

# Social Justice Watch 1112

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[Government restrictions on religion around the world reached new record in 2018](#)

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**Female Genital Mutilation comprises of all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia for non-medical reasons. (WHO)**

**It is recognised internationally as a violation of human rights of girls and women which reflect the deep-rooted inequality between sexes and constitutes as an extreme form of discrimination against women.**





This practise violates a person's right to health, security and physical integrity, the right to be free from torture, inhumane or degrading treatment and the right to life when procedure results in death.



**Type 1:**  
**Clitoridectomy:**  
  
**Partial or total removal of the clitoris.**

**Type 2:**  
  
**Partial or total removal of the clitoris, the labia minora, with or without the excision of the labia majora.**



## **TYPES OF FGC**



**Type 3:**  
**Infibulation:**

narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the inner and sometimes outer labia, with or without the removal of the clitoris.

**Type 4:**

All other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, for example, pricking, piercing etc.

- Global estimates indicate 200 million women have undergone the cut worldwide, 40 million of them were cut when they were 14 years or younger.
- In the EU and the United States, 500,000 girls and women living in Europe are living with consequences of FGM in the US.
- An estimated 4 million girls are at the risk of undergoing Female Genital Cutting every year and this figure is expected to rise up to 4.6 million in 2030.
- It affects the lives of millions of girls, women and non-binary individuals across the world in 92 countries including parts of Asia, Europe, United States and Africa.
- A further 68 million girls are estimated to be at risk over the next 10 years (UNICEF)

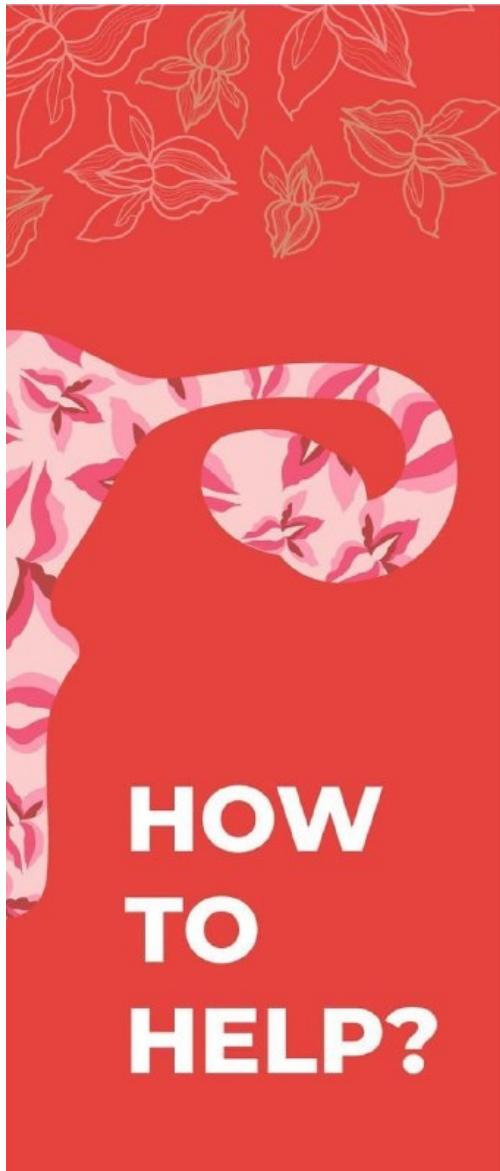


## **Implications of FGC**

There are a wide range of health implications that survivors of female genital cutting may experience throughout their lives.

- Survivors of FGC may develop post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression following the practise.
- A study conducted by the BJPsych Bulletin in 2015 found that FGC survivors are likely to link their FGC procedure to the development of mental health disorders.
- Some of the risks of FGC include:  
Urinary Tract Infections, Menstrual problems, difficulty in passing urine, infertility, complications in pregnancy, injury to adjacent tissue and the fracture or dislocation of limbs as a result of restraint.
- It is important to note that no survivor should be placed in one singular category.  
Survivors of FGC must be seen as individuals, with varying degrees of psychological needs specific to them and their experiences.





