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Women and Leadership in the European UnionThe Principles of Gender-Sensitive ParliamentsGendered Institutions and Women's Political Representation in AfricaThe Mixed Member Proportional System: Providing Greater Representation for Women?Representation of Women. A Case Study of the Parliament of LesothoSubstantive Representation of Women in Asian ParliamentsThe Mixed Member Proportional Representation System and Minority RepresentationWomen and Representation in Local GovernmentWomen and Legislative RepresentationThe Impact of Women's Political Leadership on Democracy and DevelopmentGender Inequality in Legislative Representation: A Case Study of Women in Ghana's LegislatureFrom Polarisation to Multispecies RelationshipsPolitical Power in SpainGender Equality in the Media SectorEmpowering Women in BangladeshFeminist Framing of EuropeanisationThe Impact of Gender QuotasWomen in Executive PowerExploring ParliamentWomen's Political Participation in Bangladesh ParliamentWomen's Activism in AfricaAn Assessment of Women's Participation in PoliticsGaining Representation in ParliamentSharing PowerEncyclopedia of Organizational Knowledge, Administration, and TechnologyThe Inclusion CalculationSeeing Women, Strengthening DemocracyWomen in African ParliamentsThe Impact of Gender Differences on the Conflict Management Styles of Managers in BangladeshWomen and British Party PoliticsParticipation of Women in Decision-making for PeaceMixed Methods and Cross Disciplinary ResearchWomen, Politics, and PowerWomen, Quotas and PoliticsWomen in ParliamentAsian Futures, Asian TraditionsWomen's Political Representation in EuropeRepresentationEquality in PoliticsIncreasing Women's Representation in Decision Making

Women and Leadership in the European Union

Asian Futures, Asian Traditions is a collection of conference papers by scholars of Asian Studies, who explore the topics of continuity and change in Asian societies through essays in history, politics, gender studies, language, literature, film, performance and music.

The Principles of Gender-Sensitive Parliaments

Gendered Institutions and Women's Political Representation in Africa

While women make up half of Indonesia's population, since independence, the highest percentage of women representatives in the national parliament has only been 13 per cent, in the period 1987-1992.This book explains the strategies employed by Indonesian women activists to increase women's parliamentary representation in the 2004 elections. As well as investigating the impact of the campaign at the national level, it also investigates the impact at the provincial and local levels through case studies of the East Java provincial parliament and Sidoarjo local parliament. How effective were their strategies in regard to the number of women elected to these three parliaments? Has the campaign for increasing women's representation impacted on the possibility for women legislators to provide substantive representation? This is an important book for those who have interests in looking at representation of women

in parliaments around the world, political scientists and students of politics in general.

The Mixed Member Proportional System: Providing Greater Representation for Women?

This study examines key elements of the European policy agenda pertaining to gender equality in the media sector. It also reviews existing research on women's representation within media content and the media workforce. The study provides analysis of actions to promote gender equality in the media sector at both the EU and Member State levels. Finally, it presents case studies of gender equality in the media in four Member States: Austria, Malta, Sweden, and the UK.

Representation of Women. A Case Study of the Parliament of Lesotho

Women and British Party Politics examines the characteristics of women's participation at the mass and elite level in contemporary British politics; as voters, party members and elected representatives respectively. It explores what this means for ideas about, and the practice of, descriptive, substantive and symbolic representation. The main focus is on the feminization of British party politics - the integration of women into formal political institutions and the integration of women's concerns and perspectives into political debate and policy - in the post-1997 period. Not only specifically designed to bring together cutting-edge conceptual developments in the sub-discipline of gender and politics, with robust British empirical research, this book also presents reflections on how best to study gender and politics. The empirical findings which are presented through the extensive use of case studies derive from a range of research projects which were undertaken over a period of ten years, and which make use of a variety of research methods and techniques. This book will appeal to all those with an interest in British Politics, Feminism and European Studies; and will provide the reader with an overview of the complex relationship between sex, gender and politics in a conceptually sophisticated fashion.

