GENDER ISSUES AND EQUALITY

-Men -Women -LGBTIQ+



Gender Equality

The Honeymoon is Over

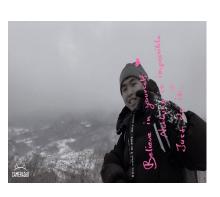
Group participants











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Sex

Biological traits that society associates with being male or female



Gender

Cultural meanings attached to being masculine & feminine, which influence personal identities



E.g. Man, Woman, Transgender, Intersex, Gender Queer, among others

Sexuality

Sexual attraction, practices & identity which may or may not align with sex and gender

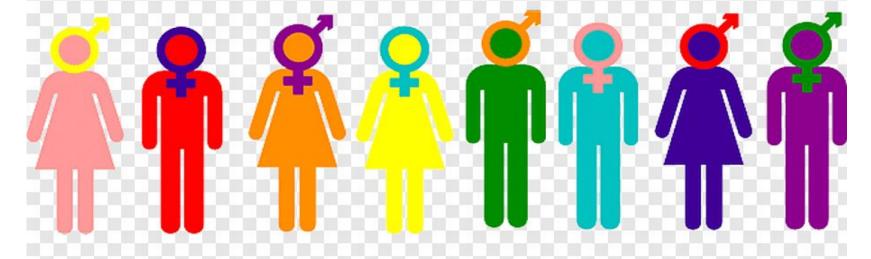


E.g. Heterosexual, Homosexual (Gay or Lesbian), Bisexual, Queer, among others



GENDER

- Gender identity is one's personal understanding of themselves and how they want the world to see them. It is independent of their sex assigned at birth.
- However, Gender can be broadly classified into men, women and the LGBTIQ+ community.
- In this presentation, we will discuss gender issues and equality.



Gender Inequality is also a men's issue

Problems men are facing

- Men typically occupy positions of power in society.
- Since years, we can see people advocating only about women discrimination but even men in the society get discriminated.
- Boys and men suffer too.
- Men are most likely to suffer mentally.
- A research says men do not usually share their mental state or how they feel, since they are afraid of being judged.

Stereotypes in Men

- There are ideas about what it means to be a man.
- Force boys and men to behave in very limited ways which can harm them.
- Negative masculinities is encouraged in boys. (for eg: men are supposed to look masculine)
- Gender roles such as men being the 'provider' or 'protector' of the family, put an unnecessary burden on men and boys that could more positively be shared in an equal partnership.
- These attitudes limit girls power by rendering them less able to help contribute to making the world around them a better place.

Men are also discriminated in terms of job selection.



Men are also victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Offences. Hence, these cases are not much spoken.



Issue of Japanese men

Chisato



図表 1 日常の家事に費やす時間

(男性/1日1人あたり/単位:分)

	(23/22) = 14 = 2 (43/4	.,
順位	国名	男性の 家事時間 (分)
1	スロベニア	114
2	デンマーク	107
3	エストニア	105
4	スウェーデン	104
5	ベルギー	97
6	オーストラリア	93
6	ポーランド	93
8	フィンランド	91
9	ドイツ	90
9	ノルウェー	90
11	フランス	89
12	イギリス	87
13	オランダ	83
13	カナダ	83
15	アメリカ合衆国	82
16	オーストリア	79
17	スペイン	76
17	ニュージーランド	76
19	メキシコ	75
20	ハンガリー	65
21	ポルトガル	51
22	イタリア	50
23	アイルランド	49
24	日本	25
25	トルコ	21
25	韓国	21

[※]OECDのデータより鈴木氏作成

図表 2 自分は家事をやらなすぎだと 思っている男性の割合

順位	国名	割合
1	日本	39.7%
2	チリ	29.1%
3	フランス	19.9%
4	リトアニア	18.3%
5	メキシコ	17.9%
6	カナダ	16.4%
6	ドイツ	16.4%
8	韓国	15.1%
9	イギリス	15.0%
9	オーストラリア	15.0%
11	フィンランド	14.7%
12	アメリカ合衆国	14.6%
13	アイルランド	13.3%
14	ポーランド	13.0%
15	スウェーデン	12.8%
16	チェコ	12.6%
17	スペイン	12.4%
18	アイスランド	11.8%
19	オーストリア	11.7%
20	スイス	10.4%
21	スロベニア	10.2%
22	イスラエル	9.5%
23	スロバキア	9.2%
24	ノルウェー	9.0%
25	ラトビア	6.9%
26	デンマーク	6.2%
27	トルコ	4.0%

※ISSP 2012のデータより鈴木氏作成

Left side: Time spent on housework Right side:% Of those who think that they do not do housework.

