

## THE CONCEPT OF GENDER

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## Gender



## Gender

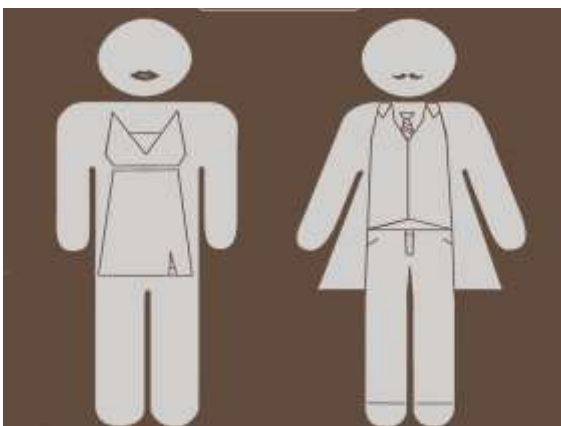
Gender is the range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between, masculinity and femininity. Depending on the context, these characteristics may include biological sex (i.e. the state of being male, female or intersex), sex-based social structures (including gender roles and other social roles) or gender identity

### What is Gender?

Judith Butler (*Gender Trouble*, 1990) claimed that gender was a performance. She called this *Gender Performativity*.

"Gender" refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.

To put it another way "Male" and "female" are sex categories, while "masculine" and "feminine" are gender categories.



### What is gender?

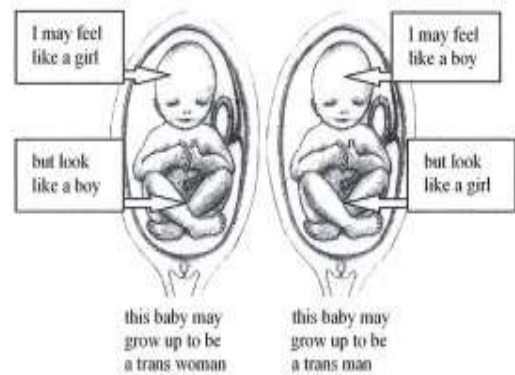
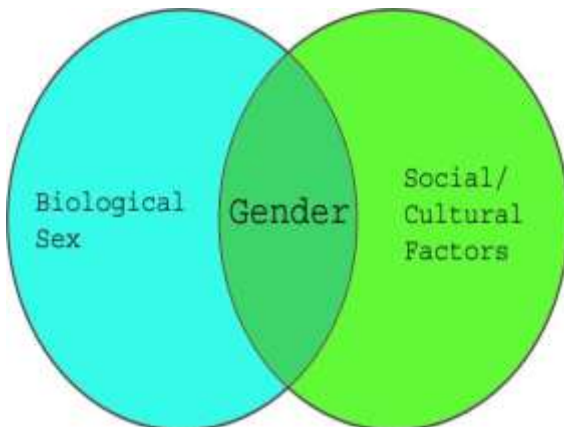


- Your **sex**, whether you are male or female, is biologically determined
- **Gender** is not biological but refers to a socially constructed set of behaviour patterns
- Therefore, **femininity** and **masculinity** are culturally determined and matter of choice – they refer to pattern of behaviour and qualities of behaviour that we normally associate with being female or being male.



### What is the difference between sex and gender?

- Biological differences associated with being male or female
- Social differences taken to exist between females and males





## The world population

In July 2015, the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs estimated the world population at approximately 7.3 billion

## World population (in millions)

Top ten most populous countries	1990	2008	2025
China	1 141	1 333	1 458
India	849	1 140	1398
USA	250	304	352
Indonesia	178	228	273
Brazil	150	192	223
Pakistan	108	166	226
Bangladesh	116	160	198
Nigeria	94	151	208
Russia	149	143	137
Japan	124	128	126

Population density (people per km<sup>2</sup>) map of the world in 1994. Red and pink areas denote regions of highest population density



### Map indicating the human sex ratio by country

Pink – more females than males  
Green – same numbers  
Blue – more male than females



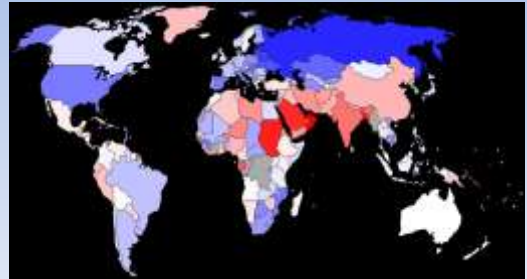
### Sex ratio by country population aged below 15

