

Chapter 1 : The Traditional Belief System

Men's Fashion Features. Seen as the ideal face shape for women, an oval may not be the most alpha of face shapes for men, but it's a good canvas for experimentation. Symmetrical and well.

Search The Traditional Belief System In the search for order and then to sustain that order, the Cherokee of old devised a belief system that, while appearing at first to be complex, is actually quite simple. Many of the elements of the original system remain in place with traditional Cherokee today. Although some of these elements have evolved or otherwise been modified, this belief system is an integral part of day-to-day life for many. Certain numbers play an important role in the ceremonies of the Cherokee. The numbers four and seven repeatedly occur in myths, stories and ceremonies. The number four represents all the familiar forces, also represented in the four cardinal directions. These directions are east, west, north and south. Certain colors are also associated with these directions. The number seven represents the seven clans of the Cherokee, and are also associated with directions. In addition to the four cardinal directions, three others exist. Up the Upper World , down the Lower World and center where we live and where you always are. The number seven also represents the height of purity and sacredness, a difficult level to attain. In olden times it was believed that only the owl and cougar had attained this level and thus have always had a special meaning to the Cherokee. The pine, cedar, spruce, holly and laurel also attained this level and play a very important role in Cherokee ceremonies. Cedar is the most sacred of all, and the distinguishing colors of red and white set it off from all others. The wood from the tree is considered very sacred, and in ancient days it was used to carry the honored dead. Because of these early beliefs, the traditional Cherokee have a special regard for the owl and cougar. They are honored in some versions of the Creation story because they were the only two animals who were able to stay awake for the seven nights of Creation, the others having fallen asleep. Today, because of this, they are nocturnal in their habits and both have exceptional night vision. The owl is seemingly different from other birds, resembling an old man as he walks. Sometimes the owl can be mistaken for a cat because of his feather tufts and the silhouette of his head. This resemblance honors his nocturnal brother, the cougar. Cedar, pine, spruce, laurel and holly trees carry leaves all year long. These plants, too, stayed awake seven nights during the Creation. Because of this they were given special power and they are among the most important plants in Cherokee medicine and ceremonies. Traditionally the Cherokee are deeply concerned with keeping things separated and in the proper classification or category. For example, when sacred items are not in use they are wrapped in deerskin or white cloth, and kept in a special box or other place. The circle is another symbol familiar to traditional Cherokee. The Stomp Dance and other ceremonies involve movements in a circular pattern. In ancient times, the fire in the council house was built by arranging the wood in a continuous "X" so that the fire would burn in a circular path. The river, or "Long Man," was always believed to be sacred, and the practice of going to water for purification and other ceremonies was at one time very common. Today the river or any other body of moving water, such as a creek, is considered a sacred site and going to water is still a respected practice by some Cherokees. The everyday cultural world of the Cherokee includes spiritual beings. Even though the beings are different from people and animals, they are not considered "supernatural", but are very much a part of the natural, real world. Most Cherokee at some point in their lives will relate having had an experience with these spiritual beings. A group of spiritual beings still spoken of by many Cherokee is the Little People. They cannot be seen by man unless they wish it. When they allow themselves to be seen, they appear very much like any other Cherokee, except they are very small, and have long hair, sometimes reaching all the way to the ground. The Little People live in various places; rocky shelters, caves in the mountains or laurel thickets. They like drumming and dancing and they often help children who appear to be lost. Not just those geographically lost, but children who appear saddened and confused. They are also known to be quite mischievous at times. The Little People should be dealt with carefully, and it is necessary to observe some traditional rules regarding them. Because of this, traditional Cherokees will not investigate or look when they believe they hear Little People. If one of the Little People is accidentally seen, or if he or she chooses to show himself, it is not to be discussed or told of for at least seven years. It is common practice to

not speak about the Little People after nightfall. Traditional Cherokees also believe that after a person dies, his soul often continues to live on as a ghost. Ghosts are believed to have the ability to materialize where some, but not all people, can see them. Very basic to the Cherokee belief system is the premise that good is rewarded and evil is punished. Even though the Cherokee have a strict belief in this type of justice, there are times when things happen that the system just does not explain. It is often believed that these events are caused by someone using medicine for evil purposes. Witchcraft among the Cherokee does not resemble that of non-Indian cultures. To understand and respect the beliefs of traditional Cherokee about using medicine, conjuring, and witchcraft you must first consider early Indian societies and consider how this has remained an integral part of Cherokee culture even up to the present day. There are ordinary witches and then there are killer witches. Ordinary witches are actually considered the more dangerous since a person can never be sure he is dealing with one and they are more difficult to counteract. One killer witch still spoken of often by traditionalists today is the Raven Mocker. Today, although many Cherokee still consult with medicine people regarding problems, both mental and physical, some will not see a medicine man for any reason and refuse to acknowledge their powers. Some believe in using both Cherokee medicine and licensed medical doctors and the health care systems. The knowledge held by the medicine men or women is very broad. They work and study for years committing to memory the syllabary manuscripts passed on by the ones who taught them. Many formulas have been documented in Cherokee syllabary writing in books ranging from small notebooks to full-blown ledgers. If the words are not spoken or sung in the Cherokee language, they have no affect. Until the words have been memorized the medicine person may refer to his book. This does not compromise his abilities, after all; modern medical practitioners often refer back to their medical texts and other reference books as well. The writings in these traditional books are strictly guarded and anyone who is not "in training" is forbidden to study or even read the books. The spoken words are usually accompanied by some physical procedure, such as the use of a specially prepared tobacco, or drink. Medicine people themselves must be, and remain in perfect health for their powers to be at peak. There are fewer Medicine People alive and practicing today, but those few are still known by traditionalists and others in Cherokee communities. It is not accepted for medicine people to advertise or make their services known in other ways. The proper way to find a medicine person is to be part of a Cherokee community, ceremonial ground or family and to come to know this person through those connections. Please do not contact Cherokee Nation asking to be put into contact with a Medicine Man or Woman or asking us to help you become one. For information regarding culture and language, please contact: Copyright by Cherokee Nation.