Substantive Representation of Women in Asian Parliaments

Gender serves as a lens that makes visible important issues in the field of representation: Whom do elected politicians represent? What is at stake in the parliamentary process? What do we know about the interplay between parliaments and the everyday lives of citizens? It is widely understood that women's presence in government matters but we need to understand the conditions under which it matters more clearly. Using Sweden as a case study, a country where the number of women elected to the national parliament has steadily risen since the 1970s, Lena Wängnerud presents a novel approach on which characteristics inside a parliament help translate physical representation into substantive representation for women. Using three guiding principles: (i) the implementation of equal opportunities for women and men to influence internal parliamentary working procedures; (ii) the creation of room for women's interests and concerns on the political agenda; and (iii) the production of gender-sensitive legislation, Wängnerud shows what are the necessary conditions for women's needs, interests, and concerns to be adequately integrated into parliamentary processes. The Principles of Gender-Sensitive Parliaments book adds fuel to all these classical debates within the field of political representation and will bring

attention to a wider audience on why electing women matters.

The Mixed Member Proportional Representation System and Minority Representation

Women and Representation in Local Government

Namibia's goal by 2020 is to achieve 50/50 representation of men and women at all levels of decision making. With only 24.4% of its parliament being represented by women, Namibia is far from achieving that goal. The purposes of this case study were to examine the reasons behind Namibia's imbalanced representation of women in political decision making and identify actions that the government and people of Namibia can take to close the gender gap in political representation. This study used in-depth interviews with 8 purposefully selected Namibian members of parliament, 4 men and 4 women, and a review of parliamentary records and media reports. Results revealed that women face sizable obstacles in seeking election to parliament, in spite of laws and policies to promote gender equality and women's rights. Recommendations include building women's leadership capacity, demanding accountability from political parties, and reforming laws. The study should provide evidence for advocates and legislators to work for attitudinal changes, eliminating barriers, and reforming electoral law to foster women's equal political representation and improve the conditions of women.

Women and Legislative Representation

For any organization to be successful, it must operate in such a manner that knowledge and information, human resources, and technology are continually taken into consideration and managed effectively. Business concepts are always present regardless of the field or industry – in education, government, healthcare, not-for-profit, engineering, hospitality/tourism, among others. Maintaining organizational awareness and a strategic frame of mind is critical to meeting goals, gaining competitive advantage, and ultimately ensuring sustainability. The Encyclopedia of Organizational Knowledge, Administration, and Technology is an inaugural five-volume publication that offers 193 completely new and previously unpublished articles authored by leading experts on the latest concepts, issues, challenges, innovations, and opportunities covering all aspects of modern organizations. Moreover, it is comprised of content that highlights major breakthroughs, discoveries, and authoritative research results as they pertain to all aspects of organizational growth and development including methodologies that can help companies thrive and analytical tools that assess an organization's internal health and performance. Insights are offered in key topics such as organizational structure, strategic leadership, information technology management, and business analytics, among others. The knowledge compiled in this publication is designed for entrepreneurs, managers, executives, investors, economic analysts, computer engineers, software programmers, human resource departments, and other industry professionals seeking to understand the latest tools to emerge from this field and who are looking to incorporate them in their practice. Additionally, academicians, researchers, and students in fields that include but are not limited to business, management science, organizational development, entrepreneurship, sociology, corporate psychology, computer science, and information technology will benefit from the research compiled within this publication.

[The Impact of Women's Political Leadership on Democracy and Development](#)

Women, Politics, and Power provides a clear and detailed introduction to women's political representation across a wide range of countries and regions. Using broad statistical overviews and detailed case-study accounts, authors Pamela Paxton and Melanie Hughes document both historical trends and the contemporary state of women's political strength across diverse countries. There is simply no other book that offers such a thorough and multidisciplinary synthesis of research on women's political power from around the world.

