

1: Development Prospects and Strategy

Terms such as separate spheres and domestic-public dichotomy refer to a social phenomenon, within modern societies that feature, to some degree, an empirical separation between a domestic or private sphere and a public or social sphere.

The company completed a number of key acquisitions the synergistic effect of which amounted to more than RUB 27 bln. The company continues working on improving its business performance, preparing to launch major projects and ensuring long-term profitability for its shareholders in Exploration and production The strategic goal of Rosneft in the area of onshore exploration and production is to maintain production and to use the existing fields with maximum efficiency, to rationally implement new projects for ensuring a stable production profile and maximum HC recovery factor, as well as to develop economically feasible unconventional and complex reservoirs. The company plans to effectively transfer its resources into reserves and to subsequently develop them in order to maintain production in the traditional areas of activity, as well as to create new clusters of oil and gas production on the basis of Vankor and eastern Siberia fields. Technologies and service sector development Rosneft is the leader of innovative changes in Russian oil and gas industry. The goal of the Company is to create an advanced oil business of new type, that would allow fulfilling strategic needs of the Company and provide the best financial viability on the basis of its own drilling and service company RN-Burenie with the possibility of attracting partners, as well as to create a pool of innovative technologies and competence on all the key directions of future development. Shelf exploration The strategic priority of Rosneft is implementation of its unique growth prospects, as well as creation of value on the basis of the largest offshore assets portfolio. The Company will perform this task using advanced technologies in collaboration with strategic partners, the leaders of the world oil and gas industry in order to ensure most efficient hydrocarbon exploration and production as well as minimum impact on the environment. Rosneft plans to become the world largest operator of offshore fields development, the prospective resources of which amount to Gas business development Rosneft is the third largest gas producer in the Russian Federation. The Company develops significant gas reserves in Western and Eastern Siberia and has a unique portfolio licenses for the development hydrocarbon resources of the Russian continental shelf. The strategic goal of Rosneft is to ensure effective development and marketing of gas resources and to significantly increase the contribution of gas business to boost the Company shareholder value. By gas production level is supposed to reach bln cubic meters on the basis of the planned development of existing gas projects portfolio. Refining and petrochemistry The strategic goal of Rosneft oil refining and petrochemistry unit is to use produced oil, gas and other raw materials effectively, as well as to create products with high added value. The Company creates additional value for shareholders through successful implementation of the large program of oil enterprises modernization as well as through carrying out new projects “ Eastern petrochemical company, Tuapse refining company. As a part of its international development the Company participates in the project of Tianjin refinery and petrochemical complex in China, which will allow supplying the complex with raw materials as well as taking part in product sales on the markets of Asian-Pacific Region. International business development PJSC NK Rosneft "has a diversified portfolio of assets in the prospective regions of the international oil and gas business. The purpose of building a stable and profitable international engagement of the Company is to create additional value for shareholders and to obtain new knowledge and competencies to develop projects in Russia more efficiently, as well as to develop competencies and trading opportunities of the Company in the international market. Science and innovations Rosneft is a leader in the process of high-quality modernization and innovational changes in the petroleum industry of Russia. In the sphere of industrial and occupational safety, environmental protection Rosneft follows regulations of Russian law and international rule. The Company employs state-of-the-art technologies and modern production methods to create safe and healthy working space for its employees and minimize the risks of emergency situations and accidents. Personnel and social responsibility Rosneft is the largest taxpayer of the Russian Federation. The Company is always guided by the high standards not only in the area of production, but also in the social

sphere. Social orientation of its policies is one of conditions that guarantee sustainable development, making for reinforcement of reputation of reliable employer and partner. The Company aims at becoming the best employer of the Russian Federation, offering its employees optimal conditions for professional development as well as high standards of the social security system and health protection. The Company aims at constantly increasing the efficiency of its business processes and management performance. Key factors of value creation in mid-term Increasing of resource base by means of successful geologic survey of onshore and offshore continental shelf: Improvement of information disclosure standards and Investorsor relations standards:

2: BBC - History - Women and Urban Life in Victorian Britain

During the 19th century, an influential domestic ideology with its related notion of separate spheres for the sexes exercised a powerful sway, so that men were associated with the world of work and politics and women with home and children.

