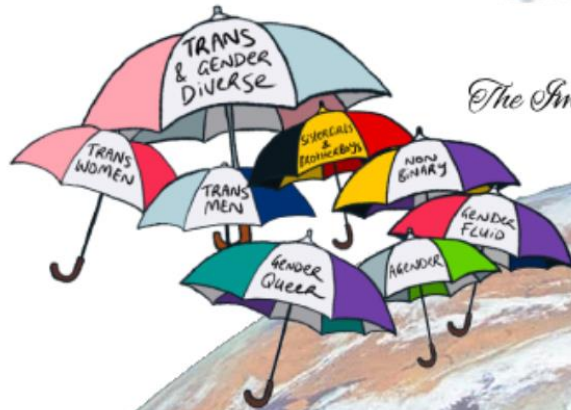


# GENDER

## Matters:

### *The Importance of Gender in the Study of Genocide*



**Gender Studies and Genocide:**  
Gender studies looks at the different perspectives of gender by examining the ways in which historical, cultural, and social events shape the role of gender in different societies. "Gender" refers to a social construct about the roles men and women are perceived to occupy in society and, (for the purposes of genocide), with a protected group "...the performance of gender, sex, and sexuality is about power in society" (Butler, J. 2022).  
**Gendercide versus Root-and-Branch Genocide**  
Gendericides - targeted "battle-age" males; in recent studies, more attention is being paid to rape & sexual violence against men and boys  
Root-and-Branch-Genocide is implicitly gendered: the root is the female that gives birth to the branch (the child)  
- Women as Genocidal Targets (rape & sexual violence)  
- Familial Impact - changes and impact of the husband/father role and wife/mother role  
- Genocidal men and Genocidal women: (nature - nurture debate)  
- Patriarchy: "rule by fathers" and women assist as mothers and nurturers  
- Families being torn apart and forced to watch the rape, torture and murder of loved ones

### Myanmar:

- U.N. gender ideology
- Denial of health care to trans individuals
- Forced Witnessing
- Mutilation

### Western China:

- In 2014, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) began a "re-education" in XUAR aimed at the Uyghur minority.
- There have been horrific reports of the living conditions within the camps
- Detainees are subject to systematic sexual assault and mass rape, coercive birth prevention procedures
- Under its "population optimization" policy, the CCP is forcibly sterilizing and imposing coercive birth control measures on Uyghur women