



Discrimination against Women

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CHALLENGES OF WOMEN RIGHTS

RIGHTS IN THE ECONOMICS

- **Freedom of Movement** - Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan
- **Law of Studies**- Afghanistan; Pakistan (80% illiterate); in the World 36% of Professors are Women
- **Women's Suffrage** - first: 1893 New Zealand, 1979 United Nations, except Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan
- **Political Empowerment** - Western Europe 0,44 points (highest), global average 0,21 points, Hungary 0,24 points (1,0 points mean equality between the genders)
- **Workplace Discrimination** - can stem from legislation (de jure) or from practice (de facto), women's answer: South Korean based 4B movement
- **Salary Differences** - EU 12%, Spain 15%, France 17%, Germany 18%, Kenya hourly 17%, monthly 31% (women works less hours than men), Hungary 17% (2024)
- **Pension** - Not average in Asian- and African countries

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS

- **Law of Abortion** - ☹️ USA, Poland,* South Korea
- **Female Genital Mutilation** - a procedure that involves the removal or cutting or mutilation of any part of the female genitalia- India, Iraq, Yemen, Indonesia, Maldives, all African countries
- **Sexual Violence and Harrasment** - by Military: Boko Haram, Hamas, by own family members, partners
- **Sexual Health Services** -due to the lack of information and help, HIV occurs in large numbers in Zimbabwe
- **Humiliating „Virginity Tests”**- girls, women are checked before marriage- Jordan
- **Male „Guardianship”**- women can only leave the house accompanied by a man; cannot drive a car - Jordan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia
- **Forced Marriage** - child marriage, the coercion of abducted women into marriage, and arranged marriages between families – Africa, Middle East, South East Asia



The next slide illustrates when full equality between women and men could be achieved, assuming the current pace of political and societal progress continues. The chart on the right displays the current state of different regions and estimates how many years it will take to reach full gender equality. Meanwhile, the chart in the bottom left highlights individual countries, providing a more nuanced perspective.



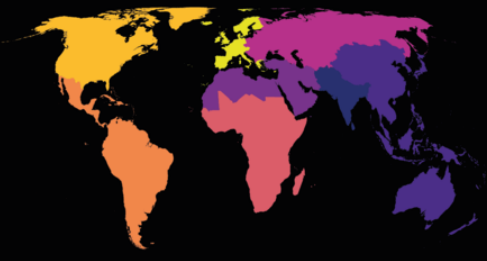
Earth Women EarthMama Connects, 2024 (manontromp.com)

WHERE IS YOUR COUNTRY LOCATED? IN WHICH REGION?

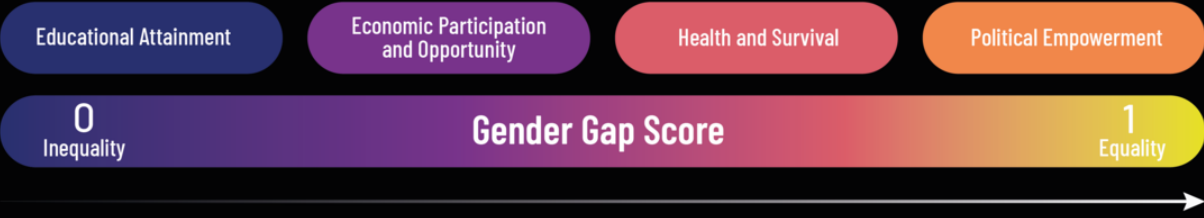
WHAT DO YOU THINK? IS YOUR COUNTRY OUTSTANDING OR AVERAGE IN YOUR REGION?

WHAT DOES FULL EQUALITY MEAN TO YOU?