- Join Scarlet Udaan to help raise awareness on Female Genital Cutting by advocating towards eradicating this practise.
- Raise awareness on FGC and the health implications it has within your community, your friends and family.
- Write to your government representatives and leaders urging them to invest in resources to End FGC in your country.
- There is an urgent need for a strengthened commitment by international organisations and world leaders to end FGC.
- Urge governments to invest in resources to support the wellbeing of survivors.

<https://www.facebook.com/shityoushouldcareabout/posts/794052511437041>

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# did you know?

DidYouKnowFacts.com

**Incoming US Presidents are not required to use a bible when being sworn into office, but very few have not. John Quincy Adams, who was a deeply religious man, chose to swear on a book of law because he wanted to make it clear that he was protecting the Constitution and laws of the United States above all else.**



PHOTO: BIOGRAPHY.COM

 DIDYOUKNOWFACTS.COM

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[source](#) [source2](#)

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**After 45 Presidents and 48 Vice  
Presidents, America is finally getting  
a female on board for the 1st time!**

**No, it is not a third world nation.**

**Yes, we are in 2020.**

**And then people question why  
do we need feminism.**

IshkiMishki.com

[https://www.facebook.com/photo?  
fbid=3470742453033746&set=gm.2630353483943014](https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=3470742453033746&set=gm.2630353483943014)

[ comment ] There is some discussion on whether "female" or "women" should be used in this context.

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**LGBTQ+ people are  
disproportionately  
affected by HIV and AIDS.**





**Trans people are more likely to experience sexual abuse and assault. Around one out of two trans people are sexually assaulted in their lifetime.**





