

## Chapter 1 : Un-masking the five faces of oppression in Australia

*Rich, ageing societies will find that, unless the youth of today can get a foot on the career ladder, tomorrow's pensioners will struggle. What is more, oppressing youngsters is dangerous.*

Authoritarian oppression[ edit ] The word oppress comes from the Latin *oppressus*, past participle of *opprimere*, "to press against", [1] "to squeeze", "to suffocate". Such governments oppress the people using restriction, control, terror, hopelessness, and despair. This socioeconomic , cultural, political, legal, and institutional oppression hereinafter, "social oppression" probably occurs in every country, culture, and society, including the most advanced democracies , such as the United States, Japan, Costa Rica, Sweden, and Canada. Taylor [8] defined social oppression in this way: Oppression is a form of injustice that occurs when one social group is subordinated while another is privileged, and oppression is maintained by a variety of different mechanisms including social norms, stereotypes and institutional rules. A key feature of oppression is that it is perpetrated by and affects social groups. In such cases, there may be no deliberate attempt to subordinate the relevant group, but the group is nonetheless unjustly subordinated by this network of social constraints. Yet these subtle forms are by far the most prevalent in Western industrialized societies. This work will focus on issues that are common to such subtle oppression in several different contexts such as racism, classism, and sexism Analyzing what is involved in civilized oppression includes analyzing the kinds of mechanisms used, the power relations at work, the systems controlling perceptions and information, the kinds of harms inflicted on the victims, and the reasons why this oppression is so hard to see even by contributing agents. Research and theory development on social oppression has advanced apace since the s with the publication of seminal books and articles, [d] and the cross-pollination of ideas and discussion among diverse disciplines, such as: Nonetheless, more fully understanding the problem remains an extremely complicated challenge for scholars. Improved understanding will likely involve, for example, comprehending more completely the historical antecedents of current social oppression; the commonalities and lack thereof among the various social groups damaged by social oppression and the individual human beings who make up those groups ; and the complex interplay between and amongst sociocultural, political, economic, psychological, and legal forces that cause and support oppression. Social oppression[ edit ] Social oppression is when a single group in society takes advantage of, and exercises power over, another group using dominance and subordination. Oppression by institution, or systematic oppression, is when the laws of a place create unequal treatment of a specific social identity group or groups. These were once determined by factors such slavery, property rights, disenfranchisement, and forced displacement of livelihood. Each divide yielded various treatments and attitudes towards each group. Social oppression derives from power dynamics and imbalances related to the social location of a group or individual. Three elements shape whether a group or individual can exercise power: There are four predominant social hierarchies, race, class, gender and sexuality, that contribute to social oppression. Privilege[ edit ] Weber, [15] among some other political theorists, argues that oppression persists because most individuals fail to recognize it; that is, discrimination is often not visible to those who are not in the midst of it. Privilege refers to a sociopolitical immunity one group has over others derived from particular societal benefits. These inequalities further perpetuate themselves because those who are oppressed rarely have access to resources that would allow them to escape their maltreatment. This can lead to internalized oppression , where subordinate groups essentially give up the fight to get access to equality, and accept their fate as a non-dominant group. Racial oppression may be social, systematic, institutionalized, or internalized. Social forms of racial oppression include exploitation and mistreatment that is socially supported. Many Indigenous people, commonly known today as Native Americans , were relocated to Indian Reservations or killed during wars fought over the land. The second form of racial oppression, slavery , refers to Africans being the property of white Americans. Racial oppression, particularly in the Southern United States , was a significant part of daily life and routines in which African-Americans worked on plantations and did other labor for no pay, and without the freedom to leave their workplace. The third form of racial oppression, second-class citizenship , refers to some categories of citizens having fewer rights than others.