[Gender Inequality in Legislative Representation: A Case Study of Women in Ghana's Legislature](#)

'Bridging European and gender studies, this volume deserves a great welcome to the literature. It not only offers a feminist reading of Europeanisation in general, but also discusses the process of Europeanisation and de-Europeanisation of Turkey with regard to changes in gender policy. The book demonstrates that the EU is the leading body to advocate gender equality, and also proves that it is a firm gender actor compared to other international organisations. However, as the volume also shows, the EU is not yet a normative gender actor due to the absence of a feminist rationale in promoting gender equality abroad. The contributions offer significant insights into EU-Turkey relations from a gender studies perspective.' Ayhan Kaya, Professor of Politics and Jean Monnet Chair for European Politics of Interculturalism, Istanbul Bilgi University, Turkey 'Süleymanoğlu-Kürüm and Cin have curated a timely volume that applies a feminist lens to the well-known Europeanisation framework. Using the case of Turkey, the book extends the focus of European studies scholarship that analyses the adaptation of non-member states to EU policies and practices to setting a new feminist agenda in the adaptation to the EU. Beyond the new insights offered on the Turkish case study, the volume provides a powerful critique, and highlights the limits of the EU's reach outside of its current border.' Toni Haastrup, Senior Lecturer in International Politics, University of Stirling, UK 'This pioneering volume, which extends feminist perspectives to the study of EU toward candidate countries, is a must-read for scholars of EU integration and gender studies.' Bahar Rumelili, Professor and Jean Monnet Chair at the Department of International Relations, Koc University, Turkey This book explores the Europeanisation of gender policies and addresses some of the challenges of the debates surrounding the EU's impact on domestic politics. Using Turkey as a case study, it illustrates that Europeanisation needs a feminist agenda and perspective. The first part of the book critically engages with the literature on Europeanisation, the EU's gender policies and gender policymaking, and the interaction between Europeanisation and gender policies to argue that the Europeanisation framework falls short in devising sustainable gender policies due to a lack of feminist rationale and theory. Subsequently, the book develops a feminist framework of Europeanisation by drawing on the work of key feminist philosophers (Carole Pateman, Onora O'Neill, Nancy Fraser, Anne Phillips, Iris Young) and uses this framework to offer a critique of the Europeanisation of gender policies in various areas where the EU has prompted changes to domestic policies, including in civil society, political representation, private sector, violence against women, education, and asylum policy.

[From Polarisation to Multispecies Relationships](#)

Master's Thesis from the year 2018 in the subject Gender Studies, grade: 3.74, language: English, abstract: What are the factors militating against women's involvement in the parliament of Lesotho? Though women are relatively active and win political positions at lower rungs of political offices, in parliament, their involvement is perceived to be small. This study is anchored on Marxist feminism to explain the cause of underrepresentation of women in the parliament of Lesotho. Data collected through a questionnaire distributed using simple random sampling demonstrate that socio-economic and cultural factors militate against women's involvement in politics. Most importantly, two factors undermine the representation of women in top political structures. Firstly, poor participation of women during public gatherings where their voices are suppressed makes women lack self-esteem and discourages them from aspiring for leadership positions. Secondly, gender stereotypes perpetuated through the courtyard gathering and initiation (lebollo) compel men to see women as minors, unworthy for high political posts. Apart from these, the findings show that women's poor access and control of land undermines their representation in parliament. In addition, the results of the study demonstrate that traditional-leadership institutions contribute to the preeminence of men in parliament at the expense of women. Conversely, since women are not present in the traditional institutions like the courtyard, they find it difficult to be represented in parliament, especially in numbers that reflect their demographic strength. In order to bridge the underrepresentation gap between men and women in the parliament, the researcher suggests that the government has to create alternative institutions dedicated to women with the purpose of grooming them and cultivating them for leadership. Moreover, it has to reconcile the contradiction between the customary laws and the constitution.

Political Power in Spain

This Brief discusses the adoption of the mixed member proportional (MMP) electoral system in New Zealand and its subsequent effect on representation for women. Concerns about the homogeneity of the legislature under the Single Member Plurality electoral system and the need for increased representativeness and greater proportionality of party preference lead to the changeover in 1996. The book addresses the question of whether an increase in descriptive representation for women in New Zealand's House of Representatives has translated to policy outcomes that are beneficial to them. It also examines the extent to which female MPs meet the expectation that they will act for members of their groups; pushing minority and gender-friendly legislation and policies into the political arena. Finally, it raises questions about where women are found in New Zealand's decision making bodies and what influence they might have on policy outcomes. The first book to examine the effects of the MMP system on female descriptive and substantive representation using a case study analysis, this Brief adds to the literature on electoral systems and women's political representation. This book will be of use to political science students at both the undergraduate and graduate level, particularly those interested in electoral studies, political institutions, politics and gender, and minority representation.

