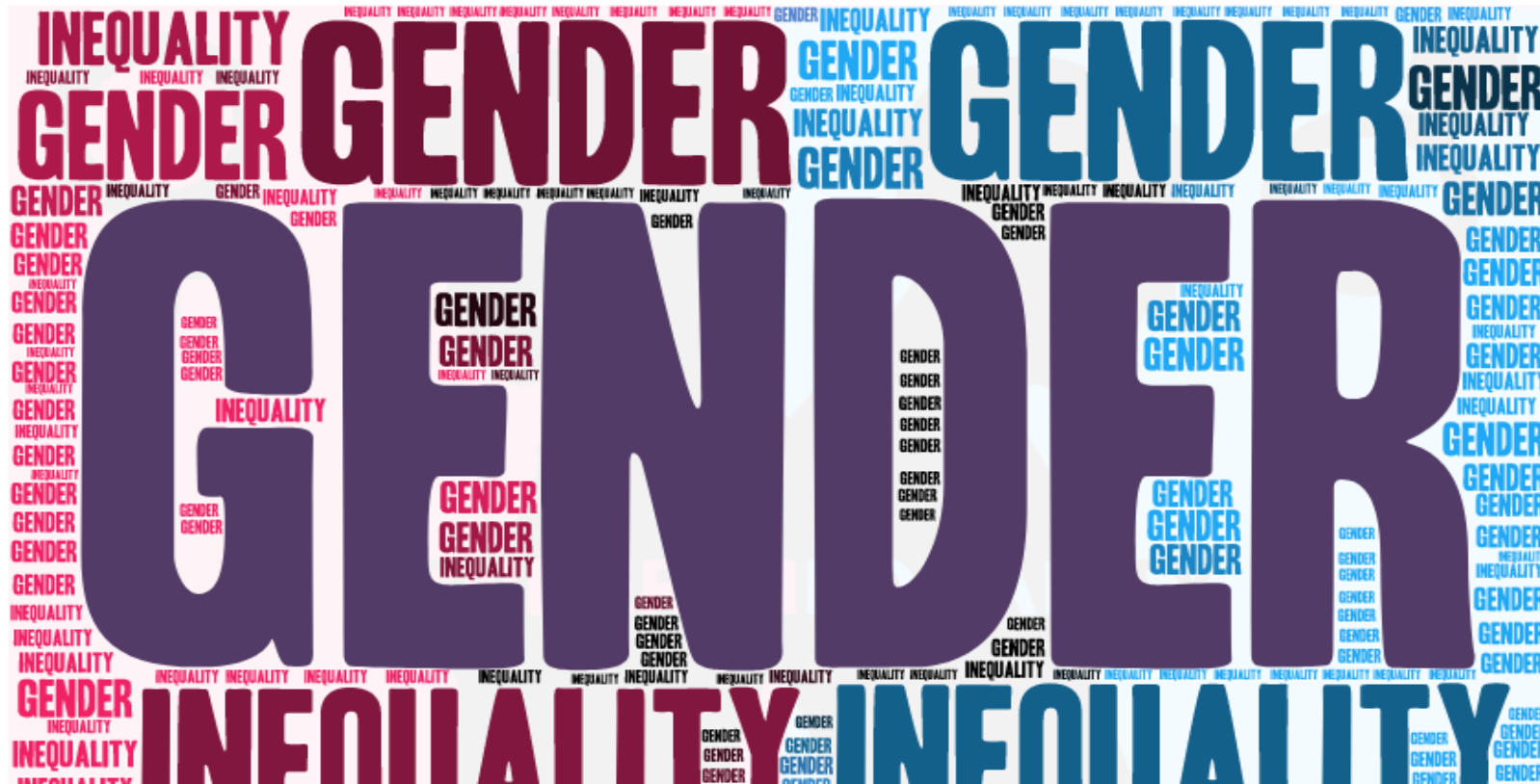


Gender issues and equality



Presented by- **GroupF**
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Gender Inequality

- Gender Inequality is of utmost concern in today's world. In a nutshell, it is the unequal treatment of individuals solely on the basis of their gender. Since it is a worldwide concern, it touches almost every part of our society. From education to employment and cultural acceptance to violence, gender inequality can be seen all around us.