Second-class citizenship became a pivotal form of racial oppression in the United States following the Civil War, as African-Americans who were formerly enslaved continued to be considered unequal to white citizens, and had no voting rights. Moreover, immigrants and foreign workers in the US are also treated like second-class citizens, with fewer rights than people born in the US. The fourth form of racial oppression in American history, non-citizen labor, refers to the linkage of race and legal citizenship status. During the middle of the 19th century, some categories of immigrants, such as Mexicans and Chinese, were sought as physical laborers, but were nonetheless denied legal access to citizenship status. The last form of racial oppression in American history is diffuse discrimination. This form of racial oppression refers to discriminatory actions that are not directly backed by the legal powers of the state, but take place in widespread everyday social interactions. This can include employers not hiring or promoting someone on the basis of race, landlords only renting to people of certain racial groups, salespeople treating customers differently based on race, and racialized groups having access only to impoverished schools. Even after the civil rights legislation abolishing segregation, racial oppression is still a reality in the United States. According to Robert Blauner, author of *Racial Oppression in America*, "racial groups and racial oppression are central features of the American social dynamic". A class is a large group of people who share similar economic or social positions based on their income, wealth, property ownership, job status, education, skills, and power in the economic and political sphere. The most commonly used class categories include: A majority of people in the United States self-identify in surveys as middle class, despite vast differences in income and status. Class is also experienced differently depending on race, gender, ethnicity, global location, disability, and more. In the United States, class has become racialized leaving the greater percentage of people of color living in poverty. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Learn how and when to remove this template message

The third social hierarchy is gender oppression, which is instituted through gender norms society has adopted. In some cultures today, gender norms suggest that masculinity and femininity are opposite genders, however it is an unequal binary pair, with masculinity being dominant and femininity being subordinate. Gender as such is not natural but socially constructed, and gendered power differences provide social mechanisms that benefit masculinity. In current society, sources like the media further impose gendered oppression as they shape societal views. Females in pop-culture are objectified and sexualized, which can be understood as degrading to women by depicting them as sex objects with little regard for their character, political views, cultural contributions, creativity or intellect. Age oppression[ edit ] Young people are a commonly, yet rarely acknowledged, oppressed demographic. Minors are denied many democratic and human rights, including the rights to vote, marry, and give sexual consent. Society as a whole also tends to discriminate against young people and view them as inferior. November Learn how and when to remove this template message

The fourth social hierarchy is sexuality oppression or heterosexism. Dominant societal views with respect to sexuality, and sex partner selection, have formed a sexuality hierarchy oppressing people who do not conform to heteronormativity. Heteronormativity is an underlying assumption that everyone in society is heterosexual, and those who are not are treated as different or even abnormal by society, excluded, oppressed, and sometimes subject to violence. Heterosexism also derives from societal views of the nuclear family which is presumed to be heterosexual, and dominated or controlled by the male partner. November Learn how and when to remove this template message

Addressing social oppression on both a macro and micro level, feminist Patricia Hill Collins discusses her "matrix of domination". Each of these spheres works to sustain current inequalities that are faced by marginalized, excluded or oppressed groups. The structural, disciplinary and hegemonic domains all operate on a macro level, creating social oppression through macro structures such as education, or the criminal justice system, which play out in the interpersonal sphere of everyday life through micro-oppressions. Standpoint theory can help us to understand the interpersonal domain. For instance, a white male living in America will have a very different take on an issue such as abortion than a black female living in Africa. Each will have different knowledge claims and experiences that will have shaped how they perceive abortion. Standpoint theory is often used to expose the powerful social locations of those speaking, to justify claims of knowledge through closer experience of an

issue, and to deconstruct the construction of knowledge of oppression by oppressors. If oppressive consequences accrue to institutional laws, customs, or practices, the institution is oppressive whether or not the individuals maintaining those practices have oppressive intentions. Architect of the Capitol Institutionalized oppression allows for government organizations and their employees to systematically favor specific groups of people based upon group identity. Dating back to colonization, the United States implemented the institution of slavery where Africans were brought to the United States to be a source of free labor to expand the cotton and tobacco industry. They train their officers to profile individuals based upon their racial heritage, and to exert excessive force to restrain them. Racial profiling and police brutality are "employed to control a population thought to be undesirable, undeserving, and under punished by established law". States such as Arizona and Kansas passed laws in giving religious-based businesses "the right to refuse service to LGBT customers". Economic oppression[ edit ] The term economic oppression changes in meaning and significance over time, depending on its contextual application. Even though capitalism and socialism are not inherently oppressive, they "lend themselves to oppression in characteristic ways". This allows for a dominant social group to maintain and maximize its wealth through the intentional exploitation of economically inferior subordinates. With indirect forces also known as oppression by choice , "the oppressed are co-opted into making individual choices that add to their own oppression". The oppressed are faced with having to decide to go against their social good, and even against their own good. If they choose otherwise, they have to choose against their interests, which may lead to resentment by their group. With the current norm in place, women are forced to juggle full-time jobs and family care at home. Most of this decrease is due to better labor market endowments of females". Outsourced employees, working abroad generally little to no bargaining power not only with their employers, but with immigration authorities as well. They could be forced to accept low wages and work in poor living conditions. And by working abroad, an outsourced employee contributes to the economy of a foreign country instead of their own. Veltman and Piper describe the effects of outsourcing on female laborers abroad: Her work may be oppressive first in respects of being heteronomous: Her work may also fail to permit a meaningful measure of economic independence or to help her support herself or her family, which she identifies as the very purpose of her working. While the ERA was created to address the need for equal protection under the law between men and women in the workplace, it spurred increased feminism that has come to represent the search for equal opportunity and respect for women in patriarchal societies, across all social, cultural, and political spheres. Late 20th century resistance movements such as liberation theology and anarchism set the stage for mass critiques of, and resistance to, forms of social and institutionalized oppression that have been subtly enforced and reinforced over time. Resistance movements of the 21st century have furthered the missions of activists across the world, and movements such as liberalism , Black Lives Matter related: Meninism are some of the most prominent examples of resistance to oppression today.

