



Adults' MicrOmachismo

Agreement number: 2020-1-HU01-KA204-078666

RESEARCH: MicrOmachismo, every day sexist practices in adult women, LGTBIQ + community and migrant women in various social media.

(Hungary-Italy-Spain-Finland)

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HUNGARY

I do not wish them [women] to have power over men; but over themselves.
Mary Wollstonecraft



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I. INTRODUCTION

I/1. Constitution

The Fundamental Law of Hungary¹ states:

Article L)

(1) Hungary shall protect the institution of marriage as the union of one man and one woman established by voluntary decision, and the family as the basis of the survival of the nation. Family ties shall be based on marriage or the relationship between parents and children. The mother shall be a woman; the father shall be a man.

(2) Hungary shall support the commitment to have children.

(3) The protection of families shall be regulated by a cardinal Act.

Article XV

(1) Everyone shall be equal before the law. Every human being shall have legal capacity.

(2) Hungary shall guarantee fundamental rights to everyone without discrimination and in particular without discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, sex, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or any other status.

(3) Women and men shall have equal rights.

(4) By means of separate measures, Hungary shall help to achieve equality of opportunity and social inclusion.

(5) By means of separate measures, Hungary shall protect families, children, women, the elderly and those living with disabilities.

I/2. Violence against women / domestic violence

by Women For Women Together Against Violence Association (NANE)²

"Violence against women is the greatest form of discrimination against women. The low participation of women in political life (approximately 9,5% of parliamentary seats are held by women in Hungary), (...) the "glass ceiling" at work, which obstructs the promotion of female workers after a certain point, inequalities in the salaries of men and women (..) are prominent examples of discrimination against women in society at large. (...)"

Statistics show that domestic violence is obviously the most common cause of death among crimes against women. The situation is made more difficult by the fact that domestic violence is kept behind closed doors, and often invisible because of the inviolability of private life, which makes it

¹ http://www.njt.hu/translated/doc/TheFundamentalLawofHungary_20201223_FIN.pdf

² <https://nane.hu/?lang=en>



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very difficult for victims to request for assistance, and makes it hard for their surroundings to provide assistance.³

I/2 a). Violence in relationships⁴

Forms of violence

The term 'violence against women' is defined as any act of violence which take or can take place on grounds of sex.

Verbal violence

Disparagement, insult, mockery, making a laughing stock of women (such as on account of their appearance, religion or ethnic origin), threats of abuse, beating, taking away their children or suicide.

Psychological violence

Refusing basic emotional needs, isolating or forbidding from friends, work, family, favourite activities, jealousy, methodical destruction of self-confidence, resisting the discussion of common problems, constantly blaming women, breaking their valuables; breaking, tossing, banging equipment, threaten with weapons, scary behavior (glower, howl), offensive interrogation, dangerous/scary driving, closing of telephone and other communication channels, constant monitoring by telephone, searching woman's pockets/bag.

Physical violence

Pushing, slapping, strangling, pulling/tearing hair, punch with a fist/tool, kicking, biting, shaking, burning, threatening or hurting with a weapon (knife, firearm, heavy objects), denial of basic bodily needs and requirements (starvation, thirst, sleep deprivation, controlling toilet use), closing, excluding, tying and restriction of freedom of movement.

Sexual violence

Forced sexual activity, sexual violence, painful or degrading sex, sexual violence with a tool, abuse of intimate body parts, coercing into sexual activities with a third party, coercing into prostitution, restriction of reproductive rights: obstructing or coercing contraception, coercion to pregnancy or abortion.

Economic violence

Maintain material dependence, discourage or prohibit from working, taking away a woman's salary, questioning and accurately accounting for daily expenses, keep in check/blackmail with a jointly-owned company (limited partnership, ltd.).

³ <https://nane.hu/erintetteknek/tudnivalok-a-nok-elleni-eroszakrol/>

⁴ Ibidem



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Misconceptions about domestic violence often paralyze both the request for help from victims and the intervention of acquaintances and institutions. According to these misconceptions, it is almost always the victims who are

responsible for the violent behavior of the abuser, or they tend to pathologize the perpetrator: they are considered as an injured, miserable person who is unable to take responsibility for his actions. However, this rarely meet with in reality: the perpetrator is often known by his acquaintances and extended family as a "normal", "decent" person, therefore, when victims begin to speak, often no one believes them. The situation of the victims is further aggravated by the fact that the perpetrator himself also often justifies the abuse by the woman's behavior. The first step in breaking the violence is to place the responsibility on who bears it - the perpetrator.

I/3. Rights of LGBT+ Persons

LGBTQ- regulation by country⁵:

Country	Punished? (min-max penalty)	Partner- ship	Adoption	Is discrimination prohibited?	Comments
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⁵ [https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/LMBT szabályozások országok szerint](https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/LMBT_szabalyozasok_oroszagok_szerint)



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Hungary	no	registered partnership	no	yes	The Fundamental Law of Hungary states that Hungary shall protect the institution of marriage as the union of a man and a woman. Adoption from December 2020 is possible only for them. Gay and bisexual men should not donate blood for one year from sexual intercourse. Women in a registered partnership are not allowed to use artificial insemination. Same-sex parents also receive child care fee.
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According to the full table, from 47 European countries:

- same-sex marriage is allowed in 17 countries⁶
- registered partnership in 11 countries
- cohabitation in 1 country
- none of them in 19 countries
- adoption is possible for same-sex couples in 17 countries (in two of these countries, it is only possible to adopt the child of one of the partners)

„In Hungary, neither sexual orientation nor gender identity is mentioned in the constitution. [...] Equal treatment at work in Hungary is guaranteed by the Equal Treatment Act, which includes both sexual orientation and gender identity. »So there is no problem with legislation, although the

⁶ In the Netherlands, both marriage and registered partnership are allowed.

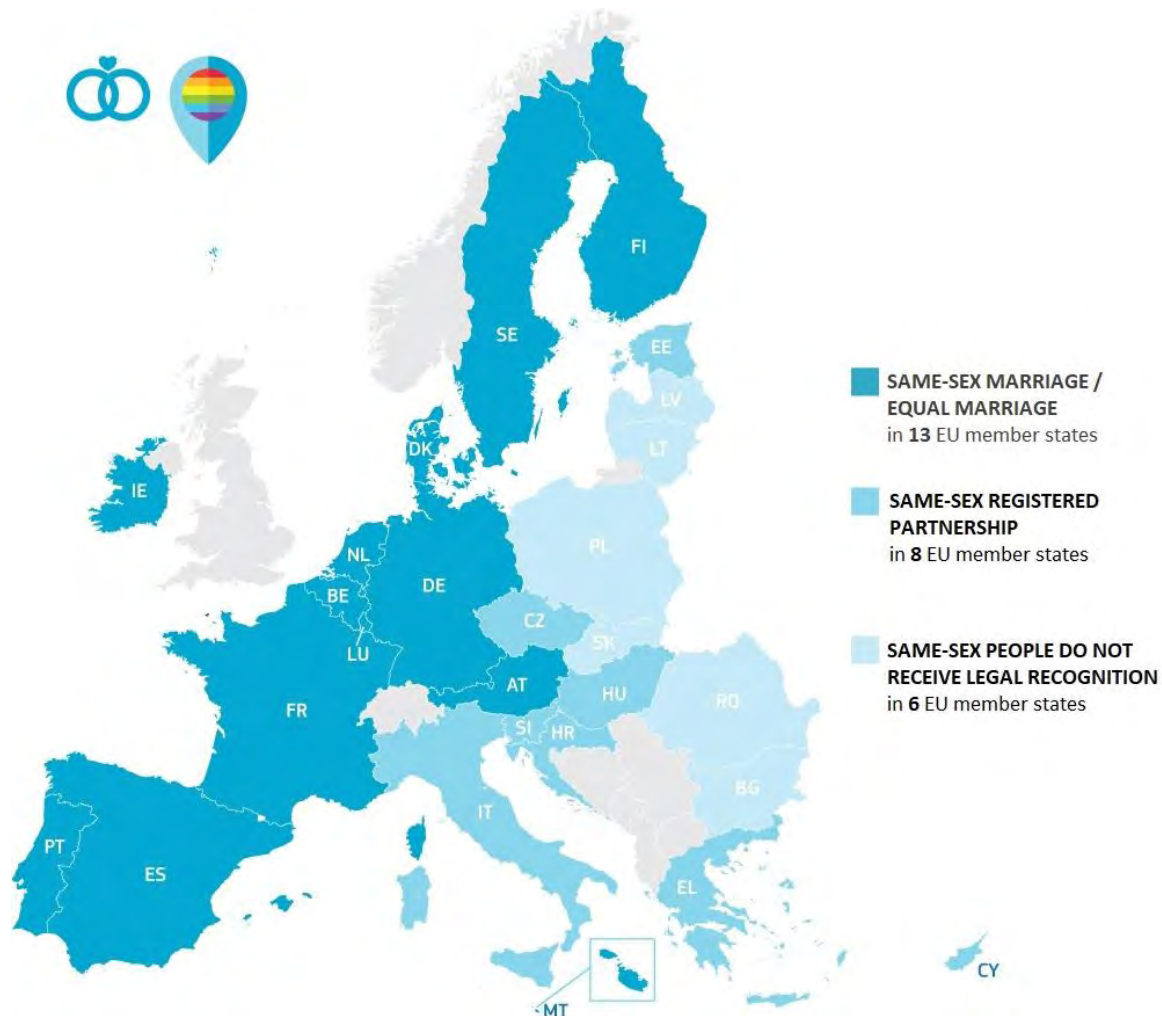


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graph does not tell much about the practical application of the law. How many of these will be realized is obviously another question, and we still have a lot to do in this area. But discrimination is properly regulated «[...]»⁷

The situation in the European Union is the following:⁸:



- Marriage: 13
- Registered partnership: 8
- None of them: 6

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

European Union

⁷ <https://vs.hu/kozelet/osszes/melegjogok-es-europa-mennyire-log-ki-magyarorszag-0617#!s0>

⁸ <https://op.europa.eu/webpub/com/factsheets/lgbti/hu/>



- 1) Gender equality⁹
Promoting equal economic independence for women and men, closing the gender pay gap, advancing gender balance in decision making, ending gender based violence and promoting gender equality beyond the EU.
- 2) Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Istanbul, 11.V.2011¹⁰

Hungary

- 3) 1004/2010. (I. 21.) Government Decision titled National Strategy for the Promotion of Social Equality between Women and Men - Directions and Objectives 2010-2021¹¹
- 4) Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code¹² (hereinafter: Btk.)

