Páginas:** 167 p.

**Número de páginas:** 167

**Año de publicación:** 2003

**Fecha de titulación:** 2003

**Código de institución:** 0026

**Fuente:** MAI 42/05, p. 1500, Oct 2004

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780612892972, 0612892972

**Tutor:** Hatt, Doyle

**Universidad/institución:** University of Calgary (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MQ89297

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305347007

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305347007?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 73 de 100

## **Gender equality issues in the medical education experience of final year medical students in israel and the implications for educational managers**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** <![CDATA[Although women are half of the medical students' population, they may have, different values than men and may be faced with organizational constraints in their medical schools and barriers to their

career once they graduate. The general aim of this study is to highlight the question of gender equality in the educational process and the implications for educational managers arising from this issue. The specific objectives of the study are to identify male and female medical students personal values, experiences with regard to the curriculum, career's preparation, mentoring and abuse during the medical education and gender effect after graduation. The research tries to suggest ways in which educational managers can address possible gender inequality. The research is carried out in two phases. The first phase is a survey of a sample of final-year medical students from three and of four medical schools in Israel. In the second phase, a case study of one of the medical schools is carried out. Interviews with students and faculty members provide data to triangulate and illuminate the findings of the survey. Documentary analysis of the school's official prospectus enables further triangulation. Based on the findings, the conclusions are that although women and men medical students tend to differ in their career goals, they are similar in other values. Yet, women medical students are discriminated against to some extent with regard to school experiences such as career's preparation, and student abuse. Surprisingly more men students than women complain on discrimination. Other gender differences are apparent with regard to career choices and opportunities. It appears that a culture of 'gender blindness' is prevalent at medical faculties. The recommendations are that just to wait for the 'critical mass' effect is not enough and educational managers should try to address barriers faced by female students. ]]>

**Materia:** Higher education;

**Clasificación:** 0745: Higher education

**Identificador / palabra clave:** (UMI)AAIU158947, Education, Medical students

**Título:** Gender equality issues in the medical education experience of final year medical students in israel and the implications for educational managers

**Autor:** Abramovitz, Ruth

**Año de publicación:** 2002

**Fecha de titulación:** 2002

**Código de institución:** 0451

**Fuente:** DAI-C 70/32, 2009

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Materia de publicación:** Psychology--Abstracting, Bibliographies, Statistics

**Universidad/institución:** University of Leicester (United Kingdom)

**Lugar de la universidad:** England

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** U158947

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 301605434

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/301605434?accountid=36092>

## High hopes and broken promises: Common and diverse concerns of Iranian women for gender equality in education and employment

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The changes that affected Iranian women's lives after the coming of Islam in the seventh century were similar to the changes that occurred in their lives after the Islamic Revolution of 1979. In both cases these changes were largely wrought by men.

Iranian women have been actively involved and have participated fully in diverse religious, political, and social contexts since the eighteenth century, but frequently without due acknowledgment. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the belief that education was a pillar of freedom began to gain popularity among Iranian women. The efforts of women to secure an equal place with men in the nation's educational institutions received support from a number of women writers and poets in the form of protests and petitions. It was through this process that Iranian women learned the importance of education in freeing them from patriarchal bondage. The twentieth century, however, witnessed the destruction of most of Iranian women's hopes and quests. Different Iranian governments enacted a series of important laws and regulations touching on "women's issues." Most of the time, however, these governments failed to consider the voices, positions and demands of women concerning these "issues."

In the last two decades, under the Islamic Republic, male authority figures continue to determine women's rights, identity, education, employment, and so on. Changes which affected the status of Iranian women came in the form of different religious decrees and laws that were justified by the argument that they all complied with the Quran and the *hadiths*.

Iranian women have refused to abandon their quests for an improved or even equal status. Among these women, there are those who still believe that equality can be achieved under the Islamic Republic. Women such as Rahnavard and Gorgi are relying on a "dynamic jurisprudence" that would lead to "Islamic justice." There are also other women who argue that in order to bring about true social justice, women's oppression and subordination in any form must be eliminated. They find such injustice ingrained in the existing culture. Women such as Kaar and Ebadi are making women and those in power aware of the need to achieve a "civil society," based on "social justice" through the process of "revealing the law." This group is hoping that a gradual cultural revolution brought about by women will lead to the establishment of "such justice."

**Materia:** Education history; Womens studies; Cultural anthropology; Educational sociology; Middle Eastern history;

**Clasificación:** 0520: Education history; 0453: Womens studies; 0326: Cultural anthropology; 0340: Educational sociology; 0333: Middle Eastern history

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, Iranian, Women, Gender equality, Employment

**Título:** High hopes and broken promises: Common and diverse concerns of Iranian women for gender equality in education and employment

**Autor:** Derayeh, Minoo

**Páginas:** 256 p.

**Número de páginas:** 256

**Año de publicación:** 2002

**Fecha de titulación:** 2002

**Código de institución:** 0781

**Fuente:** DAI-A 64/11, p. 4005, May 2004

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780612857001, 061285700X

**Tutor:** Ghosh, Ratna

**Universidad/institución:** McGill University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** NQ85700

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305463246

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305463246?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 75 de 100

## **A Gender and Development (GAD) implementation evaluation: Testimonios reveal the successes, challenges, and unpredicted results for women's equality and community sustainability**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This is a case study of a Gender and Development implementation evaluation in several rural, Baha'i communities in Andean Bolivian. "Traditional Media as Change Agent," funded by UNIFEM (UN International Fund for Women) and implemented by BIC (Baha'i International Community), was an innovative, non-economic approach to change gender attitudes and behaviors by including men in a consultative process using traditional media. This study responded to criticism that GAD ignored the environment, was lodged squarely in Western economic development thought and Western feminist values, and lacked the voices of the women and men for whom development aims to benefit.

This study focused on the narratives of Quechua women and men who recollected their experiences and the study investigated the institutional arrangements leading to the project implementation. The study's aims were three-fold. First, the study aimed to learn about the project's successes and failures from the participants' perspectives. Secondly, the study provided a space where the women and men participants could engage in

knowledge production about Gender and Development. Thirdly, the study aimed to animate a social change Participatory Action Research (PAR) process. The study used mixed research methods that included feminist approaches to Participatory Action Research; postcolonial, ethnographic-oriented methods to the Latin American genre of *testimonio*; and systems thinking about spirituality, ecological and cultural sustainability. The study found some changes from the original project persisted, some behaviors reverted back to previous cultural norms, and some ill-feelings from the project implementation lingered. The study discovered unpredicted results in the lives of an unintended target audience where young girls become the first generation to attain levels of education beyond the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade. This finding revealed a double-bind for the GAD approach: a GAD success can constitute a failure for the sustainability of the rural, indigenous community. The most viable approach to shifting gender relations with rural, indigenous populations may be the inclusion of children and youth, a Family and Development (FAD) approach. Lessons can be learned from one Baha'i community that resisted this development trend by following a spiritual vision of social and economic development.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Environmental science; Latin American literature;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0768: Environmental science; 0312: Latin American literature

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Health and environmental sciences, Social sciences, Language, literature and linguistics, Gender and Development, Women's equality, Sustainability, Community development, Testimonios, Baha'i, Bolivia

**Título:** A Gender and Development (GAD) implementation evaluation: Testimonios reveal the successes, challenges, and unpredicted results for women's equality and community sustainability

**Autor:** Salazar, Melinda

**Páginas:** 339 p.

**Número de páginas:** 339

**Año de publicación:** 2002

**Fecha de titulación:** 2002

**Código de institución:** 0141

**Fuente:** DAI-A 63/11, p. 4119, May 2003

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780493906379, 0493906371

**Tutor:** Becker, Mimi Larsen

**Universidad/institución:** University of New Hampshire

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New Hampshire

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3070984

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305501694

URL del documento: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305501694?accountid=36092>