Analysed: The global state of the GENDER GAP 2021

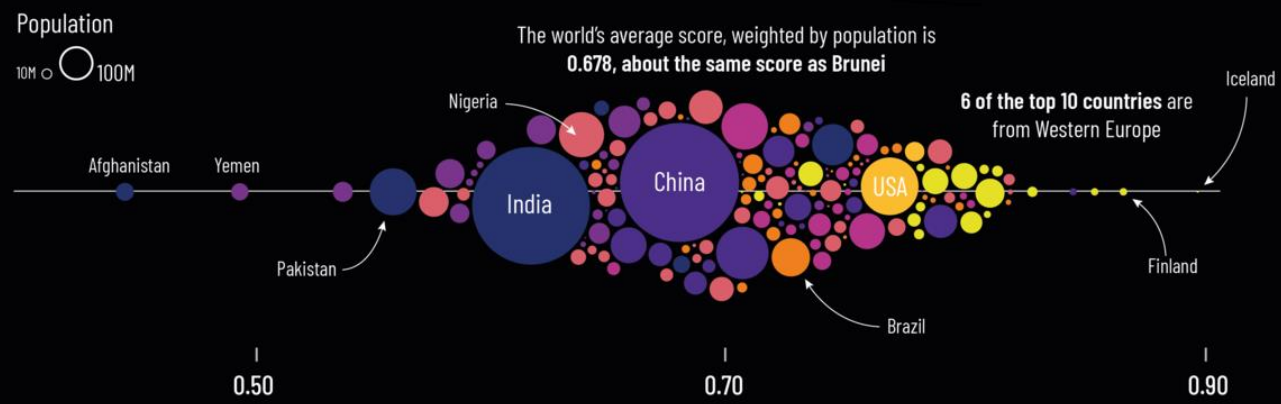


How the Gender Gap is measured:



An unweighted average is calculated from each subindex to yield the final score for each country.

