



UNIT 1



INTRODUCTION

SEX

“Sex” refers to the physical differences between people who are male, female, or [intersex](#). A person typically has their sex assigned at birth based on physiological characteristics, including their genitalia and chromosome composition. This assigned sex is called a person’s “natal sex.”

Sex assignment typically happens at birth based on anatomical and physiological markers.

Male and female genitalia, both internal and external, are different, and male and female bodies have distinct hormonal and chromosomal makeups. Doctors use these factors to assign natal sex.

At birth, female-assigned people have higher levels of [estrogen](#) and [progesterone](#), and while assigned males have higher levels of [testosterone](#). Assigned females [typically](#) have two copies of the X chromosome, and assigned males have one X and one Y chromosome

Society often sees maleness and femaleness as a biological binary. However, there are issues with this distinction. For instance, the chromosomal markers are not always clear-cut. Some male babies are born with two or three X chromosomes, just as some female babies are born with a Y chromosome. Also, some babies are born with atypical genitalia due to a difference in sex development.

This type of difference was once called a “disorder of sex development,” but this term is problematic. In a [2015 survey Trusted Source](#), most respondents perceived the term negatively. A further [review](#) found that many people do not use it at all, and instead use “intersex.”

Being intersex can mean different things. For example, a person might have genitals or internal sex organs that fall outside of typical binary categories. Or, a person might have a different combination of chromosomes. Some people do not know that they are intersex until they reach puberty.

Biologists have started to [discuss Trusted Source](#) the idea that sex may be a spectrum. This is not a new concept but one that has taken time to come into the public consciousness. For example, the idea of sex as a spectrum was discussed in a [1993 article](#) published by the New York Academy of Sciences.

GENDER

Gender, on the other hand, involves how a person identifies. Unlike natal sex, gender is not made up of binary forms. Instead, gender is a broad spectrum. A person may identify at any point within this spectrum or outside of it entirely.

People may identify with genders that are different from their natal sex or with none at all. These identities may include [transgender](#), nonbinary, or gender-neutral. There are many other ways in which a person may define their own gender.

Gender also exists as social constructs — as gender “roles” or “norms.” These are [defined Trusted Source](#) as the socially constructed roles, behaviours, and attributes that a society considers appropriate for men and women.

In the United States, gender has historically been defined as a binary. Many other cultures have [long recognized Trusted Source](#) third genders or do not recognize a binary that matches the American understanding

In any case, the idea of gender as an either/or issue is incorrect.

Someone who identifies with the gender that they were assigned at birth is called “cisgender.”

Someone who is not cisgender and does not identify within the gender binary — of man or woman, boy or girl — may identify as nonbinary, genderfluid, or genderqueer, among other identities.

A person whose gender identity is different from their natal sex might identify as transgender.

A [2016 review](#) confirms that gender exists on a broad spectrum — in contrast to the genetic definitions of sex.

A person may fully or partially identify with existing gender roles. They may not identify with any gender roles at all. People who do not identify with existing gender binaries may identify as nonbinary. This umbrella term covers a range of identities, including genderfluid, bigender, and gender-neutral.

BIOLOGICAL DETERMINISM

Biological determinism, also called **biologism** or **bio determinism**, the idea that most human characteristics, physical and mental, are determined at [conception](#) by hereditary factors passed from parent to offspring.

The term *biological determinism* has come to imply a rigid [causation](#) largely unaffected by environmental factors.

Prior to the 20th century and the rediscovery of Austrian botanist [Gregor Mendel](#)'s work on [heredity](#), a wide variety of factors were thought to influence hereditary traits. For example, environmental agents were thought to act directly on the mother's or father's germ cells ([eggs](#) or [sperm](#), respectively) or indirectly on the [fetus](#) via the mother during [pregnancy](#). After the rediscovery of Mendel's work, theories of biological [determinism](#) became increasingly formulated in terms of the then new [science](#) of [genetics](#). Thus, *biological determinism* became synonymous with *genetic determinism*, though some researchers later considered the two to be distinct.