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Documento 76 de 100

## A path toward gender equality: State feminism in Japan

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation is the first study of state feminism in a non-western nation state, focusing on the activities and roles of the Women's Bureau of the Ministry of Labor in post-World War II Japan. While state feminism theory possesses a strong capability to examine state-society relationships in terms of feminist policymaking, it tends to neglect a state's activity in improving women's status and rights in non-western nations where the feminist movements are apathetic or antagonistic to the state and where the state also creates a vertical relationship with feminist groups. To apply the state feminism theory to examine activities of a state institute for women in non-Western nations, I created new analytical factors, domestic and international master frames, which show how policymakers and activists collaborate on policymaking at a domestic level and how policymakers utilize international standards to create the domestic master frame. Using the two-level-analysis of domestic and international politics in terms of creation of master frames together with the existing institutional and mobilizing structural variables, this dissertation presents a detailed study of the activities and roles of the Japanese women's bureau as an initiator and facilitator of gender equality in the process of agenda setting for the equal opportunity laws by utilizing international influence to persuade the opposition and as an interest mediator in the process of decision-making for them. The empirical evidence presented also demonstrates that the change of roles arose from the lack of the following factors: (1) limited resources and institutional capability caused by the marginalization of the women's bureau within the government, (2) the lack of a domestic master frame on the issue of gender equality between the women's bureau and women activists, and (3) the lack of mobilizing structures that provide women's groups the access to political decision-making to reflect their opinions. The combination of these factors hindered policymaking on gender equality and created a gradual and incremental progress toward gender equality in Japan. The way to gender equality in Japan is different from the western nations. Yet, this is a way that other non-western nations have also advanced and will follow in.

**Materia:** Political science; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0615: Political science; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Gender equality, State feminism, Japan, Feminism

**Título:** A path toward gender equality: State feminism in Japan

**Autor:** Kobayashi, Yoshie

**Páginas:** 274 p.

**Número de páginas:** 274

**Año de publicación:** 2002

**Fecha de titulación:** 2002

**Código de institución:** 0085

**Fuente:** DAI-A 63/11, p. 4073, May 2003

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780493904597, 049390459X

**Tutor:** Kuroda, Yasumasa

**Universidad/institución:** University of Hawai'i

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Hawaii

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3070709

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305609192

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305609192?accountid=36092>

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Documento 77 de 100

## **Women's education in Turkey: Education policies and gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This research attempts to shed light on how the State sustains and perpetuates the gender-based disparities in education leading to inequitable social outcomes. Its purpose is to examine the role of Turkish education policies and practices in formal and non-formal education in contributing to educational outcomes that has been more favorable for males than females.

The investigation of the role of the state in shaping gendered outcomes in education is operationalized by three data-gathering processes. The first is the collection of policy documents related with education, the second is the collection of educational statistics that would shed light to the condition of girls'/women's education in Turkey, and the third involved interviews conducted with Ministry of Education officials, the key players in policy design and implementation.

The central finding of the study is that the state (Turkey) endorses and perpetuates gender differentiated educational outcomes via its policies and practices by promoting "neutrality", "formal equality" and the concept of a "meritocratic" society, which serve to increase the participation and representation of males. Gender is not considered as a decisive factor of advantage or disadvantage and, thus all policies and practices are assumed to apply equally and undiscriminatingly to both sexes. The extension of compulsory education to eight years has not been effective in decreasing the high attrition rates for girls evident in the underdeveloped regions of Turkey. Males retain a considerable edge in access at the secondary level, both at the academic and vocational level. Moreover, the primary beneficiaries of state incentives, such as scholarships and boarding schools, are male. The formal and non-formal vocational education system can be characterized by pervasive sex-linked streaming, with the result that girls/women are not offered the same curriculum and program options as



boys/men. There is no legislation centering on the development of gender-sensitive materials, curriculum, or teacher training. The gender-neutral nature of education policies serves to foster the belief that males and females are benefiting equally; similarly it serves to mask the inequitable distribution of knowledge and skills between men and women.

**Materia:** School administration; Elementary education; Secondary education;

**Clasificación:** 0514: School administration; 0524: Elementary education; 0533: Secondary education

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Education, Women's education, Turkey, Policies, Gender equality

**Título:** Women's education in Turkey: Education policies and gender equality

**Autor:** Coker, Berna

**Páginas:** 250 p.

**Número de páginas:** 250

**Año de publicación:** 2002

**Fecha de titulación:** 2002

**Código de institución:** 0208

**Fuente:** DAI-A 63/12, p. 4162, Jun 2003

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780493938462, 049393846X

**Tutor:** Stromquist, Nelly P

**Universidad/institución:** University of Southern California

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3073762

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 305522266

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/305522266?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 78 de 100

**The alienation of women in the pursuit of gender equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Although the women's movement has been pursuing changes that would incorporate true gender equality into the American social system for well over a century, the actual impact of this pursuit has only resulted in a greater sense of self-alienation among women. As society is forced to redefine its gender roles, and address an inherent imbalance in equality, this thesis explores the impact of the changing social, political, and economic factors on women during this transition which has increasingly diminished the progress made toward establishing a greater sense of self-realization among women. By addressing the women's movement and its relationship to the androcentric coding of the system the resulting sense of self-alienation being experienced by women is analyzed through research based on historical references, philosophical theories, academic writings, and governmental data. In conclusion, it becomes quite evident that true gender equality can never exist within the current system.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Social structure; Families & family life; Personal relationships; Sociology;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0700: Social structure; 0628: Families & family life; 0628: Personal relationships; 0628: Sociology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** The alienation of women in the pursuit of gender equality

**Autor:** Carter, Jacie Lynn

**Páginas:** 110 p.

**Número de páginas:** 110

**Año de publicación:** 2001

**Fecha de titulación:** 2001

**Código de institución:** 0582

**Fuente:** MAI 40/03, p. 620, Jun 2002

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780493417004, 0493417001

**Tutor:** Sanchez, Porfirio

**Universidad/institución:** California State University, Dominguez Hills

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 1406776

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 219957737

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/219957737?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

## Crafting a constitutional rationale: Ruth Bader Ginsburg and gender-based equality

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation analyzed the extent to which Ruth Bader Ginsburg's equal protection jurisprudence reflects her conception of the judicial function. It also examined Ginsburg's influence on the development of gender-based equal protection jurisprudence. The qualitative analysis employed follows a methodological tradition consistent with the scholarship of many political scientists. Systematic analysis focused on the position Ginsburg has communicated through scholarly publications, briefs and oral arguments, speeches, and judicial opinions written through the October 1999 Supreme Court Term (and one important equal protection decision from December 2000). This study also examined scholarly commentary by political scientists and legal scholars.

As scholar, advocate, and jurist Ginsburg has championed the equality of all individuals without regard to gender and has made distinctive contributions to the development of equal protection jurisprudence. Ginsburg's personal experience with discrimination sensitized her to its pernicious effects. As a result, Ginsburg has sought to realize the principle of genuine equal protection under law for all individuals. In doing so, she has not been a radical activist challenging the Establishment as an outsider. Rather, perhaps due in part to the proclivity for accommodation she developed early in life, Ginsburg has sought to achieve gradual progress as an Establishment insider.

Ginsburg's efforts have yielded considerable success. Adhering to a minimalist, restraintist conception of the judicial function, Ginsburg incrementally orchestrated progress and reversed one century of Supreme Court precedent. The Court interpreted the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to include gender classifications and later raised the standard of review beyond the most permissive analysis. Writing the majority opinion in *United States v. Virginia* (1996), Justice Ginsburg adhered to precedent and applied intermediate scrutiny in striking down the Virginia Military Institute's single-sex admissions policy. Ginsburg invoked race discrimination cases as authority in fashioning a remedy, perhaps incrementally extending more rigorous protection to sex classifications even though the middle tier of review remains the applicable standard for evaluating the constitutionality of gender classifications. The majority opinion in *United States v. Virginia* constitutes the most recent step forward in the achievement of gender equality orchestrated by Ginsburg.