Gender Gap Score per country

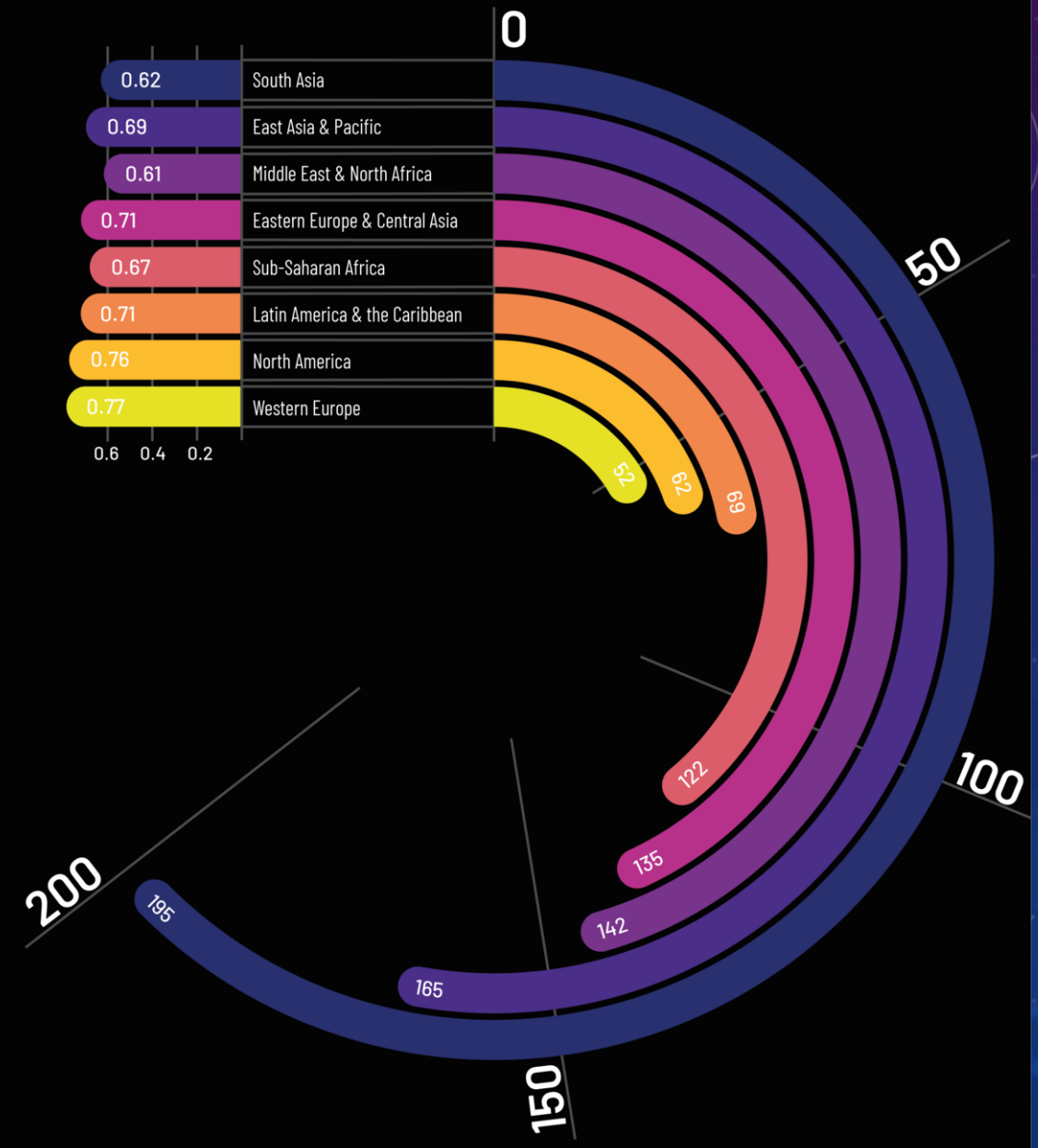


Data: World Economic Forum - Gender Gap Index 2021

Gender Gap Score Average per region

Score	Region
0.62	South Asia
0.69	East Asia & Pacific
0.61	Middle East & North Africa
0.71	Eastern Europe & Central Asia
0.67	Sub-Saharan Africa
0.71	Latin America & the Caribbean
0.76	North America
0.77	Western Europe

Years until gender parity is reached



One in three women experiences violence

About **one third of all women** around the world (30%) will experience physical and/or sexualised violence in their life.



© medica mondiale

Source: World Health Organisation, 2021.

1 in 4 young women (aged 15-24 years) who have been in a relationship will have **already experienced intimate partner violence** by the time they reach their mid-twenties



(Globally, around a quarter of young women will have already experienced partner violence by the time they reach their mid-twenties, 2020., [Action Aid](#))

TYPES OF VIOLENCE REPORTED BY WOMEN:



40%
SEXUAL HARASSMENT



36%
PHYSICAL ABUSE



50%
VERBAL ABUSE

Note: Based on pooled estimates from a 2021 study of 13 countries

Source: Measuring the shadow pandemic: Violence against women during COVID-19

UN WOMEN

WOMEN COUNT

THE EUROPEAN UNION AND HUNGARY

- 1 in 3 women has experienced physical or sexual violence, or threats, during adulthood.
- 1 in 6 women in the EU has faced sexual violence during adulthood, including rape.
- For many women, home is not always a safe place: 1 in 5 women has suffered physical or sexual violence perpetrated by a partner, relative, or another household member.
- 1 in 3 women has experienced sexual harassment in the workplace.
- Younger women report higher rates: 2 in 5 young women have been sexually harassed at work.
- While most women who have experienced violence have talked about it with someone they trust, only 1 in 5 women sought help from a healthcare or social service provider, and just 1 in 8 women reported the incident to the police.
- Based on the overall average, **31.8%** of women in Europe experience some form of violence during their lifetime, while in comparison, **54.6%** of Hungarian women face violence in their lifetime.
- 41% of Hungarian women have suffered physical violence, threats, and/or sexual violence by their partner.
- 7.6% of Hungarian women are currently in an abusive relationship.
- 1 in 2 Hungarian women experiences physical and/or sexual violence or threats during their lifetime!!!
50%!!!! ☹️
- 18% of Hungarian women have suffered sexual violence during their lifetime.

81,000 women and girls were killed in 2020
- most by a partner or family member.

This is an average of

one death every
11 minutes



(On average, one woman was killed every 11 minutes globally in 2020., [ActionAid](#))

THE MOST MARKED EFFECT OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

INDIA

63 million woman missing

Challenges:

the number of mortal gang rapes is increasing,

CHINA

30 million woman missing

Challenges:

kidnapping, human trafficking grows,
supply system collapses

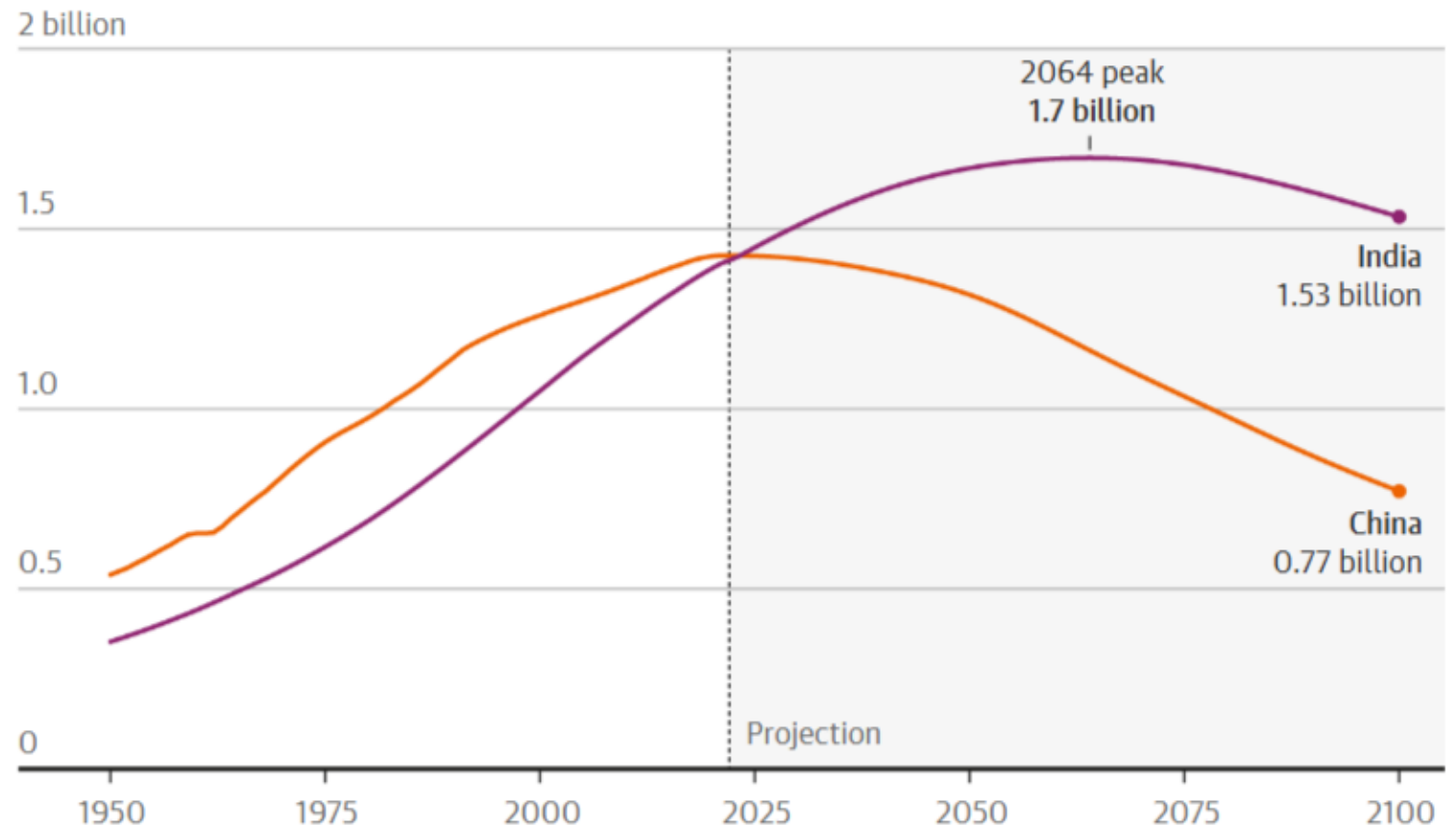
More than 63 million women 'missing' in India, statistics show, 2018, ([TheGuardian.com](https://www.theguardian.com))

Researchers may have found many of China's 30 million missing girls, 2016, ([Washingtonpost.com](https://www.washingtonpost.com))

Millions of missing women China grapples with legacy of one child policy as population ages, 2022, ([TheGuardian.com](https://www.theguardian.com))