The „Nők Joga” (Women's Rights) website¹³ has the following information on the legal background:

Domestic violence has been the subject of a separate criminal offence since 1 July 2013: Btk. 212/A. §, which is applicable to acts committed after its entry into force! Other criminal offenses in the Criminal Code apply to the types of offenses that are not covered by the “relationship violence”.

Other forms of violence against women, or when it does not take place within a relationship (eg. sexual abuse), are also covered by the relevant paragraphs of the Criminal Code (eg. cases of sexual violence from §§ 196 to 207).

Sexual harassment is not considered a criminal offense under Hungarian law, it is named only in the Equal Treatment Act (Act CXXV of 2003 on equal treatment and the promotion of equal opportunities¹⁴), and the related procedure falls within the competence of the Equal Treatment Authority (Egyenlő Bánásmód Hatóság - EBH). (To date, no victims of sexual harassment have received legal protection in EBH practice.) If harassment takes place in an armed body, it may be covered by a paragraph of the Criminal Code, as well as a civil lawsuit based on a violation of personal rights.

A user of child prostitution (sexual use of a person under the age of 18 for consideration) is punishable by up to three years' imprisonment under § 203 of the Criminal Code.

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality_en

¹⁰ <https://rm.coe.int/168008482e>

¹¹ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=134035.194182

¹² https://njt.hu/translated/doc/J2012T0100P_20200716_FIN.PDF

¹³ <https://nokjoga.hu/alapinformaciok-a-nok-elleni-eroszakrol/jogszabalyok/>

¹⁴ https://njt.hu/translated/doc/J2003T0125P_20200101_FIN.PDF



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The rules on prostitution and trafficking in human beings, as a form of violence against women are as follows:

- Legislative Decree 34 of 1955 on the promulgation of the United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others¹⁵
- United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime: Act CI of 2006¹⁶
- Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: Act XXXI of 1993¹⁷. Article 1: Obligation to respect human rights; Article 3: Prohibition of torture; Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour
- Articles 7 and 8 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the XXI Session of the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966, promulgated by Legislative Decree 8 of 1976¹⁸
- Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: Act CII of 2006¹⁹
- Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the protection of women against violence: Rec(2002)5²⁰
- Council of Europe Convention on action against trafficking in human beings: 2013. évi XVIII. törvény²¹
- Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings²²
- Council framework Decision 2004/68/JHA of 22 December 2003 on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography²³
- Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities²⁴
- The Fundamental Law of Hungary²⁵: Article L) and Article XV
- Government Decision 1018/2008 (III. 26.) on the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings 2008-2012²⁶

¹⁵ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=372.622

¹⁶ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=103875.146349

¹⁷ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=19100.29566

¹⁸ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=2483.4091

¹⁹ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=103885.146364

²⁰ <https://rm.coe.int/09000016805e2612>

²¹ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=159496.242829

²² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=LEGISSUM:l33137&from=HU>

²³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32004F0068&from=HU>

²⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32004L0081&from=HU>

²⁵ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=140968.417048

²⁶ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=120186.173065



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5) Act LXXII of 2009 on a the injunction to stay away applicable to violence between relatives²⁷

²⁷ <https://net.jogtar.hu/jogszabaly?docid=A0900072.TV>



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III. "MICROMACHISMES" EVERY-DAY SEXISM, INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Forrás: Human Rights Channel²⁸

1) Language and communication (*More information: Human Rights Channel*)

2) Media, Internet and social media (*More information: Human Rights Channel*)

Examples of sexism in the media:

A sexualized depiction of women in the media. An all-male TV show. Media reporting on violence against women which blames the victim. Journalists, most often women, receiving comments on social media based on their appearance instead of the issues they discuss. Internet applications sending some job adverts to men only because algorithms are built in a discriminatory way.

Why should it be addressed?

Children and others are bombarded with sexist media messages and influenced by them. Such messages limit their own choices in life. They give the impression that men are the keepers of knowledge and power and that women are objects and it's ok to comment freely on their appearance. Online sexism pushes women out of online spaces. Online sexism can cause very real harm. Abusing or mocking someone online creates a permanent digital record that can be further disseminated and is difficult to erase.

How to prevent it?

Implement legislation on gender equality in media²⁹. Train media and communication professionals on gender equality. Ensure that women and men are represented in a balanced way and in diverse, non-stereotypical roles in the media. Promote advertisements that play with, and raise awareness of, gender stereotypes rather than reinforce them. Provide digital literacy training especially for young people and children. Legally define and criminalise (online) sexist hate speech³⁰. Put in place specialised services to provide advice on how to deal with online sexism.

3) Workplacement (*More information: Human Rights Channel*)

4) Public sector (*More information: Human Rights Channel*)

5) Administration of justice (*More information: Human Rights Channel*)

6) Education establishments (*More information: Human Rights Channel*)

7) Culture and sports (*More information: Human Rights Channel*)

8) Private sphere

Examples of sexism in the private sphere:

Women performing more unpaid (care and household) work than men, for example only women helping to wash dishes at a dinner party. Sexist

²⁸ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-channel/stop-sexism>

²⁹ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/women-in-media>

³⁰ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/genderequality/sexist-hate-speech>



jokes between friends. Systematically offering "feminine" or "masculine" toys to girls/boys. Boys being encouraged to run and take risks and girls to be docile and compliant. The use of expressions like "running like a girl" or "boys will be boys".

Why should it be addressed?

Unpaid work weigh on women's participation in the labour market, on their economic independence as well as on their participation in sport and leisure activities. Toys (e.g. a mini kitchen or a construction game) influence gender roles, but also future study or career choices. Sexist jokes can intimidate and silence people and they trivialise sexist behaviour.

How to prevent it?

Awareness-raising measures and research on the impact and the sharing of unpaid work between women and men. Measures for reconciling private and working life for all. Promotion of non-gendered toys. Encouraging boys as well as girls to participate in household tasks. Giving girls, too, the space and freedom to play, explore and be themselves.

IV. STATISTICS IN THE COUNTRY

According to the available statistics in Hungary, at least 3 women are killed every month by their husband or ex-husband, partner or ex-partner, boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, casual partner. [...]

22 percent of violent crimes against women were committed by a partner or ex-partner. The same was 3 percent for men.

More than half of the murdered women were killed by their (former) husbands or partners, in Hungary, according to police data, e.g. in 2009, 51,2% (43 women) of the women killed were murdered by their partner, according to another police source, 76% (64 women) of them.

According to the court files of the men killed by their partners, in 80 percent of the cases, the women had been abused for a long time and severely by their husbands before they committed the crime.

23 percent of women have experienced at least some form of physical violence by their current or former male partner. [...]

In the period following a breakup or divorce, the frequency and intensity of violence against women increase significantly, and the literature considers two years from the announcement of the intention to breakup to be a period of increased danger. During this period, many women return to their partner in their legitimate fear of threats. [...]

In 90 percent of compromise divorces, the children remain with the mother, however, if the father initiates a lawsuit, in 40 percent of the cases the



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children are placed with him, while the abuse is usually not investigated. [...] ³¹

Number, proportion and distribution by gender of the victims of domestic violence, 2011

Crime	Number of victims		Proportion of victims, %		Distribution of victims by crime, %	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Homicide	31	17	64,6	35,4	1,1	5,9
Battery	1340	165	89,0	11,0	46,5	57,1
Duress	12	1	92,3	7,7	0,4	0,3
Violation of Personal Freedom	146	3	98,0	2,0	5,1	1,0
Harassment	835	60	93,3	6,7	29,0	20,8
Slander (by physical assault)	10	1	90,9	9,1	0,3	0,3
Abuse of a Minor	1	-	100,0	-	0,0	-
Sexual Violence	27	-	100,0	-	0,9	-
Indecent Exposure	7	-	100,0	-	0,2	-
Public Nuisance	421	32	92,9	7,1	14,6	11,1
Private Justice	23	6	79,3	20,7	0,8	2,1
Against property	27	4	87,1	12,9	0,9	1,4
Altogether	2880	289	90,9	9,1	100,0	100,0

Sexual violence and sexual abuse:

20% of women will be victims of rape in their lifetime, and a further 20% will be the proportion of those who have been raped.

70% of all rape is committed by an acquaintance, family friend, or relative. So most of the rape takes place within the walls of the home, or the home of friends and acquaintances, which are thought to be safe. [...]

A 2009 survey of 33 European countries found that Hungary had the fewest reports of sexual violence to the authorities [...] Data were analyzed in detail in 11 EU countries, showing that Hungary had the lowest rate of rape prosecutions (10-year on average 2.24% / 100 thousand people). There is such a high rate of convictions in criminal proceedings (80% convictions on average over 10 years, compared to 3-17% in the other countries examined) that it is likely that only "fully proven" and very serious injuries cases are initiated at all (cases are therefore dropped from the system before the investigation is launched [...])

Sexual harassment

³¹ <https://nokjoga.hu/alapinformaciok-a-nok-elleni-eroszakrol/statisztikak/>



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30-50% of women experience sexual harassment in their workplace in the EU. In Hungary, where appropriate legislation and procedures are lacking, this proportion is likely to be higher.