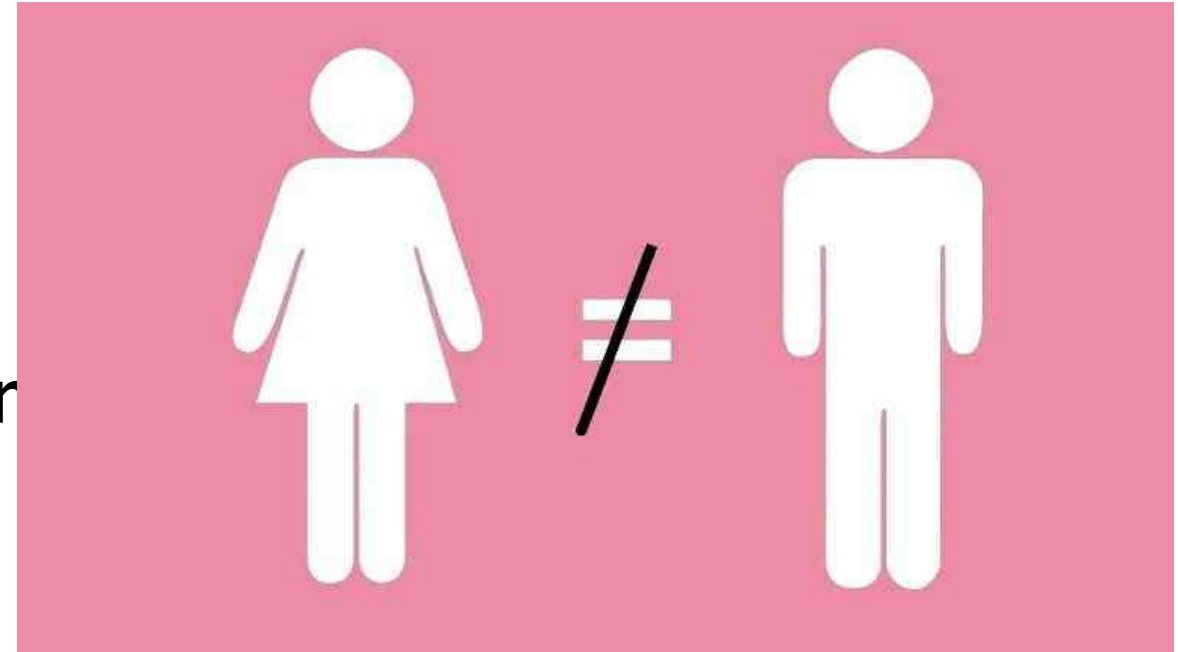
Gender inequality between men and women

- Gender inequality is the idea that men and women are not equal and that gender affects an individual's living experience. These differences arise from distinctions in biology, psychology, and cultural norms. Studies show the different lived experience of genders across many domains including education, life expectancy, personality, interests, family life, careers, and political affiliations. Gender inequality is experienced differently across different cultures.



Causes of gender inequality

- Uneven access to education
- Lack of employment equality
- Lack of religious freedom
- Lack of political representation
- Patriarchal society



Gender inequality in Nepal

- Gender inequality has always been an issue plaguing the country. The literacy rates of men and women in Nepal differ by 17.7 percent if we look at the National Census 2011.
- On the legislative front, the constitution guarantees 33 percent seats to women to enhance their participation in political life and policymaking.
- Gender inequality is seen in rural areas more in the comparison to city areas.
- Even though the situation is improving, still females have to face rapes, molestation and harassment.