Chapter 2 : Difference Between Values and Beliefs | Difference Between

If you ask most people, they'll tell you that faith and belief are the same thing. I used to think so myself. And that leads to all sorts of confusion.

Background[edit] While the Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary notes first use of the term heterosexism as having occurred in , the term was first published in by gay rights activist , Craig Rodwell. In fact, the word heterosexualism has been used as an equivalent to sexism and racism. However, not all of these descriptors are synonymous to heterosexism. Contrast to homophobia[edit] Homophobia , a form of heterosexism, refers both to "unreasoning fear of or antipathy towards homosexuals and homosexuality" [11] and to "behavior based on such a feeling". Researcher, author, and psychology professor Gregory M. Herek states that "[Heterosexism] operates through a dual process of invisibility and attack. Homosexuality usually remains culturally invisible; when people who engage in homosexual behavior or who are identified as homosexual become visible, they are subject to attack by society. Herek , researcher, author, and professor of psychology at UC Davis. For example, borrowing from the racial concept of white privilege , the concept of heterosexual privilege [16] has been applied to benefits of presumed heterosexuality within society that heterosexuals take for granted. The analogy is that just as racism against non-white people places white people as superior to people of color , heterosexism places heterosexual people or relationships as superior to non-heterosexual ones. In trying to rebut this premise, some commentators point to differences [17] between the categories of race and sexual orientation, claiming they are too complex to support any generalizations. For example, "trainer on diversity " and consultant Jamie Washington has commented, although heterosexism and racism are "woven from the same fabric" they are "not the same thing". Likewise, racism can allow LGBT people to be subjected to additional discrimination or violence if they belong to or are considered a part of a socially devalued racial category. Religion and homosexuality , Homosexuality and psychology , Sexual orientation and medicine disambiguation , and Social attitudes toward homosexuality Individual and group level[edit] Heterosexism as a set of beliefs and attitudes relies on a core tenet according to which homosexuality and bisexuality do not normally exist and, as such, constitute mental illnesses or deviant behaviors. A set of more nuanced heterosexist views, which some may consider faith, dogma , universal truths , natural law, appeals to authority , or popular beliefs, but others consider to be conventional wisdom or sociobiological knowledge can include, among others, the following: Brochure used by Save Our Children in Non-heterosexual persons should keep their sexual orientations private i. See campaign brochure image at right: Homosexuality is an affectional or mental disorder or simply a social ill, therefore, it can be cured or stamped out. If it is not eradicated, it will lead to social disintegration and societal collapse. Homosexuals can be converted to heterosexuality. As a result, schools, hospitals, and correctional facilities can act as a showcase for heterosexist attitudes in various ways. First, schools may implement these attitudes and ideas through unequal and inconsistent disciplinary actions. One such example is meting out harsher punishment to a same-sex couple violating the school ground rules while allowing a heterosexual couple to pass with an easier and more subtle disciplinary action for an equal or identical violation. Also, hospitals may limit patient visiting only to immediate family, i. For example, in many countries around the world, same-sex marriage is not allowed, so non-heterosexual persons must remain unmarried or enter into heterosexual marriage. One particular method involves the use of a Likert scale. However, since heterosexism is perceived as something that is unseen it is difficult to determine if someone is heterosexist based on a self-report method. Researchers, thus, have constructed implicit measurements of heterosexism. An example of this would be an Implicit Association Test. A popular implicit association test measuring heterosexism that is open to the public is a virtual laboratory called Project Implicit. Individuals are more likely to be aware of homophobic tendencies rather than heterosexist views, thus, researchers often measure homophobia instead of heterosexism. For instance, in a study by psychologist, Gregory M. Herek , it was found that there was a gender difference between heterosexual attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. Scapegoating , mobbing , witch-hunts , moral panic ; using gay men and homosexuality as a folk devil for the AIDS pandemic. Negative portrayals or stereotypes

of gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals solely as villains, suicide or murder victims [32] Using the gay panic defense in assault or murder cases. Sodomy laws when enforced almost exclusively against consenting, adult, same-sex partners. *Hardwick and Lawrence v. Texas* In some countries where homosexuality is criminalized, such as Sudan, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, and the Islamic Republic of Iran, offenders may receive the maximum sentence of capital punishment. Paragraph Discrepancies in age of consent laws in which legal sexual activity between members of the same sex is set at a higher age than that for opposite-sex partners. Most such laws apply explicitly or have historically applied only to male homosexual sexual activity. The United Kingdom, *State v. Limon* Prohibiting youth from bringing a same-sex date to high school prom. *Lynch*, *Marc Hall v. Durham Catholic School Board* Adoption bans against either same-sex couples or gay, lesbian, or bisexual individuals. LGBT adoption, *In re: Gill* [35] Legislation that prevents legal and social equality, i. The institution of opposite-sex marriage and reserving the right to marry strictly for opposite-sex couples via explicit definitions or through bans on same-sex marriage such as " marriage protection acts " such as DOMA in the United States ; [1] pp. Implicit or hidden[edit] This form of heterosexism operates through invisibility, under-representation, and erasure. *Jenny lives with Eric and Martin*, films, and posters with homosexual themes; Refusal to include families headed by same-sex parents at school events or to represent such family diversity in school curricula; see also anti-bias curriculum ;.

Chapter 3 : Female body shape - Wikipedia

Just 2% of reviews on men included those types of comments. In a Harvard Business Review article about Harvard Business School graduates, which looked at career expectations between graduating husbands and wives, Robin Ely found that half of the men thought their career would take priority.

After all, an extra inch here or a smattering of facial hair there can make all the difference. What Face Shape Am I? But how can you actually determine what shape your face is? First, arm yourself with a flexible tape measure. Then, take the following measurements, recording each as you go: Measure across your face from the peak of one eyebrow arch to the peak of the opposite arch. Measure across your cheekbones, starting and ending at the pointiest part below the outer corner of each eye. Measure from tip of your chin to below your ear at the point at which your jaw angles upwards. Multiply that number by two to get your jawline measurement. Measure from the centre of your hairline to the tip of your chin. Face length is greater than the width of the cheekbones, and forehead is greater than the jawline. The angle of the jaw is rounded rather than sharp. All measurements are fairly similar. The angle of the jaw is sharp rather than rounded. Face length is the greatest measurement. Forehead, cheekbones, and jawline are similar in size. Cheekbones and face length have a similar measurement. They are larger than forehead and jawline, which also have a similar measurement. The angle of the jaw is soft and much less defined. Face length measures largest. Then, in descending order: The chin is pointed. Forehead measures greater than the cheekbones and jawline. Jawline measures greater than cheekbones, which measure larger than forehead. Symmetrical and well-proportioned, an oval face shape does pretty much any hairstyle justice, so “you lucky boy” the choice is very much yours. That said, there are a couple of minor caveats to ensure you optimise your ovalness. Some light stubble also gives the sharpness of your jawline a little welcome texture without blurring its line. Finally, never pair with a beard, says Adam Brady: Because of that, it has some specialist requirements to ensure it looks its namesake. Softer lines and layers are better for this face shape, working to soften its natural angles. Example Styles Heart Wide at the temples and hairline, gradually narrowing to a point at the chin, the fairly rare heart face shape benefits from a few optical illusions to make it appear better proportioned. Facial hair is also key in this case, adding some much-needed bulk to a narrow chin and jawline. Once named the No.

Chapter 4 : 5 Reasons Your Body Shape Changes As You Age | HuffPost

Reptilians (also called reptoids, lizard people, reptiloids, saurians, Draconians) are purported reptilian humanoids that play a prominent role in fantasy, science fiction, ufology, and conspiracy theories.