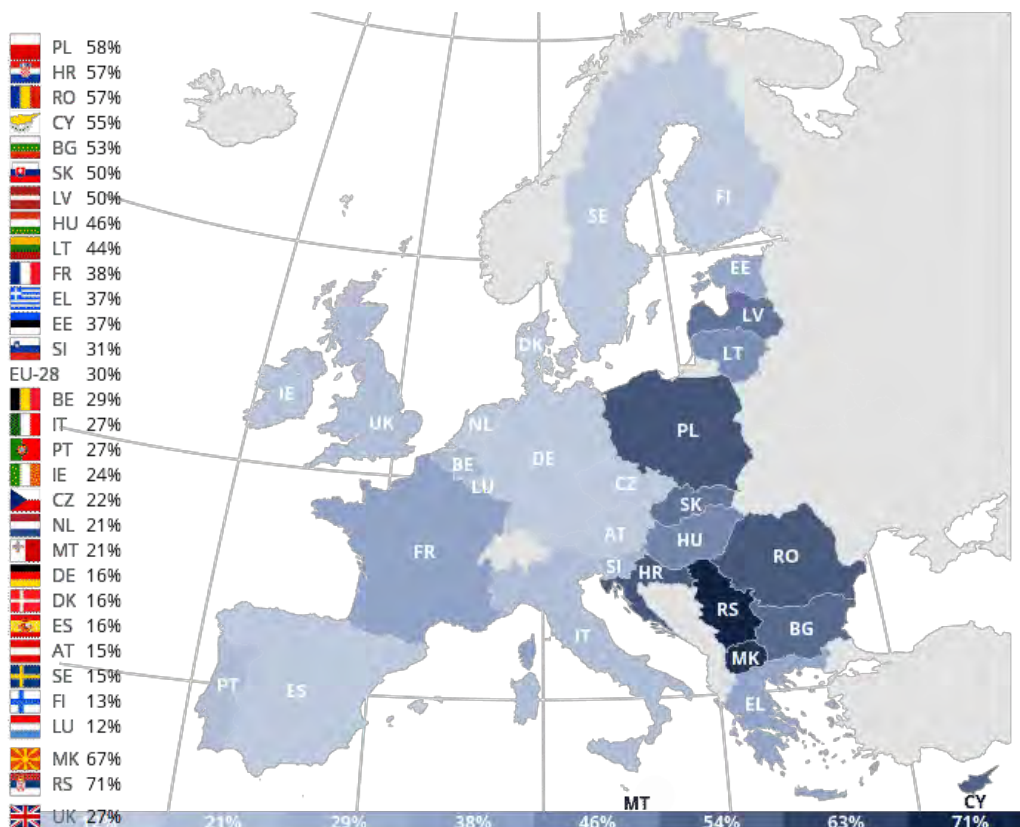
Trafficking in women and prostitution

The perpetrators of trafficking in women sell about 500,000 women to the EU each year for prostitution, including thousands of Hungarian women and girls.

At least 90% of prostitutes are victims of child sexual abuse or other domestic violence, yet they are punished by the authorities for breaking the law. [...] ³²

European Union survey:

1. Living openly and daily life / Avoid holding hands in public with same-sex partner for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed



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© FRA - All rights reserved - Second Lesbian women, Gay men, Bisexual women & men, Trans people and Intersex people survey, 2020 | Do you avoid holding hands in public with a same-sex partner for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed? - DEXavoid_hands | Always | All | All

Source³³

³² <https://nokjoga.hu/alapinformaciok-a-nok-elleni-eroszakrol/statisztikak/>

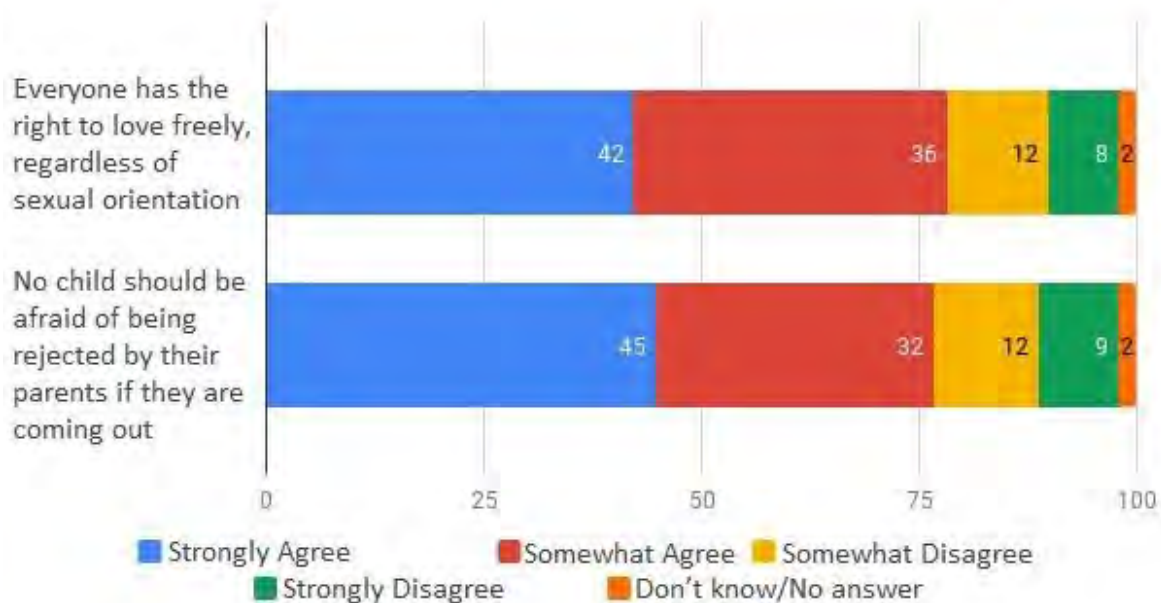
³³ <https://fra.europa.eu/en/data-and-maps/2020/lgbti-survey-data-explorer>



V. CONCLUSIONS

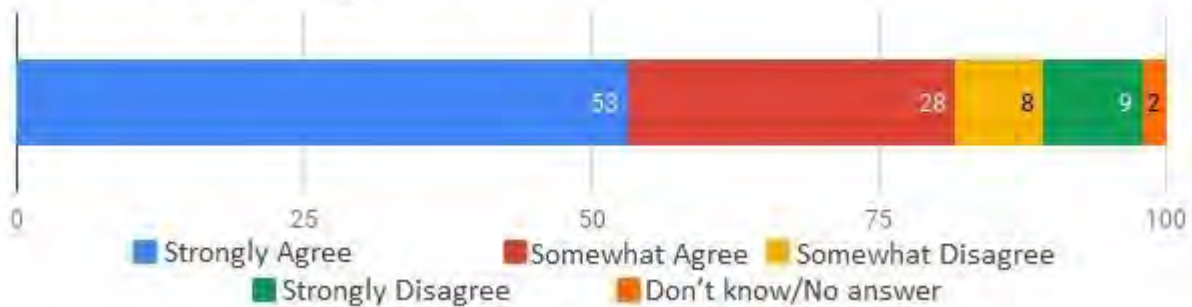
Hungarians are, in principle, equal and accepting of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people, but the extension of specific legal institutions such as marriage and adoption would be difficult to accept, as they mostly reject their own LGBTQ relatives and acquaintances.

The answers revealed that the Hungarian people are proponents of equality, at least on a theoretical level. The vast majority of respondents, 78%, agreed that everyone has the right to love the person they want freely, without any discrimination, regardless of sexual orientation. This permissive attitude is reinforced by the fact that a very convincing 77% of those surveyed thought that no child should be afraid of being rejected if they tell their parents that they are gay or bisexual. At the same time, there is a clear recognition that this does not work in most cases in practice: the majority, 69%, say many are forced to keep their different sexual orientation secret. This data is underlined by the desire for knowledge, which can also be read from the answers. 82% of respondents tend to agree or strongly agree that teachers and health professionals should be prepared to answer questions about homosexuality and transgenderism.





Teachers and health professionals should be prepared to answer questions about homosexuality and transgenderism



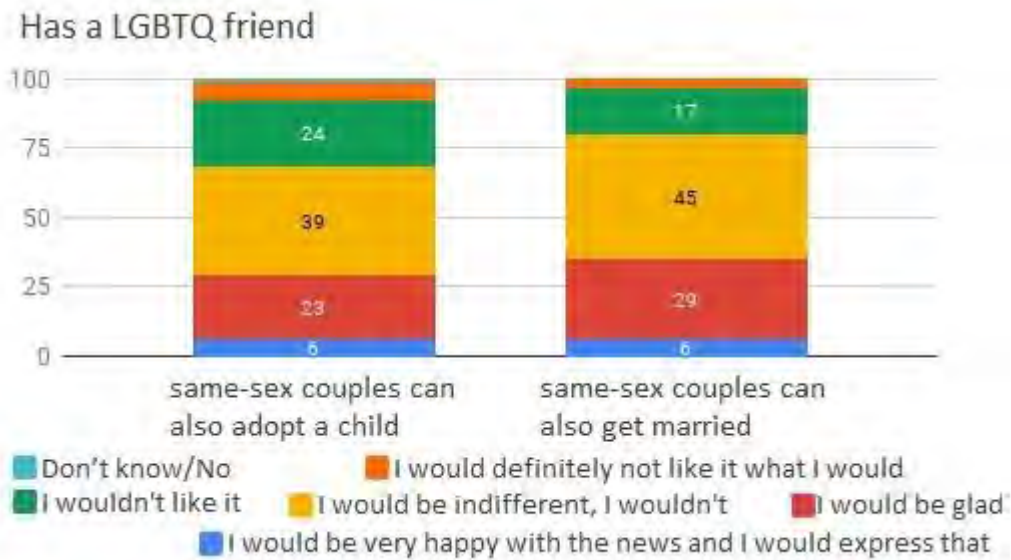
Let us see what the situation is when it comes to taking a position on specific legal measures. As much as they would like to believe that same-sex people have the right to love, a significant proportion of respondents are reluctant to put this ideal in practice in the form of specific legal institutions.

