



Scaffolding for Unit 1

- 1. Write an Opening Paragraph** The opening paragraph needs an opening sentence or quote to introduce the topic. (could be two sentences) The next sentence is the thesis with reasons and countries and the concession with reasons and countries. If a key word needs defined it would be included next. 20 pts. (2) ***Due Oct. 29th** See sample provided by Lauren Morgan (2019)

☰ The industry of food packaging has grown tremendously and will continue to do so, unless radical action is taken. In more economically developed countries like China, processed food is overpackaged due to new regulations being passed and harm on the environment. Ghana, an LEDC, believes processed food is underpackaged, as they struggle to provide adequate packaging, with safety and lack of knowledge as primary concerns. Additionally, although Italy, another MEDC, believes that food is overpackaged, they do not think this issue can be reversed due to the need for safety/quality and wasteful habits of consumers.

- 2. Write a Closing Paragraph** The closing paragraph needs the thesis with reasons and countries and the concession with reason and country. There must also be a reflective ending. The following items must also be included in the closing:
 - explain how the research has affected their personal perspectives
 - present convincing and well-supported judgements that answer the question posed
 - suggest further relevant research20 pts. (2) ***Due Nov. 2** See sample given by Lauren Morgan (2019):

After researching the views of multiple countries, I see a wider range of perspectives on the issue of food packaging. For reasons such as safety concerns, limited knowledge, failing solutions, and societal culture, Ghana and Italy believe that processed food is not overpackaged. However, China is opening their eyes and realizing the profound impact that this industry is causing on our environment and is taking legislative action accordingly. Before my research, I firmly believed that processed food was absolutely overpackaged. Although after researching the matter on a global scale, I was more able to understand the arguments on both perspectives of food packaging. As a citizen of a more economically developed country, I initially failed to consider the less economically developed countries with under- or inadequately-packaged food. I was also unaware of the failing solutions to reduce harmful food packaging, which proves to be more difficult than I would have thought. In the future, I would like to see more research on alternate solutions for the overpackaging of food and whether applications would be successful and sustainable. Additionally, less economically developed countries should conduct research on how they can create environmentally friendly, as well as safe, packaging, without going too far, as other countries have. In conclusion, I believe that countries all around the world need to work hard to create a balance between too much and too little packaging to preserve both a healthy environment and population.

- 3. Move the Items to a full scaffolding.** Everyone will move everything to its proper place. We will do this as a group. We will discuss transitions and how to write the essay. 60 points (2) * Due Nov. 4 See this scaffolding



Scaffolding
Izzie.docx

from Izzie Radford (2019)

- 4. See the sample essay with transitions highlighted in yellow from Bianca Gruber (2019)**

Is there gender equality in the sports world?

Imagine not being held to the same standard in your passion over something you cannot control, this has led to the debate on gender equality in the sports world. Countries like Brazil and Australia believe the perspective that there is not gender equality in the sports world because of sexist beliefs and air time of women sports on TV. While countries such as Africa believe the perspective that there is gender equality in the sports world due to laws that are being created.

A credible source to suggest that in Brazil due to sexist beliefs there is gender inequality, is Dator. Although it is unclear how Dator's background is related to his knowledge about women's sports in Brazil, he was born in Australia and studied English and philosophy in America (Dator,2020). When calculating if the author is a credible source, one looks at his education, training, experience, and the topic that is about which he is writing. I feel that even though the author's background in this topic is unclear, his perspective is compelling to the argument that there is not gender equality in the sports world.

One of the oldest and most respected footballing nations, Brazil's treatment of its women's team, even today, is shameful. Historically women's soccer in Brazil didn't just exist, it flourished — up until 1941, when the government passed Decree Law 3199, which mandated that women couldn't participate in a wide variety of sports (soccer included) out of fear that “violent” sports are “not suitable for the female body.” This didn't kill participation in the sport, it just drove it away from watchful eyes. Brazil lifted the ban in 1981, but almost 40 years later, its echoes remain in a leadership that would rather not see women play soccer (Dator,2020).