For example, "36â€”29â€”38" in imperial units would mean a 36 inch bust, 29 inch waist and 38 inch hips. Height will also affect the appearance of the figure. This is because the taller woman is actually thinner as expressed by her height to size ratio. The use of BWH measurements for anything other than garment fitting is thus misleading. BWH is an indicator of fat distribution, not fat percentage. The thin hourglass figure, seen as the bodily ideal of today by some, has not always been the desired body shape. Stone age venus figurines show the earliest body type preference: The emphasis on protruding belly, breasts, and buttocks is likely a result of both the aesthetic of being well fed and aesthetic of being fertile, traits that were more difficult to achieve at the time. In sculptures from Classical Greece and Ancient Rome the female bodies are more tubular and regularly proportioned. Moving forward there is more evidence that fashion somewhat dictated what people believed were the proper female body proportions. This is the case because the body is primarily seen through clothing, which always changes the way the underlying structures are conceived. This is most easily visible in paintings of nudes from the time. When looking at clothed images, the belly is often visible through a mass of otherwise concealing, billowing, loose robes. Since the stomach was the only visible anatomical feature, it became exaggerated in nude depictions while the rest of the body remained minimal. Though the classical aesthetic was being revived and very closely studied, the art produced in the time period was influenced by both factors. This resulted in a beauty standard that reconciled the two aesthetics by using classically proportioned figures who had non-classical amounts of flesh and soft, padded skin. Upon closer inspection however, most of the women have fairly normal statures, Rubens has simply painted their flesh with rolls and ripples that otherwise would not be there. This may be a reflection of the female style of the day: It also lifted and separated the breasts as opposed to the 17th century corsets which compressed and minimized the breasts. Consequently, depictions of nude women in the 18th century tend to have a very narrow waist and high, distinct breasts, almost as if they were wearing an invisible corset. The 19th century maintained the general figure of the 18th century. Examples can be seen in the works of many contemporary artists, both academic artists, such as Cabanel , Ingres , and Bouguereau , and Impressionists , such as Degas , Renoir , and Toulouse-Lautrec. As the 20th century began, the rise of athletics resulted in a drastic slimming of the female figure. This culminated in the s flapper look, which has informed modern fashion ever since. The s was the time in which the overall silhouette of the ideal body slimmed down. There was dramatic flattening of the entire body resulting in a more youthful aesthetic. From the s to that trend continued with the interesting twist of cone shaped breasts as a result of the popularity of the bullet bra. In the s , the invention of the miniskirt as well as the increased acceptability of pants for women, prompted the idealization of the long leg that has lasted to this day. In the past 20 years the average American bra size has increased from 34B to 34DD, [30] although this may be due to the increase in obesity within the United States in recent years. Additionally, the ideal figure has favored an ever-lower waist-hip ratio , especially with the advent and progression of digital editing software such as Adobe Photoshop. These ideals are generally reflected in the art and literature produced by or for a society, as well as in popular media such as films and magazines. The ideal or preferred female body size and shape has varied over time and continues to vary among cultures; [31] [32] but a preference for a small waist has remained fairly constant throughout history. This is because body fat buildup around the waist the apple shape poses a higher health risk than a fat buildup at the hips the pear shape. Waistâ€”hip ratio Compared to males, females generally have relatively narrow waists and large buttocks, [39] and this along with wide hips make for a wider hip section and a lower waistâ€”hip ratio. That, in turn, may account for the cross-cultural variation observed in actual average waist-hip-ratios and culturally preferred waist-to-hip ratios for women. David Gauntlett recognizes the importance of malleability in physical identity, stating, "the body is the outer expression of our self, to be improved and worked upon". During the s, the fashion model and celebrity were two separate entities, allowing the body image of the time to be shaped more by television and

film rather than high fashion advertisements. While the fashion model of the s, such as Jean Patchett and Dovima, were very thin, the ideal image of beauty was still a larger one. Monroe, who was more curvaceous, fell on the opposite end of the feminine ideal spectrum in comparison to high fashion models. Regardless of their sizes, however, both fashion of the time and depictions of Monroe emphasize a smaller waist and fuller bottom half. The late s, however, brought about the rise of ready-to-wear fashion, which implemented a standardized sizing system for all mass-produced clothing. While fashion houses, such as Dior and Chanel, remained true to their couture, tailor-made garments, the rise of these rapidly-produced, standardized garments led to a shift in location from Europe to America as the epicenter of fashion. These shifts in what was seen to be the "fashionable body" at the time followed no logical pattern, and the changes occurred so quickly that one shape was never in vogue for more than a decade. As is the case with fashion itself in the post-modern world, the premise of the ever-evolving "ideal" shape relies on the fact that it will soon become obsolete, and thus must continue changing to prevent itself from becoming uninteresting. Body image A study at Brigham Young University using MRI technology suggested that women experience more anxiety about weight gain than do men, [68] while aggregated research has been used to claim that images of thin women in popular media may induce psychological stress. The most common include dieting and exercise. At times artificial devices are used or surgery is employed. Breast size can be artificially increased or decreased. Breasts can be surgically enlarged using breast implants or reduced by the systematic removal of parts of the breasts. Hormonal breast enhancement may be another option. Historically, boned corsets have been used to reduce waist sizes. The corset reached its climax during the Victorian era. Where corsets are used for waist reduction, it may be temporary reduction by occasional use or permanent reduction by people who are often referred to as tightlacers. Padded control briefs or hip and buttock padding may be used to increase the apparent size of hips and buttocks. Buttock augmentation surgery may be used to increase the size of hips and buttocks to make them look more rounded. Kilgore used the conclusions of this experiment to prove that there is no such ideal body for females because the human body is ever changing to adapt to its environment. Critical writer Kovie Biakolo uses this to state that society has embedded into us this idea that the ideal woman looks a certain way. Created in , the Vitruvian Man is famously known to be the portrayal of the perfect human, depicting all the perfect proportions and measurements between limbs and features. The results of the measurements and comparisons demonstrated that "not a single subject in this study possessed the dimensional relationships put forth by da Vinci. Kilgore explains this anomaly through evolution; he states that the human body never might have been exactly identical to the Vitruvian Man because the human body is always changing to adapt its environment. Kilgore ends his experiment stating that the Vitruvian Man does not accurately describe the modern male or female. After looking at the depictions of their participants, the researchers came to a conclusion that almost all had depicted similar ideal bodies. The women who participated in this experiment drew their ideal bodies with enlarged busts and narrowed the rest of their bodies, resulting in the conclusion that the representation of ideal female body size and shape was narrowed hips, waist, lower torso, and an enlarged bust. The male participants also depicted their ideal partner with the same image. The researchers state, "For both sexes, the primary predictor of female beauty is a relatively low BMI combined with a relatively curvaceous body. However, Biakolo does not explain the preference for narrowed hips and lower torso as indicated in the study by Crossley and colleagues.