As the issues take an even more personal direction, the stance for the general ideals of equality and acceptance is diminishing. Only 19% of respondents would be happy if an acquaintance of them did not keep it a secret that he/she is a gay, lesbian or bisexual. At the far end of the scale are those who would break all contact with their acquaintance, they make up 11% of the total sample. A greater willingness is shown by 30% of respondents who would try to accept it, but nonetheless, the coming out would negatively change their relationship. The largest set is made up of indifferent, who make up 37% of respondents. Respondents are less indifferent to the „coming-out“ of a family member: more, a quarter of respondents would respond positively, and 36% would try, but the relationship is likely to deteriorate after the announcement. A total rejection would be chosen by 8% and an indifferent position by 27%. Accepters and indifferent together account for more than the half of respondents in both cases (56% for acquaintances and 52% for family members) and rejectors are in a narrow minority (41% and 44%, respectively), but their numbers are still sadly high. The proportion of those who negatively assess the coming-out of family members also coincides with the figures of a recently published European representative survey, which examined, among other things, attitudes towards gay or lesbian family members. The research found that 44% of the Hungarian population would be ashamed if a close relative were gay or lesbian.

The 21% of respondents who have an LGBTQ acquaintance or family member are well above average on all equality issues. Among them, the positive attitude towards the introduction of equal marriage is three times higher than the average, and compared to those without LGBTQ acquaintances, it is seven times as much.



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These data confirm the oft-expressed view that Hungarian society can become an accepting and supportive community through personal contacts and acquaintances, as it is not currently considered to be.

Another lesson from the research is that responses show the lack of knowledge as a problem and a need for dissemination, both on a personal and social level. The rates measured in family acceptance show that it is most often the lack of adequate knowledge and skills that hinders acceptance, as 36% of respondents have the intention to understand and accept in addition to the probable rejection.

INFO:

In Hungary, same-sex couples have been able to establish a registered partnership since 2009. The legislator's caution is indicated by the fact that instead of opening the institution of marriage, there is legislation in force in Hungary for same-sex couples, which provides less rights than marriage. Registered partners may not take each other's names, adopt a child jointly or participate in an artificial insemination procedure. In the case of adoption, currently gays and lesbians may adopt a child, but their partners will not be the legally adoptive parents of the children they raise. A further complication is that the law favors adoption by hetero couples, so a member of a same-sex couple can only adopt a child who has not been chosen by hetero couples.³⁴

³⁴ <https://budapestpride.hu/hirek/elvben-egyenloseg-es-elfogadaspartiak-a-magyar-emberek>



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*I do not wish them [women] to have power over men; but over themselves.
Mary Wollstonecraft*



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I. INTRODUCTION

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) rights in Italy have changed significantly in recent years, although LGBT people may still face some legal challenges not experienced by non-LGBT residents. Italian unification in 1861 brought together a number of States which had all (with the exception of two) abolished punishment for private, non-commercial and homosexual acts between consenting adults as a result of the Napoleonic Code. One of the two exceptions had been the Kingdom of Sardinia which punished homosexual acts between men (although not women) under articles 420-425 of the Penal Code promulgated in 1859 by Victor Emmanuel II. With unification, the former Kingdom of Sardinia extended its own criminalizing legislation to the rest of the newly born Kingdom of Italy. However, this legislation did not apply to the former Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, taking into account the "*particular characteristics of those that lived in the south*".

This bizarre situation, where homosexuality was illegal in one part of the kingdom, but legal in another, was only reconciled in 1889, with the promulgation of the **Zanardelli Code** which abolished all differences in treatment between homosexual and heterosexual relations across the entire territory of Italy. Same-sex sexual activity has been legal since 1890, the year in which this Code became effective, and there have been no laws against private, adult and consensual homosexual relations.

This situation remained in place despite the fascist promulgation of 19 October 1930 of the **Rocco Code**. This was to avoid discussion of the issue completely, in order to avoid creating a public scandal. This did not, however, prevent the fascist authorities from targeting male homosexual behaviour with administrative punishment, such as public admonition and confinement; gays were persecuted in the later years of the regime of Benito Mussolini,^[9] and under the Italian Social Republic of 1943-45.

The arrangements of the Rocco Code have remained in place over subsequent decades, namely, the principle that homosexual conduct is an issue of morality and religion, and not criminal sanctions by the State. However, during the post-war period, there have been at least three attempts to re-criminalise it. Such attitudes have made it difficult to bring discussion of measures, for example to recognise homosexual relationships, to the parliamentary sphere.

Italy remains at the bottom among European countries on the issue of rights: as reported by Vox, we are one of the nations with the highest rate of discrimination in Europe precisely in terms of LGBT + rights policies. A figure that goes hand in hand with the results of the European LGBT + Survey 2020, a research conducted on a sample of 140 thousand people belonging to the LGBT + community in the Old Continent, which shows how in our country 62% of respondents avoid holding their own hands. or their partner on the street, 30% voluntarily avoid places for fear of discrimination and aggression and even 32% said they had been attacked or attacked at least once in the year preceding the search.



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The LGBT + community does not own the public space in which it moves. Homosexual, non-binary and transgender people are well aware of this, victims of aggression, incitement to hatred and acts of violence in a much more sustained way than other social groups. For this reason, enhanced protection and the commitment of public opinion not to let their guard down is necessary.³⁵

Following you'll find a participated map to trace the violence against the LGBT + community in Italy, both physical and online:

https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/viewer?mid=1yvR2MPVM3vYibJV5H0m_nyhCX1WofI34&ll=41.715494143459296%2C12.275100200000017&z=6

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

At present, while same-sex couples cannot marry, they can access civil unions, enacted in 2016, which provide several of the rights, benefits and obligations of marriage. These benefits include, amongst others, shared property, social security and inheritance.

Since the 2005 regional elections, many Italian regions governed by centre-left coalitions have passed resolutions in support of French-style PACS (civil unions), including Tuscany, Umbria, Emilia-Romagna, Campania, Marche, Veneto, Apulia, Lazio, Liguria, Abruzzo and Sicily. Lombardy, led by the centre-right House of Freedoms, officially declared their opposition to any recognition of same-sex relationships. All these actions, however, are **merely symbolic** as regions do not have legislative power on the matter.

Despite the fact that several bills on civil unions or the recognition of rights to unregistered couples had been introduced into the Parliament in the twenty years prior to 2016, none had been approved owing to the strong opposition from the social conservative members of Parliament belonging to both coalitions. On 8 February 2007, the Government led by Romano Prodi introduced a bill, which would have granted rights in areas of labour law, inheritance, taxation and health care to same-sex and opposite-sex unregistered partnerships. The bill was never made a priority of Parliament and was eventually dropped when a new parliament was elected after the Prodi Government lost a confidence vote.

In 2010, the Constitutional Court (*Corte Costituzionale*) issued a landmark ruling which recognized same-sex couples as a "legitimate social formation, similar to and deserving homogeneous treatment as marriage". Since that ruling, the *Corte di Cassazione* (the supreme and last revision court in most matters) remanded a decision by a Justice of the Peace who had rejected a residence permit to an Algerian citizen, married in Spain to a Spaniard of the same sex. After that, this same judiciary stated that the *questura* (police office, where residence permits are issued) should

³⁵ <https://www.wired.it/attualita/2021/03/23/lgbt-violenze-mappa-italia/>



deliver a residence permit to a foreigner married with an Italian citizen of his same sex, and cited the ruling.

On 21 July 2015, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that in not recognizing any form of civil union or same-sex marriage, the country was violating international human rights.

In 2017, the Italian Supreme Court allowed a marriage between two women, which was performed in neighboring France, to be officially recognised. However, in May 2018, the Court of Cassation ruled that same-sex marriages performed abroad cannot be recognized in Italy. Instead, they must be registered as civil unions, regardless of whether the couple wed before or after Italy introduced civil unions in 2016.

Another important theme is adoption and foster care, regulated by the *Legge 184/1983*. Adoption is in principle permitted only to married couples who must be of the opposite sex. According to Italian law, there are no restrictions on foster care. In a limited number of situations, the law provides for "adoption in particular cases" by a single person, however, and this has been interpreted by some courts, including on the appeal court level, to include the possibility of stepchild adoption for unmarried (opposite-sex and same-sex) couples.

Speaking about the actual situation, in Italy the political and cultural situation is changing really fast: the principal aim of **Zan bill**, for example, is to extend the law on hate crimes to discrimination against the **LGBT+ community, women and people with disabilities**³⁶. There are three main changes to the existing legislation required by the Zan bill: the first concerns the addition of discrimination based "on sex, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity or disability", the second change concerns article 90-quater of the criminal procedure code which defines the "particularly vulnerable condition of the injured person"; currently, the article contains only the specific relating to racial hatred, while the Zan bill provides for the addition of the words "based on sex, gender, sexual orientation or gender identity". The last change concerns the Legislative Decree of 9 July 2003, number 215, on equal treatment of individuals regardless of skin color or ethnic origin, to which it would add some measures to prevent and combat discrimination related to sexual orientation and gender identity.

Each point of this law would benefit both in practice and with regard to the specific area of social media, where we are increasingly witnessing an increase in discrimination and in machista and micromachist positions towards LGBT+ community, women and minorities present on the Italian territory.

³⁶ https://www.wired.it/attualita/politica/2021/05/04/ddl-zan-articolo-spiegato/?refresh_ce=



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III. "MICROMACHISMS" EVERY-DAY SEXISM, INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Gender hatred? It's "trendy". Off and online. "On social media, women suffer more attacks than men and a third of these attacks are sexist": this is the imaginable and bitter photograph, which Amnesty International Italia once again puts in black and white, with the report "The Barometer of Hate - Keyboard sexism", released on April 16.

The shot, in dark colors, reinforces the organization's concern "that certain forms of expression, typical of the denial of fundamental rights, continue to find space online, in some cases justified or even amplified and claimed by political representatives". This is why Amnesty asks for "an intervention by the Italian government for new measures to protect human rights on the web".

Keyboard sexism

This study was conducted between November and December 2019 and analyzed the contents of 20 well-known Italian personalities, 10 women and 10 men:

PIÙ DI 1 COMMENTO SU 10 È OFFENSIVO, DISCRIMINATORIO O HATE SPEECH

Che toni prevalgono nel dibattito online? Esplora i grafici col mouse: cliccando sulle parti evidenziate al passaggio.