日本→JAPAN



Solution to the problem

*Divide roles from the time they get married.



*It is important that the relationship between the two is equal.



Issues faced by women in Nepal



Domestic Violence



Sexual Abuse



Early marriage



Dowry and killings

Trafficking

Lack of education

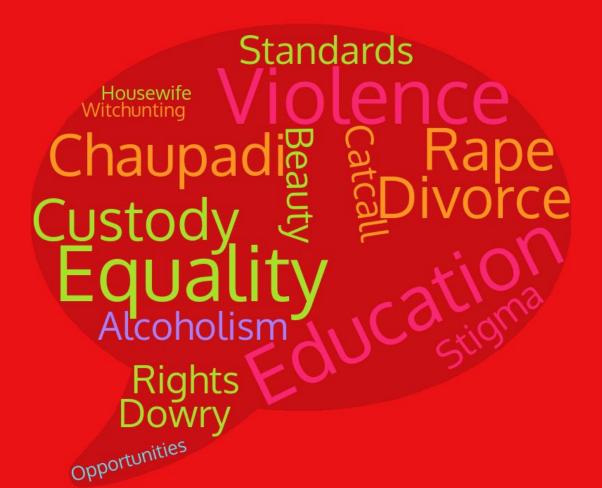
Witch hunting

Lack of opportunities

Sexual harassment

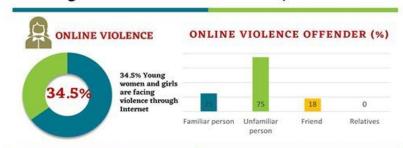
Property rights

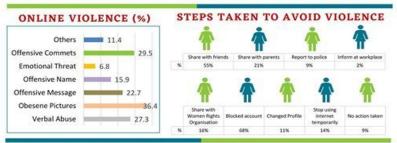
Divorce and Custodial rights



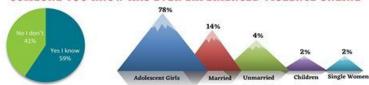
Findings of Online Violence Survey







SOMEONE YOU KNOW HAS EVER EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE ONLINE



IMPACT OF ONLINE VIOLENCE RESPONDENTS AS PER AGE GROUP Mental Stress 68% Anger 50% Anxiety 34% Fear 32% 38 38 38 22-25 Years 26 above Years

Youth led Solutions

1. Awareness is the key. It is not so much your fault if you didn't know it existed, but you play a big part if you choose to ignore it.

2. Youth led education program that can help to shape and raise the young minds and assist to change the societal norms such as Teach for Nepal (TFN).

Issues with women in Japan



Wage differential



Domestic violence



Prejudice regarding gender and social roles



Job opportunities

Most common types of domestic violence in Japan





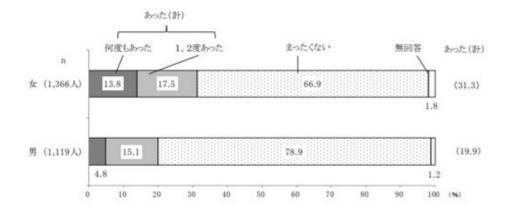


physical cruelty

Mental and psychological cruelty

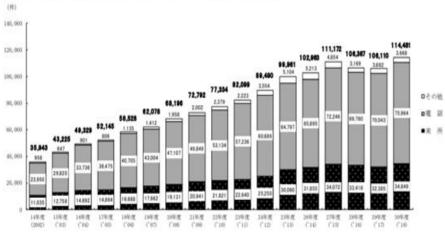
Sexual Abuse

Economic abuse



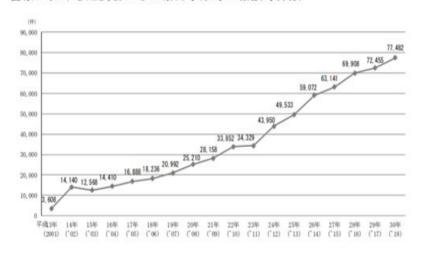
Domestic violence

1 配偶者暴力相談支援センターにおける相談件数



From Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Centers (来所:Coming to an office) (電話:On phone) (その他:Others)

2 警察における配偶者からの暴力事案等の相談等件数



From National Police Agency

THE LGBTIQ COMMUNITY



How many genders are there?