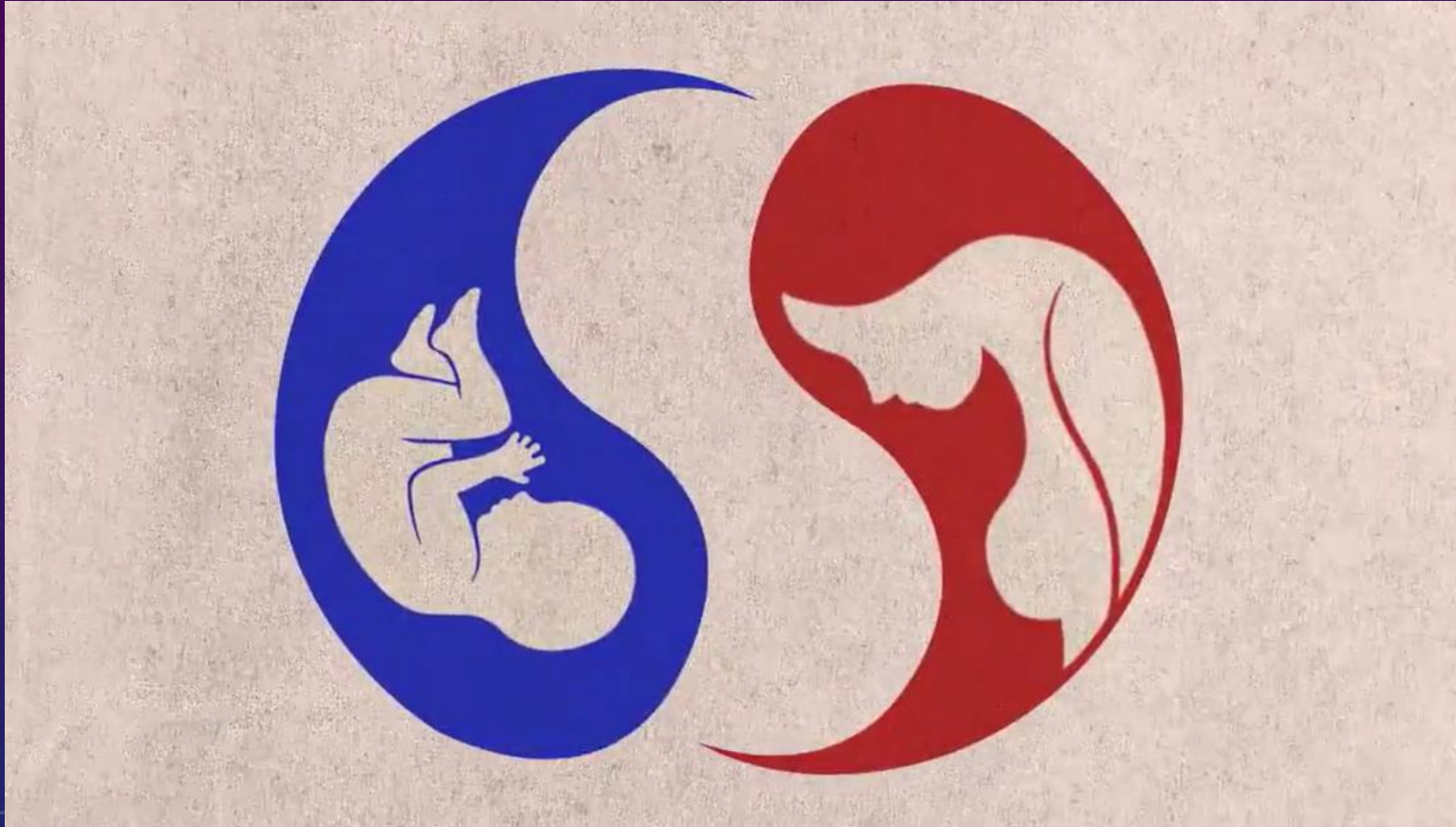
India is projected to overtake China as the world's most populous country in 2023

Population estimates for 1 January each year to 2021 and medium variant projections thereafter