Gender inequality in Japan

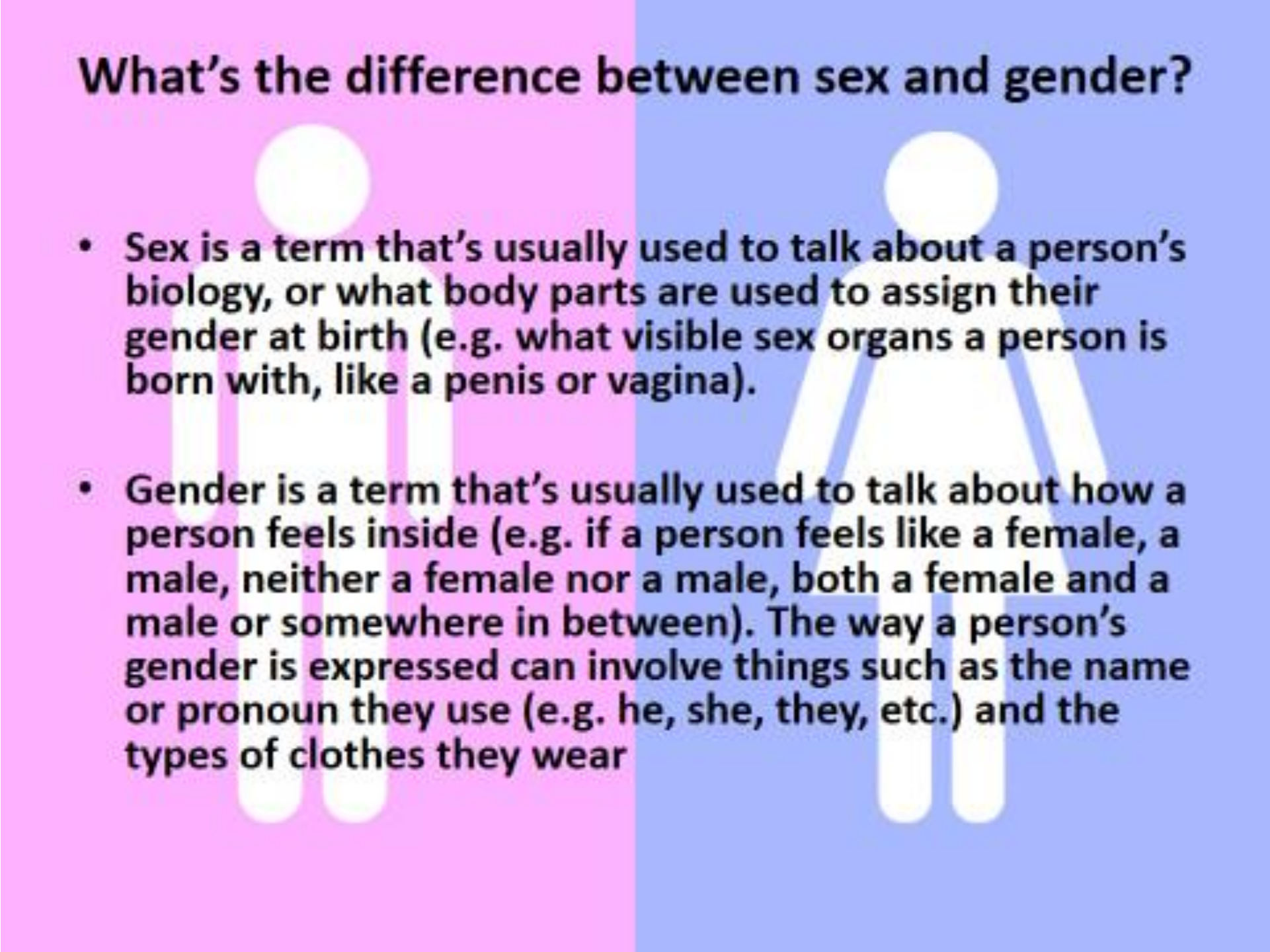
- The gap in terms of payment for full-time job worker because of less opportunities for female to get promoted. (The average gap between male and female worker is about 17392 USD per year)
- Less welfare for single mother even though the number of single mother is increasing.
- Sexual violence and harassment especially the case of female molested in a crowded train is extraordinarily numerous compared with foreign country.
- Slight number of female politician in Japan.

The background of the slide features a grid of 12 colored circles, each containing a different symbol related to gender or sexual orientation. The symbols include individual male (♂) and female (♀) signs, as well as various combinations of these signs (e.g., overlapping circles, multiple male signs, multiple female signs) representing different sexual orientations. The colors of the circles are teal, yellow, light blue, purple, lavender, orange, pink, light green, and blue.

What is Sexual Orientation?

'Sexual Orientation is a combination of emotional, romantic, sexual or affectionate attraction towards another person,'

What's the difference between sex and gender?

- 
- Sex is a term that's usually used to talk about a person's biology, or what body parts are used to assign their gender at birth (e.g. what visible sex organs a person is born with, like a penis or vagina).
 - Gender is a term that's usually used to talk about how a person feels inside (e.g. if a person feels like a female, a male, neither a female nor a male, both a female and a male or somewhere in between). The way a person's gender is expressed can involve things such as the name or pronoun they use (e.g. he, she, they, etc.) and the types of clothes they wear

Sexual orientation vs Gender identity

- Sexual orientation describes an individual's enduring physical, romantic, emotional, and sexual attraction to another person (for example: straight, gay, lesbian, bisexual).
- Gender identity is someone's personal sense of their own gender (for example: male, female, or neither). Just like people who are not transgender, transgender people may identify their sexual orientation as straight, lesbian, gay, or bisexual.

The background of the slide features a close-up of two hands, one with a grey sleeve and the other with a dark sleeve, clasped together in a supportive grip. Behind the hands is a blurred rainbow flag, with its horizontal stripes of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple visible. The overall image conveys a sense of solidarity and support.