Chapter 5 : Physical omen - birth feature of human body.

In folk belief, a mole on the throat was said to be a sign of good luck, but unlucky if located on the left side of the forehead near the hair. its size, shape.

People use both to guide their actions and behavior and to form their attitudes towards different things, but they are essentially different. Beliefs are the convictions that we generally hold to be true, usually without actual proof or evidence. They are often, but not always connected to religion. Religious beliefs could include a belief that God created the earth in seven days, or that Jesus was the son of God. Religions other than Christianity also have their own set of beliefs. Non religious beliefs could include: Conversely someone might believe that all people are not created equal, which results in racist and sexist values and attitudes. Beliefs are basically assumptions that we make about the world and our values stem from those beliefs. Our beliefs grow from what we see, hear, experience, read and think about. From these things we develop an opinion that we hold to be true and unmovable at that time. From our beliefs we derive our values, which can either be correct or incorrect when compared with evidence, but nonetheless hold true for us. It is possible for our beliefs and values to differ over time as we encounter evidence or have experiences that challenge our previously held views. Conversely our beliefs and values can also be strengthened by experience or evidence. For example, someone who believes in God might have that belief confirmed when they see a loved one recover from cancer and see it as a miracle delivered from God. However, a person might have their belief in the essential goodness of human beings shaken and changed if they have a truly terrible experience. Everyone has an internalized system of beliefs and values that they have developed throughout their lives. These may stem from religion or may develop separately to religion. Beliefs are concepts that we hold to be true. Beliefs may come religion, but not always 3. Values are ideas that we hold to be important. Values govern the way we behave, communicate and interact with others 5. Beliefs and values determine our attitudes and opinions.

Chapter 6 : How men and women see gender equality differently | World Economic Forum

Machismo is a belief system that either boys are socialized into or young men adopt when they come of age. There is no one definition of machismo and rightfully so, because machismo is a cultural phenomenon and all parties define their culture uniquely.

Or that you seem to be shrinking? Many of us are starting out behind the eight ball before we even factor in other changes. Start with small changes like adding more fruits and vegetables to your diet while cutting out sugary, fatty snacks. You can also cut down on how much alcohol you drink. Hormones As men and women age, sex hormones decline, which can wreak havoc on your body. Moore calls this the thickening of the belly area the "meno-pot. Whether for men or women, the problem with belly fat is more than cosmetic. The reasons for slowing down can range from having a disability or medical condition, to retiring from work and not being as active. The problem is that being more sedentary means having less muscle mass, and muscle mass is responsible for effective calorie burning. Always talk to your doctor beforehand to help you plan your fitness regimen and find out what types of exercises are right for you. Gravity "Gravity is not your friend," says Dr. As we age, our bodies naturally begin to sag in places. The best thing to do to help minimize a sagging belly: Watch your weight and exercise. Loss of height Did you ever notice that people tend to look shorter as they get older? Osteoporosis can cause rounding in the spine and shoulders, which is why getting enough calcium is important. Also, men and women both lose height with age. And, points out Dr. Moore, loss of height accelerates after age Another reason you might look shorter: Your posture can become worse and you begin to slump. To get yourself standing straighter, try these simple exercises or do yoga, which can help. Read more from Grandparents.

Murphy gave a green light to the two young men that were running the state legislature for him at the time - a guy named Alfred E. Smith and a guy named Robert F. Wagner. And Smith and Wagner formed the most important, most powerful legislative investigating commission in New York history.