Chaos seemed to reign in the early s. Disease, poverty, and crime were rampant. Factory cities were being built almost overnight and the frontier was reaching to the Pacific Coast. The public institutions – schools, hospitals, orphanages, almshouses, and prisons – were expected to handle these problems, but were overwhelmed. Somewhere there must be safe haven from the hubbub and confusion of business and industry, a private refuge. That place was the home. Money equaled status, and increased status opened more doors of opportunity for the upwardly mobile. The home was the perfect location to display the wealth. As he developed skills for business, she cultivated a complementary role. This recipe for success was so popular that all who could adopted it. In short order the newly created roles for men and women were thought to reflect their true nature. A true man was concerned about success and moving up the social ladder. He was aggressive, competitive, rational, and channeled all of his time and energy into his work. A true woman, on the other hand, was virtuous. Her four chief characteristics were piety, purity, submissiveness and domesticity. As long as women functioned flawlessly within the domestic sphere and never ventured from it, women were held in reverence by their husbands and general society. But this was carried to ridiculous extremes. The companion of man should be able thoroughly to sympathize with him – her intellect should be as well developed as his. We do not believe in the mental inequality of the sexes; we believe that the man and the woman have each a work to do, for which they are specially qualified, and in which they are called to excel. Though the work is not the same, it is equally noble, and demands an equal exercise of capacity. The cult of true womanhood was not simply fostered by men. Writers like Sarah Hale published magazines that detailed the behaviors of a proper lady. Women as teachers, she said, could instill the proper moral code into future generations. While women often stayed at home during the years preceding the Industrial Revolution, the advent of factories made many of her duties around the home obsolete as manufactured products replaced goods produced in the home. It was a fragile existence for a woman. But a fallen woman was not alone. The great majority of women never met the rigorous standard of "True Womanhood" set by the Victorian middle class, nor could they ever hope to. Sojourner Truth drove that point home in Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! Nevertheless, the ideal of True Womanhood affected every facet of American culture in the 19th century. Although editor Sarah Josepha Hale was at home in the public sphere, the magazine served to uphold middle-class Victorian values. So the image of the ideal woman in the West was modified. The author of this article suggests that these demands were the reason for establishment of personal and property rights, and for earlier suffrage for women in the West. Dispel those myths by reading the thoughts of Queen Victoria and other woman writers of the age. The website also investigates Victorian fashion, poetry, and food with rich graphics and even recipes! Start with the Study Center and move from there. The transcripts are indexed by topic as well as author.

3: Describe three ways that America's involvement in WWII helped people at home? | eNotes

Best Answer: I'm thinking "sphere of influence" In other words, the total area in the home where traditionally, a woman would be in charge. Ask the experts: # The.

Cooking, needlework, making beds, and tending flowers were considered naturally feminine activities, whereas reading anything other than religious biographies was discouraged. According to Welter, an ideal True Woman was "frail", too mentally and physically weak to leave her home. The care of her home supposedly made her feminine, and she depended on men to protect her within the shelter of it. Cogan, however, described an overlapping but competing ideology that she called the ideal of "Real Womanhood," in which women were encouraged to be physically fit and active, involved in their communities, well educated, and artistically accomplished, although usually within the broader idea that women were best suited to the domestic sphere. The conflation of "Domesticity" and "True Womanhood" can be misleading in that dedication to the domestic sphere did not necessarily imply purity, submission, or weakness. Fashion was also stressed because a woman had to stay up to date in order to please her husband. Instructions for seamstresses were often included in magazines. It also equated womanhood with motherhood and being a wife, declaring that the "perfection of womanhood Hale promoted Vassar College, advocated for female physicians, and published many of the most important female writers of the nineteenth century. Consequently, in , 4. Within the home, however, they gained symbolic power. Arguments of significant biological differences between the genders and often of female inferiority led to pronouncements that women were incapable of effectively participating in the realms of politics, commerce, or public service. Women were seen as better suited to parenting. Also, because of the expected behaviors, women were assumed to make better teachers of younger children. One estimate says that, with the growth of public education in the northern tier of states, one-quarter of all native-born Massachusetts women in the years between and were schoolteachers at some point in their lives. In the era after World War II, many of the ideas of the "Cult of Domesticity" were stressed again as American society sought to integrate veterans and emphasize the revival of family life. Once the troops returned home, men were encouraged to embrace family life and enter companionship marriages, uniting the brothers and sisters who helped to defeat fascism abroad. Veterans returned home to be the head of the family and women who had been involved in high-paying and high-skilled wartime jobs were pushed back into the home. The remaking of the private life was central to this era. Anticommunism structured much of the American life, emphasizing the free enterprise system which brought about a period of economic prosperity and a consumer culture. However, this image of separate spheres disguised the reality that all groups of women continued to work for pay; many did not stop working after the men returned home from the war, they were instead forced into lower-paying jobs. Wages were low and there was little room for advancement. Women that did enter into professional fields were under intense scrutiny for going against the feminine domestic ideal. At the same time, women had independent lives during the day and were often active in volunteer and community activities, particularly around issues of education, health, children, and welfare. The "Cult of Domesticity" shaped an idealized myth of the family and paved the way for the nuclear family. Opposition to those ideas influenced the second wave of feminism.