**Materia:** Political science; Law;

**Clasificación:** 0615: Political science; 0398: Law

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Constitutional, Gender-based, Equality, Ginsburg, Ruth Bader

**Título:** Crafting a constitutional rationale: Ruth Bader Ginsburg and gender-based equality

**Autor:** Morris, Melanie Kathleen

**Páginas:** 198 p.

**Número de páginas:** 198

**Año de publicación:** 2001

**Fecha de titulación:** 2001

**Código de institución:** 0226

**Fuente:** DAI-A 62/08, p. 2874, Feb 2002

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780493339504, 0493339507

**Tutor:** Stephens, Otis H

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Tennessee

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Tennessee

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3022747

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 251731108

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/251731108?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 80 de 100

## **Official policy and the reality of gender equality in selected Tennessee state agencies**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This study examines whether official policy exists in Tennessee to insure gender equality in state agencies thus exploring the macro-level. Then using a questionnaire ("Facilitating Careers in Public Administration") selected Tennessee state agencies are surveyed to assist in determining whether gender equality is a reality in these agencies thus exploring the micro-level. This questionnaire was previously used in seven other states (the six-state study consisted of Alabama, Arizona, California, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin and the seventh state was Florida), so the Tennessee study not only provides information about Tennessee but also adds further information to a multi-state study.

The basic research questions are whether there are statistically significant differences between males' and females' responses regarding their average age when taking position, average number of years in position, average number of employees supervised, and average salary; and whether the above responses are consistent with other states' studies regarding the same variables. Hypotheses based on these questions were that there would be a difference between the responses of males and females regarding the above questions and that the Tennessee responses would not be consistent with the other state studies.

This study has provided data regarding selected Tennessee state agencies and gender equality and comparisons with other states on these issues. Tennessee showed differences only in number supervised; when looking at the individual agencies, however, more differences were found. The Department of Human Services (DHS) reported women being significantly younger than men, spending significantly less time in position, and making significantly less salary, suggesting that at the Department of Human Services women supervisors may be "fast tracked" but remain underpaid. The only difference reported at the Department of

Correction (DOC) was that women spent significantly less time in position than men indicating that at the Department of Correction, as well as at DHS, women appear to be more mobile. In the aggregate there were no differences found between responses of males and females except that males supervised more employees than females supervised. The Tennessee study was inconsistent with the six-state study on every variable--average age, number of years in position, number of employees supervised, and average salary. However, the Tennessee study was consistent with the Florida study on number of years in position and average salary but not on average age and number of employees supervised. Limitations of the studies using this instrument, however, and evidence of flaws in the questionnaire temper all of these conclusions. The concept of intra- and inter-state studies is important and the strongest recommendation of this study is to revamp both the questionnaire and the procedure and continue examining these research questions.

**Materia:** Public administration;

**Clasificación:** 0617: Public administration

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Policy, Reality, Gender equality, Tennessee, State agencies

**Título:** Official policy and the reality of gender equality in selected Tennessee state agencies

**Autor:** Derryberry, DiAnne IsBell

**Páginas:** 140 p.

**Número de páginas:** 140

**Año de publicación:** 2001

**Fecha de titulación:** 2001

**Código de institución:** 0840

**Fuente:** DAI-A 62/03, p. 1204, Sep 2001

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780493169934, 0493169938

**Tutor:** Rizzo, Ann-Marie

**Universidad/institución:** Tennessee State University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Tennessee

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 3007560

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 287860013

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/287860013?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

## **Policies against sexual harassment: Gender equality policies in Germany, the European Union, and the United States in comparative perspective**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation examines the evolution of policy measures against sexual harassment in the United States, Germany, and the European Union. Although there has been extensive comparative study of social and public policies, there has been little analysis of the origin, implementation, and enforcement of policies regulating the everyday interaction between women and men in the workplace. Both the significance attributed to sexual harassment as a social and political concern and the responses of political and legal systems have varied greatly between Germany, other European Union member states, and the United States. Since the middle of the 1970s, the United States has had a pioneering role in this policy field, while developments in Germany and the European Union followed in the 1990s. This dissertation develops an institutionalist and feminist framework inspired by the existing literature both on social movements and on gender and the welfare state to explain these variations in policies against sexual harassment.

Using data drawn from fieldwork and multiple written sources, including newspaper accounts, archives of political parties and other actors involved in the legislative process, and various other published sources documenting legal developments. The dissertation examines a range of cultural, political, and institutional factors to account for differences in policies against sexual harassment. The study finds that the emergence, development, and implementation of policies against sexual harassment is a result of the institutional arrangements of workplace regulation and gender politics in which feminist actors, unions, and other proponents of legal measures against sexual harassment are embedded. Gender ideologies and notions of gender equality and sexuality combine with prior political and legal traditions of workplace regulations to shape understandings of and policies on sexual harassment. These new policies, in turn, construct and reconstruct gender relations by regulating the everyday interactions of women and men in the workplace.

**Materia:** Welfare; Labor relations; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0630: Welfare; 0629: Labor relations; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Sexual harassment, Gender equality policies, Germany, European Union, United States

**Título:** Policies against sexual harassment: Gender equality policies in Germany, the European Union, and the United States in comparative perspective

**Autor:** Zippel, Kathrin Susanne

**Páginas:** 399 p.

**Número de páginas:** 399

**Año de publicación:** 2000

**Fecha de titulación:** 2000

**Código de institución:** 0262

**Fuente:** DAI-A 61/08, p. 3377, Feb 2001

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780599889002, 0599889004

**Tutor:** Wright, Erik Olin

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Wisconsin - Madison

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Wisconsin

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 9982234

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304636470

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304636470?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 82 de 100

## **Gender equality and the decline of authoritarianism**

### [Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Although the decline of authoritarianism in recent years has been noted by some studies, few have explored its relation to the decreased inequality of power Within the family produced by major changes in post-industrial American society. Because authoritarianism is still apparent in numerous extremist groups, and shows signs of resurgence in the larger population, it is particularly important that we understand the factors that affect it. This study examines how authoritarianism is affected by inequality of power in family of origin, family of procreation, and by power on the job, using data from the 1994 General Social Survey, a national probability sample of households (N = 965).

Authoritarianism is not discernably affected by inequality of parental power in family of origin, as reflected in parental education levels; however, it is reduced by respondent education and by education of respondent's same-gender parent. Within family of procreation, greater economic power of wives lowers authoritarianism of husbands. Authoritarianism of married full-time workers is reduced by greater household income and equity in economic power of wives, but not by personal income or job power. Age increases authoritarianism only among full-time workers.

High authoritarianism strengthens punitive and controlling response to groups challenging conventional norms and demanding change in existing social arrangements claimed to be unjust. Among the groups found to elicit such response from authoritarians are women seeking abortions, homosexuals, immigrants, and Blacks. The findings confirm that increased education, and equality in gender relations at home and at work, are critical factors accounting for the decline of authoritarianism in American society. Structural changes which increase education, equality of power between men and women, and the security of people's control over their lives, tend to decrease the authoritarianism of American society, just as movement in the opposite direction increases it. If there is further movement to greater education and more equal participation of men and women in the

economy, we can expect further reductions in authoritarianism.

It is speculated that increasing concentration of economic power in the elite has increased economic insecurity of older workers, and may partially account for an unexpected increase of authoritarianism in the 1990's. This suggests that post-industrial structural change also carries the potential of increasing insecurity, powerlessness and inequality, thereby generating increased authoritarianism and its divisive consequences.