For a man, Long lands, big palms and broad chest are the symbol of Raja yoga. Similarly long eyes, flat waist, red lips, flat waist, pink colored palms of woman brings prosperity and riches. Here are features of women. A woman, whose soles are even, smooth, soft, well developed, warm and shining in pink color, without much perspiration, will be enjoying full happiness, befitting her sex. The one, whose soles are without pink color, hard, dry, coarse, uneven, shaped, like a winnowing basket and bereft of flesh, will suffer misery. The woman, who has marks of conch, Swastika, Chakra, lotus, flag, fish, umbrella and a long line, rising upwards in her soles, becomes a queen and enjoys great happiness and comforts. The one, who possesses marks, like those of snake, rat and crow, is bereft of wealth and suffers misery. The girl, whose nails of toes are shining in pink color, smooth, raised and round, enjoys great happiness and comforts. Blackish and torn nails denotes misery. Raised, full, well developed, smooth and round great toe indicates happiness. The one, which is small, irregular in shape and flat, denotes misery. If the toes are long, she will be of loose morals. Thin toes indicate poverty. Other effects about the toes are, as under. Short - short life. Short and long and irregular in shape - procurer and guileful. Spaced more than average - bereft of wealth. Toes, overlapping one over the other - widow and dependent on others. If the smallest toe does not touch the ground - she will destroy her husband and marry another; If the middle toe and the one next to it does not touch the ground - widow. First toe next to great toe longer than the great toe - she will develop illicit connection with a man before marriage and will be of loose morals. If the back of the feet of a woman is raised, without perspiration, soft and smooth, she will become a queen. If the indications are contrary, she will be poverty-stricken. She will be fond of traveling, if the back part of the feet be veined. Hair on that portion of feet denote, that she will be a maid servant. If the feet be bony, or without flesh, she will have a defective sexual organ. If the heels are even, the woman concerned will have a well formed and desirable sexual organ. If the heels be stout, she will have a defective sexual organ. If the heels be high, she will be unchaste. Long heels indicate misery. Legs portion below knees. Even, smooth, evenly shaped, round, without hair, good looking and without veins showing up are Rasis, that the woman will be a queen. Round, smooth, firm knees are auspicious indications. If the knees be bony, the woman concerned will be of loose moral character. If the knees be loose, she will be poverty-stricken. If the thighs are round, like the trunk of an elephant, close to each other, soft and without hair, the woman concerned will be a queen. If the thighs are flat and hairy, she will be poverty-stricken and a widow. Circumference equal to the width of 24 fingers with well developed hips indicate, that the woman will be fortunate. A waist, which is flat, long, without flesh, caved in, or hairy, forebodes widowhood and misery. Raised, fleshy and widespread hips in a woman are auspicious in effects. If they are contrary, they indicate inauspiciousness. Hidden clitoris, pink-colored, curved, like the back of a tortoise, soft, hairy, shaped, like the leaf of a Pipal tree and smooth is highly auspicious. If shaped, like the feet of a deer, or opening of an oven with hard hair and with raised clitoris, it indicates evil. If the left side of the sexual organ of a woman is raised, she will beget more female children and, if the right side is raised, more boys. If the organ is shaped, like a conch, she will be barren. Portion below the navel. A soft, spread out and slightly raised Vasti is auspicious. Hairy, veins, showing up and full of lines folds, or wrinkles indicates inauspiciousness. A navel deep with right turns is productive of good effects. The navel raised, with left turns and with knots is inauspicious. A stomach well spread indicates a well formed sexual organ and many sons. If the stomach of a woman resembles that of a frog, her son will become a king. If a woman has a raised stomach she will be childless. If the stomach is wrinkled, she will become an ascetic. If it has circular folds, she will become a maid-servant. If the portion, covering the ribs, is even, well developed and soft, auspicious effects may be expected. It will be inauspicious, if it is raised, hairy and full of veins. The chest of a woman, which is even and hairless is auspicious. Wide spread and hairy chest is inauspicious. The breasts of a woman signify good luck, if they are of equal size,

fleshy, round and firm, but close together. They are unlucky, if they are thick in front, are not close together and without flesh. Raised right breast indicates, that she will have sons. Raised left breast indicates, that she will have daughters. If the portion, surrounding the nipples, is round, good-looking and blackish, she will enjoy good luck. Pressed in and unusually small breasts indicate bad luck. Even, well built up and without joints showing up are Rasis of good luck. Raised, hairy and without flesh are unlucky. The armpits, if soft, with thin hair, well developed and smooth are auspicious. Those, which are deep, without flesh, perspiring and with veins, showing up are inauspicious. Arms, in which the bones do not show up and which are soft jointed, hairless without obvious veins, straight and round are auspicious. Those without flesh, hairy, small, with obvious veins and irregular in shape are inauspicious. If the thumbs of the woman are shaped, like a lotus bud, they are auspicious. If they are without flesh and irregular in shape, they are inauspicious. If the palms of the woman are pink-colored, raised in the middle, with fingers close together with no holes between them, soft and have very few lines, she enjoys happiness and all comforts. If the palms are full of lines, she will become a widow. If there are no lines, she will be poverty-stricken. If the veins show up in the palms, she will live on alms. If the backs of the hands of a woman are well built, soft and hairless, she will enjoy auspicious effects. It will be otherwise, if the backs of the hands are with veins, showing up, deep and hairy. Lines on the palm. A woman enjoys happiness and all comforts, if there is a clearly marked, pink-colored, circular, smooth, full and deep line perhaps line of life is meant. If there is mark of a fish, she will be very lucky. She will be wealthy with mark of Swastika. She will be a queen with mark of a lotus. She will be the mother of a king, if she has marks of conch, umbrella and tortoise. The woman, who has lines, forming the shapes of a balance, elephant, bull, or horse, becomes the wife of a businessman. The woman, who has lines, forming the shape of a house, or Vajra is lucky and gives birth to a son, who becomes learned in Shastras. The woman, who has lines, forming the shapes of a chariot, a plough, or a yoke, becomes the wife of a farmer. She will become a queen, if she has lines, forming the shape of Chamar, Ankush, trident, sword, mace, Shakti, or trumpet. If in the palm of a woman there is a line, which, starting from the root of the thumb goes up to the root of the little finger, she becomes a widow. If there are lines, forming the shape of a crow, a frog, a jackal, a wolf, a scorpion, a snake, a donkey, a camel and a cat, the woman concerned suffers misery. If the fingers of a woman are tender with good-looking phalanges, tapering at the end and without hair, they are considered auspicious. If they are very small, without flesh, irregular, widely spaced, with hair and with more than usual phalanges, or without phalanges, they indicate misery. If the nails of the fingers are pink-colored, raised and shaped well at the top, they are auspicious. Depressed, dirty-looking, or yellow, or white-colored nails, or nails with spots are inauspicious. If the back of the woman is fleshy and well developed with flesh, it is auspicious. The back with hair, irregular in built and with veins showing up is inauspicious. The neck of a woman with three lines folds, with bones not obvious, round, well developed and tender is auspicious. A thick necked woman becomes a widow. An irregularly built neck indicates, that the woman concerned will become a maid-servant.