Gender Equality in the Media Sector

Women in Executive Power studies the participation of women in the political executive around the world—notably in cabinet positions as ministers and sub-ministers and as heads of government and state. Providing multiple case studies in each chapter, the book provides regional overviews of nine different world regions covering those with

the fewest to the most women in executive power. Evaluating the role of socio-cultural, economic and political variables of women's access to cabinet positions and positions of head of state and government, the book shows that women are increasingly moving into positions previously considered 'male'. Tracing the historical trends of women's participation in governments that has markedly increased in the last two decades, the book assesses the factors that have contributed to women's increasing presence in executives and the extent to which women executives, once in office, represent women's interests. With case studies from Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa, the Arab world and Oceania, Women in Executive Power will be of interest to scholars of comparative politics, gender and women's studies.

Empowering Women in Bangladesh

Political participation of women, Descriptive Representation of women, Substantive Representation of women, Women's Concerns, Parliament, Quota, Domestic Violence Act (Prevention and Protection) 2010, Bangladesh.

Feminist Framing of Europeanisation

This book uses mixed methods to extend the concept of "wellbeing stocks" to refer to dynamic ways of working with others. It addresses metaphors and praxis for weaving together strands of experience. The aim of the wellbeing stocks concept is to enable people to re-evaluate economics and to become more aware of the way in which we neglect social and environmental aspects of life. The pursuit of profit at the expense of people and the environment is a central problem for democracy and governance. The vulnerability of cities is a symptom of the lack of balance between individual and collective needs. This book explores the potential for cities, specifically in the regions of Indonesia, Africa, and Australia, to become more productive as sites for food and water security through more creative use of technology. It highlights the need for partners that see food and security feasible at the household level if supports are provided at the community, national and international level. The book examines how these regions are affected by demographics, climate change and people movements, but also explores ways to establish an effective cultural ecosystem management.

The Impact of Gender Quotas

"This dissertation examines the relationship between women and Māori descriptive and substantive representation in New Zealand's House of Representatives as a result of the Mixed Member Proportional electoral system. The Mixed Member Proportional electoral system was adopted in New Zealand in 1996 to change the homogenous nature of the New Zealand legislative assembly. As a proportional representation system, MMP ensures that voters' preferences are proportionally reflected in the party composition of Parliament. Since 1996, women and Māori (and other minority and underrepresented groups) have been experiencing significant increases in their numbers in parliament. Despite these increases, there remains the question of whether or not representatives who 'stand for' these two groups due to shared characteristics will subsequently 'act for' them through their political behaviour and attitudes. With more studies emerging on the effects of electoral reform on minority representation, this study is timely in examining the effects of the Mixed Member Proportional system on the representation of

women and Māori in New Zealand. Descriptive representation is defined and analysed in the study as the number of women and Māori who occupies seats in New Zealand's Parliament and Cabinet. Substantive representation on the other hand is more difficult to analyse and quantify, and so a multipronged approach was adopted to better assess the extent to which female and Māori MPs "act" on behalf of women and Māori once elected to parliament. These include discourse analysis on parliamentary speeches in areas that can be considered women's issues or Māori issues, content analysis of Members' Bills introduced by women and Māori MPs and interview research. The findings from the study suggest that female and Māori MPs do enter parliament with good intentions and some do "act" and "stand for" women and Māori. A deeper examination of parliamentary activities and Members' Bills introduced by female and Māori MPs in New Zealand however, indicates that the link between their descriptive and substantive representation is not primarily because of the electoral system, but is due instead to the political climate within which they work. MPs not only have to work within the confines of their respective political parties, but their actions are also constrained by party rules and regulations."--Pages ii-iii.