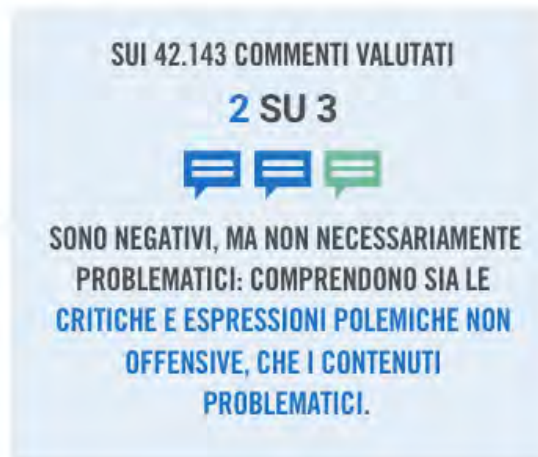
Amnesty measures the level of intolerance and discrimination in the online debate with the Hate Barometer, social media monitoring carried out with the contribution of activists, since 2018. The study saw the analysis of 42,143 comments: more than one in 10, in the period examined, is found to



be offensive, discriminatory or hate speech (14%). But when it comes to "women and gender rights", the incidence of offensive, discriminatory or hate speech comments rises to 29%: almost one in three, says Amnesty. "The average incidence of personal attacks directed at women exceeds 6%, a third more than men (4%). One out of three personal attacks targeting women is sexist (33%); for some of the influencers analyzed the figure reaches up to 50% or 71%. In personal attacks on women, the hate speech rate is 1.5 times that of men: 2.5% against 1.6%.

PIÙ DI 1 COMMENTO SU 10 È OFFENSIVO, DISCRIMINATORIO O HATE SPEECH

Che toni prevalgono nel dibattito online? Esplora i grafici col mouse: cliccando sulle parti evidenziate al passaggio.



To better focus on "keyboard sexism", Amnesty's 60 activists - flanked by experts in content evaluation - focused on issues such as gender rights, migrants and refugees and religious minorities.

Result? Almost one in four content on "women and gender rights", explains the organization, "offends, discriminates or incites hatred against women (or a woman in particular)". "Women and gender rights" are the subject of one in four sexist comments. To generate more sexist comments are the influencer himself (20.2%), the issue of immigration (19.6%) and, finally, religious minorities (15.5%).



PIÙ DI 1 COMMENTO SU 10 È OFFENSIVO, DISCRIMINATORIO O HATE SPEECH

Che toni prevalgono nel dibattito online? Esplora i grafici col mouse: cliccando sulle parti evidenziate al passaggio.



In the light of the research, Amnesty International Italia launches an appeal to the government: an intervention to launch useful measures to "strengthen communication and information campaigns on the subject of respect for human rights, with particular attention to the condemnation of stereotypes and prejudices related to gender and sexual orientation; intensify education programs on respect and non-discrimination within schools; promptly and resolutely condemn all incidents of hate speech, especially those conveyed by politicians or individuals holding public office; promote widespread knowledge, among civil society associations, of the tools to protect and support victims to encourage the emergence of the phenomenon and assist those able to act in defense of the victims; promote policies aimed at educating and making all citizens responsible for the conscious use of the Internet".

But also the social network platforms should act, explains Amnesty, providing "an adequate percentage of operators in charge of receiving reports for the timely removal of hate speech, intensify the monitoring activity, prepare adequate tools to quickly provide answers, shared and well-founded hate posts, provide greater clarity on how to identify and report abuse on the platform and share meaningful information on the nature and levels of violence and abuse against women and how to respond to them."³⁷

³⁷ <https://www.open.online/2020/04/16/sui-social-imperversa-ancora-il-sessismo-da-tastiera-amnesty-international-denuncia-i-troppi-attacchi-alle-donne/>



Change the language to break down sexism on women. Cultural alphabetization is the road to equality³⁸

Changing the language, avoiding the reiteration of stereotypes also in the language, can contribute to cultural change for an inclusive society and break down all forms of sexism. In some ways society is mature, much more sensitive than before, there are many signs in this sense, but although Italian is language rich in words, there are not many terms that can be used to indicate sexist behaviors and some media are very often misleading, in the titles, in the labels, in the definitions.

It is a real cultural literacy, which must begin as children, from school the one that will allow gender equality, a change that must begin from the kindergarten, explaining to children that we are different but, as human beings, absolutely the same.

"The collective consciousness has evolved - observe ANSA LIFESTYLE - Flavia Brevi and Ella Marciello, the advertisers who a year ago gave life to a very popular facebook group, Hella Network which, collecting observations, promptly raises the horrors of the media on these topics and not only, becoming a goad to improve them. We are professionals and professionals working in advertising, marketing, publishing and journalism.

In our various fields we ask for equality, even with facts. Our motto is: "Communication is the daughter of society in which she is born, but can show her how to be better. Discrimination is evident when we are faced with statistics on wage disparity or on the types of contracts that are offered to men and women. But when does it hide in the everyday life of our language? The first rule to avoid sexism is to (re) know it."

To recognize sexism and fight it, they launched a campaign on Facebook to make people think about sexist phrases and behaviors in the workplace. Here are some English expressions that indicate sexist gestures, but of which there is no Italian equivalent, also delving into the neologisms that have appeared in other European languages. On the occasion of Women's Day on 8 March 2021, the Babel app has collected some English expressions that indicate sexist gestures, but of which there is no Italian equivalent, also investigating the neologisms that have appeared in other European languages.

Hepeating (he = him + repeating = repeat)

The term "hepeating" is used to indicate sexist behavior that could manifest itself especially in the workplace. In fact, it refers to the circumstances in which a man repeats the same idea or argument already expounded previously by a woman. However, while the woman was ignored, the man's contribution is welcomed with enthusiasm.

Slut-shaming (slut = slut + shaming = shaming in public)

The act of judging a woman from a sexual point of view by giving her "no good" because of her habits is the perfect example of "slut-shaming". This

38

https://www.ansa.it/canale_lifestyle/notizie/societa_diritti/2021/03/02/cambiare-il-linguaggio-per-abbattere-il-sessismo-sulle-donne.-lalfabetizzazione-culturale-e-la-strada-per-la-parita_479b9f0c-5cef-4fc0-ab29-c653e06f6c68.html



way of doing things is put in place when a woman breaks some taboos, is not afraid to live her sex life to the full and talks about it freely.

Manshush (man = uomo + hush = azzittire)

We speak of "manshush" when a man tries to silence a woman because he feels threatened by what she is saying. It mostly happens when a man is aware that he is wrong but does not want to admit it.

Manologue (man = man + monologue = monologue)

When they insist on making an unwanted sermon on a certain topic, without a real reason, but only with the intention of strut and focus attention.

Gaslighting (dal film del 1944 "Gaslight", noto in Italia con il titolo "Angoscia")

With "gaslighting" we refer to a form of psychological manipulation that leads a person to doubt their perception, or their judgment. For example, in the movie from which the term originated, a man manipulates his wife so much that she thinks she has lost her mind. Although men can also be victims of this destabilization technique, it is more often women who hear phrases such as "you are crazy", "you are wrong" or "you dreamed it".

Manspreading (man = uomo + spreading = espandersi)

The "manspreading" indicates the more or less unconscious tendency that leads men to occupy more space than they would be entitled to on public transport, sitting with their legs apart and invading the space of the people sitting next to them.

Manerrupting (man = man + interrupting = interrupting)

As you can well understand from the composition of this word, it describes the arrogant attitude of a man who interrupts a woman while she is speaking, without letting her finish the speech. In many cases, "manerrupting" turns into "mansplaining".

Mansplaining (man = uomo + explaining = spiegare)

It indicates the presumptuous attitude of some men who, discrediting female knowledge, interrupt a woman to explain a certain topic to her, even when the woman herself is an expert on the subject. There is also talk of "mansplaining" when men explain very obvious topics to women, assuming that they cannot understand them.

Catcalling (cat = gatto + calling = chiamare)

With "catcalling" we indicate the appreciations made to a woman on the street by men but which, in reality, turn out to be anything but true compliments. Whistles or phrases like "hello beautiful" and "are you going out with me tonight?" they are in fact verbal harassment that falls into the category of "street harassment", or street harassment.

And in the rest of Europe?

In addition to English, other languages are also introducing neologisms related to sexist habits. For example, in Spain "mansplaining" is called



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"machoexplicación", while "revictimizar" refers to situations in which women victims of violence are accused of provoking the aggressor through attitudes, words or clothes. A circumstance which in English is defined as "victim-blaming" (victim = victim + blaming = to blame) and which in German translates as "opferbeschuldigung". It arises from the way in which the public tends to react to some news stories, it can also concern men and has also found space in the Italian vocabulary, through the expression "blaming the victim". Remaining in Germany, the equivalent of "revenge porn" (revenge = vendetta + porn = porno) is "racheporn", while in Portugal it is called "pornography de vingança". It consists in the dissemination of intimate photos and videos without the knowledge of the person who appears there, victim of a violation of their privacy and intimacy. This conduct also entered the Italian language with the term "pornovendetta".

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Trying to be as neutral as possible, it is possible to draw some conclusions from the above:

- The spontaneous birth of many movements or associations supporting the LGBT + community will certainly be able to bring important changes through the awareness and discussion of real cases.
- In some cases, the media, but also social media, unfortunately do not seem to favor effective improvement at all: that's because they are an instrument and it's as effective as the people that uses it. In order for the situation to change, people will have to change and, as slow as it takes, that's what we should aim to.
- We should give the same dignity to everyone, not basing our opinions on shameful prejudice.

Understanding these social phenomena means first of all also understanding the diversity with the other: this, from an international point of view, could also derive from belonging to the European Union as a whole and a mechanism of different nation states.

Understanding the complexity that also binds different cultures together could be the key to understanding the diversity that binds complex human relationships within a civil society and, why not, even within a completely online context.