**Materia:** Social structure; Families & family life; Personal relationships; Sociology; Social psychology;

**Clasificación:** 0700: Social structure; 0628: Families & family life; 0628: Personal relationships; 0628: Sociology; 0451: Social psychology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Psychology, Postindustrial, Authoritarianism, Gender equality

**Título:** Gender equality and the decline of authoritarianism

**Autor:** Klajman, Gilbert

**Páginas:** 87 p.

**Número de páginas:** 87

**Año de publicación:** 1999

**Fecha de titulación:** 1999

**Código de institución:** 0656

**Fuente:** DAI-A 60/05, p. 1788, Nov 1999

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780599313224, 0599313226

**Tutor:** Farrel, Michael P

**Universidad/institución:** State University of New York at Buffalo

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New York

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 9931495

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304550344

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304550344?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 83 de 100

**"Chopsticks only work in pairs": Gender unity and gender equality among the Lahu of Southwest China**



[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Based on eighteen months of full-time fieldwork among the Lahu of Southwest China and Thailand, I explore in this dissertation the ways in which gender *unity* is constructed as a master motif--as encapsulated in the Lahu metaphor, "chopsticks only work in pairs"--that fosters gender equality and that prevails in ideological, institutional, and practical domains alike among the Lahu. Following an introduction to the project and the Lahu, I examine the orientation of the Lahu world view towards the "pair" ( *awl cie* ), i.e., the unity of male and female. I discuss the ways in which the Lahu principle, "everything comes in pairs," underlies Lahu mythology, cosmology, classification systems, rituals, and language, as well as their perceptions of the life cycle. I then explore the joint roles of Lahu men and women in both productive and reproductive activities, as well as in ownership and leadership of the household and beyond. I further explore the ways in which the Lahu kinship system fuses a married couple into a single social category and provides a structural base for their practice of gender unity. I then explore how the dynamics of individual marriages frequently challenge the Lahu ideal of gender unity, which expects all marriages to endure, even if forcefully implemented and maintained at the cost of the individuals' emotional well-being. I demonstrate that the Lahu gender system have endured, in varying degrees in different contexts, through encounters both with their neighboring ethnic groups and with the patriarchal Chinese state over last two centuries. To conclude, I situate the Lahu gender model in a spectrum of gender systems cross-culturally, proposing new questions that may strengthen feminist theory by transcending the dichotomized conceptual shackles that tend to be embedded in many models of gender relations.

**Materia:** Cultural anthropology; Womens studies; Families & family life; Personal relationships; Sociology;

**Clasificación:** 0326: Cultural anthropology; 0453: Womens studies; 0628: Families & family life; 0628: Personal relationships; 0628: Sociology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Gender unity, Equality, Lahu, China

**Título:** "Chopsticks only work in pairs": Gender unity and gender equality among the Lahu of Southwest China

**Autor:** Du, Shanshan

**Páginas:** 306 p.

**Número de páginas:** 306

**Año de publicación:** 1999

**Fecha de titulación:** 1999

**Código de institución:** 0090

**Fuente:** DAI-A 60/09, p. 3417, Mar 2000

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780599467118, 0599467118

**Tutor:** Gottlieb, Alma

**Universidad/institución:** University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Illinois

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 9944839

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304505444

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304505444?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 84 de 100

## **Gender equality in the classroom: An application of perpetuation theory and the influence of social networks**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** *Scope and method of study* . The purpose of this study was to examine existing social networks composed of strong and weak ties which support classroom gender interactions. Perpetuation theory was used as a lens to view the effects of social networks and to gather information about the preservation of gender inequality in graduate classrooms. Participants in the study were 16 graduate students and three faculty members. Four graduate classrooms from divergent academic disciplines were observed approximately five hours each. After the classroom observations, both student and faculty volunteers participated in long interviews regarding their experiences in graduate school classrooms.

*Findings and conclusions* . There appeared to be a definite line of demarcation, based on level of interaction, separating the classroom environments of the hard discipline (i.e., engineering and management information systems) and soft discipline groups (i.e., English and psychology). Although this was partially due to the divergent disciplines under study, cultural effects were also present. The students in the hard discipline courses were almost entirely international students who reported that cultural differences were partially to blame for the lack of classroom interaction. Alternatively, the classrooms of the soft discipline courses were full of lively interactions. Except for one female student, none of the students interviewed from the hard discipline courses reported strong ties to either classmates or faculty. Conversely, the majority of students enrolled in the soft discipline courses reported strong ties with peers in their respective academic programs as well as strong ties to individual faculty members. It appears that the formation of strong ties and weak ties among students is a function of their chosen academic major. More importantly, the presence of strong ties among the soft discipline group was associated with more equitable interactions in the classroom.

**Materia:** Higher education;

**Clasificación:** 0745: Higher education

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Education, Gender equality, Perpetuation, Social networks

**Título:** Gender equality in the classroom: An application of perpetuation theory and the influence of social networks

**Autor:** Austin, Roxanna Marie

**Páginas:** 104 p.

**Número de páginas:** 104

**Año de publicación:** 1999

**Fecha de titulación:** 1999

**Código de institución:** 0664

**Fuente:** DAI-A 61/03, p. 902, Sep 2000

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780599677753, 0599677759

**Tutor:** Hyle, Adrienne

**Universidad/institución:** Oklahoma State University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Oklahoma

**Título universitario:** Ed.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 9963544

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304554229

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304554229?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 85 de 100

## **Intimate partner homicide: The role of gender equality and type of intimate relationship**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This research was designed to examine societal variables related to intimate partner homicide, in particular gender equality and domestic violence legislation. Under societal conditions of increased gender equality, traditional divisions of power in relationships may shift, influencing the levels of violence, including lethal violence, which occurs in the relationship. Theories of intimate partner homicide (IPH) reflect the important theme of gender equality. Greater gender equality is variously proposed to increase IPH by males seeking to reestablish control (backlash theory), to decrease IPH by males because of the greater resources available to women seeking to escape violent relationships (resource theory), to increase IPH by females who can more readily assert power (power corrupts theory), and to decrease IPH by females who can escape relationships without resorting to homicidal self-defense (resource theory).

Structural equation modeling was used to examine how state-level gender equality (representing a macro-level distribution of power and access to resources) along with state domestic violence legislation (providing protection and resources to vulnerable intimate partners), were significant predictors of the state intimate partner homicide rate--while controlling for competing theories of homicide, including economic deprivation and

social disorganization. In order to accomplish this goal, multiple indicators were used for each construct of interest. Moreover, gender equality was examined from four dimensions, political, economic, educational, and legal equality. Furthermore, a primary goal of this research was to examine if the gender of the offender and the type of romantic relationship (spouse or dating partner) influenced the degree or direction of the parameter estimates. Thus, the relationship among gender equality and domestic violence laws with regard to intimate partner homicide was examined using structural equation modeling, while using separate samples for husband, wife, boyfriend, and girlfriend offenders.

Overall, the results indicated that both the theoretical and the exploratory models had a poor fit, meaning that the tested models did not adequately represent the data matrix. Tentative, exploratory analyses revealed that an examination of the predictors by the sub-groups of husband, wife, boyfriend, and girlfriend offenders, resulted in the predictors varying in levels of degree and occasionally direction for the separate offender groups. For example, girlfriends had higher parameter estimates than wives with regard to political and economic gender equality. Therefore, although the results of structural equation models in this research are tentative and exploratory, it is recommended that future research in the area of gender equality and intimate partner homicide examine homicide offenders separately, assess multiple dimensions of gender equality, use multiple indicators of the constructs, and use a multi-level structural equation approach which would allow for the use of state and individual level data while simultaneously testing the complex measurement and structural models.

**Materia:** Criminology; Social psychology; Families & family life; Personal relationships; Sociology;

**Clasificación:** 0627: Criminology; 0451: Social psychology; 0628: Families & family life; 0628: Personal relationships; 0628: Sociology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Psychology, Homicide, Partner homicide, Gender equality, Intimate relationship

**Título:** Intimate partner homicide: The role of gender equality and type of intimate relationship

**Autor:** Duppong, Kristin L

**Páginas:** 139 p.

**Número de páginas:** 139

**Año de publicación:** 1999

**Fecha de titulación:** 1999

**Código de institución:** 0209

**Fuente:** DAI-A 60/08, p. 3144, Feb 2000

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 059946254X, 9780599462540

**Tutor:** Vaux, Alan, Hetherington, John

**Universidad/institución:** Southern Illinois University at Carbondale

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Illinois

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 9944436

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304525155

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304525155?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 86 de 100

## **Models of social welfare and gender equality: United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sweden**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Although three distinctive models of social welfare have been identified in the comparative policy literature, no systematic attempt has been made to assess their implications for gender equality. This dissertation attempts this task. First, it considers the theoretical implications of residual, structural and institutional models of social welfare for gender equality. Second, it asks which of these major 20th century policy models has demonstrated the most potential to promote gender-sensitive policy and gender equality. Chapters One and Two argue that heuristic models and developmental frameworks need to be seen as analytical tools which are helpful for generating hypotheses and criteria for comparative research. Noting the methodological guidelines and systematic biases of heuristic research, Chapter Two reviews theoretical developments in mainstream and feminist comparative social policy and in light of these developments, proposes a 'gendered' framework based on prevailing assumptions about the role of the state and gender roles. The framework suggests that the residual premise of a minimalist state and dependenthousewife family has little potential to promote gender-sensitive policy and gender equality. The structural ideology of an interventionist state and earner as well as carer roles for women offers considerably more potential for gender-sensitive policy development. However the institutional premise of an interventionist state and earner and carer roles for both sexes appears to offer the most potential for gender-sensitive policy and gender equality. Part Two of the dissertation examines this proposition in light of policy development in four areas which are crucial for gender equality: contraception and abortion, child care and child support, care leave, and income support and homecare. Taking the United States, the former Soviet Union and Sweden as elaborations of residual, structural and institutional policy approaches, Chapters Three to Six examine policy development in these four areas. Each chapter is organized under the following headings: Ideology, Policy development, Policy outcome and a short Summary of findings. Chapter Seven concludes with a discussion of the relevance of the findings in light of the disappearance of the Soviet model and the difficulties of the Swedish model in the wake of globalization and rising neo-liberalism.