Blue represents more women, red more men



### Sex ratio by country for population above 65

Blue represents more women, red more men



### Human sex ratio

James cautions that available scientific evidence stands against the above assumptions and conclusions. He reports that there is an excess of males at birth in almost all human populations, and the natural sex ratio at birth is usually between 1.02 to 1.08. However the ratio may deviate significantly from this range for natural reasons

### Effects of climate change

Various scientists have examined the question whether human birth sex ratios have historically been affected by environmental stressors such as climate change and global warming. Catalano et al. report that cold weather is an environmental stressor, and women subjected to colder weather abort frail male fetuses in greater proportion thereby lowering birth sex ratios. Catalano team finds that a 1 °C increase in annual temperature predicts one more male than expected for every 1,000 females born in a year

*Countries near the equator producing more females than near the poles*

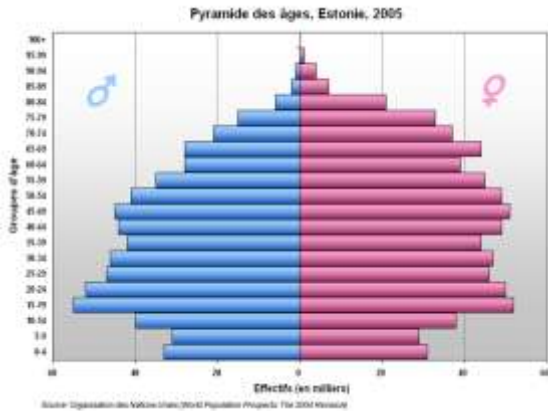
### Effects of gestation environment

Higher incidence of Hepatitis B virus in populations is believed to increase the male to female sex ratio, while some unexplained environmental health hazards are thought to have the opposite effect

### Social factors

Sex-selective abortion and infanticide are thought to significantly skew the naturally occurring ratio in some populations, such as China, where the introduction of ultrasound scans in the late 1980s has led to a birth sex ratio (males to females)

Sons are preferred in some countries, the spread of scans and there being a practice of sex-selective abortion; however, the scientists admit that they do not have definitive proof that sex-selective abortion is actually happening or that there are no natural reasons for the persistently high birth sex ratios



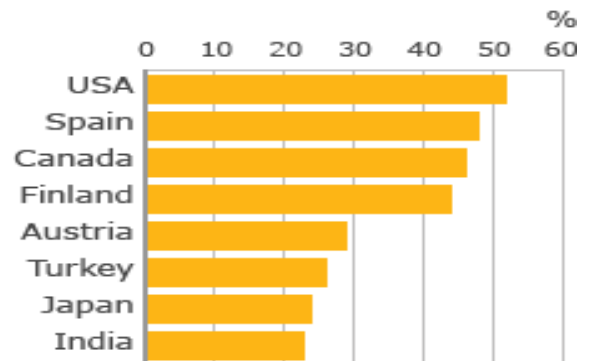
### Human sex ratio

Commonly, countries with gender imbalances have three characteristics in common. The first is a rapid decline in fertility, either because of preference for smaller families or to comply with their nation's population control measures. Second, there is pressure for women to give birth to sons, often because of cultural preferences for male heirs. Third, families have widespread access to technology to selectively abort female fetuses

### Role of the Woman

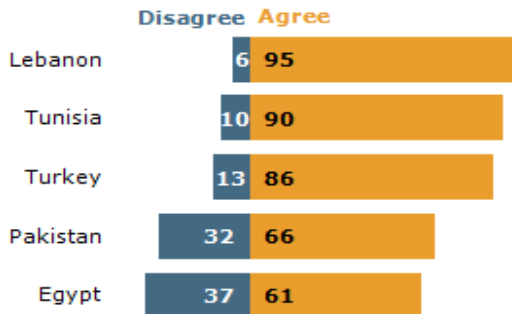


### Women in the workforce



Source: World Economic Forum

## Women Should Be Able to Work Outside the Home



### What is the situation in North Cyprus?

Like a rule, in North Cyprus education till 15 years old for girls and boys is obligatory, till 18 years – free...

However, still you can see in TRNC girls and women who can't read and write

### What is the situation in North Cyprus?

- There are 5 Universities in North Cyprus, in which one from 14 to 37 % Women – Dins
- Women the head of majority of family business in North Cyprus
- Nearly half of manager position in North Cyprus come to the women part



### Maternity leave

In Turkey maternity leave is 8 weeks before and 8 weeks after delivery, and 10 weeks before and 10 weeks after delivery, if it's multiple pregnancy...

Woman can prolong maternity leave without salary till the time, when the baby became 6 month old