**In 2015, only 12 percent of Millennials said their sex-ed covered same-sex relationships.**



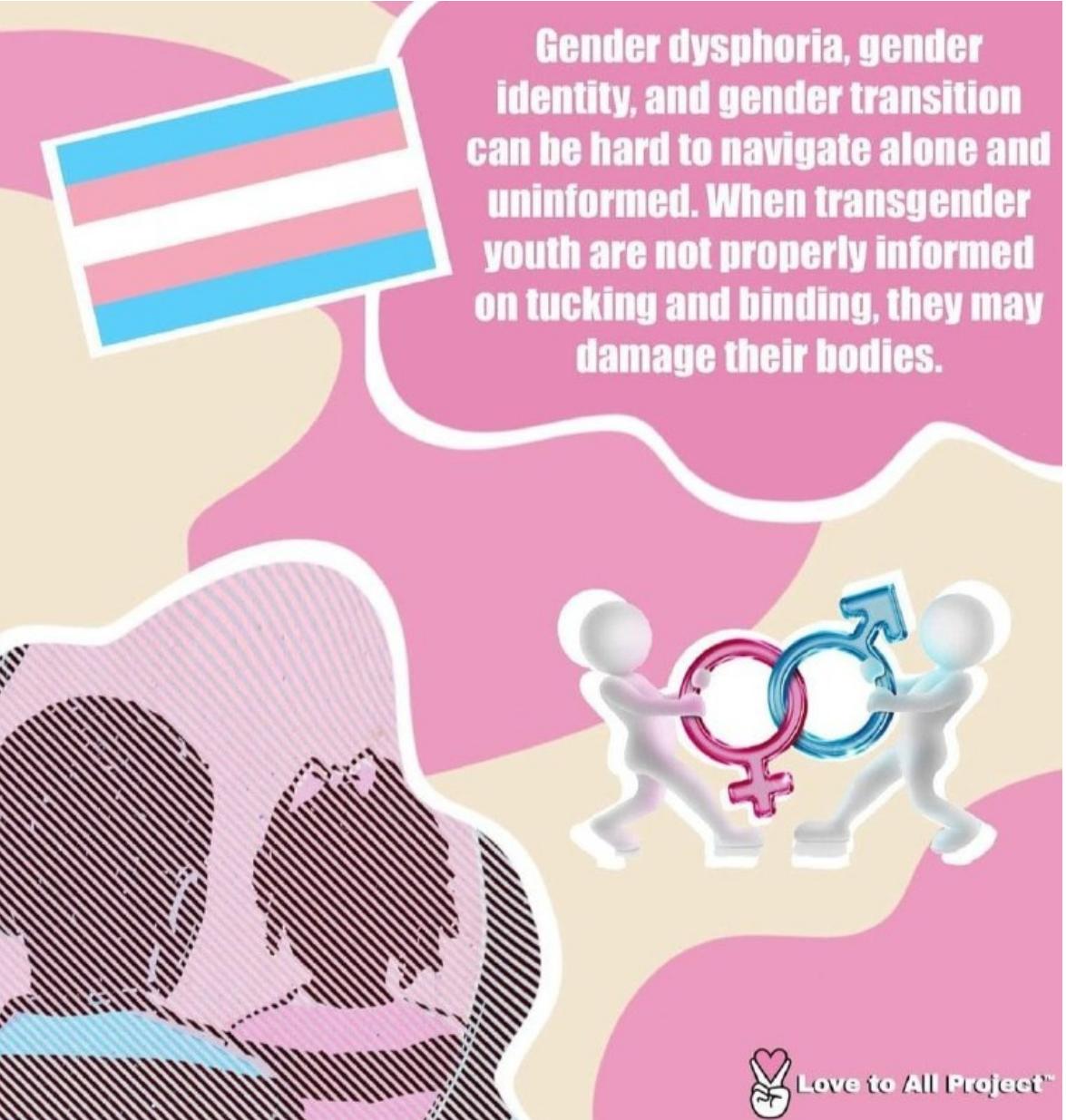
**Love to All Project™**



**Intersex, Asexual, and Aromantic identities are often ignored and stigmatized in everyday life, and learning about these identities is an important part of destigmatizing them.**



Love to All Project™



**Gender dysphoria, gender identity, and gender transition can be hard to navigate alone and uninformed. When transgender youth are not properly informed on tucking and binding, they may damage their bodies.**



Love to All Project™

When LGBTQ+ youth don't feel represented, they turn to online and peer resources, which leads to finding misinformation and age-inappropriate information.



<https://www.facebook.com/transarmy/posts/207371104091409>

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↪ acesarosenbies

# - how to identify “boy” clothes and “girl” clothes



kinginawolfsuit

are you a boy? **your clothes are boy clothes.**

are you a girl? **your clothes are girl clothes.**

are you outside the binary of boy and girl? **so  
are your clothes.**

did someone just tell you your clothes don't  
match your gender identity? **they are a  
trashcan and their clothes are trashcan  
clothes.**

Source: kinginawolfsuit

584,084 notes

... ↗ ❤

how to identify "boy" clothes and "girl" clothes

are you a boy? your clothes are boy clothes.

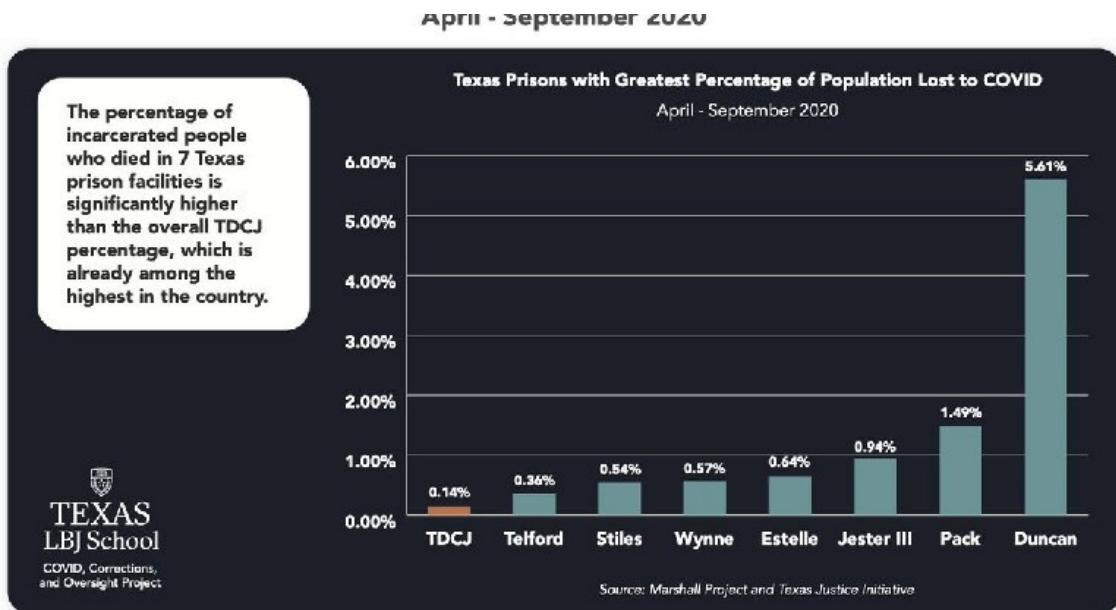
are you a girl? your clothes are girl clothes.