It is important to note previous cultural perceptions influenced the passage of this law and laid the beliefs of the past on women for the next two generations. The prohibition of women playing contact sports for forty years would definitely impact the development of women in those sports. A judgement can be made that the argument seems compelling and has a place in the analysis of inequality in sports. A judgement can be made that historical sexist beliefs have made equality in sports for women hard to attain.

Though one would think that different parties would have opposing views about this topic, an interview on WBUR discovered that there is gender inequality in the sports world because of sexist beliefs in Brazil.

In the early 1900s, women's soccer was spreading like wildfire. Women loved it, and there were teams cropping up everywhere, and so a concerned citizen wrote a letter to the government saying, "This is very alarming and this is dangerous for women's nature." And that letter helped prompt a law that forbade women from playing any sports that run contrary to their feminine nature... Brazilians want World Cup titles, and if the women manage to finally

land that title, it could do huge things for getting the country on board with women's soccer (WBUR, 2015).

This supports the notion, because women do not have masculine features, or aren't as strong, they shouldn't be able to play contact sports. Just because women lack these qualities, there was a need to create a law to ban women from playing sports. When viewing the effect of this argument regarding gender inequality in the sports world, it can be seen that women were and still are discriminated against due to sexist beliefs. This demonstrates that there is still gender inequality in the sports world.

To further improve this example, I'd like to show how this source is able to speak on the subject. WBUR (Boston University Radio) is a public radio station in Boston, Massachusetts and is owned by Boston University and is part of National Public Radio (WBUR, 2020). The information came from an interview between Bill Littlefield and Gwen Oxenham. Gwen Oxenham was a player for Santos, a professional Brazilian soccer team, and Bill Littlefield is the host of Only A Game on WBUR (WBUR, 2020). When calculating the effectiveness of Littlefield and his interview with Oxenham, one would look at their experience and first hand knowledge of the topic. They both score well on these criteria, therefore making this a strong source to support the argument that gender inequality is present in the sports world.

In an article written by Chalkley-Rhoden, it states that women sports receive significantly less air time on broadcast and cable television, which leads to gender inequality in the sports world.

Women feature in only 7 percent of sports programming in Australia, representing a backwards step compared to a decade ago and highlighting a significant gender gap...found coverage of male sport made up 81 percent of television sports news coverage, compared to women at 8.7 percent...women's sport made up about 11 percent of television sport programming a decade ago (Chalkley-Rhoden, 2015).

To emphasize, this is the result of intentional decisions made by those who decide the program content which is aired. The gap is growing so the situation is only getting worse. Cultural and economic factors may play a role but any focused attempt to rectify the situation should have

led to a lessening of this divide. When viewing the decrease throughout the years and the most recent data of women's sports programming in comparison to male sports programming, it can be seen that these statistics prove that there is not gender equality in the sports world.

This example is significant because it's from the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) which is Australia's national broadcaster (ABC, 2020). Although the author of the article, Stephanie Chalkley-Rhoden, doesn't have background knowledge on Australian Sports, she is a producer and a journalist at ABC, and has worked for the company for over ten years (ABC, 2020). The evidence supports the argument in a way that only clears a path for understanding the perspective. Although the authors credentials are unknown, the argument she makes is compelling that there continues to be gender inequality in sports.

The view of gender inequality in the sports world due to less air time on television, can most eloquently be summarized by Martin, Suk, Williams, et al.

Of the 2,155 stories on the Grand Slam tennis tournament, only 20% was devoted to women, 72% to men, and 8% included both women and men or historical information about the sport of tennis. Given the significant difference in the amount of coverage, the investigators suggested ESPN.com framed men's tennis matches as more important than the women (Martin, Suk, Williams, et al., 2016).