Let's discuss about LGBT

L – Lesbian

Women who are sexually attracted to women. Some women may refer to themselves as gay, others prefer the term lesbian.

G – Gay

Men who are sexually attracted to men or women who are attracted to women . Although more commonly used when referring to men, 'gay' applies to women too.

B – Bisexual

People who are sexually attracted both men and women.

T – Trans*/Transgender

Someone whose gender identity or gender expression is different from the gender that they were 'assigned' at birth.

Stereotype in LGBTQ

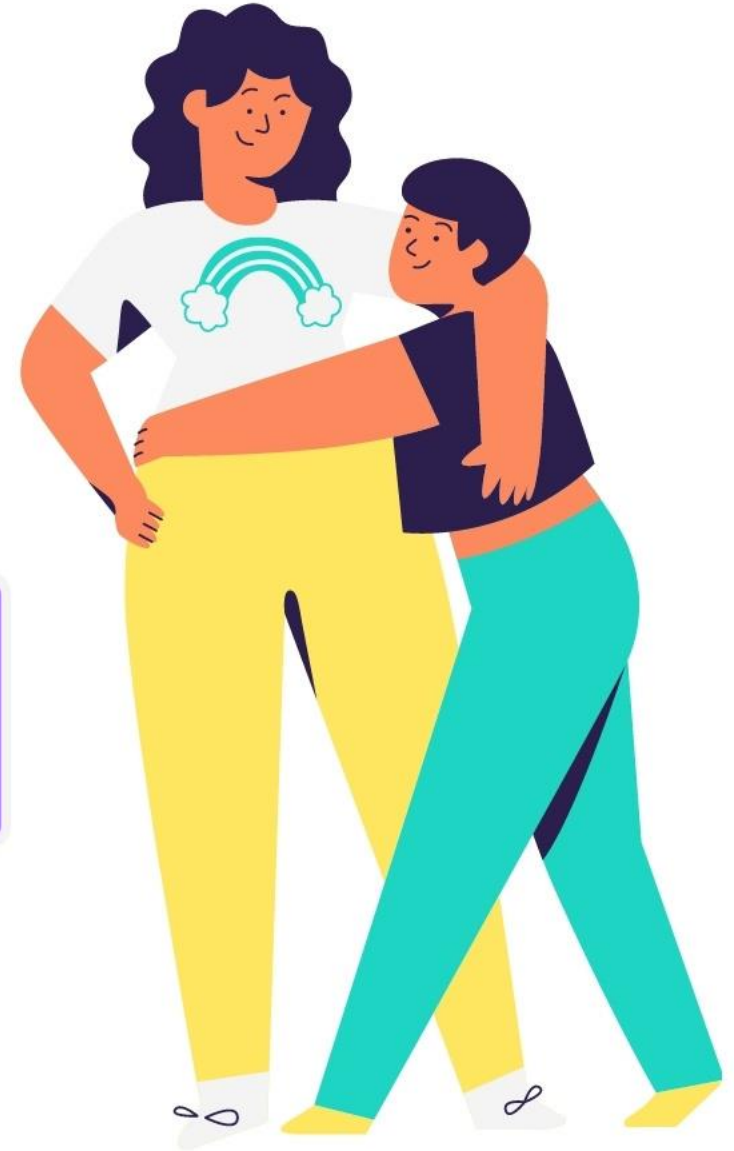
The stereotype in LGBTQ people can prevent others from knowing their other personality.