are you outside the binary of boy and girl? so are your clothes.

did someone just tell you your clothes don't match your gender identity? they are a trashcan and their clothes are trashcan clothes.

<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=10160517752864502&set=gm.697238490925651>

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At one Texas prison nearly 6% OF THE POPULATION has died of COVID-19.

Not 6% of the covid patients died, but 6% of the entire prison population.

That's according to a fabulous new report out today. Here's a thread w/some other data: [link source](#)

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The Church Of Satan ✅  
@ChurchofSatan

▼

Any discussion about what The Bible does or doesn't condone is a distraction.

The US is not a theocracy and religious texts shouldn't be used as the basis for or justification of public policy.

Ever.

6/17/18, 8:04 PM

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**2,046** Retweets **5,609** Likes

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The US is not a theocracy and faith shouldn't be used as the basis for or justification of public policy. [source](#)

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# 消息精选

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[telegra.ph/Government-restrictions-on-religion-around-the-world-reached-new-record-in-2018-11-10](http://telegra.ph/Government-restrictions-on-religion-around-the-world-reached-new-record-in-2018-11-10)

Telegraph

Government restrictions on religion around the world reached new record in 2018

Government restrictions on religion rose to a record high in 2018, while religion-related social hostilities fell slightly but remained near peak levels, according to Pew Research Center's 11th annual study of restrictions on religion. Restrictions by governments...

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# Government restrictions on religion around the world reached new record in 2018

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Border guard police in Burma (Myanmar) patrol the fence in the “no-man’s land” at the country’s border with Bangladesh in August 2018. More than 14,500 Rohingya Muslims were reported to have fled to Bangladesh in 2018 to escape abuses, and at least 4,500 Rohingya were stuck in the border area. (Phyo Hein Kyaw/AFP via Getty Images)

Government restrictions on religion rose to a record high in 2018, while religion-related social hostilities fell slightly but remained near peak levels, according to Pew Research Center’s 11th annual study of restrictions on religion.

Restrictions by governments include official laws and actions that curtail religious beliefs and practices, while social hostilities encompass everything from religion-related armed conflict to harassment over clothing. The analysis

covers policies that were in place and events that occurred in 198 countries and territories in 2018, the most recent year for which data was available.

Here are key findings from the report.

This is the 11th in a series of annual reports by Pew Research Center analyzing the extent to which governments and societies around the world impinge on religious beliefs and practices. The studies are part of the Pew-Templeton Global Religious Futures project, which analyzes religious change and its impact on societies around the world.

To measure global restrictions on religion in 2018 – the most recent year for which data is available – the study rates 198 countries and territories by their levels of government restrictions on religion and social hostilities involving religion. The new study is based on the same 10-point indexes used in the previous studies.