Women in Executive Power

While there is a vast literature on women's political interests, there is hardly any consensus about what constitutes "women's interests" or how scholars should approach studying them. Representation can occur in various venues or by various actors, but, due to power imbalances across political groups, it is not always realized in any substantive way. The essays in this book constitute a broad and geographically comparative move toward defining new and unified theoretical orientations to studying representation among women. Representation involves not only getting group members into government, but also articulating group interests and translating those interests into policy. Because competing groups have different policy preferences and act out of self-interest, representation of historically marginalized groups is a contentious, contingent process that is likely to ebb and flow. The book begins with a theoretical positioning of the meaning of women's interests, issues and preferences. It considers the need to add nuance to how we conceive of and study intersectionality and the dangers of stretching the meaning of substantive representation. It then looks at descriptive representation in political parties, high courts, and legislatures, as well as how definitions of "interest" affect who represents women in legislatures and social movements. The book concludes by suggesting testable propositions and avenues for future research to enhance understanding about representation of women and of other historically under-represented groups. Chapters include cases from the United States, Latin America, Western Europe and Africa.

Exploring Parliament

This book explores why some people become politicians, how they represent citizens in parliaments, and what they think about democracy and its institutions. It analyses the results of the first survey of a representative sample of Spanish MPs (580 cases) and citizens. The study covers areas such as: social profiles; recruitment and selection; women in parliaments; motivation for politics; perception of the representative function and how this is affected by corruption, disaffection and mistrust; national and regional identities; ideology; the functioning of parliamentary groups, and perceptions about the EU. The case of Spain is used to demonstrate how MPs' values, opinions and attitudes conflict and complement with those of the citizens they are

supposed to represent. Through a systematic comparison between MPs and citizens, the contributions deal with topics that are key to understanding how democracies work and the role played by MPs.

Women's Political Participation in Bangladesh Parliament

This book investigates the deep linkages between gender and grassroots politics. It studies how women candidates in Bangladesh are elected in reserved seats in the local government bodies and explores the challenges that they face both from within the domestic unit and from the government administration. The book focuses on grassroots-level governance and provides a comparative study between selected rural and urban local government institutions in different socio-economic, educational, and cultural contexts. It documents loopholes in the system of quota seats for women, allocation of electoral constituency, and elected representatives' rights and responsibilities. It also studies the life-changing impact of women at different levels of governance and society and offers important policy implications for furthering their participation and empowerment. A major intervention in the study of Bangladesh and its politics, this key text will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of political science, public administration, gender studies, public policy, and South Asian studies.

Women's Activism in Africa

The representation of women in parliament is a subject of extensive research and a focus for political action in the last decade. The wide variation in women's parliamentary presence contradicts the expectation that established or consolidated democracies are more supportive of the presence of women in political life than emerging democracies. This volume explains this variation through a series of closely investigated case studies from the post-Communist transition democracies of Eastern Europe and emerging democracies in Asia and the Middle East to the long-established liberal democratic states. The volume examines the history of women's legislative involvement, clearly addressing the issue of equal opportunities for women in political life on a cross-national basis. It also identifies innovative solutions to redress the power-sharing balance between women and men. Offering a unique comparative perspective, Sharing Power will appeal to students and scholars of politics, women's studies, history and legislative studies.

An Assessment of Women's Participation in Politics

This updated edition of Women in Parliament: Beyond Numbers Handbook covers the ground of women's access to the legislature in three steps: It looks into the obstacles women confront when entering Parliament be they political, socio-economic or ideological and psychological. It presents solutions to overcome these obstacles, such as changing electoral systems and introducing quotas, and it details strategies for women to influence politics once they are elected to parliament, an institution which is traditionally male dominated. The first Women in Parliament: Beyond Numbers handbook was produced as part of IDEA's work on women and political participation in 1998. Since its release in English in 1998, there has been an ongoing interest and demand for the handbook, and responding to the request for the translation of the handbook, IDEA has produced Spanish, French and Indonesian language versions and a Russian

overview of the handbook during 2002-2003. Since the first handbook was published, the picture regarding women's political participation has slowly changed. Overall the past decade has seen gradual progress with regard to women's presence in national parliaments. This second edition incorporates relevant global changes in the past years presenting new and updated case studies.--

Gaining Representation in Parliament

Throughout Africa, growing numbers of women are coming together and making their voices heard, mobilising around causes ranging from democracy and land rights to campaigns against domestic violence. In Tanzania and Tunisia, women have made major gains in their struggle for equal political rights, and in Sierra Leone and Liberia women have been at the forefront of efforts to promote peace and reconciliation. While some of these movements have been influenced by international feminism and external donors, increasingly it is African women who are shaping the global struggle for women's rights. Bringing together African authors who themselves are part of the activist groups, this collection represents the only comprehensive and up-to-date overview of women's movements in contemporary Africa. Drawing on case studies and fresh empirical material from across the continent, the authors challenge the prevailing assumption that notions of women's rights have trickled down from the global north to the south, showing instead that these movements have been shaped by above all the unique experiences and concerns of the local women involved.