Gender is a fluid and an ever evolving concept. There are more than 50+ recurring non-binary gender categories; however, an umbrella term LGBTIQ is used to refer to them.



What does LGBTIQ mean?

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, Intersex, Queer/Questioning, abbreviated as LGBTIQ+ is used to address non-binary people

LESBIAN

A woman whose enduring physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction is to other women.

GAY

The adjective used to describe people whose enduring physical, romantic, and/or emotional attractions are to people of the same sex.

BISEXUAL

A person who has the capacity to form enduring physical, romantic, and/or emotional attractions to those of the same gender or to those of another gender.

TRANSGENDER

An umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or gender expression differs from what is typically associated with the sex they were assigned at birth.

QUEER

An adjective used by some people, particularly younger people, whose sexual orientation is not exclusively heterosexual.

QUESTIONING

Sometimes, when the Q is seen at the end of LGBT, it can also mean questioning. This term describes someone who is questioning their sexual orientation or gender identity.



Asking why people are non binary is as unnatural asking why somebody is a boy or a girl because gender is the way in which an individual want to identify themselves.

Problems faced by the LGBTIQ community

- 1. Marginalization and Social Exclusion:
- Dropping out of school earlier
- Leaving Home and Family
- Unable to find regular jobs, have less options than others.
- Being ignored in the community and isolated
- Unable to access various services and Unaware of what they are entitled to
- Mobility, Move to other areas, (such as the city and urban areas)
- Lack of family and social support
- Migrate to other countries for seeking safer livelihood and acceptance
- Rejected from Religion (Esp. Muslim and some Christian Fundamentalist sects)
- Attempt suicide
- Decide to follow their parents to marry opposite sex and then divorce.

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- 2. Problems of Homelessness
- 3. Problems of Homophobia
- 4. Harassment and Abuse
- 5. Discrimination in workplace and Unemployment
- 6.Psychological Distress
- 7. Barriers to Care
- 8.Legal Injustice
- 9. Victims of Crime and Violence

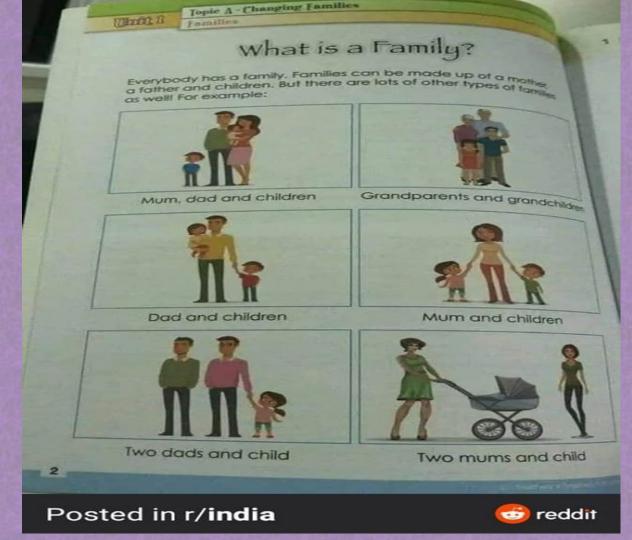


Possible Solutions

- Awaring the community regarding LGBTIQ community
- Recognition of non-binary gender in the constitution
- Legalization of Same sex unions/marriages
- Reservation in civil services
- Providing right to parenthood by legalizing child adoption by same-sex couples.
- Creating safe workspaces

Including information about the LGBTIQ community in school curriculum is another effective solution.

As seen in ICSE Std IV textbook, TamilNadu. These little changes in text books carry the potential to transform a society



Using pronouns reduces intimidation during conversation, thus creating a safe space for the LGBTIQ community



Yearly pride parade help non-binary people to open up.



Most importantly, the discrimination against the LGBTIQ community can be solved by changing our perspective towards them.

So, let's not wait for tomorrow let's begin from today.