4: Alumina Refining | The Aluminum Association

domestic sphere, because they were physically frailer and morally less resilient to the amoral, if not immoral, struggles that defined the public realm of the economy and politics.

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If users disable cookies in their browser: If you disable cookies off, some features will be disabled It will turn off some of the features that make your site experience more efficient and some of our services will not function properly. However, you can still place orders. Third Party Disclosure We do not sell, trade, or otherwise transfer to outside parties your personally identifiable information unless we provide you with advance notice. This does not include website hosting partners and other parties who assist us in operating our website, conducting our business, or servicing you, so long as those parties agree to keep this information confidential. However, non-personally identifiable visitor information may be provided to other parties for marketing, advertising, or other uses. Third party links Occasionally, at our discretion, we may include or offer third party products or services on our website. These third party sites have separate and independent privacy policies. We therefore have no responsibility or liability for the content and activities of these linked sites. Nonetheless, we seek to protect the integrity of our site and welcome any feedback about these sites. They are put in place to provide a positive experience for users. Google, as a third party vendor, uses cookies to serve ads on our site. Users may opt out of the use of the DART cookie by visiting the Google ad and content network privacy policy. We have implemented the following: Remarketing with Google AdSense Google Display Network Impression Reporting Demographics and Interests Reporting DoubleClick Platform Integration We along with third-party vendors, such as Google use first-party cookies such as the Google Analytics cookies and third-party cookies such as the DoubleClick cookie or other third-party identifiers together to compile data regarding user interactions with ad impressions, and other ad service functions as they relate to our website. Users can set preferences for how Google advertises to you using the Google Ad Settings page. Alternatively, you can opt out by visiting the Network Advertising initiative opt out page or permanently using the Google Analytics Opt Out Browser add on. Users can visit our site anonymously. Once this privacy policy is created, we will add a link to it on our home page, or as a minimum on the first significant page after entering our website. Users will be notified of any privacy policy changes: On our Privacy Policy Page Users are able to change their personal information: By emailing us How does our site handle do not track signals? We honor do not track signals and do not track, plant cookies, or use advertising when a Do Not Track DNT browser mechanism is in place. Does our site allow third party behavioral tracking? We do not specifically market to children under Fair Information Practices The Fair Information Practices Principles form the backbone of privacy law in the United States and the concepts they include have played a significant role in the development of data protection laws around the globe. Understanding the Fair Information Practice Principles and how they should be implemented is critical to comply with the various privacy laws that protect personal information. In order to be in line with Fair Information Practices we will take the following responsive action, should a data breach occur: We will notify the users via email Within 7 business days We also agree to the individual redress principle, which requires

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5: Separate spheres - Wikipedia

About. With the rise of social media as a platform for self-expression and the growing infringements placed on women's bodies through social and political policies, how is the domestic sphere changing for women?