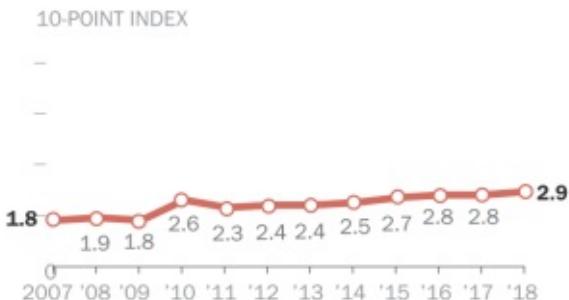
- The **Government Restrictions Index** measures government laws, policies and actions that restrict religious beliefs and practices. The GRI comprises 20 measures of restrictions, including efforts by government to ban particular faiths, prohibit conversion, limit preaching or give preferential treatment to one or more religious groups.
- The **Social Hostilities Index** measures acts of religious hostility by private individuals, organizations or groups in society. This includes religion-related armed conflict or terrorism, mob or sectarian violence, harassment over attire for religious reasons, or other religion-related intimidation or abuse. The SHI includes 13 measures of social hostilities.

To track these indicators of government restrictions and social hostilities, researchers combed through more than a dozen publicly available, widely cited sources of information, including the U.S. State Department’s annual reports on international religious freedom and annual reports from the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom, as well as reports from a variety of European and United Nations bodies and several independent, nongovernmental organizations. Classification of regime types comes from the Economist Intelligence Unit’s Democracy Index and is reused with permission of the Economist Intelligence Unit. (See Methodology for more details on sources used in the study.)

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## **Government restrictions on religion at highest level since 2007**

*Government Restrictions Index global median score*



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

*"In 2018, Government Restrictions on Religion Reach Highest Level Globally in More Than a Decade"*

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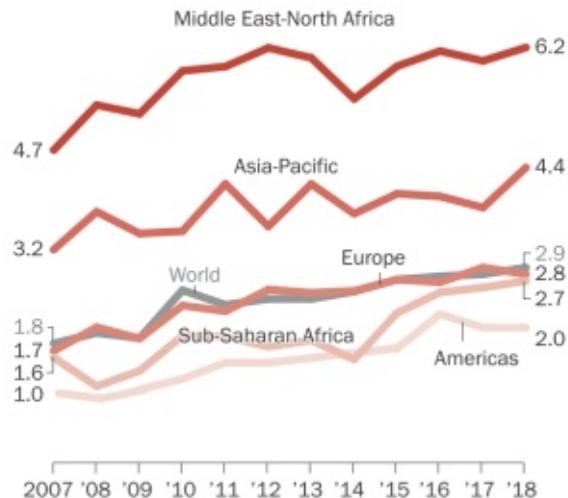
**Government restrictions in 2018 were at their highest level since 2007, when Pew Research Center began tracking these trends.** The global median score on the Government Restrictions Index (a 10-point scale based on 20 indicators) rose to 2.9 in 2018 from 2.8 a year earlier. That was partly due to an increase in the number of governments using force – such as detentions and physical abuse – to coerce religious groups.

While the index increase in 2018 was relatively small, government restrictions have grown substantially from a median score of 1.8 in 2007. At the same time, the number of countries with “high” or “very high” levels of government restrictions has also been climbing. Most recently, 56 countries – or 28% of all 198 countries and territories in the study – fell into one of those two categories.

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## Government restrictions on religion, by region

Median scores on the Government Restrictions Index



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

\*In 2018, Government Restrictions on Religion Reach Highest Level Globally in More Than a Decade\*