### Chapter 2 : What Is Anti-Oppressive Practice? - Youth Workin' It

*The same applies to other activities like to physical sports, church activities or youth clubs, which are all carefully designed by adults to generate certain ideas and behaviours.*

Oppression is a cruel or unjust exercise of power. Minorities were historically subject to oppression by those in power and, unfortunately, oppression still exists today and there are many examples of it. Oppression In Everyday Life Some examples of oppression include the following: A society says that women are the property of their fathers or husbands. Women are not permitted to wear clothing of their own choosing or to go anywhere without permission from a man. Fathers decide who their daughters will marry and wives must obey their husbands. This is an example of a society where women are oppressed. A society exists where people of a certain race are denied opportunities and equality under the law. People within the disfavored race are not permitted to learn to read or to attend school. They have to live in certain designated areas and must do the jobs that they are told to do by the leaders of the society. The race of people who are denied opportunities are oppressed. A society exists where people who believe in a certain set of religious teachings are considered to be inferior to others who accept a state religion. Those who practice their own religious beliefs can be punished or even jailed for their opinions and practices. In this society, the people who practice the forbidden religion are oppressed. A society is under the thumb of a cruel dictator. Anyone who disagrees with the policies of the dictator can be killed for sharing his opinion and voicing the disagreement. The people of the society who live under the dictator are oppressed. A society is controlled by a small percentage of very wealthy people. The wealthy people deny opportunities to those who are poor. The poor work for almost no wages and struggle to achieve a basic human standard of living such as having food and shelter. The poor are carefully controlled by the oppressors and prevented from organizing or resisting the will of the wealthy. This is an example of a society where the poor are oppressed. A society carefully controls the freedom of speech of all people. The Internet is not accessible to the public, certain books are banned and the media works for the state and is permitted to write only the positive news that the state allows to be printed. This is an example of a society where the people who are under the control of the authority are oppressed. A society allows migrants to enter its borders but will not grant them any rights. The migrants are not allowed to participate in the political process and are not protected by the laws that apply to citizens. The migrants can be forced to work for low wages and are denied basic services such as access to food and health care. This is an example of a situation where the migrants are oppressed by the society. These are all examples of oppression against different groups. In every case, those who are in power or who are in control treat those who have no power unfairly and deprive them of certain basic rights or liberties. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

Chapter 3 : The oppression of youth | Search Results | IUCAT

*Slavery, according to Wikipedia, is: Slavery is a system under which people are treated as property to be bought and sold, and are forced to work.*