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SPAIN

I do not wish them [women] to have power over men; but over themselves.
Mary Wollstonecraft



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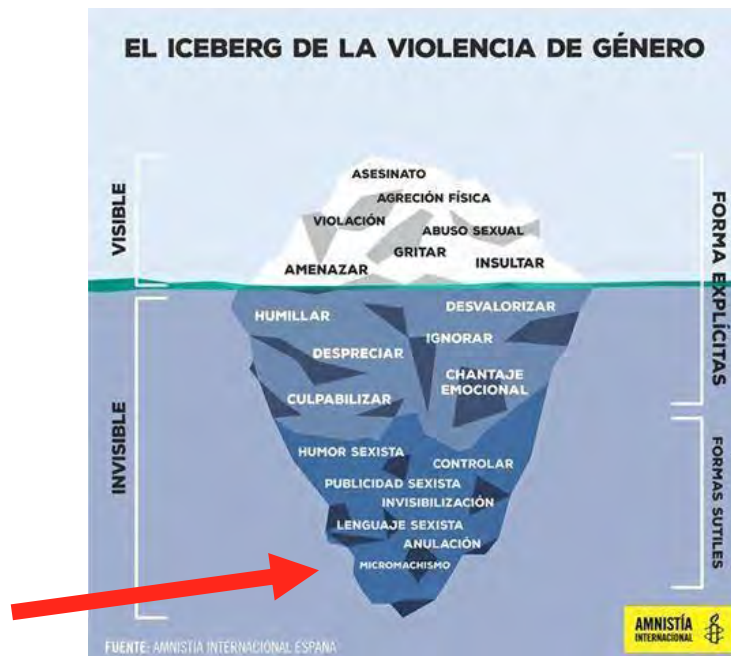


I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, multiple forms of violence which are not that visible still persist, that justify and normalize discrimination based on gender. Some experts warn about the need to focus on those expressions of violence that are subtler and less socially visible and that are less "serious" in the eyes of society. These expressions have come to be called "micro-machisms" and include behaviors of control and domination perceived as of low intensity that are naturalized and legitimized but that also suppose an abuse that is carried out on women for the fact of being it.

These behaviors can lead to the maintenance of the patriarchal system and ultimately can explain the most "serious" behaviors of violence against women since they "support" the pyramid of the patriarchal system. Understanding the patriarchal system as: "a form of political, economic, religious and social organization based on the idea of authority and leadership of the male, in which there is the predominance of men over women."

Gender power relations and their intersectionality with other factors, such as age, ethnicity, and income, are associated with the form and source of violence experienced by female but are often hidden like the base of an iceberg.



Source: "Gender Violence Iceberg" Amnesty International Spain



It is important to analyze these forms of "covert machismo" in order to be able to provide society with the information and necessary resources to raise awareness about this type of violence and take another step on the road to real equality between men and women.

For a long time, society has rejected the most obvious and serious forms of violence against women, although, with subtle or covert forms of violence, tolerance and ignorance are still enormous, normalizing them, and acting insufficiently to eliminate them (Bosch, 2007).

If we think that gender violence is any action that coerces, limits or restricts the freedom and dignity of women, we can see that multiple practices of violence and male domination in everyday life are ignored, some considered normal, some invisible and others legitimate. (Bonino, 1996, p.1). These subtle or invisible behaviors that reproduce gender inequalities have traditionally been referred to as petty tyrannies, intimate terrorism or "soft" violence, but since 1991 they have been studied by the psychologist Luis Bonino, who coined the term "micromachismos" to refer to these practices of male domination that occur in the daily life of heterosexual couple relationships, and that affect the autonomy and psychological integrity of women (Bonino, 1996). "Micro" because they are almost imperceptible practices, they are at the limit of evidence and "machismo" because it encompasses behaviors of inferiorization towards women (Bonino. 1996)

Today the consideration of micromachismos is in vogue, expanding the concept of Bonino, referring to practices that do not occur exclusively in relationships, but discriminatory situations against women that occur in any environment (family, work, social, etc.) and that, due to their low intensity, go unnoticed, are accepted and standardized. These types of behaviors are raised unconsciously to the extent that they are hidden in patriarchal society (Gómez, 2015).

Javier Amores, Head of the Court of Violence against Women of Santander - Cantabria, considers that in Spain "nothing is being done" to combat the true "origin" of gender violence, which is inequality and discrimination against women in all areas of life, not only within the couple, and has called to fight against micromachismos, which are - he says - in our "social DNA" and at the base of the current productive system. Micromachisms have to be combated in order to get a well-structured and strong economy.



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II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

European Legislation,

The promotion of equal opportunities between women and men is a key objective within the contents of the Strategy for Gender Equality 2020-2025 COM / 2020 / 152final of the European Commission.

European Institute for Gender Equality has been created to increase women protection through soft law, exchange of good practices, start-up initiatives towards the eradication of any type of gender -based violence, etc. EU Member States have endorsed the main human rights instruments, which oblige them to combat violence against women as a human rights violation, and as a specific gender-related form of violence linked to the discrimination of women. This implies an obligation on Member States to end impunity and prohibit all violence, to take measures to prevent it, to provide adequate protection to survivors, and to ensure redress.

- <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/regulatory-and-legal-framework/eu-regulations?fbclid=IwAR1HVVaYeBGoFpyUGeePN2OX0v1q4A-dwgoODASavPT7Mqgman81OsMrMTI>

- <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/regulatory-and-legal-framework>

- https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2018-0101_EN.pdf

National legislation,

This is the most relevant legislation in Spain towards gender equality. In some experts' opinion, this legislation doesn't cover every-day sexism, micro-machismes.

- Ley Orgánica 3/2007, de 22 de marzo, para la igualdad efectiva de mujeres y hombres.

- Ley Orgánica 1/2004, de 28 de diciembre, de Medidas de Protección Integral contra la Violencia de Género

Regional legislation,

Again, actual legislation doesn't covert this sublet chauvinism latent in our society.

- Ley 2/2019, de 7 de marzo, para la igualdad efectiva entre hombre y mujeres



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III. "MICROMACHISMES" EVERY-DAY SEXISM, INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Bonino (1995) states that micromachismos are:

A wide range of interpersonal maneuvers carried out by men whose objective is: a) to impose and maintain dominance and their supposed superiority over the woman who is the object of the maneuver; b) reaffirm or regain said dominance before a woman who "rebels"; c) resist the increase in personal or interpersonal power of the woman with whom they are associated, and take advantage of the woman's "care work". (p. 195). For Bonino (1996), the gender position is closely linked to power inequalities, relationships are the main area where these inequalities manifest themselves. According to this author, this is because our patriarchal culture has legitimized the belief that the male gender has the right to exercise control and dominance over women, who are structurally subordinate to them. Micromachisms are micro-violence and micro-abuse that make men maintain their power due to their gender position, creating a network that subtly traps women and threatens their personal autonomy. They are at the base and are the breeding ground for other forms of gender violence (psychological, emotional, physical, sexual and economic abuse) and are the male "weapons" most used to exercise gender violence in their daily lives (Bonino, 1995, 1996, 2004).

CLASSIFICATION OF MICROMACHISMS

Coercive (or direct) micromachismos: In these micromachismos the man uses force (moral, psychological or economic), to try to subdue the woman, limit her freedom and restrict her decision-making capacity. This causes in women a great feeling of defeat when they see the loss, ineffectiveness or lack of strength and ability to defend their own decisions or reasons. All of this tends to promote inhibition, self-doubt, and decreased self-esteem. The micromachismos of this type that occur most frequently are:

- **Intimidation:** Frightening maneuver that is exercised when the male already has a reputation (real or fantasized) of being abusive or aggressive. It hints that, if not obeyed, 'something' may happen. To make it credible, it is necessary to exercise some form of physical, sexual or economic abuse, to remind the woman what can happen if she does not submit.
- **Money control:** Based on the belief that money is male heritage, this section also includes the denial of the economic value of domestic work and raising and caring for children.



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- Abusive insistence.
- claim of the "superiority" of male "logic", used by men who believe that they have the "only" reason or that it is better than that of women, to implement their ideas, behaviors or choices.

Covert micromachismos (hidden or indirect control): These micromachismos are the ones that most effectively attack relational symmetry and feminine autonomy, due to their insidious and subtle nature that makes them especially invisible in terms of their intentionality. We can group these micromachismos according to:

- Abuse of female care capacity: It refers to the situations in which the male uses and exploits the care capacity of the women. This capacity is very developed in them by the purposes of their socialization that drives them to "be for others". Among these micromachismos we have the masculinization of women, the delegation of domestic work to the woman or that women will take over almost exclusively of the aging and attention of the children.

- Creation of lack of intimacy: Here we could include the active remote maneuvers that the man develops on the woman, as when the male continually encloses himself, does not answer, answers with monosyllables, does not ask, does not listen, it is isolated, etc.

- Pseudodiology: The male does dialogue, but it does it defensively-offensive or use deceptions and lies to hide or skip the information.

- DE authorization maneuvers: they lower women through devaluation, disqualification, or not recognizing their positive qualities as women.

- Maneuvers of emotional manipulation: such as blaming, manipulative seduction (interested approach to achieve other ends than affection), forced choice ("If you don't do this for me, you don't love me"), anger or self-justifications.

Micromachismos from crisis: These micromachismos are often used in moments of imbalance of power in relationships, such as when there is an increase in the personal power of the woman or the loss of the power of the man for physical or work reasons. Generally, these changes are accompanied by claims by the woman for greater equality in the relationship. In this category we find the practices aimed at increasing control over the activities, times or spaces of women, threats of abandonment or real abandonment, promises, giving pity, playing the victim, etc.

According to the latest studies of the media, TV is the communication channel preferred by the citizens to be informed despite the growth of the



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internet users. On most occasions both viewers and professionals assume as normal the machismo that is transmitted through public and private television, without entering into controversy, with exceptional cases being reported.

Some examples on every-day sexism in social media are:

Recent Olympic games, in Brazil, Spain won 17 medals, 9 of them belong to women, however you could find headlines of this type in the news.