Sharing Power

This volume is the first comprehensive analysis of women's ascendance to leadership positions in the European Union as well as their performance in such positions. It provides a new theoretical and analytical framework capturing both positional and behavioural leadership and the specific hurdles that women encounter on their path to and when exercising leadership. The volume encompasses a detailed set of single and comparative case studies, analyzing women's representation and performance in the core EU institutions and their individual pathways to and exercise of power in top-level functions, as well as comparative analyses regarding the position and behaviour of women in relation to men. Based on these individual studies, the volume draws overarching conclusions about women's leadership in the EU. Regarding positional leadership, women continue to be underrepresented in leadership positions, they more often hold less prestigious portfolios in such positions, and manifold structural hurdles hamper their access to power. Furthermore, huge variations exist across EU institutions, with the intergovernmental bodies being the hardest to access. Regarding behavioural leadership, women acting in powerful EU positions generally perform excellently. They successfully exercise a combined leadership style that integrates attributes of leadership considered to be 'masculine' and 'feminine'. This is not to argue that women per se are the better leaders. Yet more often than men they are exposed to stronger selection processes and their prevalent practice of a combined leadership style tends to best meet the requirements of modern democratic systems and particularly those of the highly fragmented EU.

Encyclopedia of Organizational Knowledge, Administration, and Technology

Women's minimal leadership role in national and local political spheres remains a

serious concern worldwide. The Commonwealth Gender Plan of Action for Gender Equality 2005–2015 calls on governments to introduce measures to promote at least 30 per cent representation of women in parliament, government and business. The Impact of Women's Political Leadership on Democracy and Development describes the barriers to women's political participation and explains why the contribution of women is so crucial to democracy. It identifies established strategies — electoral reform (New Zealand), party voluntary quotas (South Africa), and legislative quotas (Bangladesh and India) — that have helped these Commonwealth countries to meet the global target of 30 per cent and thus to effectively advance the participation of women in decision-making at all levels.

The Inclusion Calculation

This book explores the concept of multi-species relationships and suggests critical systemic pathways to protect shared habitats. This book discusses how the eradication of species as a result of rapid urbanisation places humanity at risk. This book demonstrates how narrow anthropocentrism has focused on the rights of human beings at the expense of other species and the environment. This book explores a priori norms and a posteriori measures and indicators to include and protect multiple species. This book aims to strengthen institutional capacity and powers to address and extend the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda by drawing on local wisdom but also the need to implement laws to prevent ecocide. This book highlights that our fragile interdependence requires a recognition of our hybridity and interconnectedness within the web of life and suggests ways to reframe policy within and beyond the nation state to support living systems of which we are a strand.

Seeing Women, Strengthening Democracy

Working together across religious, ethnic, and class divisions, African women are helping to formulate legislation and foster democracies more inclusive of women's interests. Women in African Parliaments explores this phenomenon, examining the impact and experiences of African women as they seek increased representation in national legislatures. The authors' carefully constructed case studies allow cross-national comparisons of the range of strategies that African women have used to achieve greater involvement in national politics. A unique feature of the work is the voices of African women themselves, who explain how they achieved or continue to fight for electoral success, how they learned to work with lifelong adversaries, and how they have begun to transform their parliaments.

Women in African Parliaments

This volume brings together international experts to examine and compare women in local government and features case studies on the US, UK, France, Germany, Spain, Finland, Australia and New Zealand.

The Impact of Gender Differences on the Conflict Management Styles of Managers in Bangladesh

This book seeks to identify the factors that influence the percentage of female parliamentarians, paying particular attention to the electoral system. The author

seeks to understand the third wave of democratization of political systems, through the particular perspective of female representation in parliaments.