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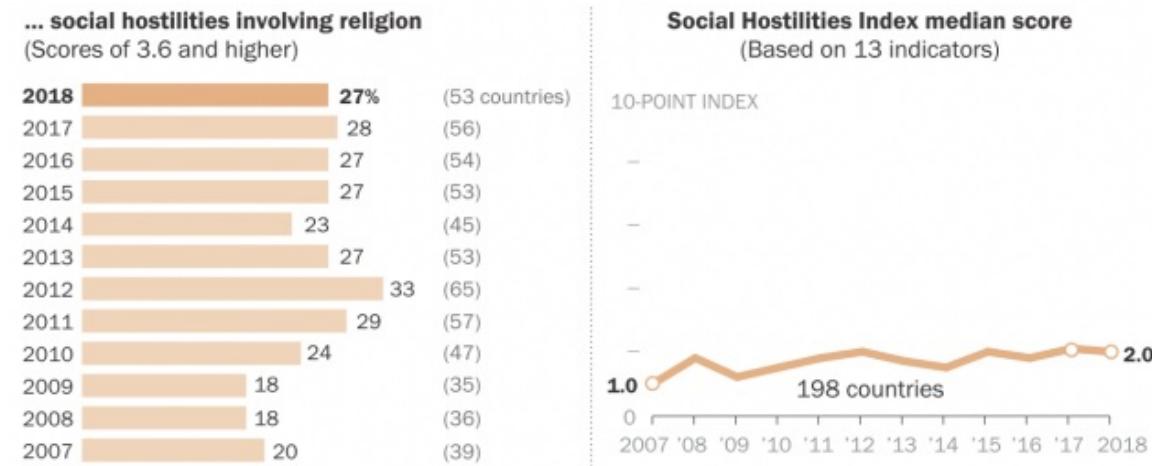
**Asia and the Pacific had the largest *increase* in government restrictions, while the Middle East and North Africa region continued to have the highest median level of restrictions.** The median score among the Asia Pacific region's 50 countries rose to 4.4 in 2018 from 3.8 a year earlier. In 2018, roughly six-in-ten countries in the region (62%) experienced some level of government force related to religion, up from about half (52%) in 2017. In Burma, also known as Myanmar, thousands of people from religious minorities continued to be displaced. And in Uzbekistan, at least 1,500 Muslims remained in prison on charges of extremism or membership in banned groups.

As in past years, the median government restrictions score in the Middle East and North Africa remains high (6.2 out of 10). Most countries in the region had reports of governments harassing religious groups, interfering in worship, favoring some religious groups and using force against others. In Algeria, for example, authorities detained several Christians for violating a ban on proselytizing by non-Muslims. Separately, authorities in the country also prosecuted 26 Ahmadi Muslims for “insulting the precepts of Islam.”

**Social hostilities fell slightly in 2018 but remained near the 2017 peak.** The median level of religion-related hostilities by private individuals, organizations or groups in society fell to 2.0 from 2.1 on the 10-point Social Hostilities Index. While this index has doubled in the past decade, it has seen more year-to-year fluctuations compared with government restrictions. The decline in 2018 is partly due to fewer reports of incidents in which some religious groups (usually of a majority faith in a country) attempted to prevent other religious groups (usually of minority faiths) from expressing their beliefs. Globally, the number of countries with “high” or “very high” levels of social hostilities involving religion stood at 53 in 2018, or 27% of all countries studied.

### **Number of countries with high or very high social hostilities involving religion dropped slightly in 2018**

*Number of countries with high/very high levels of ...*



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

\*In 2018, Government Restrictions on Religion Reach Highest Level Globally in More Than a Decade\*

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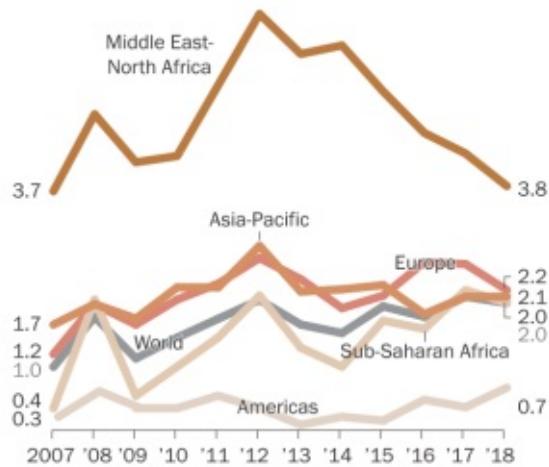
**Among the 25 most populous countries, India, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan and Russia had the highest overall levels of restrictions involving religion,** according to an analysis that combines government restrictions and social hostilities. China had the highest levels of government restrictions, and India had the highest levels of social hostilities – not just among the most populous countries, but among all 198 countries in the study. The Government Restrictions Index score for China – whose government restricts religion in a variety of ways, including banning entire religious groups – was the highest ever for any country (9.3 out of 10). India’s score on the Social Hostilities Index was 9.6 out of 10, near its peak score of 9.7 in 2016, in part due to mob violence

related to religion and hostilities over conversions. India also ranks high on government restrictions and reached an all-time high in its government restrictions score (5.9 out of 10).