#Badminton 🌐 | Rivas, el hombre que
convirtió en oro las rabietas de
Carolina [ver.as/zqsrn1](https://www.ver.as/zqsrn1) #ESP 🇪🇸
#Rio2016 🌍



"Rivas, the man who turned
Carolina's tantrums to gold"

The correct headline should
have said: Carolina Marín wins
a gold medal in Brazil

LA VANGUARDIA

La inmigrante desprestigiada que ha hecho posible las vacunas contra la covid-19

- La bioquímica húngara Katalin Karikó ha dedicado cuarenta años al estudio del ARN mensajero
- Coronavirus: últimas noticias, en directo



La bioquímica Katalin Karikó (Internet)

A prestigious newspaper said:
"The discredited immigrant who made the
Covid vaccine possible" when the
headline should have said: Katalin
Karikó, who made the COVID-19 vaccine
possible



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Sanna Marin: la finesa socialdemócrata y cañón que puso firme a Pedro el guapo

La mandataria finlandesa ha saltado a la palestra por un enfrentamiento con Pedro Sánchez. Marin es la primera ministra más joven del mundo, es muy discreta y fue criada por una pareja homosexual. Su popularidad va en aumento.

Another prestigious newspaper said: Sanna Marin: the social-democratic and hot Finnish woman who put Pedro Sánchez the handsome on the spot.

(...) She was brought up by a homosexual couple ...

The headline should have only talked about the discussion between the Prime Ministers.

The fact that eldiario.es, a successful newspaper in the country, has its own thematic (micro-chauvinisms) section since 2014, illustrates the growing importance of the topic in the public arena. They have done an analysis of the evolution of the posts published in this section, from 2014 to 2017, with a total of 125 entries, in order to verify which kind of topics are included in this blog and how to classify them.

By using content analysis, we tackle the typology of the micro aggressions, the environment in which they occur, the primary sources that generate them, and the number of comments they raise. Our starting hypothesis understands that the concept, and in this case the specialized journalistic section, is used as a sort of "tailor's box" where to fix all kinds of patriarchal and chauvinist claims which would not exactly be considered as micro aggressions. It is noted that the topic generates a growing interest, since both the number of posts and associated comments has progressively increased, from only 21 entries in 2014 to 47 in 2017, and 330 comments in 2014 to 764 in 2017. The results show that most of the entries are created by personal testimonies, depicting events that occur in the workplace and mainly describing issues related to gender roles.



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IV. STATISTICS IN THE COUNTRY

We are going to highlight some investigations that have focused on the study of the social acceptance of micromachismos Bosch (2007). In this research they found that micromachismos are considered acceptable behaviors by men to a much greater extent than by women, the difference being greater in the group of young people. In addition, the older the age, the greater the acceptance of micromachismos in both men and women. (Bosch, 2007).

The micromachismos of invasion of physical and symbolic spaces and relegation of women to the traditional feminine role are considered as acceptable to some extent by more than 40% of the people who are part of the sample, while those that involve the generation of insecurity and fear and control maneuvers and undervaluation are accepted to some extent by more than 20% of the named people. (Bosch, 2007, p. 146)

Of the Items that make up the micro-sex scale, not respecting their feelings was the one that generated the greatest rejection (96.5% of the people interviewed consider that it is never adequate), and the one that generated the lowest level of rejection (26.2% of the people interviewed consider that it may be appropriate in some circumstance and almost 10% that it is always appropriate) was to consider that her fundamental role in life is to be a mother. Despite the fact that the scale to evaluate the micro-chauvinisms of Bosch (2007) obtained psychometric properties that make it suitable for use in the field of research, there are hardly any other empirical studies that use it, and therefore these results cannot be compared with those of other studies.

Figure 1 shows the number of comments on the social media posts, by topic and year. Topics related to gender roles are at the top, with 3,289 comments (44.1%); the topic of sexist language appears in second place, with 2,112 comments (28.3%); in third place are comments reacting to issues of harassment, aggression or sexist murder, with 1,306 comments (17.4%); and in fourth place are comments reacting to issues of harassment, aggression or sexist murder, with 1,306 comments (17.4%).

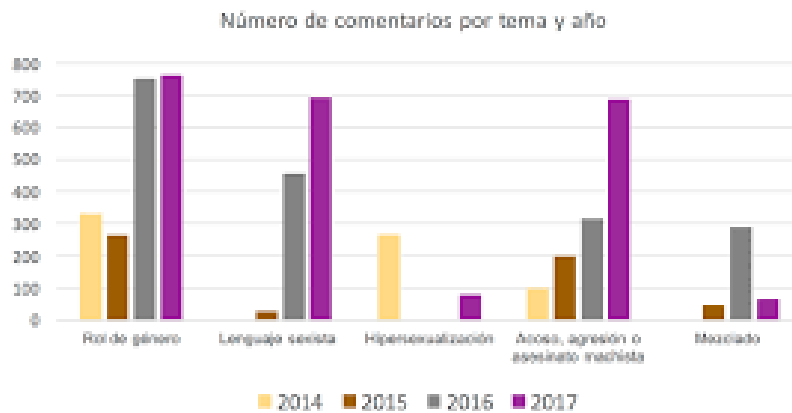


Figure 1. Number of comments on the social media posts, by topic and year. Source: Diario.es

V. CONCLUSION

Micromachisms continue to run rampant in this space of everyday life, where cooking, cleaning and care in general are understood as a space reserved for women, and concessionaires, computers, conferences and football, on the other hand, that of men. An incorrect, self-interested and patriarchal interpretation which, as this research has shown, responds to a socio-socio-symbolic construction of gender identity, and which can therefore be deconstructed. The workplace is the preferred space for the manifestations of micro-machismos (32%), followed by the advertising sector (20%), and the domestic environment (18%).

“Micromachismos” represent the base or main step of other forms of gender violence that are more surpassed and that are seen much better, such as physical or psychological abuse, emotional, sexual, economic, etc. Unlike what usually happens with these mistreatments, micro-abuse, in general, begins at the beginning of the relationship and slowly forms, which ends up covering their freedom and supposing the complete annulment of the woman as a whole person. In a couple context, these behaviors manifest as forms of low intensity pressure, that is, they develop in a subtle way to try not to leave traces with them.

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FEMLAND

I do not wish them [women] to have power over men; but over themselves.
Mary Wollstonecraft



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I. INTRODUCTION

Finland's Amnesty reported on 16 April 2021 on the recommendation of the UN Human Rights Committee to Finland. The corona pandemic has increased violence against women worldwide. Unfortunately, this has also happened in Finland. Finland must pay attention to reporting violence, as well as the number of prosecutions and convictions. According to the Committee, it seems that not all violence is recorded and therefore the cases are not prosecuted. Thorough handling of cases of violence against women must be ensured and perpetrators must be caught. Victim support services need to be developed and shelters set up across the country. The Committee noted Finland's slow pace of reform of sexual offense legislation. According to the committee, Finland should speed up the process of defining rape based on lack of consent. The Committee pointed out that coercion into marriage should be made a separate offense. 1*

Sometimes old thoughts are in speech very deep in someone's thoughts. 9/3/2018 Teuvo Roskala, who is Vice Chairman of the Basic Finns in Kankaanpää says - In a traditional Christian marriage, one cannot be raped. Marriage is a union between two harmonious people. After marital rape was criminalized 24 years ago. 2*

Originally conceived by activist Tarana Burke, "Me too" (2017), in which all women who have experienced sexual harassment would write their status "Me too." This would give people an idea of the scale of the problem. In particular, actress Alyssa Milano's request on Twitter started a huge avalanche on social media.

"Everyone knows a woman who has been raped, but no one knows the rapists". My friend told me about this, and it's a pretty awful point, interviewee says. The example opens up the mundane nature of the threat of violence and sexual harassment experienced by women. Worrying statistics on violence are not a place to joke. The controversial proposal in Parliament to add a lack of consent to sex to the Rape Act was the subject of a joke for the Basic Finn MP Tom Packalén: "Is it [consent] in paper form or some App?" The phenomenon #Metoo provoked the #notallmen phenomenon. The Yle News Instagram collected responses about the feelings that the #notallmen phenomenon evokes when talking about violence against women and its threat. Hundreds of responses highlighted most that many feel that the debate is going completely wrong.

- A male-centred society, the patriarchate, has accustomed us all to thinking in a certain way. Structures that discriminate against women have been internalized so deeply that we don't even notice them, says Tuija Saresma (University Researcher, Center for Contemporary Culture Research). 3*

Various support measures for victims of violence in Finland have been given in the form of recommendations to municipalities. In addition to the recommendations, municipal decision-makers want legislation to be binding on the prevention of violence against women and the provision of support services in Finland. Municipal surveys by Amnesty and the Ministry of



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Social Affairs and Health show that municipalities with anti-violence programs approved by political decisions also have functioning structures for cooperation. Municipalities with well-functioning co-operation structures also have other more frequently planned service paths and targets have been set for combating violence. 4 *

The Police Trafficking Investigation Team has begun its work in early 2021. The team investigates sex and labour-based trafficking and mating. Compared to the rest of Europe, a special group investigating human trafficking has been established in Finland relatively late. It is estimated that in Finland as much as 90 percent of human trafficking is hidden from the police. Efforts are now being made to increase the professionalism of the authorities in order to help victims and bring those responsible to justice. In practice, the aim is to improve the ability of police officers, prosecutors and judges to detect human trafficking. The Minister of Justice is hopeful that the professionalism of the police will increase. 5 *

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In Europa

The authorized from EU to sign the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention) on behalf of the EU as regards matters falling within its competence.

This is a significant step towards the EU becoming – along with the EU countries – a full party to the Istanbul Convention.

Background the Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international treaty on combating and preventing violence against women* and domestic violence*. It was presented and opened for signature in 2011 and entered into force in August 2014. It is open for signature by the EU, which participated alongside the EU countries, as an observer, in its negotiation.