Chapter 8 : Video News - CNN

BIG DEAL \$ Seiko Men's Two-Tone Tonneau Shaped Solar Dress Watch Solar, powered by light energy 10 month power reserve Japanese-quartz Movement, Date Calendar, Screwdown caseback Case Diameter.

Explore the latest strategic trends, research and analysis How do you solve a conflict between two parties if one of the parties does not believe there is a problem, or only recognizes it as a small issue, while the other party sees a large and continuing problem? This is no doubt the constant question posed by marriage counsellors. We all have our own lenses through which we see the world. Our window to the world is shaped by experience, hopefulness, unconscious beliefs, personal filters. The challenge becomes how to reconcile opposing and strongly held beliefs in the interest of improving a situation. Understanding the different viewpoints What causes this discrepancy of world view? And who is right? Her answer was that both men and women are right, at least based on what they are observing and what facts or cues they give weight to for their differing conclusions. Several explanations can be put forward for these differences: Potential versus performance Men assume policy leads to positive impact. Women see that these policies are not leading to positive outcomes. Women saw no results from the mentoring programme. For men it was the potential and the effort that gave them a sense of well-being. For women their conclusion of dissatisfaction was based on performance. There can be a distinct gap between the formal programmes and the informal work culture, thereby setting up the potential for the illusion. Confirmation bias We all do this. It is the phenomenon of sorting facts and observations in a way that confirms what we already believe. So if men think progress is being made for women, they will place more weight on the facts they see and believe confirm the advancement, and pay less attention to the impact of the impediments. Women will similarly focus more on the facts that confirm lack of progress and less on the advancements. Who most feels the impact of the unlevel playing field? For women, gender issues have full impact, affecting their lives constantly. Our gender identities shape what hurts and helps us, knowingly or unknowingly. We are all right and we are all wrong in our different lenses. We want the same things Both men and women are looking for the same thing at work, including compelling colleagues, mutual values and challenging work. Based on their experiences, men might be more likely to achieve those work goals; women, on the other hand, may have experiences that create a diminished sense of satisfaction. Given these feelings of dissatisfaction in the workplace, women may have a lower threshold when it comes to deciding whether to leave the world of work or not. If you were a company executive and were informed that there was a gap in perceptions such as those described in the statistics above, at what level does that become a problem? What should you do? For a leader it means awareness and the need to probe more deeply into what causes the gaps. Focus groups and internal workforce surveys disaggregated by gender or other salient identities can help. The leadership may believe, looking through their lens, that the organization has strong programmes for hiring, evaluation and feedback, career development and promotions, access to critical assignments, mentoring and sponsoring, and other inclusive practices. But leaders should be looking at how these actually get implemented. And, importantly, how does any particular group see and experience the outcomes of these programmes? Is their lens different than that of the leaders? Any marriage counsellor will tell you that.

Chapter 9 : Why Life Expectancy Is Longer for Women vs. Men Worldwide | Shape Magazine

These kinds of beliefs change all the time in response to sensory data, or even introspection (when we realise that two beliefs are mutually exclusive for example). In epistemology, belief is a component of Knowledge; the other components being Truth and Warrant (ie I have a good reason to believe it is True).