Also available in [ PDF ] format. Youth who face prejudice and discrimination by virtue of their identity, life experience, or family circumstances disproportionately experience teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections STIs , including HIV. Such young people may include youth of color, those from low-income families, immigrants, and gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender GLBT youth. This paper encourages those who work with youth to understand the impact of prejudice and discrimination on vulnerable adolescents, to assess and address their needs, and to build on their assets. In prevention programming, it is essential to empower young participants by involving them in all aspects of developing and implementing programs for youth. It is equally essential to provide culturally appropriate interventions, with culturally competent adult and youth staff. Understand the Impact of Prejudice and Discrimination on Young People Learn as much as possible about the connections between oppression and the sexual and reproductive health of young people. Prejudice and discrimination have a powerful impact on vulnerable youth. Policy makers and program planners need to recognize that: The historical and cultural context of reproductive and sexual rights, especially for women of color and low-income women, is one of persistent inequality. In designing prevention programs, service providers must recognize the impact of inequality on youth, especially on young women of color and youth from impoverished communities. Persistent inequality in U. For example, by , approximately 24 percent of African American women, 35 percent of Puerto Rican women, and 42 percent of Native American women had been sterilized, compared to 15 percent of white women. Prejudice and discrimination, at individual and institutional levels, contribute to high morbidity and mortality rates among youth. African Americans suffer from negative sexual health outcomes at greatly disproportionate rates, with young women and young men who have sex with men particularly at risk. Young people face barriers and obstacles in sexual and reproductive health programs. Culture in the United States reflects extremely ambivalent feelings about the rights of minors, especially in regard to sexuality and reproductive health care. Contradictions and age-based discrimination are clearly evident in reproductive health programs and policies. Americans want teens to be sexually responsible. Numerous legal barriers, such as confidentiality restrictions and parental consent or notification laws, restrict teens from obtaining adequate reproductive and sexual health information and services. While all youth are negatively affected by these age-related restrictions, some youth face additional barriers posed by prejudice and discrimination. For example, lack of health insurance among the working poor can prevent teens from these families from receiving urgently needed care, such as contraception and testing and treatment for HIV and other STIs. Immigrant youth face additional barriers as well due to lack of culturally and linguistically appropriate services. Teens who experience prejudice and discrimination may have less self-esteem and fewer resources and skills to meet the challenges that all teens face. During adolescence, teens experience a variety of physical, social, cognitive, and emotional developmental changes. For high self-esteem and a strong self-concept, teens need to feel that they belong peer identification , and they need positive role models. Feeling less effective can leave teens unwilling to actâ€”unwilling to negotiate, communicate, or take other important steps to protect their health. For example, one study among GLBT people found that young adults were one of the groups with disadvantaged social well-being. This study also suggested that these conditions can be mediated by a sense of positive community connectedness. Mass media, policy debates, and community programs often present an image of young people as problems. Cultural images fluctuate from that of the uncontrollable, hard-to-reach, angry, and rebellious teen to the poor, disconnected, and distraught teen. Meanwhile, advertising builds the image of the sexy, carefree teen. For example, Many GLBT youth report relying on television to learn what it means to be lesbian or gay. In one study, 80 percent of these youth ages 14 to 17 believed media stereotypes that depicted gay men as effeminate and lesbians as masculine. Half believed that all homosexual people were unhappy. Assess the Needs and Assets of Youth in the Community Understanding the connections between different forms of

Oppression and adolescent sexual and reproductive health is the first step in building effective programs. The next step requires an examination of community programs and services. Assess the health status of youth and the accessibility of services. Gather demographic information on youth in the community: Evaluate neighborhood environments by assessing the local availability of healthy foods and fresh produce, recreational facilities, employment opportunities, and quality health services. Involve youth and adult members of the community in the process of creating assessment tools and making decisions about assessment techniques, such as surveys, focus groups, or interviews. Assess the cultural appropriateness of services. Program planners must assess the environment of their organization, including management, operations, outreach, community involvement, and service delivery. Is the staff representative of the target population? Who conducts community outreach and how? Each staff member needs meaningful ways to examine attitudes, beliefs, and knowledge in regard to adolescent sexuality and reproduction, adolescent relationships, and teen parenting. Does staff have biases or hold stereotypes? In what subtle or blatant ways might staff be communicating these biases to young people? In the end, there is no magic solution—“just continuous efforts” for working effectively with diverse youth. Learn about the cultural and family background, health beliefs, and religious practices of each young person in the program. Values, attitudes, and beliefs, levels of knowledge, and communication patterns about health, sexuality, relationships, contraception, and childbearing vary significantly across cultural and ethnic groups and from family to family. Assess the experience and knowledge of youth in the community. Empower Youth and Offer Culturally Competent Programs in the Community Information from the needs assessment will help inform the design, operations, and continuous improvement of programs. Planners can use the information from the needs assessment to develop strategies that will empower teens and ensure that programs are culturally appropriate. Support peer education and the leadership of youth. Adolescent health professionals increasingly recognize the powerful effect that teens exert when they speak out for themselves, define the issues that matter to them, and craft an agenda to address those issues. For example, the civil rights movement challenged separate but equal as being inherently racist. Is separate but equal applied today to adolescents? What rights do minors share with adults? What rights do they not share? Consciousness-raising is distinctly different from educational sessions where adults teach, and young people learn, specific skills and knowledge. Or, youth might utilize I have a dream to envision their future. These types of work focus attention on the assets, contributions, strengths, and skills of young people. Create opportunities for youth to talk openly and frankly about racism, sexism, homophobia, class discrimination, and other forms of oppression. Programs should offer a safe environment where teens can feel comfortable talking about individual identity, experiences, hopes, and fears. Teens need to feel and understand how they and others have experienced prejudice and discrimination. Interactive and experiential exercises, such as case studies and role-playing, can help teens think through the barriers and obstacles that oppression creates. Or, youth might explore economic issues by analyzing the costs and benefits to a teen with little money of spending allowance or hard-earned dollars on condoms. A number of strategies and programs have been proven to work at the community level to influence sexual risk behaviors. These include sex education that includes messages about both abstinence and contraception; contraceptive and condom availability programs; and youth development programs that offer mentoring, community service, tutoring, and employment training. Youth-serving organizations are most successful when their programs and services are respectful of the cultural beliefs and practices of the youth they serve. A culturally competent program values diversity, conducts self-assessment, addresses issues that arise when different cultures interact, acquires and institutionalizes cultural knowledge, and adapts to the cultures of the individuals and communities served. This may mean providing an environment in which youth from diverse cultural and ethnic backgrounds feel comfortable discussing culturally derived health beliefs and sharing their cultural practices. Creating culturally competent programs is not difficult, but it requires conscientious attention and the understanding that it is a life-long process of learning and adaptation. In conclusion, programs must recognize and deal with the broad social, economic, and political framework within which teens live. Program planners must ensure that services are both culturally appropriate for and also friendly to young people. Empowering youth can encourage adolescents to take responsibility for their own reproductive and sexual health and to envision their own