Council Decisions (EU) 2017/865 and (EU) 2017/866 were adopted in the context of 2017 being declared by the European Commission as a year focused on actions to fight violence against women. 6 *

In Finland

Two historical timelines Rainbow history and Milestones of gender equality. These are the interesting points to our research 7*:

1897 Women are full-fledged with men at the age of 21.

1906 - Women have the right to vote in national elections for the first time in Europe and

the first in the world to stand for election.

1917 Universal suffrage for women and men in municipal elections

1930 - A new marriage law enters into force: the wife is released from the care of her husband and

the right to one's own property



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1937 - Maternity Allowance Act
1971 The criminalization of homosexual acts is removed from the Penal Code.
1974 The Sexual Equality Association (Seta) is founded.
1981 The Medical Board removes from the official disease classification the section where homosexuality is classified as a disease.
1986 - The Names Act, which allows a married woman to retain her surname and the child may be given the surname of either parent
1986 - Finland ratifies the UN ban on all forms of discrimination against women Convention (CEDAW).
1994 - Marital rape is criminalized.
2014 Parliament enacts the Equal Marriage Act in accordance with the citizens' initiative.
2015 The revised Equality Act enters into force. The Equality Act extends the prohibitions on discrimination based on sex to discrimination based on gender identity or gender expression. The Ombudsman for Minorities becomes the Ombudsman for Equality, who has the right to deal with discrimination on all grounds.

III. "MICROMACHISMES" EVERY-DAY SEXISM, INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA

Sony Interactive Entertainment announced a couple of years ago that it supports the participation of girls in a gaming camp in England. The Finnish gaming news site commented:

"Personally, I see campaigns like this pretty pointless. I do not think that gender distribution is due to any discrimination. Women are not usually interested in the gaming industry or games."

"Competence matters and not gender. It is useless to try to get people into the field of semi-people, in which they may not have any interest. To develop in gaming, you have to play. The supposed inferiority of women as players is justified by the fact that there are no women at all among the tops in the world. Should be taken into account when an online game reveals that a player is a girl or a woman, other players commented, "Oh there's a dishwasher playing." and "Go back to the kitchen." These are the most common - and kindest - of the comments. - It took quite a few years for me to try to join the gangs of players, but I could not. I also experienced loneliness in it. This is how the female player experienced it and stopped playing for many years. 8 *

Sexual harassment and hatred of women in student organizations have been featured on social media. Of course, not all students who engage in sexist activities are bad people. However, the atmosphere of harassment seems to be easily contagious. Traditions are easily passed on to the next generations and jobs. In male-dominated fields, fraternities are in full force in many workplaces and sexist jokes are common.



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The issue was answered with the same rhetoric as at the time of #metoon, i.e., the harassment experienced once was annulled. "Does it necessary look back, why revealingly dressed up, what you drank too much, not all men are not like that." In this way, responsibility is on the victim. 9 *

Researcher Tuija Saresma points out - The harmfulness of rude speech should be recognized because they make room for physical violence. Rape or murder are awful acting of female hatred, but under the surface are, for example, chauvinistic jokes, belittling women, etc., which are part of the structures of female hatred. Therefore, men should be involved in dismantling attitudes and structures that to hate female, say many who participated in the Instagram debate. According to Saresma, there should be more talk about female hatred when thinking about the causes of intimate partner violence. Gender-based violence, he said, is a direct result of hatred of women. As well as controlling women's dress or denying physical sovereignty, for example in the form of an abortion ban.

- Wondering why women do not just say no to jokes and let them be full-fledged, but if as a woman you say hey that comment is really degrading and wrong, you are "Suvakki" (green leftist tolerant mentally Handicapped = a person who defends minorities) and you do not understand jokes, young woman clarifies.

The constant harassment faced by women has led many women to start censoring themselves. They don't dare to express their opinions or they leave completely on Twitter. Twitter, and other social media platforms, have a responsibility to protect women from harassment," says Pia Puu Oksanen, an expert on gender and sexual harassment in Amnesty Finland.

A disproportionate amount of harassment of women on Twitter to religious minorities, lesbians, bisexuals, transgender people, and women with disabilities.

Offensive harassment against women politicians is a well-known phenomenon all over the world. In a report by Stratcom, a research institute operating under the umbrella of NATO, the content of Finnish-language tweets was clarified last spring and summer 2020. The report describes the amount of hate tweeting against Finnish women ministers as disproportionate. In screenings performed with various analysis tools, 7 per cent of Finnish Twitter publications were interpreted as offensive or defamatory. These messages were sent by 5,000 Finnish-speaking twitter users. Some of them were constantly tweeting about members of the two Ministerial women. The majority of the obscene messages analyzed came from real people and not from computer-programmed bots. Messages are often anonymous. The Stratcom report recognizes that messages come from both left- and right-leaning tweeters, but the bulk of hate tweets come from right-wingers.



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- Incompetent, inexperienced, Sokos cashier, girl, girl board, lipstick board, tights board, intimidation, hate speech, painting. Yes, women lead the government. Get over it, Marin Tweets. So Sanna Marin urges people to live up with the fact that women run the government. 10*

IV. STATISTICS IN THE COUNTRY

I try to get harassment and so on from Twitter, but very many say that they have blocked or remove the "bad" discourse. Also, that happened in Facebook.

Katri Erkkilä wrote that, it became clear to me soon that Facebook pages were "cleaned up" so quickly that I did not have time to see all the comments. For example, I noticed how my researcher told me on their Facebook profile site that the site in question is hate-free and therefore deletes everything immediately hate comments. This opportunity would, in my mind, already recruit for research when looking at the answers to the form. There, too, a few respondents reported blocked profiles and deleted comments. 11 *

Statistics Finland has mapped the online harassment experienced by Finns and the hostile writings found online for three years (2017, 2019 and 2020).

The study asked about being subjected to cyberbullying as follows:

"Do you think you have ever been subjected to an inappropriate approach on the internet, for example because of abusive behaviour or uncomfortable sexual behaviour?" 13% of all Finns over the age of 16 had been targeted on the Internet. The proportion was 17% for women and 9% for men. 12 *

A study published in 2019 that examined hate speech that affects or seeks to influence social decision-making. Based on the answers to the questionnaire, among Finnish municipal decision-makers, women experience much more hate speech, contempt, threats and also hostility towards groups than men. In addition, the women in the study said that the hate speech they often encounter is specifically related to their gender. Based on open-ended responses and interviews, gender explains the factors that trigger hate speech, such as values or class status: From lifestyle and values to constant adjustments.

Gender differences in the hate speech experiences of municipal decision-makers

	Men (n=670)	Women (n=572)
Her/his self was target	28% ($\pm 3.4\%$)	42% ($\pm 4.0\%$)
Close ones were target	14% ($\pm 2.6\%$)	14% ($\pm 2.9\%$)
Contempt or insult	20% ($\pm 3.0\%$)	34% ($\pm 3.9\%$)
Target of intimidation	10% ($\pm 2.3\%$)	18% ($\pm 3.2\%$)
Hostility towards groups	10% ($\pm 2.3\%$)	20% ($\pm 3.3\%$)

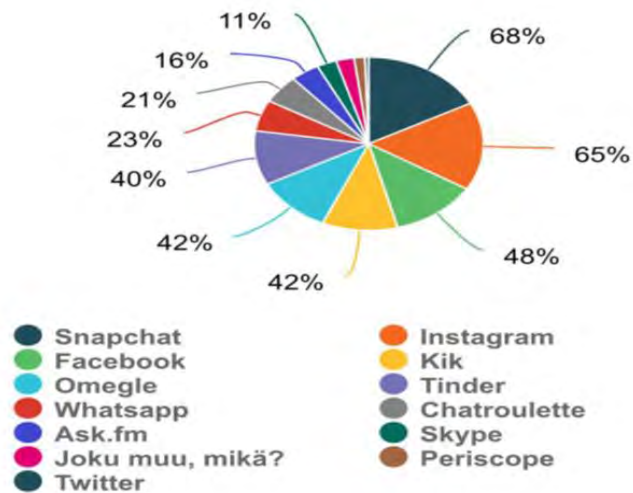
95% confidence interval in parentheses. 13 *



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In 2019, the thesis Sexual Harassment on Social Media have experienced sexual harassment. The survey was aimed at women aged 18–29 living in Oulu. The survey mapped women's experiences of sexual harassment on social media. The aim of the study is to produce research data for the development of sexual violence work by the employees of the Oulu Girls' House and for the utilization of other people interested in sexual violence work.



Sexual harassment on social media (%) 14 *

The most harassment was on Snapchat and Instagram. Other social media services where respondents reported experiencing sexual harassment included Suomi24 and the instant messaging service WeChat. In the experience, sexual harassment was most typically seen as penis and nude pictures posted by strangers, as well as inappropriate commentary on appearance and sexuality. Experiences of sexual harassment were perceived as normalized and affecting self-esteem and identity. Respondents would have liked discussion support, help from the authorities, and that the courage of outsiders to intervene in the harassment. 14 *

V. CONCLUSIONS

Earlier, we wrote that lewd speeches turn into concrete actions and that is why it is important to reflect on attitudes like "boys are boys". Attitude allows a boy to misbehave because he is a boy. Sometimes mothers use this to let the boy slip out of the housework, which is a bad thing for the boy. move out of the home and at learning housework can feel laborious when everything has to learn from the beginning. Some boys may feel that a girlfriend should take care of the home. Most young women work or study, so young men should also be involved in domestic work. If children are born at the beginning of a relationship, women are not ready to be



"housewives". Hopes for this are reflected in derogatory phrases in the game world.

It is good that the #metoo movement highlighted lewd behaviour towards women, and it would be important to understand that nobody is touched without permission. Also, sending obscene images is a bad manner and not a fun pastime.

In Finland, serious acts of violence against women are still at the forefront of Europe and, unfortunately, at a worse end. Marita Husso, Assistant Professor of Social Policy, considers that violence should not be spoken of in a contemptuous manner as a disagreement or explained as violent by jealousy or passion. Breaking the chain of violence requires awareness, social debate and a change of attitude. 15 *

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