Toggle display of website navigation Argument: February 20, , 3: Its meaning has inflated over the years. Some critics think that it has bloated so much that it is no longer useful “ but they are wrong. The real problem with grand strategy is that it is not grand enough. In the 19th century, grand strategy was about the actual fighting of wars. A commander in a single theater of operation had a strategy for defeating the enemy, and top-level commanders had a larger plan for deploying forces across many theaters. If victory in war depended on mobilization of the entire physical and moral forces of the nation, as Gen. Erich Ludendorff argued, it followed that wartime planning should have similar scope. Liddell Hart defined grand strategy as a national policy guiding all aspects of social and economic activity toward the achievement of war aims. Grand strategy was still concerned with mobilizing the full spectrum of societal resources. But the objectives became fuzzier. During the world wars, national leaders were concerned with actual war-fighting. After World War II, by contrast, the great powers were caught in a decades-long tussle for positional advantage. Thus the big view of grand strategy that we have today: Some critics say that theorizing about grand strategy bears little relationship to the way that decisions actually get made. In the real world, they argue, proper coordination of domestic and international policies is all but impossible. Leaders are not visionaries, and they never maintain a steady course toward crisply defined goals. More often, leaders tinker with the status quo, experiment, and lurch from crisis to crisis. These criticisms are largely misguided. Incrementalism and experimentalism are often a reasonable response to conditions of uncertainty and political polarization. More importantly, the fact that the actual course of policy is erratic or ineffectual does not imply that leaders are neglecting strategy. Some leaders try to behave strategically but are not very good at it. But an inept strategist is still a strategist, just as a bad writer is still a writer. And even the best-laid plans can be thrown into confusion by events. Leaders are driven to strategy by force of circumstance. The world is a turbulent and dangerous place, and leaders cannot ignore the sphere of foreign affairs without jeopardizing vital interests. Each decision must be driven by some calculation about ends and means, and about the implications for other decisions. These are the rudiments of grand strategy. Experts try to improve the quality of strategy, but the impulse for leaders to behave strategically is already there. But here is the difficulty. The world of domestic affairs is equally treacherous. In autocracies, they are overthrown in coups. And sometimes, clumsy leaders suddenly discover their states collapsing beneath them. If danger in the sphere of foreign affairs impels leaders toward strategy, the same is also true in the sphere of domestic affairs. It is easy to see that this is the case. Leaders are constantly refining political programs that are designed to manage threats to vital domestic interests, such as order, prosperity, justice, and their own survival in office. They try to mobilize societal resources and coordinate policy tools to secure these interests. In other words, they formulate a domestic grand strategy. Some leaders do this better than others, but all are driven to do it. These two grand strategies, foreign and domestic, are intimately connected with each another. Because tranquility at home depends on economic growth, leaders search overseas for resources and markets. Foreign wars are launched or halted as domestic opinion sways back and forth. Leaders make concessions at home “ extending the vote, building the welfare state, protecting civil rights “ to bolster support for their overseas campaigns. Domestic regulatory powers are trimmed to cement trade agreements with key allies. The ways in which the two grand strategies may be entangled is endless. However, we confront a conceptual problem. If there are two grand strategies “ one foreign, one domestic “ is either one of them really grand? Moreover, do leaders really think this way? We know the answer to these questions. They manage both at the same time and search for a coherent approach “ a single strategy for governing “ that reconciles domestic and foreign pressures at the same time. Reaganism was a single doctrine whose domestic and foreign components could not be disentangled. It is one facet of something larger, an overall strategy for governing. There are some experts who recognize this and seem to stretch the concept of grand strategy accordingly. At the end of the day, though, the study of grand

strategy usually remains fixed on matters of national security and foreign policy. To some degree, this is a matter of scholarly convenience. The academic community has a long tradition of bifurcating domestic and foreign policy. But this conceptual division bears no relation to the way that leaders actually think. Realism demands a broader view of strategies for governing. A more expansive view offers three benefits. The global convergence on market democracy that was predicted in the 1990s has not been realized. We are entering an era in which the governance strategies of great powers are diverging sharply once again. The debate in coming decades will be over the merits of competing national strategies. We have been here before — at the dawn of the 20th century, in the 1950s, and again during the Cold War. Reformers in every country will be influenced by their judgments about the performance of rival states. As they make these judgments, reformers will not separate questions of domestic and foreign policy. They will look at the track record of other states as a whole. The role of scholars is to help structure this global debate. We can do this more effectively if our theoretical toolkit reflects the realities of the conversation. A bigger view of strategy is also useful in moments when the conventional wisdom about national policy has broken down. The United States is suffering through one of these moments right now. The old consensus about domestic and foreign policy has shattered, and we are struggling to reassemble the pieces in a new configuration. We need a conversation about the overall design of national policy — and not just about the domestic or foreign components in isolation. Some vessel larger than grand strategy is needed to carry this conversation. And the third benefit of a broader view? Machiavelli, so often named as one of the fathers of modern grand strategy, did not write *The Prince* as a guide to foreign policy, nor as a guide to domestic policy. It was a guide to statecraft in toto. Adopting a similar viewpoint today may seem daunting, but for realists there can be no escape from the task. Leaders are not allowed to compartmentalize, and scholars should not either. He is a fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration.