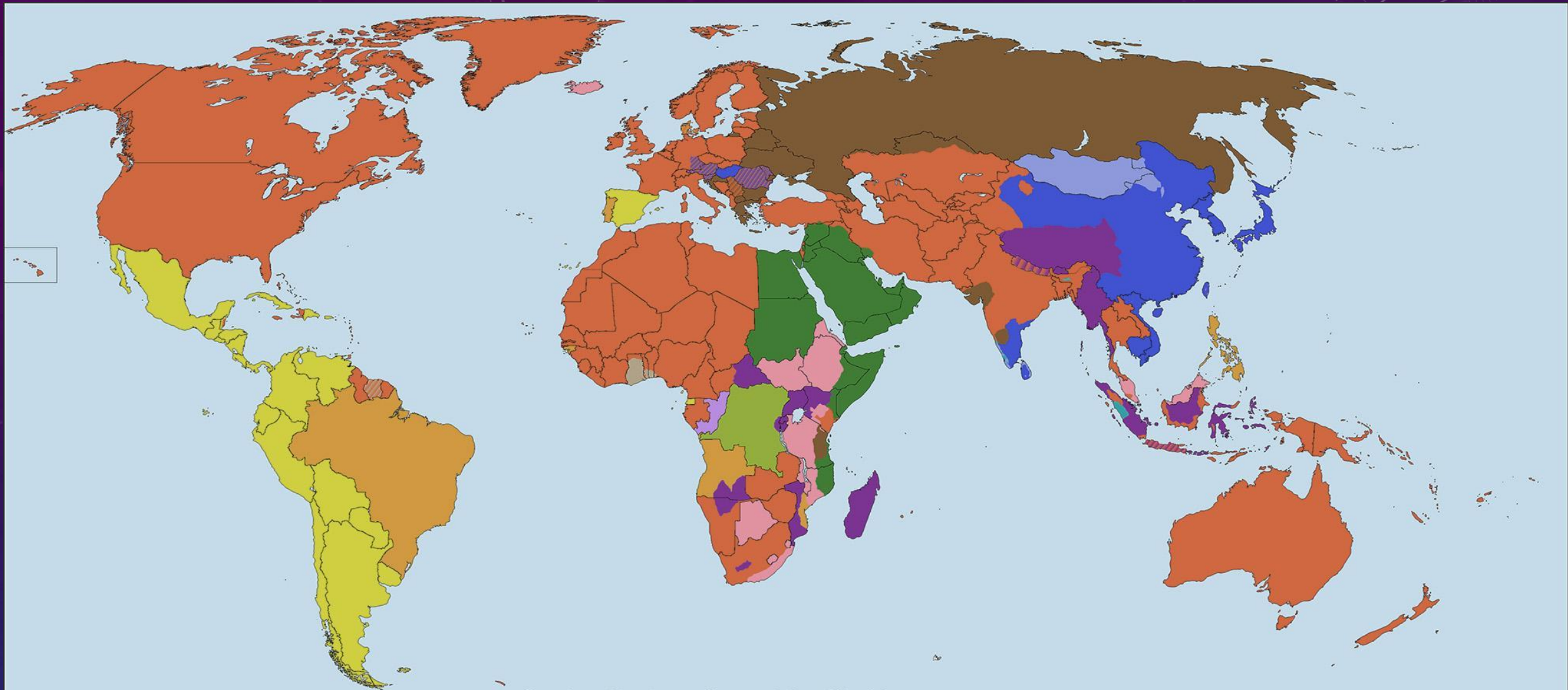


Guardian graphic. Source: UN. Note: data for China excludes Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan

THE ANOMALY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS, FROM ONE EXTREME TO THE OTHER



A South Korean vlogger who claimed to have terminated her pregnancy at 36 weeks (means 9 months) is being investigated for murder in a case that's prompted horror in South Korea and raised urgent questions about why the country has no abortion laws after in 2020 abortion was decriminalized in the country.



Naming Customs Around the World

- | | |
|---|--|
| ■ Given Name, Family Name | ■ First Name, Patronymic name |
| ■ Given Name, Maternal Name, Paternal Name | ■ First Name, Maternal Name |
| ■ Given Name, Paternal Name, Maternal Name | ■ Paternal Name, Given Name |
| ■ Given Name, Father's Name, Last Name | ■ Patronymic Name, Given Name |
| ■ Given Name, Father's Name, Grandfather's Name, family Name | ■ Day Name, Given Name, Paternal Name |
| ■ Given Name, Paternal Name, Post-Surname | ■ Named after various family members |
| | ■ Given Name Only |

HOW MANY WEEKS CAN MOTHERS STAY AT HOME WITH THEIR NEWBORNS IN YOUR COUNTRY?
HUNGARY: 36 MONTHS

IS THERE A FREE NURSERY AND/OR KINDERGARTEN?
HUNGARY: YES

HOW ABOUT THE SALARY UNDER THIS TIME?
HUNGARY: 2 TYPES GYES/ CHILD CARE ALLOWANCE FOR EVERYBODY FOR 3-10 YEARS AND GYED/CHILD CARE FEE BENEFIT (ONLY FOR WHO HAS INSURANCE FOR 365 DAYS BEFORE) 70% OF THE SALARY FOR 36 MONTHS