As demonstrated in the quote, major broadcaster of sports contributed to the gender equality gap. The rationale for these decisions, for men to get more air time, is not clear but the negative results are the same whether or not they were intentional. Even a casual viewer of sports television receives the message that men's sports are more important and popular than women's sports. An appraisal of the current situation can be made that there is gender inequality in the sports world today, and it is evident by the data that males predominantly cover the sports world leaving the women to be unequal.

The author's credentials are also important to note, although Martin and Williams are both from the United States, Martin is the executive editor of GSBJ and is also on the editorial board, and Williams is also on the editorial board (Global Sports Business Journal, 2020). Although a

complex study and an authority beyond reproach, it is the support that the study brings to the dispute that clearly supports the argument. The perspective is clearly represented in a way that speaks for all women athletes. Their voice deconstructed a compelling point of view for those who believe that there is gender inequality in the sports world.

Many think there is gender equality in the sports world in Africa due to law being put into place. This is supported by Taylor & Francis, who states,

South African soccering Association has elected 3 female Executive Committee members and has announced that all National women's teams will have female coaches, a means for encouragement of increased girls' participation in the sport. Significant sponsorship has increased coverage and opportunities for women in soccer and improved legitimacy of the sport and women's abilities on and off the field. At community level, women and girls are receiving greater access to facilities (Taylor & Francis, 2015).

From this information, it can be determined that women are getting more powerful roles in the sporting world making an impact on female athletes due to the fact that there are new laws being put in place that are creating more equality. This is important to keep in mind because it shows how in the sports world there are huge leaps being made to insure gender equality. When this is factored into gender equality in the sports world, one can see that in fact, women are getting more equal opportunities.

These authors have tremendous expertise in this subject; however Taylor & Francis Group do not only write about African sports (About us, 2020). They also partner with researchers, scholarly societies, universities and libraries worldwide. They are the world's leading publisher of scholarly works and have an office in Johannesburg, Africa (About us, 2020). When calculating if the authors are a credible source, one can see they are because they are well-known in the research field. I feel that the authors have shown through their credentials and works that they have a compelling perspective contributing to the argument that there is gender equality in the sports world.

The claim that the laws in Africa are creating gender equality in the sports world is supported by research conducted by Marshall,

South Africa has introduced several laws within the last decade aimed at promoting equality and representation for women in sports. Initiatives such as the National Sport and Recreation Amendment Act, the South African White Paper on Sport and Recreation, and the Transformation Charter for South African Sport identify women as a type of “marginalized” group in sports and seek to prioritize their representation in sports (Marshall, 2018).

This information concludes that in South Africa there are many new laws being made to ensure that women athletes are being treated fairly and are prioritized in the sports world. When assessing the roles on laws and gender equality in the sports world, it becomes evident that creating such laws secure gender equality in the sports world in Africa.

I choose this example because even though Marshall is a graduate of New York University with a bachelor's degree in International Relations and Middle Eastern & Islamic Studies, not sports, she is a weekly writer for Sub-Saharan Africa at IR Insider (Alyssa Marshall, 2020). When weighing if the author is a steadfast source, it is evidently proven through her education and knowledge that she brings to the argument. I feel that the author is knowledgeable about African sports and her work adds an important element to the argument that there is gender equality in the sports world due to laws being put in.

I have learned that there is not gender equality in the sports world. Sexist beliefs occurring in Brazil, has impacted the women soccer players. It had put a stop to women playing soccer, which resulted to gender inequality in Brazil. There is also gender inequality in the sports world in Australia due to women sports not receiving the proper time on the air. In Africa there are laws being put into place causing gender equality in the sports world. Even though some believe that laws being put into place proves that there is gender equality in the sports world, I believe that there is more research and support to say that there is not gender equality in the sports world. In order to make a solution for gender equality for the future, we need more research, outreach, and support for women. This means informing the public through more media coverage of these women to support them and to gain coverage and more opportunities. Nevertheless, there is not gender equality in the sports world, but more research needs to be done.

1. **Essay** written and printed or in blackboard in proper format and references attached. * due Nov. 9