Islam teaches the importance of both belief and practice; one is insufficient without the other except for some Sufis. The following six beliefs are those that are commonly held by Muslims, as laid out in the Quran and hadith. Muslims believe that God is the creator of all things, and that God is all-powerful and all-knowing. God has no offspring, no race, no gender, no body, and is unaffected by the characteristics of human life. Belief in the Angels of God: The angel Gabriel brought the divine revelation to the prophets. Belief in the Books of God: Muslims believe that these earlier scriptures in their original form were divinely revealed, but that only the Quran remains as it was first revealed to the prophet Muhammad. Belief in the Prophets or Messengers of God: Twenty-five of these prophets are mentioned by name in the Quran, including Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. Muslims believe that Muhammad is the last in this line of prophets, sent for all humankind with the message of Islam. Belief in the Day of Judgment: Belief in the Divine Decree: Muslims are asked to put their beliefs into practice by performing certain acts of worship. As in all faiths, since adherence to religious obligations and practices is a matter of individual choice, some people are very strict in performing these duties, while others are not. The five pillars or acts of worship in Islam The Declaration of Faith shahada: The first act of worship is the declaration that "There is no deity except God and Muhammad is the messenger of God. If someone wants to become a Muslim, he or she makes this profession of faith as an entry into Islam. Islam prescribes a brief prayer or ritual worship five times a day: Muslims perform ablution before prayer -- a brief prescribed washing of the hands, mouth, nose, face, arms and feet. One may pray alone or in a group in any clean location, including a mosque. The Friday noon prayer is special to Muslims and is done in a mosque if possible. Muslims face in the direction of Mecca when they pray. Muslims are required to give to the poor and needy. In addition to this prescribed charity, Muslims are encouraged to give as much as they can in voluntary charity throughout the year. Muslims are required to fast from dawn to sunset during the month of Ramadan, the ninth month of the lunar calendar. People gather in the evenings for a festive breaking of the fast. When fasting, Muslims refrain from food, liquid, and sexual activity. During Ramadan, Muslims are also supposed to abstain from negative behaviors such as lying, gossip, petty arguments, and negative thoughts or behaviors, including getting angry. Muslims are required to start fasting when they reach puberty, although some younger children may also fast. People who are sick, traveling, menstruating, and pregnant or nursing may break their fast, but may make up the days later in the year. The elderly and people with disabilities are excused from fasting. Ramadan was the month in which the revelation of the Quran to Muhammad began. Therefore Muslims are encouraged to read the Quran during this month and often gather in the evenings in mosques to listen to recitations from the Quran. This is a day of celebration, prayers, feasts and gift giving. Pilgrimage to Mecca hajj: Every Muslim is required to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, located in Saudi Arabia, once in their lifetime if financially and physically able. Mecca is home to the first house of worship of God, the Kaaba, said to have been built by the prophet Abraham and his son Ishmael. Muslims all over the world face towards the Kaaba when they pray. All outward symbols of rank and wealth are erased during the pilgrimage, as Muslim from every part of the globe come together for the purpose of worshipping God. Muslims who complete the pilgrimage are referred to as "Hajji" and greeted with great celebration and respect in their communities when they return. It falls on the tenth day of the month at the conclusion of the pilgrimage, and is celebrated by all Muslims with special prayers, feasts, gifts and the sacrifice of an animal usually a lamb or goat. The meat is distributed to relatives, friends and the needy. Islam contains many rules for daily life and human relationships. In Islam, everything considered harmful either to the body, mind, soul or society is prohibited haram , while whatever is beneficial is permissible halal. Islam prohibits Muslims from consuming pork, alcohol or mind-altering drugs. Muslims are required to eat meat that is butchered and blessed in an Islamic way. This meat is called "halal. There is no hierarchy of clergy in Islam, nor do Muslim

religious leaders have the power to forgive people of their sins. Every individual has a direct relationship with God without any intermediary. There are religious leaders or scholars, called ulema, who have studied and are experts in different aspects of Islam, such as Sharia, hadith, or Quranic recitation. It is also important to note that there is not one Islamic authority; so there are differences among Muslim scholars. Muslims are encouraged to share their faith with others. There is no formal ceremony for conversion. People must merely believe in and recite the shahada to convert to Islam. As in all cultures and communities, these rights are often violated. This is the result of the intersection of Islam with existing cultural norms, which may reflect male-dominated societies. In Muslim communities, women often have a strong influence in the family, the workplace, the religion and society in general. Since men and women are not supposed to date, parents arrange marriages in some Muslim countries. However, the ultimate decision lies with the prospective couple. In Western countries, prospective spouses usually meet in a family setting or a public place, and often choose their partner on their own, although they still seek the approval of their parents. Marriage in Islam is a mutual contract between a man and a woman to live together according to the teachings of Islam and to bring up their children in their faith. Although Islam permits men to practice polygamy, it is an exception, not the norm, and carries the condition that a man must treat his wives equally. Since the Quran says that no man can treat more than one wife equally, many Muslims consider polygamy forbidden. The family is considered extremely important in Islam. The Muslim family encompasses the entire circle of familial relationships, including in-laws. Obligations to parents and other relatives are strongly stressed. Extended family often live in the same house or neighborhood, and even when they do not, the family is quite close emotionally. Muslim women are permitted to participate in all walks of life as long as their modesty is not affected. Muslim women have the right to be educated, work outside the home, and contribute to society. Because of the influence of mothers on their children, it becomes even more important that women be educated. Both men and women are expected to present themselves in a manner that emphasizes modesty. Many Muslim women view hijab as liberating them from the male gaze. Men are also required to behave and dress modestly. The dress varies for women and men from culture to culture, and according to individual beliefs. Relations between Men and Women: Islam requires that Muslim men and women observe modesty in their interactions. Muslim men and women should relate as brothers and sisters, and avoid any interaction that might lead to sexual or romantic activity prior to marriage. Although this prohibition is often affected by Westernized ideas, Islam requires that both men and women remain chaste until marriage.