Visualizing Women's Economic Rights Around the World, 2021, visualcapitalist.com

VISUALIZED

Women's Rights in Each Country

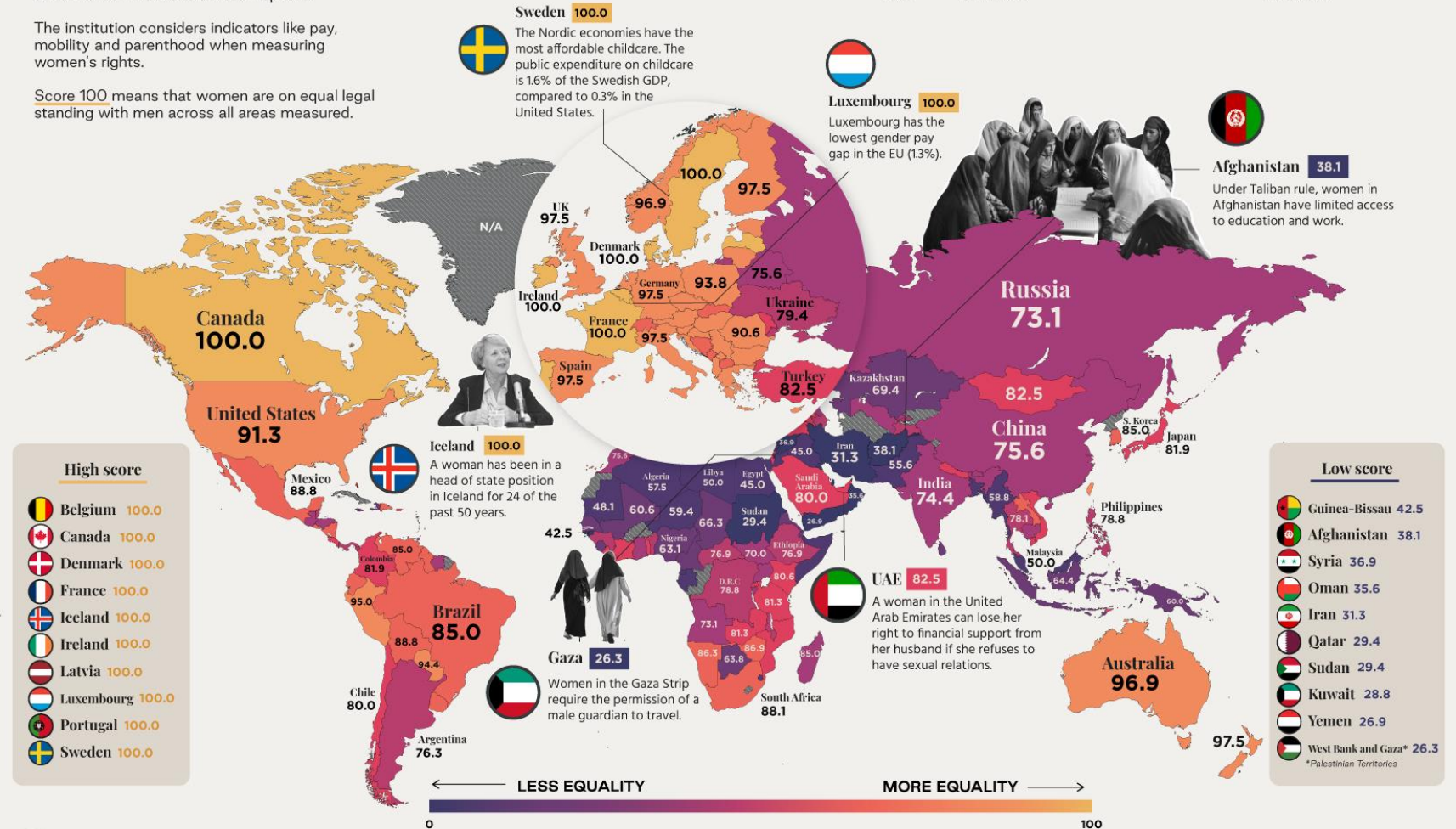
According to World Bank, only **10 countries** in the world offer full legal protections to women, all of them in the Northern Hemisphere.

The institution considers indicators like pay, mobility and parenthood when measuring women's rights.

Score 100 means that women are on equal legal standing with men across all areas measured.