**Materia:** Social work; Welfare; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0452: Social work; 0630: Welfare; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, United States, Soviet Union, Sweden, Social welfare, Gender equality

**Título:** Models of social welfare and gender equality: United States of America, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sweden

**Autor:** Harding, Priscilla Eileen

**Páginas:** 271 p.

**Número de páginas:** 271

**Año de publicación:** 1998

**Fecha de titulación:** 1998

**Código de institución:** 0779

**Fuente:** DAI-A 60/01, p. 248, Jul 1999

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780612351745, 0612351742

**Tutor:** Mishra, Ramesh

**Universidad/institución:** University of Toronto (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** NQ35174

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304476430

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304476430?accountid=36092>

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Documento 87 de 100

## **The Native Women's Association of Canada's struggle to secure gender equality rights within the Canadian Constitution**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This thesis examines the evolution of the Native Women's Association of Canada as they embraced the challenge to secure aboriginal rights for all First Nation women in Canada's Constitution. Between 1978 and 1995, the Native Women's Association vigorously pursued what they believed was their right to participate in Constitutional negotiations as equal partners. They did not acknowledge present day First Nation political organizations as being true First Nation governing bodies.

Thousands of Canadian First Nation women have been denied their rights as aboriginal persons due to the Indian Act and a consequence of that legislation has meant that First Nation women have been marginalized in Canadian society. Present day First Nation political governing bodies are a product of that legislation and many political leaders sought to legitimize denial of aboriginal rights to First Nation women citing that true self government meant the right to determine membership. The Native Women's Association of Canada chose to

challenge that premise using the very political tools which denied their right to now reassert them. This thesis explores that struggle by examining the approach and position taken by both the national political organizations and the Native Women's Association of Canada concluding that true self government does mean determination of membership but that the women's rights to equality was of primary importance.

**Materia:** Political science; Canadian studies; Womens studies; Minority & ethnic groups; Sociology;

**Clasificación:** 0615: Political science; 0385: Canadian studies; 0453: Womens studies; 0631: Minority & ethnic groups; 0631: Sociology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** The Native Women's Association of Canada's struggle to secure gender equality rights within the Canadian Constitution

**Autor:** Desmarais, Diedre A

**Páginas:** 158 p.

**Número de páginas:** 158

**Año de publicación:** 1998

**Fecha de titulación:** 1998

**Código de institución:** 0148

**Fuente:** MAI 37/01, p. 112, Feb 1999

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780612304642, 0612304647

**Tutor:** Leeson, H

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Regina (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MQ30464

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304443565

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304443565?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 88 de 100

**Gender justice: Equality in employment with regards to laws and the courts including the North American Free Trade Agreement and the European Economic Community Treaty**

## [Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The goal for this study is to better understand the issue of inequality and to improve the likelihood of achieving gender justice in the future. The dissertation examines the primary role of legislation, which has an impact on the court process, as well as the primary role of the judicial system, which has an impact on the fight for gender equality.

In looking at women and the law, the dissertation encompasses several chapters: Chapter 2 covers law and feminism; Chapter 3 looks at employment statistics affecting men and women in the United States, Canada and Europe; Chapter 4 investigates pay equity and access to employment, looking at inequality in the workplace; Chapter 5 looks at international and North American laws and court cases dealing with gender discrimination and especially the important issue of the burden of proof required in discrimination cases; Chapter 6 examines the development of the North American Free Trade Agreement; and Chapter 7 examines the implementation of the European Economic Community Treaty.

The major part of the study examines equality in employment for men and women in terms of the law and the court, at both the national and international level. Since the American court system is the one most of ten compared with the European court system, the United States Supreme Court rulings on the crucial aspect of the burden of proof will be uniquely examined in depth, contrasting the racial standard with the gender standard in discrimination cases.

The dissertation seeks to compare the two most important trade agreements of our day, namely the North American Free Trade Agreement and the European Economic Community Treaty, in a historical analysis. Although an important trade agreement with implications for labor, the North American Free Trade Agreement has a different system from the European system in that it has no overseeing court with jurisdiction over the respective countries.

On the other hand, the European Economic Community treaty takes a different approach, in that it is made part of the domestic law of every member state, weakening past discriminatory laws and judgments, including sex discrimination in employment. The European process also goes further by actively implementing new laws such as equal pay and equal treatment in access to employment for men and women.

The dissertation shows that in light of the evidence, the North American Free Trade Agreement should be amended to deal specifically with gender discrimination in employment, in dealing with the aspect of law. As well, an overseeing court encompassing several states, as does the European Court of Justice, should be implemented in the North American context, in dealing with the aspect of the courts. On the other hand, the burden of proof in the European system should be elevated to that used in the American system, to facilitate the legal process for the victims of discrimination. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

**Materia:** Law; Labor relations; Womens studies; International law; International relations;

**Clasificación:** 0398: Law; 0629: Labor relations; 0453: Womens studies; 0616: International law; 0616: International relations

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Gender justice, Equality, Employment, Laws, Courts, North American Free Trade Agreement, European Economic Community Treaty

**Título:** Gender justice: Equality in employment with regards to laws and the courts including the North American Free Trade Agreement and the European Economic Community Treaty

**Autor:** Cotter, Anne-Marie

**Páginas:** 265 p.

**Número de páginas:** 265



**Año de publicación:** 1998

**Fecha de titulación:** 1998

**Código de institución:** 0228

**Fuente:** DAI-A 60/07, p. 2655, Jan 2000

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780612390348, 0612390349

**Universidad/institución:** Concordia University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** NQ39034

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304460914

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Documento 89 de 100

## **Gender and equality in God's army: An examination of women's public and domestic roles in the Salvation Army, British origins to 1930**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This thesis explores the extent to which this egalitarian philosophy of ministry and leadership was operative in the concrete life of the Salvation Army in Britain between the 1870s and 1930.

This work argues that Salvationists, including the Booths themselves, held Victorian and evangelical assumptions about gender and authority which were at odds with any widespread implementation of sexual equality within the movement. While women and men occasionally shared a preaching ministry, most Army tasks were assigned on the basis of gender rather than equality. Men assumed administrative and decision-making roles whereas women undertook responsibilities consistent with sacrificial service. Furthermore, the denomination's acceptance of the biblical concept of male headship led to women's subordinate status in the domestic and public life of the organization. In the end, these cultural and theological beliefs were largely responsible for the Salvation Army's failure to realize meaningful equality between the sexes. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

**Materia:** Religion; Womens studies; History;

**Clasificación:** 0318: Religion; 0453: Womens studies; 0582: History

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences

**Título:** Gender and equality in God's army: An examination of women's public and domestic roles in the Salvation Army, British origins to 1930

**Autor:** Eason, Andrew Mark

**Páginas:** 266 p.

**Número de páginas:** 266

**Año de publicación:** 1998

**Fecha de titulación:** 1998

**Código de institución:** 0115

**Fuente:** MAI 39/02, p. 366, Apr 2001

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780612524576, 0612524574

**Tutor:** Muldoon, Maureen

**Universidad/institución:** University of Windsor (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MQ52457

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304420121

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304420121?accountid=36092>

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Documento 90 de 100

### **Between difference and equality: A case study of the effects of gender equity policy on higher education, 1980-1984**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** When educational affirmative action and gender equity policies were enacted in the 1970s, their goals were clear (and consistent with the policies that had preceded them): increase the number of racial minorities and women enrolled in the nation's colleges and universities. Yet, the means by which institutions should achieve those goals were less clear. Implementation guidelines were vague and often emphasized policy exemptions over policy mandates. Throughout the 1980s, affirmative action and gender equity policies and legislation suffered further setbacks, culminating in both federal and state-level challenges in the 1990s.