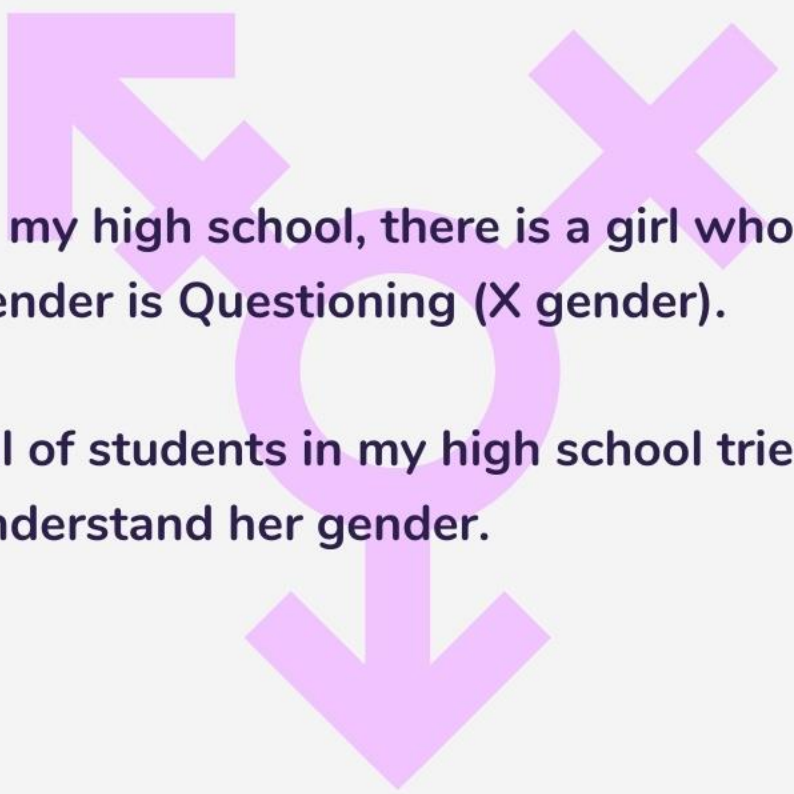
To know what
is LGBTTQ



Knowing their
personality



Case Study



In my high school, there is a girl whose gender is Questioning (X gender).

All of students in my high school tried to understand her gender.

On the other hand, almost all of them thought that understanding her gender is understanding all of her personality





what is "understand" for?

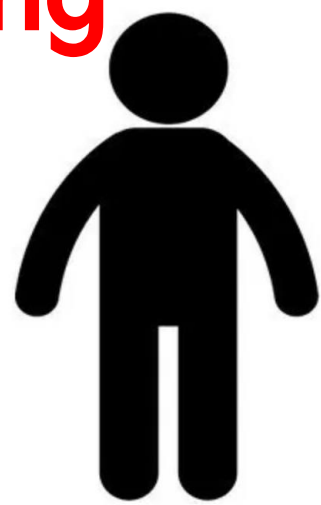
It's important to understand the gender.

But we also need to try to understanding more personalities of them.

Coming out and Outing



Family



Friend

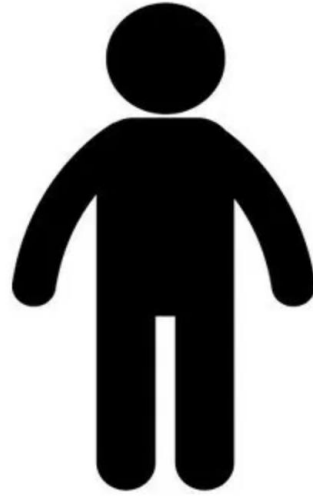
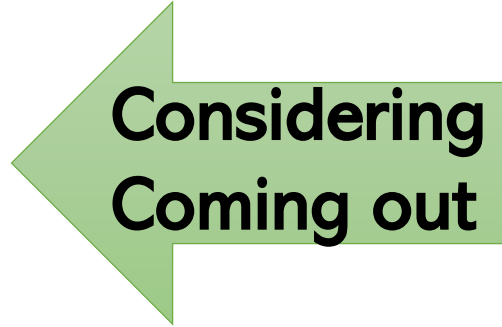


workplace

The situation is different



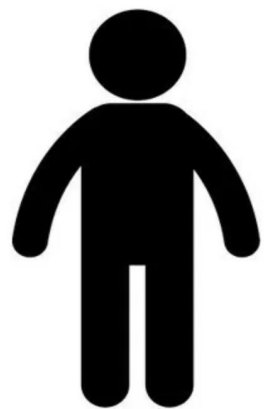
Family



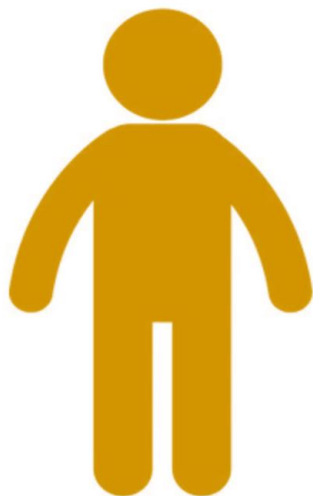
Friend



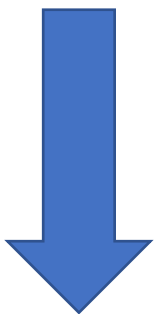
workplace



Coming
out



Outing



Sad



LGBTQ education



➔ Comfortable environment,
understand about LGBTQ



➡ Uncomfortable environment, don't understand much about LGBTQ

BEHIND THE COLORS

Gilbert Baker's flag scheme has multilayered meaning.

Red for life

Orange for healing

Yellow for sunlight

Green for nature

Blue for harmony

Purple for spirit