REFERENCE

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_determinism

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/science-and-technology/biology-and-genetics/biology-general/biological-determinism>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/biological-determinism-4585195>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hrdI2kM-mQo>

PATRIARCHY

A system of society or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is reckoned through the male line.

FEMINISM

feminism, the belief in social, economic, and political [equality](#) of the sexes. Although largely originating in the West, feminism is [manifested](#) worldwide and is represented by various institutions committed to activity on behalf of [women's rights](#) and interests.

Throughout most of Western history, [women](#) were confined to the domestic sphere, while public life was reserved for men. In [medieval](#) Europe, women were denied the right to own [property](#), to study, or to participate in public life. At the end of the 19th century in France, they were still compelled to cover their heads in public, and, in parts of Germany, a husband still had the right to sell his wife. Even as late as the early 20th century, women could neither vote nor hold elective office in Europe and in most of the [United States](#) (where several territories and states granted [women's suffrage](#) long before the federal government did so). Women were prevented from conducting business without a male representative, be it father, brother, husband, legal agent, or even son. Married women could not exercise control over their own children without the permission of their husbands. Moreover, women had little or no access to education and were barred from most professions. In some parts of the world, such restrictions on women continue today

GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination based on gender (or sex) is a common civil rights violation that takes many forms, including sexual harassment, pregnancy discrimination, and unequal pay for women who do the same jobs as men. Unfortunately, most U.S. women are all too familiar with all of these inequalities. This section offers in-depth information on unlawful gender and sex discrimination in a number of settings -- including employment and education -- and provides links to key federal laws and U.S. Supreme Court decisions related to gender and sex discrimination. Gender discrimination laws also protect the rights of transgender individuals. Read the articles below to learn how to identify and protect you against gender based discrimination.

Gender discrimination means any exclusion or restriction made on the basis of gender that creates barriers for girls, boys, women and/or men in recognizing, enjoying or exercising their full and equal human rights.

GENDER DIVISION OF LABOUR

Definition :- the division labour refers to the way each society divides work among men and woman, boys and girls, according to socially- established gender roles or what is considered suitable and valuable for each sex anyone planning a community intervention needs to know and understand the division of labour and allocation of assets on sex and disaggregated basis for every community affected by development interventions.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q1. What you mean by gender division of labour ?

ANS gender division of labour is defined as differences between female and male, feminine and mascon. These concepts are constructed as oppositional dichotomous and hierarchical in situations in which the masculine is privileged.

Q 2. What are factor affecting gender division of labour?

ANS demographic ,economic , political factors were seen as both constraints and opportunities in the access and control for both woman and men.

Q3. What is the origin of division of labour

ANS the concept and implementation of division of labour has been observed in ancient Sumerian (Mesopotamia) culture, where assignment of jobs in some cities coincided with an increase in trade and economic independence.

Q4 What are the advantages of division of labour?

Ans Productivity Efficient Allocation of Workers. Cheaper Products Higher Wages Innovation.

Q5 What are the consequences of gender division?

Ans The consequences of segregation include disparities between the sexes' pay and promotion opportunities

Q6 How do you look at gender division of labour within a family?

Ans woman's do the household work and look after her family members. They are discouraged to work outside home to earn money. Men's work outside away from their residence they are considered to be brave winners in the family.

Q7 What are the limitations of division of labour?

Ans The size of the market

The nature of the products Availability of capital

Availability of labour Government policy.

Q8 How can be gender division of labour improved in the society?

Ans Employers can promote gender equality in the workplace by being transparent about wages, to ensure women aren't receiving less than men in equivalent roles.

Q9 Why is gender division important in our society?

Ans Gender is of key importance in defining the power, privilege and possibilities that some people have and some people do not have in a given society.

Q10 How does gender division of labour improve the economy?

Ans around the world, gender diverse companies are 15 percent like to earn more than their competitors, according to McKinsey & Company. Just by adding more women to the workforce, the global GDP could go up by 26 percent according to McKinsey Global Institute.