future. Written by Laura Davis. Act for Youth Center of Excellence, American Journal of Preventive Medicine American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Almeida J et al. Center for Reproductive Law and Policy. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, ; vol. Teenage Pregnancies, Births and Abortions: Retrieved January 26, , from <http://> Doherty IA et al. Steele BC et al. The National School Climate Survey. Ryan C, Futterman D. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth: An epidemic of homelessness. Hendriksen ES et al. Epub May Alford S et al. Science and Success, 2nd Ed.: Advocates for Youth,

**Chapter 4 : The Oppression of Youth and Dominionism | Rethinking Vision Forum**

*As an oppression in need of acknowledgment and understanding, ageism is vital to oppression theory. Yet its overall framework has long been ignored. Sure, many an author has attempted to discuss the relationship between parent and child, teacher and pupil, detention center officer and detainee, etc.*

Articles and tagged with: S ruling class has cultivated a sense of isolation from the rest of the Afrikan world. Close scrutiny of the recent revolt of Afrikan and Arab youth in Clichy-soius-Bois, and across Europe, demonstrates the reality of a common condition of oppression in Europe and the U. The conditions that sparked the youth uprising in France mirror those that we face in Amerika, an example being those that sparked the Black uprising in Benton Harbor, Michigan. Benton Harbor is a small, Black, working class town with a history of racist oppression by the local police and judicial system. Police chases, beatings, shootings and false arrests in Benton Harbor had taken their toll on the Black people of Benton Harbor, where Black children and youth were regularly killed by the police at a rate 14 to 28 percent higher than the national average. Benton Harbor had gone from a town with a vibrant economy to one of dire poverty in just a few short decades. Most of the property in Benton Harbor is owned by residents of St. The police department, located in St. The jail is situated so that it is the first building you see upon crossing the river from Benton Harbor into St. The routine brutality suffered by the Black residents of Benton Harbor psychologically conditioned them to fear police stops. It was the death of a fleeing young Black motorcyclist named Terrance Shern, during a police chase, which ignited the uprising in Benton Harbor. Much like Benton Harbor, and the U. The two teens, Buena Traore and Zyed Benna, fled from police who chased them into an electric power substation, where they were electrocuted to death. The youth revolt took the form of burning thousands of cars, including police cars, and spread to other cities where poor Afrikan and Arab people are concentrated and oppressed, including in Germany and Belgium. These disempowered youth, like those in the Amerikan cities, have endured the humiliation of poverty, racism, and official oppression all their young lives. But inside there is a burning desire for liberation. The mainstream imperialist media, as in all cases of such uprisings of the oppressed, have attempted to conceal, misrepresent and minimalize the real causes of the uprising and vilify the participants. The same demonizations were used to discredit the urban Black uprisings that swept across the U. The key is to devise a system that recognizes this while not appearing to. We understand that monopoly capitalism, which thrives upon the super exploitation of Third World people, both inside the imperialist countries and the neo-colonial countries of the Third World, cannot meet the needs or provide for the security of our people.