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### Social hostilities involving religion, by region

Median scores on the Social Hostilities Index



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

\*In 2018, Government Restrictions on Religion Reach Highest Level Globally in More Than a Decade\*

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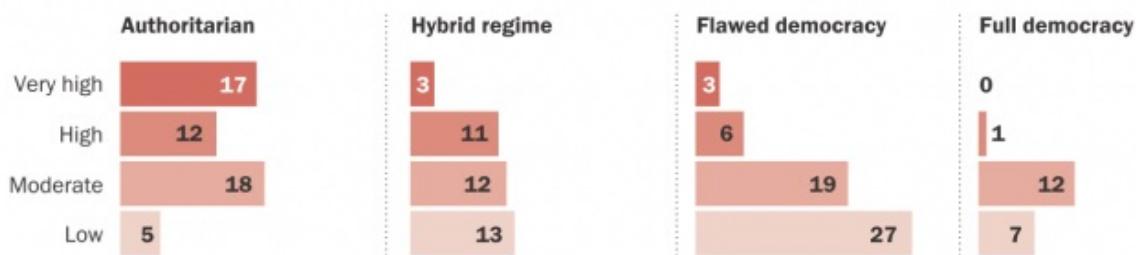
**Among the five regions included in the study, only the Americas experienced an increase in social hostilities levels.** The largest increase within the Americas occurred in El Salvador, where in March, during Catholic Holy Week, armed men robbed a priest and his companions on their way to Mass and killed the priest. Still, the Americas continued to have the lowest overall median level of social hostilities of the five geographic regions analyzed in the study. Social hostilities scores in Asia and the Pacific remained stable, and three other regions – sub-Saharan Africa, Europe and the Middle East-North Africa – experienced declines.

**Authoritarian governments are more likely to restrict religion.** For the first time, Pew Research Center included in its study a classification of regime types published in a Democracy Index by the Economist Intelligence Unit. According to the new analysis, roughly two-thirds (65%) of countries with “very high” government restrictions are classified as authoritarian. Meanwhile, only 7% of

countries with “low” government restrictions are authoritarian. In terms of social hostilities involving religion, the picture is more mixed. Nevertheless, many authoritarian countries had “low” or “moderate” levels of social hostilities. No country that was classified as a full democracy had “very high” government restrictions or social hostilities.

### **Governments that restrict religion are less likely to be democracies**

*Among countries with \_\_\_\_ levels of government restrictions on religion, number with each type of government*



Note: Countries without data on regime types are not shown.

Source: Government types from the Democracy Index compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit. Pew Research Center analysis of external data. See Methodology for details.

\*In 2018, Government Restrictions on Religion Reach Highest Level Globally in More Than a Decade\*

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### **Christians and Muslims continue to be harassed in the most countries.**

Harassment against religious groups, both by governments and individuals or social groups, was reported in 185 out of the 198 countries in 2018. That figure, which includes any country that had at least one incident of harassment reported against a religious group, was down slightly from 187 a year earlier. Christians and Muslims – who make up the largest faith groups globally and are more geographically dispersed than other groups – experienced harassment in the highest number of countries (145 and 139 countries, respectively). Jews are only 0.2% of the global population but were harassed in the third-highest number of countries (88). Religiously unaffiliated people – defined as atheists, agnostics and those who don’t identify with any religion – saw the largest decline in harassment of any group. These “nones” were harassed in 18 countries in 2018, down from 23 countries a year earlier.

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