Women and British Party Politics

Participation of Women in Decision-making for Peace

Mixed Methods and Cross Disciplinary Research

During the course of the past three decades efforts of democratisation and institutional reforms have characterised the African continent, including demands for gender equality and women's political representation. As a result, some countries have introduced affirmative action measures, either in the aftermath of conflicts or as part of broader constitutional reforms, whereas others are falling behind this fast track to women's political representation. Utilising a range of case studies spanning both the success cases and the less successful cases from different regions, this work examines the uneven developments on the continent. By mapping, analysing and comparing women's political representation in different African contexts, this book sheds light on the formal and informal institutions and the interplay between these that are influencing women's political representation and can explain the development on women's political representation across the continent and present perspectives on an 'African feminist institutionalism'.

Women, Politics, and Power

Combining data from nearly 100 interviews with national parliamentarians from ten Asian countries, the contributors to this book analyze and evaluate the advancement of gender equality in Asia. As of the year 2022, no country in Asia has gender parity in its parliament. Meanwhile the proportion of national level women parliamentarians in Asia averages a mere 20%. What is more important than simple descriptive representation, however, is whether outcomes for women are improving. Rather than focusing on numerical representation, the chapters in this book focus on substantive representation of women. In other words, what do women and men parliamentarians do to advance women's well-being and gender equality? Using semi-structured interviews, each chapter author examines these efforts in the context of a specific Asian country. The case studies include Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Timor-Leste. An essential resource for scholars and students of Asian politics and the politics of gender.

Women, Quotas and Politics

What role do men play in women's political representation? When and why do they support more inclusivity for women in office? Given that all political parties today have men in a majority of leadership positions, male gatekeepers play a key part in women's representation. So, how are they responding to the increasing numbers of women who are seeking leadership roles in politics? In The Inclusion Calculation, Melody E. Valdini examines women's inclusion from the perspective of men in power and offers a novel approach to understanding differences in women's descriptive representation.

This book argues that men facilitate women's entry into politics when women's presence promises to benefit public perception of a party, and therefore benefit male party leaders. One particularly disturbing implication of this argument is that leaders can increase the number of women in office as a quick and simple substitute for addressing real systemic failures in party organization. Valdini tests her hypotheses by looking at several political contexts around the world: the degree to which parties run more women after a corruption scandal, the number of women who are actually elected at such times, the adoption of gender quotas, and the appointment of women legislators in authoritarian regimes. Her findings suggest that we cannot yet celebrate recent increases in the number of women in office as a sign that we are nearing broad acceptance of gender equality. Further, these findings also suggest that one should question the tendency of scholars and international organizations to use women's presence in office as a measurement of good governance, as well as the tendency to encourage women to simply "lean in" to advance their careers. While it is certainly valuable to encourage women to run for office, it is equally important to understand the motivations of male power-holders. To that end, this book examines how men strategically feminize their political parties or government to retain control, demonstrating that a woman's selection as a candidate often depends on a man's perception of her value.

Women in Parliament

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

Asian Futures, Asian Traditions

A fresh perspective on an ancient institution; Exploring Parliament offers an engaging and real-life insight into the inner workings, impact, and relevance of twenty-first century Parliament. Short academic and practitioner chapters are combined with highly relevant and practical case studies, to provide a new and accessible introduction to

Parliament's structures, people, and practices. As well as covering the broader structure of UK Parliament, this text explains the role of small parties in law making, the design and space of Parliament, and offers illuminating case studies on highly topical areas such as the Backbench Business Committee, the Hillsborough Inquiry and recentpieces of legislation such as the Assisted Dying Bill.This text is complemented by the following online resources for students and lecturers:* Video tours of Parliament* Podcasts to explain and explore the work of Parliament* Web links to help students to explore Parliament even further

