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Gender Equality

Alon, Titan, et al. *The impact of COVID-19 on gender equality*. No. w26947. National Bureau of economic research, 2020.

Alon et al. focused on explaining how the coronavirus pandemic has affected gender equality across the world. While many people have struggled to maintain government regulations, including social distancing and staying at home when they have symptoms, they had to ensure their social life continues, including their children's. Alon et al. detailed that the financial decline instigated by the present coronavirus occurrence has momentous consequences to gender parity. Nevertheless, the effect will occur during the deterioration. After the recovery, unlike the other economic recessions, which usually impact men's work more than women, employment was reduced because of social distancing and regulations that substantially affected areas with high female workers. Moreover, closing academic institutions and daycare centers has significantly intensified child care requirements, dramatically affecting working mothers. Therefore, the impact of the crisis on employed mothers is expected to be insistent because of increased returns to experience in the labor market.

The source information from the author's biography is provided, and it explains that Titan Alon works at the department of economics at the University of California, San Diego. Also,

Matthias Doepke is a research associate in the department of economics from Northwestern University. Michele Tertilt works at the University of Mannheim in economics and Jane Olmstead-Rumsey at Northwestern University. The article is vital in my research because it explains how the coronavirus pandemic has increased gender equality violations worldwide.

Carli, Linda L. "Women, Gender equality and COVID-19." ***Gender in Management: An International Journal*** **(2020).**

Carli recounts the impacts of the coronavirus contagion on gender equality by examining several pieces of literature. Although the pandemic has not ended yet, it will be too early to recognize the complete and lasting impacts of the virus on gender equity; nonetheless, it is possible to affect women and men differently. Carli tried to realize how the virus has impacted gender work and roles, pay, status and progression, and if it has offered a chance to decrease gender inequality. By examining the literature on the impact of the virus on gender equality, Carli concentrated on job loss, enhanced domestic roles because of school closing impacts on meaningful occupations on health and wellbeing, and telecommuting gender responsibilities. The author found that the pandemic has primarily established challenges for women's progression because more women have lost their jobs than men. Also, more women are in critical jobs that expose them to the virus and psychological stress than men, and they have more work disturbance since they need to care for the kids and take care of other roles.

Linda Carli is an American researcher and works in the department of psychology at Wellesley College. Linda is also writing several other articles that support gender equality, including women's face a maze. The piece is vital in my research because it explains the issues of gender equality in the world today.

Falk, Armin, and Johannes Hermle. "Relationship of gender differences in preferences to economic development and gender equality." *Science* 362.6412 (2018).

Falk and Hermle focused on evaluating gender differences and preferences to gender equality and economic progression. Therefore, the authors performed a study by using eighty thousand people in seventy-six nations. The study aimed to examine gender differences evident in several preferences, including risk-taking together with patience, trust, altruism, social relations as well as how they control their behaviors. Similarly, the test would find how to variation in economic and social results among men and women. Since the preferences have a significant impact on how different gender make certain decisions, including financial investment and education choices, the authors found out that gender variations in preferences were positively associated o commercial advancement and gender equality. Moreover, Falk and Hermle concluded that more accessibility of and increased gender alike contact to factual and community possessions supports the appearance of gender distinguished partiality among nations.

Source information from the author's biography is indicated in the article. Armin Falk writes about behavior and inequality and works at the economics department at the University of Bonn. Similarly, through the exceptional knowledge in research, Falk added his acquittance in the study. On the other hand, Johannes Hermle works at the department of economics at the University of California. The article is essential in understanding background causes for gender equality challenges across the world in economic development.

Kitterød, Ragni Hege, and Marjan Nadim. "Embracing gender equality." *Demographic Research* 42 (2020): 411-440.

Ragni Hege and Marjan Nadim are have researched ways the society can embrace gender equality. The authors have concentrated on the gender roles insolences in the second-generation immigrants in Norway. The effects of migration in gender parity are of excellent community worry. Therefore, it is vital to understand the extent to which immigrant kids can acquire gender-egalitarian roles, family insolences, and procedures in the societies they have grown in. Norway is among the countries with immense gender equality determinations, so the authors decided to use it. They examined attitudes on the part of both men and women in the household and the employment place in children of Turkish, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Ragni et al. found that second-generation settlers in Norway indicate devastating sustenance for the dual-upkeep household archetype, signifying that experience to a gender-democratic organization and social situation is essential in creating gender part insolences after immigration.

The source has provided the biography for the authors. "Ragni Hege has a Ph.D. in sociology from 2003 from the University of Oslo. Therefore, her main research interest comprises family policies, time use surveys, shared residence for children with parents living apart, gender equality, old-age pension reform in Norway a labor market." Similarly, Marjan Nadim is a researcher from the institute for Samfunnsforskning, an institute for social research. The source is essential in my research because it provides some of the solutions needed to ensure gender equality is maintained in societies across the world.

2

Ortenblad, Anders, Raili Marling, and Snjezana Vasiljevic, eds. *Gender equality in a global perspective*. Taylor & Francis (2017): 271.

Örtenblad et al., in their book, concentrated on gender equality from the global viewpoint. The authors intended to explain if gender equality can be accepted the way it is discussed in international documents such as the world bank, the international labor organization,

the United Nations, and other international organizations. Usually, the word gender equality always means women being given the exact chances in life as men. Nevertheless, equal opportunities do not automatically result in similar outcomes. Therefore, gender inequality will exist since the absolute discernment in society and tenacious gender stereotypes, challenges with controlling the private sphere, and the labor market discrimination. The authors argued that to deal with the violation of gender equality, it is vital to understand that its definition does not match all cultures; therefore, the universal concept creates issues when interpreted in another context.

Sources information from the author's biography is explained in the book. Snježana Vasiljević is an instructor of European regulation and fundamental constitutional rights, European rule and gender at Zagreb College, and European anti-discrimination law. Also, Vasiljević is specialized in the European fundamental rights agency and the council of Europe. Anders Örtenblad, on the other hand, is a lecturer of association and management at Nord campus in Norway. Also, Anders is a chief editor in the learning organization and is editing various books published in Edward Elgar publishing. Finally, Raili Marling is a subordinate professor of American educations at the campus of Tartu in Estonia. She is interested in researching gender dissertations in literature, gender in post-socialism, and gendered effects under neoliberalism. The book is vital in my study because it helps me understand the definition of gender equality across cultures and globally. This helps in reducing the violation.

1

United Nations. "Peace, dignity, and equality on a healthy planet." The United Nations, (n.d). https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/gender-equality

The United Nations (UN) has continuously spearheaded gender equality across the world. Therefore, they have explained that the unfinished business in the current world ensures women

and girls get equal opportunity. According to the United Nations, female gender signify half of global population; thus, to attain peaceful societies equipped with human potential together with sustainable growth, they must ensure gender equality. Also, there is much concern for gender equality worldwide because of the increased gender violence and the need to obtain equal access to economic resources, political opportunities, and education. Moreover, gender equality is a fragment of the global human rights rule by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) because it was accepted by the UN universal meeting in 1948. UDHR documents explained that every person is born unrestricted and alike in self-respect and constitutional rights.

The United Nations is the author of this source posted on their website.

The UN is an international organization established in1945 after World War II. Fifteen countries united to form the organization to preserve international peace and security, create friendly relations with other nations, and encourage human rights. Through their contribution, they have managed to support women's rights and have also made the commission on the status of women.

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