Many politicians, political commentators, business leaders and cultural critics now claim that such policies are outdated and ineffectual, if they ever were effective in the first place.

This thesis examines the effects of gender equity policy at one Midwestern liberal arts college in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Although Buchanan College (a pseudonym) did not face the potential withdrawal of funding that motivated other institutions, the indirect effects of federal legislation had a direct impact on the experiences of Buchanan's students, faculty and administrators. As cultural and academic expectations changed, Buchanan's leaders were compelled to create their own institutional response to equity concerns. This dissertation attempts to identify the effects of those policies and their implications for male and female students, faculty and administrators. More broadly, I attempt to show how Buchanan's experience represents both the best and the worst that the implementation of gender equity policy has to offer.

**Materia:** Higher education; Educational sociology; Education history; School administration; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0745: Higher education; 0340: Educational sociology; 0520: Education history; 0514: School administration; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, Education, Affirmative action, Enrollment, Policy, Gender equity, Higher education

**Título:** Between difference and equality: A case study of the effects of gender equity policy on higher education, 1980-1984

**Autor:** Miller, Jane Lindsay

**Páginas:** 159 p.

**Número de páginas:** 159

**Año de publicación:** 1998

**Fecha de titulación:** 1998

**Código de institución:** 0130

**Fuente:** DAI-A 59/07, p. 2389, Jan 1999

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780591923049, 0591923041

**Tutor:** Turner, Caroline Sotello, King, Jean

**Universidad/institución:** University of Minnesota

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Minnesota

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 9838651

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304458560

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 91 de 100

## **Can gender equality in Sweden survive the European Union? The future of childcare and affirmative action**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Swedish women currently enjoy greater gender equality as a result of social welfare policies in effect. As Sweden enters the European Union (EU), however, the future of these policies remains uncertain. In particular, Sweden's traditionally progressive childcare policies and its history of affirmative action have come into question given the increased harmonization pressures. Affirmative action, more so than childcare policies, appears to be at risk within the new EU structure given the sway of the European Court of Justice. Childcare policies are perhaps less at jeopardy because they remain a realm of autonomous Swedish governmental authority. It is important to note, however, that Sweden has only recently entered into the EU and it will take several years of observation and experience to further assess the impact of membership on Swedish domestic policies.

**Materia:** International law; International relations; Welfare;

**Clasificación:** 0616: International law; 0616: International relations; 0630: Welfare

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** Can gender equality in Sweden survive the European Union? The future of childcare and affirmative action

**Autor:** Surma, Monika Justyna

**Páginas:** 102 p.

**Número de páginas:** 102

**Año de publicación:** 1998

**Fecha de titulación:** 1998

**Código de institución:** 0784

**Fuente:** MAI 37/01, p. 119, Feb 1999

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780612308275, 0612308278

**Tutor:** Young, R A

**Universidad/institución:** The University of Western Ontario (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MQ30827

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304481872

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304481872?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 92 de 100

## **The relationship between perceived gender equality and team effectiveness in an information systems federal agency**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This study was performed in a computer software development department of a large federal agency. An employee opinion survey had surfaced the perception of gender bias among the work teams. The department's internal customers were not happy with the computer software products being delivered by the unit and were beginning to contract outside software organizations for new computer program needs. When developing computer software, in order for teams to operate effectively, members need to communicate openly, trust each other, and have confidence in the abilities of fellow team members. Effective use of these components can be adversely affected in mixed-sex groups that may be burdened with sex biases or gender equality issues.

This survey research used two test instruments to study the relationship between perceived gender equality and team effectiveness in mixed sex groups. The intention was to determine if such a relationship could be identified in order to assist the teams most in need of improving gender relationships. The Sex Role Egalitarianism Scale (SRES) and Team Effectiveness Profile (TEP) questionnaires were used to test for the presence of a relationship. The SRES measures attitudes toward the equality of men and women, and the TEP measures how members rate the effectiveness of their team. The survey was administered via internal mail to 125 employees, with 85 (68%) responding.

No significant relationship between the two overall scores was detected. However, significance was reported in female SRES results compared to male scores. Women also scored significantly higher on the TEP compared to men. Significant differences were also detected among minority group results on the SRES.

A significant relationship was also discovered on women's scores for both tests: as their SRES increased, their TEP decreased. Men's scores, acted in the reverse: as their SRES went up, their TEP scores also went up. A possible explanation for the women's reaction was that as they become more attuned to gender equality (higher SRES), they become more sensitive to gender bias on their work teams. The women in turn respond by expressing negative perceptions about their team effectiveness (lower TEP scores).

**Materia:** Management; Womens studies; Labor relations;

**Clasificación:** 0454: Management; 0453: Womens studies; 0629: Labor relations

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** The relationship between perceived gender equality and team effectiveness in an information systems federal agency

**Autor:** Ramirez, Charles John

**Páginas:** 141 p.

**Número de páginas:** 141

**Año de publicación:** 1997

**Fecha de titulación:** 1997

**Código de institución:** 6019

**Fuente:** DAI-A 58/03, p. 984, Sep 1997

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780591351972, 0591351978

**Tutor:** Mitchell, Patricia A

**Universidad/institución:** University of San Francisco

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ed.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 9726320

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304418162

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304418162?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 93 de 100

## **Perceptions of control and equality in relationships, and implications for the gender differential in physical and psychological health outcomes**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** With recent interest and awareness pertaining to inequality in our society, many concerns regarding gender and wellness have come to the forefront. Sex differences in distress may be explained by a discrepancy in perceptions of control and of equality between women and men, thereby resulting in the higher reported incidence of depression, psychological distress, and morbidity among women. The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors related to different health outcomes between the sexes. One hundred-eleven female, and 73 male undergraduate students participated in a study examining whether perceptions of control and equality were related to physical and mental health, and levels of non-clinical depression, regardless of the gender of the participants. Generally, among the university student population, social roles do not differ as a function of gender, and therefore the relationship among gender, perceived equality and control with health may not be confounded by social roles. The test battery consisted of the Belief in Personal Control Scale (BPCS), the

Global Measure of Participants' Inputs, Outcomes, and Equity/Inequity, a twenty-two item symptom checklist measuring physical and mental health, the Centre for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), as well as the Sex-Role Egalitarianism Scale. Results indicated that internal control was significantly related to all three health indices, suggesting that a belief in personal control is associated with lower levels of (1) non-clinical depression, and higher levels of (2) physical and (3) mental well-being. No gender differential in health was found in this sample. Furthermore, perceived internal control, and perceptions of equality with an intended life partner were significant predictors of these three health indices.