Women's Political Representation in Europe

This book examines the impact of gender on the choice of conflict management styles of managers in Bangladesh. It explores the influence of contextual factors, including the present socio-cultural and economic changes taking place in Bangladesh, on the choice of conflict management styles of managers in Bangladesh and the factors that might create gender differences in managerial styles. In doing so, the book includes factors such as age, education, managerial hierarchy, gender role orientation, and gender stereotyped organisational environment, as well as biological sex. The book suggests that exhibiting socially expected roles and using conflict management modes do not occur in vacuums. Both factors are intensely affected by socio-cultural expectations governed by a rigid patriarchal system, organisational processes, and the magnitude of individuals' unsatisfied needs. All these factors in various combinations affect the managerial styles of managers, and female managers imitate the well-accepted male managerial styles as a survival mechanism in the workplace. This results in no apparent gender differences in the preference of conflict management styles among managers, though the reasons for choosing a particular style may not be the same for females and males. This book also asserts that globally, organisations are steadily moving away from a mechanistic approach to a more humanistic approach, and with this changing management trend organisations have started appreciating the much-condemned 'feminine quality of relationship-oriented managerial style'. The book maintains that this gradual shift is also taking place in Bangladeshi organisations for certain jobs and organisations, and females are becoming sought-after employees. The cumulative effects of all these rapid changes transforming the socio-economic and socio-cultural expectations of the Bangladeshi population are leading to calls for urgent attention to the study of their long-term effects on patriarchy and gender relations in the workplace. This book is a step forward in that direction.

Representation

The case studies permit in-depth analyses of the individual countries, and show the manner in which structural and attitudinal factors interact in a particular country context. In the case of Macedonia, structural factors have mitigated the effects of negative attitudinal factors. In most of the case studies, however, a combination of structural (electoral system and gender quotas) and attitudinal factors (gender equality and religiosity) affect the level of women's political representation in the country. Ultimately, the case studies demonstrate how the country-specific context impacts the election of women to parliament.

Equality in Politics

"How does the more equitable representation of women in positions of power affect male and female citizens? We argue that the election of women to political office-particularly where women's presence is highly visible to the public-strengthens the connections between women and the democratic process. For women, seeing more "people like me" in politics changes attitudes and orientations toward the democratic process. Substantial variation persists across the region in gender gaps in political engagement and political support. To assess the effects that women's officeholding has on these, we pair comparative survey data from Latin American countries with case study evidence from Uruguay. The Uruguayan case offers a unique laboratory for testing the impact of women's representation in elected positions of power on political engagement and support. Our panel survey of Uruguayan citizens reveals that the expected gender gaps in political knowledge, political interest, and other forms of political engagement were alive and well six weeks before the elections. Yet, just six weeks following the election-after the use of a gender quota had led to a doubling of women's representation in the Senate-those gender gaps had largely disappeared or had significantly waned. Our findings indicate that far-reaching gender gaps can be overcome by more equitable representation in our political institutions"--

Increasing Women's Representation in Decision Making

The introduction of electoral gender quotas in diverse contexts around the globe has attracted a great deal of scholarly and political interest. To date, research on these measures has focused primarily on quota design, adoption, and effects on the numbers of women elected. While this remains a crucial focus, quotas are not simply about changing the proportion of women in political office. Both supporters and opponents of quotas suggest, albeit from different perspectives, that positive action for women as candidates will influence the kinds of women elected, the policy-making process as it concerns women's issues, the way citizens view women in public life, and the relationship between female voters and the political process. Seeking to initiate a "second generation" of research on quotas, this volume is an effort to inspire a new literature focused on theorizing and studying the broader impact of quotas on politics and society. The book is structured in relation to three facets of political representation: the attributes of officeholders (descriptive representation); the promotion of group interests during the legislative process (substantive representation); and the broader cultural meanings and social consequences of political incorporation (symbolic representation). Within each section, the chapters include case studies from four regions of the world: Western Europe, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia and the Middle East. This approach recognizes that quotas are a global phenomenon and that research on quotas and representation benefits from a comparative, cross-national approach. The Impact of Gender Quotas is a theory-building and comparative exercise in elaborating concepts commonly used to analyze the broad impacts of gender quotas. The book begins with the argument that the means by which women enter politics may influence how, why and to what extent their presence affects political representation. Following a preface by Drude Dahlerup, one of the pioneers of gender quota research, the editors introduce the book with a conceptual framework for analyzing the impact of quotas, based upon descriptive, substantive and symbolic dimensions of representation. The book is subsequently organized into three sections, each devoted to analyzing one of the dimensions of representation, and each of these sections contains a chapter case study from one of four regions of the world (Western Europe, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia). Each of the chapters follows a basic format instituted by the editors, with the goal of facilitating cross-case

comparisons and broad theory-building. The editors conclude the book by summarizing the main themes and implications for future research on gender quotas.

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