Chapter 5 : The oppression of youth (Book, ) [calendrierdelascience.com]

*These disempowered youth, like those in the Amerikan cities, have endured the humiliation of poverty, racism, and official oppression all their young lives. But inside there is a burning desire for liberation.*

Please remember that while the contributors to this website are united in our belief that there are problems with the teachings of Vision Forum, we come from a variety of diverse perspectives. One caveat before I begin this one, this post is not about all parents that happen to go to Dominionist focused churches, there are people even within those churches who dearly love their children and treat them right but trends that are happening with different areas and with some teachers. That is a major problem but in Dominionism, there is definitely an emphasis on extreme authoritarian parenting that is growing. A grown child or child needs to be born again themselves, and in freedom, train a child in the way they should go as the Bible states but the Bible also states this: You wonder who came up with that one? While children should be brought up with some responsibility, and self reliance, things really got out of whack here. How much of this was used to undermine natural family ties of love and affection? While decent parents may face times when it is necessary to let an older grown child go in making their own decisions that are ungodly, and deal with children who are facing other problems, there is something seriously wrong out there, in that too many parents think they can CONTROL their children and even grown children and force them into submission. The seeds of Dominionism, are not just for the government and politicians, they are working on the social order, the families and have for decades. Actually few realize all this total obedience is just how Islam does it in their fundamentalist circles for women, where even a widow must obey her grown son. Of course Vision Forum never addresses the problems of abusive fathers, or ones who may not even be Christian, or the oddness in a grown woman never becoming her own person. This website is right about this aspect of Vision Forum: Young women will be protected from the debauchery of college men, Vision Forum promises "if they stay home and obey their fathers. Middle aged women will be free from the pressure to conform to an idealized image of sexy, Vision Forum asserts "if they stay home and obey their husbands. You will be valued and protected if you surrender all your rights and obey your male authority? One odd scene was Michelle Duggar shaking her finger at some of the toddlers telling them to obey. Nothing wrong with that at least on the surface, all parents tell their children to obey. I only wish that I had heard about it before my 7th child came along!! Begin with just 3 " 5 minutes with very young children, and after practicing every day for several weeks, he will build up his time to play happily on that blanket until he can stay there for an hour or more! What a joy and a help this was to me when I had the older 6 children in school and needed to spend time with them! Simply fold the blanket and put it on the pew and your child will already understand the limitations and rules! Another website, describes blanket training more. Place the baby or small child on the blanket with a basket or Rubbermaid container full of items that are only taken out when blanket time is in session. Explain, even to babies, that they are to stay on the blanket and not get off or they will receive a small swat on the diaper. This may seem harsh, but the Bible clearly teaches that rods of discipline are to be used for training and discipline. With consistency your child will only require a few swats, at best. As soon as your baby or small child leaves the confines of the blanket, swat first and then explain gently as to why he or she was reprimanded. Place the child back on the blanket and repeat, as needed. Is doing what is easiest for parents, always best for the children? What about natural interaction between mother and child, where the mother does not become a prison warden? While the Bible speaks of training [disciplining not training like a pet] a child, this definitely takes things way too far. Now the Duggars do seem to love their children, but one wonders how things will be for them as they grow up where so much of their lives have been directed and seemingly from a young age. One can see the blanket training still in operation. Are personalities of total obedience and repression healthy ones? That is something to think about. Do they see them as one day future adults who will have to stand on their own two feet? This special stimulus has the effect of increasing the operant " that is, the behavior occurring just before the reinforcer. This is operant conditioning: I saw the use of such things even in a R. If any of the staff deviated from the scripts [we had scripts we had to follow even during their