INDICATORS

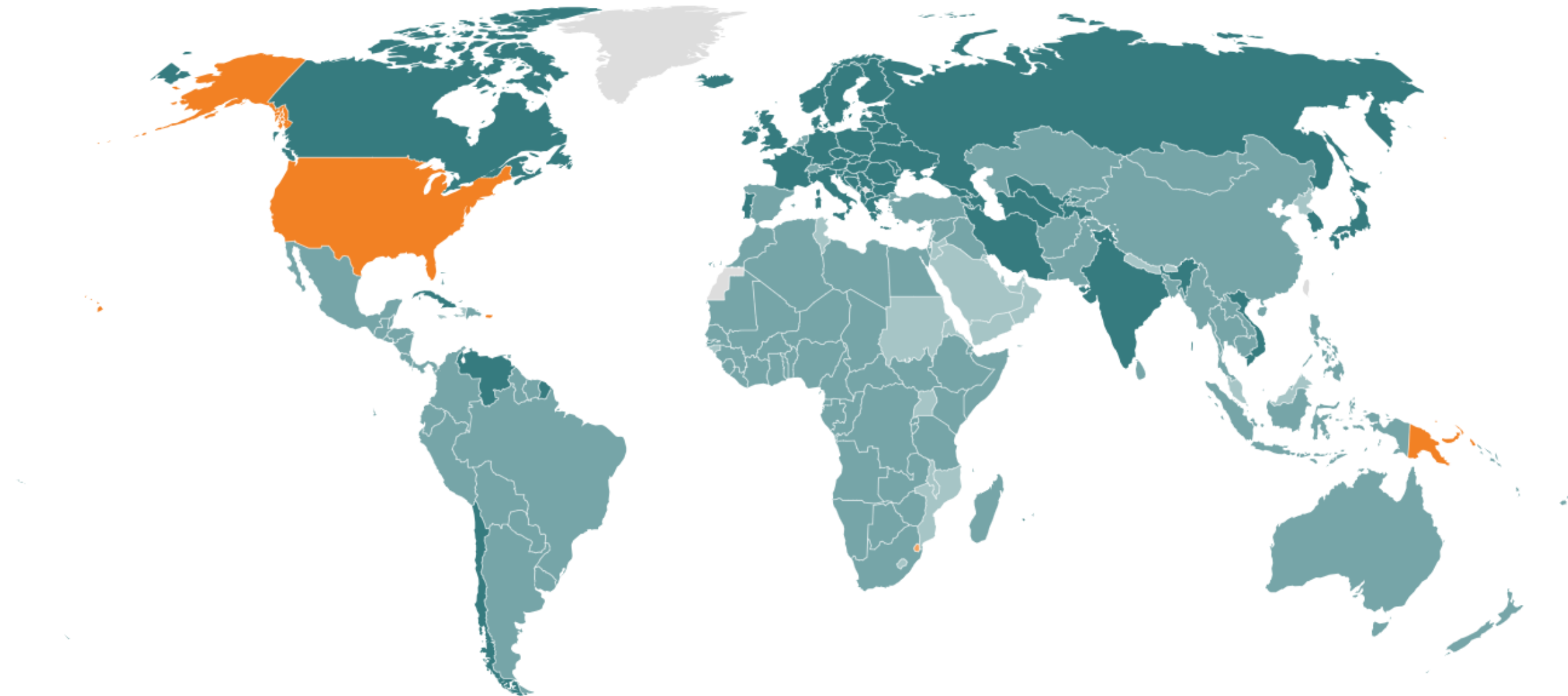
- Mobility**: Can a woman travel outside her home in the same way as a man?
- Workplace**: Can a woman get a job in the same way as a man?
- Pay**: Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?
- Marriage**: Is there no legal provision that requires a married woman to obey her husband?
- Parenthood**: Is paid leave of at least 14 weeks available to mothers?
- Entrepreneurship**: Can a woman sign a contract in the same way as a man?
- Assets**: Do sons and daughters have equal rights to inherit assets from their parents?
- Pension**: Is the mandatory retirement age for men and women the same?



COLLABORATORS RESEARCH + WRITING Bruno Venditti | DESIGN Bhabna Banerjee

Source: World Bank
 @visualcapitalist @visualcap visualcapitalist.com

0 weeks Up to 4 weeks 4 to 12 weeks 12 to 24 weeks 24 weeks or more



All leave lengths reflect a period with at least some income provided, in some cases small sums. Maternal leave lengths are a combination of leaves specific to the mother (when available) as well as shared parental leave. Data is up to 2019. Suriname has since added maternity leave.

World Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles • By The New York Times

Matriarchal Societies That Have Been Thriving With Women at the Helm for Centuries



Umoja- Kenya



Mosuo in China



Bribri- Costa Rica



Mosuo - China



Minangkabau- Indonesia



Akan- Ghana



Kashi Tribe in India

COMMON IN THE MATRIARCHAL SOCIETY

- Children are raised by their mother and male relatives
- There is no concept of marriage as we know it, instead, men and women form relationships known as "walking marriages," in which they are free to choose their partners and can end the relationship at any time, and divorce carries no stigma
- All property is passed down through the female line, and women are the primary decision-makers within the family
- Women hold a high status and are often the ones who make decisions regarding family and community affairs
- Men still hold positions of power (somewhere, in government and religious institutions), but women have a strong presence

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Thank you for your attention!