**Materia:** Social psychology; Public health; Psychotherapy; Physiological psychology;

**Clasificación:** 0451: Social psychology; 0573: Public health; 0622: Psychotherapy; 0989: Physiological psychology

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Health and environmental sciences, Psychology

**Título:** Perceptions of control and equality in relationships, and implications for the gender differential in physical and psychological health outcomes

**Autor:** Grace, Sherry L

**Páginas:** 88 p.

**Número de páginas:** 88

**Año de publicación:** 1997

**Fecha de titulación:** 1997

**Código de institución:** 1099

**Fuente:** MAI 37/03, p. 1053, Jun 1999

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780612333826, 0612333825

**Tutor:** Satinder, K P

**Universidad/institución:** Lakehead University (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** M.A.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MQ33382

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304410931

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304410931?accountid=36092>

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**Base de datos:** ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

## Examining rates of women's homicide offending: Testing generalizability and gender equality models

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** Macro-level analysis of women's homicide offending has been infrequent in criminology. There have been only a few studies that have tested traditional homicide theory for its usefulness to explain to women's homicide offending. State-level analysis has found that gender equality decreases the rate at which women kill. Theory has, however, not been fully developed as to why. This study addresses both the question of applicability of current homicide theory and the usefulness of gender equality for explaining women's homicide offending. Women's and men's homicide offending rates are analyzed for 179 cities over 100,000 in 1990. Homicide rates overall and by victim-offender relationship are examined. FBI Supplementary Homicide Reports and Census data provide dependent and independent variables. First, traditional homicide predictors from social disorganization, deprivations, and subculture of violence theory were tested against men's and women's homicide rates overall and disaggregated by victim-offender relationship. These predictors include percent African-American, percent of families in poverty, population density, population change, South, percent of the population divorced or separated, population size, and percent of population aged 15-39. Second, economic and social gender equality predictors were tested to evaluate how much they add to traditional predictors. Economic equality variables include both women's absolute economic status and status relative to men. Social equality variables include the cohabitation rate, percent of women divorced or separated, and the percent of single headed households with children headed by men. The analysis of traditional indicators found that, except for intimate partner homicide offending rates, traditional predictors were more useful for explaining men's homicide offending rates. Gender equality added to the explanatory power of traditional homicide predictors for women's killing rates of intimates and family and overall but not for acquaintances. Social equality variables were most useful for decreasing women's homicide rates in general, but economic equality significantly decreased women's intimate killing rates. This study shows research and theory in women's homicide needs to incorporate considerations of women's positions in society and a need for development and enforcement of policies that encourage women's equalities.

**Materia:** Criminology; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0627: Criminology; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, women offenders

**Título:** Examining rates of women's homicide offending: Testing generalizability and gender equality models

**Autor:** Jensen, Vickie

**Páginas:** 224 p.

**Número de páginas:** 224

**Año de publicación:** 1997

**Fecha de titulación:** 1997

**Código de institución:** 0051

**Fuente:** DAI-A 58/07, p. 2857, Jan 1998

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States



ISBN: 9780591497106, 0591497107

Tutor: Williams, Kirk

Universidad/institución: University of Colorado at Boulder

Lugar de la universidad: United States -- Colorado

Título universitario: Ph.D.

Tipo de fuente: Dissertations & Theses

Idioma: Inglés

Tipo de documento: Dissertation/Thesis

Número de tesis doctoral/tesina: 9800532

ID del documento de ProQuest: 304337380

URL del documento: <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304337380?accountid=36092>

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Base de datos: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 95 de 100

## Theory and practice of gender equality in Won Buddhism

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The women's liberation movement is one of the strongest cultural trends of our time because the global nature of feminism is increasing. This movement influences all facets of society, including religion. A unique gender equality movement, distinctive in a socio-political as well as religious sense, was founded by So-Tae-San in the form of Won Buddhism in Korea in 1916. This research is an exploration of that movement. I conducted 16 open-ended, comprehensive interviews with eight pioneering clergywomen who were eyewitnesses to So-Tae-San's teachings of gender equality. Systematic and inductive analysis of interview data elicited five major themes which connect women's spirituality and experience: freedom, empowerment, solidarity, wisdom, and Ir-Won-Sang, One Perfect Circle, the religious symbol. (1) Freedom: A search for freedom and an alternative life for women was a crucial beginning point. Women who were struggling to move out of society's entrapment joined Won Buddhism. Their sense of freedom was so powerful that they made a commitment to help others. (2) Empowerment: The women were empowered by religious education, spirituality, governance, and economics. They integrated the spiritual and material to become autonomous. This empowerment helped them serve the Won Buddhist community more effectively. (3) Solidarity: Facing invisible injustice, the clergywomen organized a demonstration to demand equality. They attempted to establish women's self-government, and confirmed women's strength within the community. (4) Wisdom: Finding a public voice was a powerful experience. These women began to disseminate wisdom and taught other women. (5) Ir-Won-Sang Philosophy: The clergywomen experienced Ir-Won-Sang as the original source of gender equality. They interpreted Dharmakaya Buddha, Emptiness, Egolessness, and Buddha Nature from the women's perspective.

The findings of my research offer a new theory to western feminism: that independence and interdependence, the nature of men and women, and the Ir-Won-Sang philosophy all provide a basis for gender equality.

**Materia:** Womens studies; Religion; Bilingual education; Multicultural education; Clergy;

**Clasificación:** 0453: Womens studies; 0318: Religion; 0282: Bilingual education; 0282: Multicultural education; 0319: Clergy

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Philosophy, religion and theology, Social sciences, Education, Buddhism, So Tae San, Ir Won Sang

**Título:** Theory and practice of gender equality in Won Buddhism

**Autor:** Lee, Chung Ok

**Páginas:** 382 p.

**Número de páginas:** 382

**Año de publicación:** 1997

**Fecha de titulación:** 1997

**Código de institución:** 0146

**Fuente:** DAI-A 58/09, p. 3751, Mar 1998

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780591611472, 0591611473

**Tutor:** Moran, Gabriel

**Universidad/institución:** New York University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- New York

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 9810487

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 304362043

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304362043?accountid=36092>

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Documento 96 de 100

## **The human rights of girl children: An argument for establishing gender equality as a jus cogens**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This dissertation focuses on the treatment of the girl child in international human rights law. By considering particular cultural practices occurring throughout the life cycle of the girl child (e.g., from fetalhood to adulthood), as well as the structure and language of international law, I argue that gender discrimination

persists despite the existence of international law. This study of girls' human rights is essential because it analyzes an issue previously ignored in the international human rights literature. Until the 1990s, international law marginalized girls' human rights in comparison with children's human rights specifically and human rights in general.

Despite the almost complete failure of international law to protect the rights of the girl child, it may, nevertheless, offer the most effective strategy for eliminating extreme forms of gender discrimination against girls, if the right to gender equality is recognized as a jus cogens. Violations of jus cogens are widely recognized as including genocide, slave trade, murder/disappearances, torture, prolonged arbitrary detention or systematic racial discrimination. Though gender inequality is absent from this list, it may be implicitly recognized. First, discriminatory traditions can be regarded as gender-specific instances of slavery, torture, and arguably genocide. Second, jus cogens are intended to protect the "vital interests" of the international community. Banning sex discrimination is a serious concern of the international community, and this is reflected in the numerous human rights treaties that contain provisions against gender inequality. Thus, it is erroneous to exclude sex discrimination from the list of norms that reflect over-arching interests of the international community (jus cogens). To better protect girls' rights, gender equality should be identified as a jus cogens. In this way, issues affecting females can more effectively become part of mainstream human rights discussions and no longer be ignored.

**Materia:** Political science; International law; International relations; Womens studies;

**Clasificación:** 0615: Political science; 0616: International law; 0616: International relations; 0453: Womens studies

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences, women's rights, girls

**Título:** The human rights of girl children: An argument for establishing gender equality as a jus cogens

**Autor:** Askari, Ladan

**Páginas:** 327 p.

**Número de páginas:** 327

**Año de publicación:** 1997

**Fecha de titulación:** 1997

**Código de institución:** 0208

**Fuente:** DAI-A 58/05, p. 1887, Nov 1997

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780591425987, 059142598X

**Universidad/institución:** University of Southern California

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- California

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

Número de tesis doctoral/tesina: 9733022

ID del documento de ProQuest: 304382524

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Base de datos: ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global

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Documento 97 de 100

## **Training and enterprise councils and gender equality: an exploration of the potential and commitment of training and enterprise councils to promote greater equality for women in training**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** <![CDATA[This is a study of the potential and commitment of Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) to promote greater equality for women in training. The results were generated by a national postal questionnaire survey of TECs in England and Wales, and by in-depth case studies of three TECs<P>The study begins with a discussion of women's participation in employment and training. It then provides an historical overview of women's participation in the UK's Vocational Education and Training system. Moving on, it explores the apparent paradoxes which informed the Government's creation of TECs, and the particular tensions this reform represents with respect to expanding the training opportunities of women. Taking this as its basis, the thesis moves on to consider the findings of the study's research. Having discussed these findings, it makes some concluding remarks.]]>