misbehavior], we were to be reprimanded. I have even known of schools of psychology where behaviorism was idealized and promoted at least 25 years ago. When I read about some of the child training, nothing about it seems biblical, they throw out a few verses but who ever heard of blanket training for babies in the s the period of time they love to invoke? A tiny stimulus to direct the child when they are small is enough. She does not know she did bad. Just gently pull a hair on her head. She will startle back in momentary discomfort and immediately start nursing again. The tiny bit of discomfort makes the baby relate the biting down with the gentle pulling of the hair. You have not made her obey, you have only conditioned her to respond differently. Any creature that is self-motivated and has likes and dislikes can be trained if you are in a position to reward or deny any pleasure or need. Where humans are concerned you have the added tools of reason, moral persuasion, social persuasion, and conscience. Where it concerns those that are close to you, that is, they depend upon your fellowship for their mental satisfaction, you have the additional tools of persuasion and example. Here we see the promotion of things, that lead to more disconnection between humans. One part of human growth is learning to be connected and loved by their first care givers. It is supposed to be about a relationship not about control and a long list of rules. Where is the humanity in all of this stuff? While parents do have to put down some consequences for bad behavior and teach children right from wrong, total control is wrong. There is some natural separating from children and their parents as they grow into adulthood, seeing this suppressed so adamantly is scary. If you want your child to be a Christian telling them, you better be a Christian [or else! Telling them follow these rules with no rhyme or reason, will not lead to a life where they are directed by God. Thinking that over-controlling them will keep them from sin is wrong, in fact it will actually open many of them to more open rebellion. You must lead by example and with love. Once your child is of age, while you may seek to instruct and influence, their decisions are to be their own. What happens when all life long conditioning takes precedent, and extreme sheltering and dependence come out in wash? One odd aspect of these movements seems to take sheltering the young people blocking their eyes, or ears, or brains from even knowing anything that happens in the outside world. Here is an example of a book written for Dominionist parents. One thing I want to inform here, does Jesus Christ teach total obedience to parents or sheltering by parents when he states this? Many out there will be at variance with relatives, parents, fathers, in obeying Jesus Christ. I dare say that will apply to the Dominionist and Patriarchy strands of false religion as well as leaving any other cult a grown child may have been raised in. You also see the weird Purity Balls , where daughters are instructed to swear their virginity to their fathers. To be frank while parents should teach their daughters to save sex for marriage and keep themselves pure, this all smacks of severe unnecessary regulation and distrust of those same daughters to make the right decision. It also crosses boundaries that should not be crossed. That should be between them and God when they are adults, and hopefully they will make the right biblical decisions. How come purity is never spoken of regarding the young men? What next, a bride price and negotiating between fathers for each marriage? What about having the teachings of Christianity where the Holy Spirit leads a daughter to make the right decisions instead of having it forced upon them via supervision by her father? Again it makes everything about authority. Even if society is disgustingly debauched and you fear for your daughter, you do not impose such things upon them. Sadly people who have rightly tired of the moral decay of society are being seduced into these programs. But then you see the popularity of the Pearls whose program focuses on training children to submit to authority [or else! Authority figures “ the father, the politician, the minister, and the boss “ are to be obeyed as if Christ were giving the orders. Quotes from the Bible are used as backup to his assertions. The biblical justification for always being subservient to the boss comes from 1 Peter 2: Blind obedience to authority figures is never a good thing. These are good things in themselves but can be abused. Now blind obedience has infested the evangelical world. It is a theme of every cult out there. Obey blindly , that is, without asking reasons. Be careful, then, never to examine the directions of your confessor. In a word, keep before your eyes this great rule, that in obeying your confessor you obey God. Force yourself then, to obey him in spite of all fears. And be persuaded that if you are not obedient to him it will be impossible for you to go on well; but if you obey him you are secure. But you say, if I am damned in consequence of obeying my confessor, who will rescue me from hell? What you say is impossible. See how that works? One thing with all this blind obedience that is advocated, is

the authority of priests, popes, well in this case evangelical preachers, and teachers and religious figures, and even your own biological father in the case of patriarchy is elevated to the extreme. Is there a sociological reason for all the extreme hyper-authoritarian parenting that has taken hold among Dominionism and related patriarchy groups? I realize some are well meaning people who are getting sucked into this stuff, the changes in this world are scary, the moral decay the rot, they know too many young adults falling into the abyss of drugs, sexual debauchery, and rejecting moral values, but squeezing the hand of parental control to super-rigid extents is no answer too. It makes one wonder. I remember reading books on German history that spoke of the years before Hitler, where authoritarian parenting was cultural and it makes one wonder how it could be used to make for a passive populace.