6: Jamie Brandon | Archeology Teaching & Research Faculty | University of Arkansas

Women's virtue was as much a hallmark of Victorian society as materialism. As long as women functioned flawlessly within the domestic sphere and never ventured from it, women were held in reverence by their husbands and general society.

Alumina is produced from bauxite, an ore that is mined from topsoil in various tropical and subtropical regions. The Bayer process, discovered in 1888, is the primary process by which alumina is extracted from bauxite. This process is referred to as primary production. Take-Away Facts The Bayer process is used to produce alumina The Bayer process, invented in 1888, is the primary process by which alumina is extracted from bauxite ore. Alumina has many industrial uses Alumina is used for key industrial purposes other than producing aluminum. The production of spark plug insulators and metallic paint, and its use as a fuel component for solid rocket boosters are but a few examples. Cutting-edge technology applications Alumina is used as a tunnel barrier for fabrication of superconducting devices such as quantum interference devices and electron transistors. The oxide is also used as a dosimeter for radiation protection. Alumina Description of alumina aluminum oxide Alumina is properly called aluminum oxide, which is a chemical compound comprised of aluminum and oxygen molecules Al_2O_3 . When refined from bauxite, alumina generally looks like a white powder similar to table salt or granular sugar. How alumina is produced from bauxite The Bayer process is carried out in four steps. First, after the bauxite is crushed, washed and dried, it is dissolved with caustic soda at high temperatures. The remaining alumina solution is transferred to tall tanks called precipitators. In the precipitator tank, the hot solution starts to cool and aluminum hydroxide seeds, very small particles, are added. The aluminum hydroxide seeds stimulate the precipitation of solid aluminum hydroxide crystals. The aluminum hydroxide settles at the bottom of the tank and is removed. Finally, the aluminum hydroxide is washed of any remaining caustic soda and heated to remove excess water. After this process, alumina aluminum oxide emerges as a fine white powder. It looks much like sugar used in baking, but is hard enough to scratch a pane of glass. The Austrian chemist sought to develop a method for supplying alumina to the textile industry for use as a mordant, a substance that combines with a dye and thereby sets the color in a material. With the two processes combined, bauxite ore can be processed into alumina, which is then converted into aluminum. Industrial uses of alumina In addition to its use in the production of primary aluminum, aluminum oxide has other key industrial uses. Alumina is often used as a filler for plastics. The compound is also widely used as an abrasive and is a less-expensive substitute for industrial diamond. Aluminum oxide flakes produce reflective effects within the paint used on automobiles. The largest scale use of alumina occurs in refineries, where the aluminum oxide compound is used to convert dangerous hydrogen sulfide waste gases into elemental sulfur. Alumina Can Be Dazzling! Alumina that occurs in a natural, free form state is referred to as the mineral corundum. Naturally formed rubies and sapphires are two of the four precious gemstones, emeralds and diamonds being the other two. Aluminum can be merged with special films to create flexible packaging. Increasingly, aluminum foil is being merged with flexible films to create lightweight, flexible packages. This technology allows the packaging to expand to the shape of their contents then contract as the product is consumed.

7: Grand Strategy Isn't Grand Enough – Foreign Policy

The aim of this article is to advance theoretically the debate on the interrelation between robotization and the domestic sphere. I adopt a critical approach to the political economy about the diffusion of machines in the domestic sphere (unexpected and not predicted by the classical theories of.