**Materia:** Management;

**Clasificación:** 0454: Management

**Identificador / palabra clave:** (UMI)AAIU107610, Social sciences

**Título:** Training and enterprise councils and gender equality: an exploration of the potential and commitment of training and enterprise councils to promote greater equality for women in training

**Autor:** Widdowson, Elizabeth Lavinea

**Año de publicación:** 1996

**Fecha de titulación:** 1996

**Código de institución:** 0690

**Fuente:** DAI-C 70/22, 2009

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Materia de publicación:** Psychology--Abstracting, Bibliographies, Statistics

**Universidad/institución:** University of Bath (United Kingdom)

**Lugar de la universidad:** England

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** U107610

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 301503907

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/301503907?accountid=36092>

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Documento 98 de 100

## **The masterful construction: An analysis of liberal theories of equality**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** This thesis reviews the Supreme Court of Canada's (the "Court") interpretation of equality, particularly, gender equality. It is argued that liberal theories of the state have influenced and continue to influence the development of the meaning of equality. With the development of human rights and the introduction of section 15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Court has become more informed on gender issues. However, the Court has maintained an approach to equality which is rooted in the liberal paradigm.

This thesis argues that cultural characterizations of women's social, political and economic roles in society ("gender identity") affect which liberal theory of state the Court will use when determining an equality issue. For example, if the equality issue impacts on a woman's ability to conform to an accepted gender identity, such as to be a good mother, the Court will more readily adopt a concept of equality which allows state action to promote community values. If the equality issue challenges accepted gender identity, the Court will more likely adopt a traditional equality approach.

This paper begins by examining liberal theories of the state with an emphasis on conceptions of the individual and the state. Next, the paper considers how the liberal theory of the state has been applied to the legal system and the critiques of this application. Finally, a detailed description of the liberal notion of equality is provided with a discussion of how different readings of gender identity may affect the Court's approach to equality. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

**Materia:** Law;

**Clasificación:** 0398: Law

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** The masterful construction: An analysis of liberal theories of equality

**Autor:** Thomson, Kathryn E

**Páginas:** 157 p.

**Número de páginas:** 157

**Año de publicación:** 1994

**Fecha de titulación:** 1994

**Código de institución:** 0918

**Fuente:** MAI 33/05, p. 1420, Oct 1995

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**ISBN:** 9780315960046, 0315960043

**Tutor:** Black, William

**Universidad/institución:** University of Ottawa (Canada)

**Lugar de la universidad:** Canada

**Título universitario:** LL.M.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** MM96004

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**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/304168367?accountid=36092>

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Documento 99 de 100

## **Gender equality of marital roles in Mainland China and Taiwan: A comparative study of the social change process and consequences of two sociopolitical systems**

[Enlace de documentos de ProQuest](#)

**Resumen:** The present study examines the effect of sociopolitical systems on gender equality of marital roles by comparing the social change process and consequences in marital roles between the Communist and capitalist Chinese societies, Mainland China and Taiwan. Their 40 years of segregation provided a natural "controlled experiment" setting to observe the treatment effect, i.e., the presence of different sociopolitical systems, while controlling for cultural background and other preconditions prior to treatment. Based on existing social-psychological theories of social change, a theoretical framework was developed to analyze and compare the process of marital role change between the communist and capitalist versions of China. Evidence for faster and greater change was found on Mainland China than in Taiwan. It was therefore hypothesized that after 40 years of segregation, people on the Mainland would have become more egalitarian with respect to marital roles, attitudinally as well as behaviorally, than people in Taiwan.

The Marital Role Attitude Scale, constructed for the present study, and Marital Role Behavior Scale, adapted from the Revised Sex Role Behavior Scale, were administered to male and female college students in Mainland China and Taiwan to measure their attitudes and expected behaviors toward marital roles. Through exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, underlying dimensions were determined for both attitude and behavior scales. Responses from 339 Taiwan students and 293 Mainland students were then compared on the four dimensions of marital role attitudes, and on expected behavioral patterns in three areas of traditional husband roles and

three areas of traditional wife roles. Gender was controlled when testing societal differences. Results indicate that Mainland students professed more egalitarian views on two attitudinal dimensions: "importance of wife's career role," and "role alterations between husband and wife," while Taiwan students reported more egalitarian views on "marital institutionalized equality." No societal difference was found for "traditional husband/wife roles." In terms of expected marital behaviors, the hypothesized societal difference was found in the three areas of husband roles, namely, "decision making," and "household tasks," as well as two areas of wife roles, "breadwinning versus homemaking," and "household tasks." For the third area, "child care," the societal difference holds only for females.

Some findings contradictory to the study hypotheses have led to a refined hypothesis, that communist/closed societies may initially change sex role behaviors and attitudes faster and more drastically than a capitalist/open society, yet some regression may eventually occur. It is also suggested that degrees of regression or progression may vary with different aspects of marital equality, and thus expected societal differences are not uniform and invariant. Such a proposition needs further theoretical examination and empirical confirmation.

**Materia:** Families & family life; Personal relationships; Sociology; Womens studies; Social structure;

**Clasificación:** 0628: Families & family life; 0628: Personal relationships; 0628: Sociology; 0453: Womens studies; 0700: Social structure

**Identificador / palabra clave:** Social sciences

**Título:** Gender equality of marital roles in Mainland China and Taiwan: A comparative study of the social change process and consequences of two sociopolitical systems

**Autor:** Hsieh, Kuang-hua

**Páginas:** 186 p.

**Número de páginas:** 186

**Año de publicación:** 1991

**Fecha de titulación:** 1991

**Código de institución:** 0176

**Fuente:** DAI-A 52/07, p. 2716, Jan 1992

**Lugar de publicación:** Ann Arbor

**País de publicación:** United States

**Tutor:** Burgess, Robert L

**Universidad/institución:** The Pennsylvania State University

**Lugar de la universidad:** United States -- Pennsylvania

**Título universitario:** Ph.D.

**Tipo de fuente:** Dissertations & Theses

**Idioma:** Inglés

**Tipo de documento:** Dissertation/Thesis

**Número de tesis doctoral/tesina:** 9127343

**ID del documento de ProQuest:** 303950498

**URL del documento:** <http://search.proquest.com/docview/303950498?accountid=36092>

## Communication and beliefs about distributive justice: The framing of equality of access and gender equality

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**Resumen:** A theoretical framework is formulated to explain the influence of social structural background and communication processes on Americans' beliefs about equality. The interest here, specifically, is in the effects of news media and interpersonal discussions on conceptions of equality of access to resources and gender equality. The 1984 National Election Study provides the data for the testing of hypotheses. A structural equation technique (LISREL) demonstrates that the hypotheses regarding the effects of location in the social structure and the communication processes upon beliefs in equality of access to resources and gender equality are mostly supported. Of the social structural variables, education is the strongest predictor of egalitarian beliefs. Of the communication processes, interpersonal discussion is found to promote support for both equality constructs, while the mass media--both television news and newspaper exposure--are found to discourage support for gender equality and equality of access to resources.

The second analysis expands on the originally proposed model and examines whether women and men relate concepts of equality in the same or in different ways. Again, using the LISREL program, a multiple group analysis is conducted. Our findings indicate that there are no statistically significant gender differences in the extent to which communication processes influence beliefs about gender equality and equality of access to resources. A series of equivalence tests, and tests of invariance in factor means comparing women and men, however, help detect a significant difference in the effect of education on gender equality. Men with college education are more egalitarian than women with lower education.

We conclude that our model highlights the importance that both structural factors and communication processes have in the formation, maintenance and the direction of beliefs about distributive justice, be it equality or inequality. Commitment to equality as a feasible and desirable social goal may depend not only on formal education but also on the form and content of discourse in the news media. While the news media are not the only forum of public discourse, they play a dominant role in the process by which most people form political opinions. Hence, their offering is likely to have an effect on beliefs people have about equality of access to resources and gender equality.

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