### Chapter 6 : school is slavery | The Oppression of Youth - Why School Sucks

*But what this quote means today is that women, people of color, immigrants, gays, lesbians, bi and trans communities and others who suffer special oppression are all part of the international working class that needs to free itself of the exploitation of the ruling class and capitalism.*

Issues that seem intractable in the United States such as universal healthcare, active labour unions, bans on assault weapons, even an apology to the Indigenous communities had been addressed, designed into policy, and implemented, or at least funded, in Australia. But now I see I was wrong – so wrong about Australia. What do I mean by the struggle? He wants to lift from the back of Black people the heavy burden of their blackness, to end the oppression which is visited on them because they are Black and for no other reason – To define the struggle the way he does, Baldwin has to see it from a whole range of perspectives at once – the historical, the psychological, the philosophical, which are not present in a handful of statistics of recent advances – Most important of all, Baldwin has had to wrestle to unmask the face of the oppressor and, seeing him clearly, call him by his proper name. Yet in , it felt like the many communities engaged in the struggle had become effective in making their daily conditions better. But it seems that with the current Abbott government policy proposals in relationship to Indigenous communities, women, migrants, and refugees, the struggle is serious. The question is how do we engage in the struggle against the faces of oppression. American feminist philosopher, Iris Marion Young lists five faces of oppression: For each face of oppression, there are often different targets, institutional oppressors, and effective forms of resistance. I have outlined some of them in the chart below: Table of five faces of oppression. Elizabeth Tunstall Yet, I will focus my discussion on exploitation and marginalisation. Exploitation is often the broadest face oppression shown to groups. Forms of resistance range from production-side strikes and slow downs to consumption-side boycotts and divestments. Protests are the main form of civil disobedience. At the same time, boycotts and calls for divestment are proving more effective. The challenge is that boycotts work well when domestic consumption drives the industry. In the case of mining, which is driven by overseas consumption in China, it is more difficult to have impact. Marginalisation is the face of oppression most shown to Indigenous communities today. Government, who provide its institutional legitimacy, is the main driver. Hugh Jackman shows his support for Indigenous communities through social media. Social media , through SOSBlakAustralia , is raising awareness of oppositional positions to the closure. Indigenous elders call for cultural revitalisation in remote communities as a way to protect country. These activities by Indigenous peoples and their allies give me hope. As long as we recognise that we are in the struggle against oppression by any face, we shall overcome one day.

### Chapter 7 : Oppression - Wikipedia

*The systematic oppression that is extremely prevalent in American society today seems to be almost fully directed towards the black community, only creating a wider gap between the government and them.*

Slaves can be held against their will from the time of their capture, purchase or birth, and deprived of the right to leave, to refuse to work, or to demand compensation. Slavery is illegal in every country in the world, but there are still an estimated In , the American government, led by President Abraham Lincoln at the time, signed the Thirteenth Amendment, which made it illegal to enslave an African-American, or any person, of any color. However, later in the century, in the s, a new form of slavery was legalized. This slavery was called compulsory schooling, which forces youth to go to an institution against their own will. The work was far more difficult, as well. The similarities are there. Compulsory schooling is the law in most countries, and every kid must have some sort of schooling. If the student fails to attend, they and their family will be arrested. Sometimes the child may be put for adoption or be forced to be in a foster home, whether they like it or not. Students have no right to strike or protest what is being done to them. They have no unions. Guess who else had to work by birth? Black children were born slaves in the United States before , and you have no say in the matter. You are enslaved by birth, and you must accept it. Compulsory schooling is not exactly the same as traditional slavery. For example, students are not bought and sold. However, the rather disturbing parallels are there. Being forced to work without pay is one. Morally, school is slavery. My question is, why is the slavery of youth legal? Why is it legal for us to be subjected and indoctrinated by strangers and forced to work without pay? This is a rather short post, but I hope I got my point through clear. There is no justification. There may have been justification during the s, but not anymore. Autodidacticism has surged in popularity thanks to the internet and the strong availability of many resources like books, for example , but autodidacticism is essentially illegal with the exception of homeschooling, though homeschooling is not autodidacticism.

### Chapter 8 : Anti-Oppression Lens in Youth Work | New Horizons

*the US women earn approximately 74% of what men earn in a lifetime. White Supremacy and Racism ≠ Black men and boys are incarcerated at 6 times the rate of white men and boys in the US.*

### Chapter 9 : Oppression Against Youth | Researchomatic

*One of the primary ways oppression in any and all of its varieties operates is when the dominant group, in this case adults, pit members of minoritized groups, in this case youth, against one.*