History[edit] The idea that women should inhabit a separate domestic sphere has been extant in Western thought for centuries, extending as far back as the ancient Greeks. Some have interpreted his views as confining women to the private realm while men were supposed to occupy the public sphere of the polis. The modern ideology of separate spheres emerged in the wake of the Industrial Revolution. With the shift from home-based to factory production, men left the home to sell their labor for wages while women stayed home to perform unpaid domestic work. The separate spheres ideology reflected and fueled these changes. Feminist writers like Olympe de Gouges, Mary Wollstonecraft, and Lucy Stone demanded political equality for women as well as men and provided searing criticisms of the "separate sphere" ideals that confined women exclusively to the domestic sphere. Theorists such as Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx have argued that following the rise of capitalism, the home lost its control of the means of production and consequently became a private, separate sphere. As a result, Engels contended, women were excluded from participating directly in the production process and relegated to the subordinate domestic sphere. Drawing on Friedan, historian Barbara Welter identified a "Cult of True Womanhood" , an ideal of femininity prevalent among the upper and middle classes in the 19th century. Activities given to men, versus those assigned to women, were seen as having more value and contributing greatly to the society. Rosaldo argues a "universal asymmetry" between the sexes that primarily caused these separations to arise. This model mainly focuses on the generational subordination of women in relation to men throughout history and across different cultures, defining the domestic and public spheres in very black and white terms. Lamphere primarily dispels the concept of "universal asymmetry", looking toward various societies worldwide for proof. Even in some Middle Eastern cultures that place women in extreme positions of subordination, the model could not be so easily applied. This is because the domestic and public spheres are almost always overlapping in some way, regardless of a cultural female subservience or even egalitarianism. Women enter public spaces in order to fulfill certain duties that fall within their domestic responsibilities. Men must return to the private, or domestic, space eventually to bring home the spoils of his labor in the public sphere. In this sense, there are two separate spheres created and enforced by gender ideologies; but they are not dichotomous. They, instead, form an integrated system of life in society, varying only in levels of intensities from culture to culture. In , the National Organization for Women NOW pushed for equality of women in society and in the workplace and in order to attain this equality, there would have to be changes in family regulation. NOW stressed the importance of focusing on structurally altering the family sphere in order to then create gender equality in the education and workplace spheres. The family sphere is acting as a catalyst seeing that without a change in it, women would simply lack access to the opportunities that men already have available to them. Men would migrate away from the women if agriculture was depleting in their given agricultural space. As the men were moving to work outside the home, women began to acclimate to the economic atmosphere and gain more opportunities in the public sphere with all the men working elsewhere. These women soon had various roles in the public and private spheres in Deerfield. As equal rights began to become part of the ideological framework in Deerfield, women found themselves voting in school boards, working on municipal water projects and working in fundraisers as men had done before them. She is the divinely appointed guardian of the home She should more fully realize that her position as wife and mother, and angel of the home, is the holiest, most responsible, and queenlike assigned to mortals; and dismiss all ambition for anything higher, as there is nothing else here so high for mortals. Parenting duties are wholly the responsibility of mothers 2. Parenting duties are separated into fatherly responsibilities and motherly responsibilities 3. Parenting duties are shared equally among mothers and fathers. According to Henke, many parenting books from this era suggested that mothers should take primary responsibility for their children. Yet, some parenting books argued that mothers

and fathers should have separate childrearing duties or a completely equal distribution of childrearing responsibilities. Henke argues that, even during the height of domestic ideology and the dawn of separate spheres, parenting advice was not monolithic. Furthermore, the lived realities parents and families during this era were more diverse than the ideals of parenting books.

8: Home Girls: Women Redefining the Domestic Sphere - Event at Calvert 22 Foundation in London

Alumina Refining. Quick Read. Alumina is the common name given to aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3). Alumina is produced from bauxite, an ore that is mined from topsoil in.

9: Sphere | Definition of Sphere by Merriam-Webster

Year-on-year growth exceeded 10%. Company's Board of Directors adopted the development strategy of OONEFT, which provides development of geologic exploration, production of hydrocarbons, refining capacity development, and entry into new markets. As part of Sakhalin-1 project commercial hydrocarbon reserves have been discovered.

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