

ZXXXTS4

by Zxxxts4 Zxxxts4

Submission date: 10-Nov-2018 02:41PM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 1036538213

File name: ZXXXTS4.doc (39.5K)

Word count: 2098

Character count: 12383

Chapter 2: Ordained by Nature: Summary

In the nineteenth century, science instead of religion dominated the reason behind the differences between women and men and even why “the law of nature” rejected the attempts to challenge the gender disparity. However, the present-day biological arguments derive from three main areas of study. The first area of research is the evolutionary psychology. This attempts to show that the differences between women and men like selection of mate, are due to the evolutionary development. However, this is critiqued since evolutionary psychologists only consider what stays normative, and subsequently establish “just-so” as an explanation for it. Kimmel hold that alternative explanation can be given to explicate nearly any purported conduct or behavior.

The second area of research is the brain research. This hold that beginning the eighteenth century scientists have attempted to locate the difference in gender in the brain like hemisphere and brain size difference alongside the linkage, use of different brain areas. However, Kimmel finds flaws in this and criticize it by holding that brain study, like evolutionary psychology, establishes explanations for the already known distinctions between women and men. Nevertheless, “there appears to be few consistent proof for substantial brain variations between men and women”.

The third area of research is the hormones. Here, certain researcher have tried to link hormonal differences to patriarchy and differences. Nevertheless, Kimmel finds faults in such connections. Kimmel emphasizes on the connection between aggression and testosterone and establishes a mixed outcome. Testosterone might show “permissive effect” on the aggression, however, it is further triggered by the dominance and aggression. Kimmel further remains skeptical of the study on “gay gene”, homosexual or heterosexual brain variations, and the

homosexuality hormonal explanations. Kimmel wonders why of the male domination stays natural, hinged on the biological importance and ask why women wish to enter male spheres like universities and colleges, labor force and politics, as well as military, for which women are precisely biologically not suited.

The author highlights a range of complications linked to the biological and political gender explanations. Whereas certain conservatives hold that biological explanations are promoters of conventional gender roles, a considerable number of feminist believe that women are better naturally than men in various respects. Certain lesbians and gays support the sexual orientation biological explanations since they believe it shall culminate in gender acceptance. Certain conservatives that back the biological explanation of differences in sex, refute the biological explanation of the sexual orientation. However, Kimmel believes that lesbians are gender conformists, and “gender, not sexual orientation, remains the overriding sexual behavior principle. It is believed that there is a close interaction between culture and biology.

All that people do derives from the biological abilities and potential. Nevertheless, the actions of people interact with the environment they live in, and their actions together with environment alter their biology. The examples of such interactions can be observed. Negative attitude regarding the menstruation might dictate the experience of a women of PMS symptoms. Gender socialization might generate distinctive skills in women and men for example, expression of emotion or the verbal versus spatial skills which are subsequently displayed in the organization of brain. The interest in biological difference between women and men might increase during the period when the social differences seem to be eroding.

Relationship to Gender Roles:

Kimmel's chapter 2 has close relationships with gender roles. The author points out the complications linked to biological and political explanations of gender. By showing some that conservative believe that biological explanations promote traditional gender roles, and that certain feminists believe that women remain better naturally than men in certain respects, this shows a connection to gender roles.

Articles:

Lewis (2017) highlights how the research in behavioral and social sciences are using evolutionary insights increasingly when testing the new hypotheses regarding psychology. Due to the evolutionary viewpoints being comparatively novel to psychology and many researchers are not receiving formal training in this effort, ambiguity still exist regarding "best practices for the implementation of the evolutionary principle. This study has provided the scholars with the practical guide to use evolutionary viewpoints in respective research programs and for evading shared pitfalls in their attempts. The authors have outlined the necessary aspects of the evolutionarily-informed study program at three core stages (producing hypothesis that can be tested; empirical predictions' testing; and results' interpretations). Key conceptual framework tools that include analysis of tasks, psychological mechanisms, features of design, cost-benefit examinations and university. The researchers are able to employ these tools in generating hypotheses regarding universal psychological mechanism, cultural and social inputs which attenuate and amplify the mechanisms' activation, and the cross-cultural difference behavior which such mechanism can generate. It is hoped that this guide motivate methodologically and theoretically rigorous study which integrates knowledge more cogently from the life sciences and psychological sciences.

Zell (2015) evaluated gender differences and similarities using the metasynthesis. The study has highlighted common similarities in males and females despite the shared lay assumption that females and males are significantly different. Nevertheless, the similarity hypothesis of gender has stayed controversial. Various explosion meta-analysis have resulted since the Hyde (2005) in the psychological differences in gender. The current study used collection of 106 meta-analyses alongside 386 independent meta-analytic effects for the re-evaluation of hypothesis for gender similarities. Moreover, the authors used a new data-analytic strategy referred to as metasynthesis to approximate the average variation between females and males and to examine the gender difference moderators. The average, absolute variation between females and males across all domains stood comparatively small with the bigger proportion of effects staying either small or extremely small. The difference magnitude varied somewhat as the psychological domain function like personality and social variables and cognitive variables. However, it stood significantly constant crossways culture, generations and age. Such results give thrilling back up for the hypothesis of gender similarities, however, it further underscores circumstances upon which differences in gender are utmost declared.

Chapter 3: Spanning the World:

In this chapter, Kimmel reviews the cross-cultural gender definitions' diversity, gendered division of labor, categorization system of gender, sexuality diversity and gender rituals. The gender definitions diversity is demonstrated through two tribes with less gender variations whereby one has a laid-back tribe alongside one violent tribe and the other tribe with revered "traditional" Western Model. It is indicated that certain societies show more than two genders like Native American berdaches.

The sexual customs comprise of such beliefs which intercourse leads to weaker men, and that women become insatiable sexually, diverse orgasms every night for women or men. Also, there is little or expanded foreplay amount, and the different attitude exists towards oral sex, kissing, various sex positions. Certain societies are engaged in male-male sex without having the Western homosexual or heterosexual dichotomy. For instance, ritualized sex between boys and men, intercourse solely during full moon.

Kimmel has further explicated different differences in female status. It is highlighted that male dominance stays greater especially where segregation of sex remains higher and the contribution of men towards child-raising stays somewhat lower. For example, men always spend a significant share of their time in the hut. The capitalist alongside colonialism penetration always lower the status of women, as it is observed in a higher male to female sex ratio. The status of women is determined by their control of property rights following marriage.

Kimmel further offers additional thoughts regarding gender cross-culturally. The author provides certain instances of the androcentric or what is called, “male-centered” archeological explanations and interpretations. For example, “Man the Hunter” provide for the tribe whereas women are raising children. Kimmel further provides certain gynecentric or female-focused alternatives with the baby sling being the first significant technology. Kimmel thus summarizes the chapter by holding that the two claims have to be perceived with increased skepticism because very little is known regarding the early ancestors. Nonetheless, the gynecentric interpretation’s benefit is that it compels us to take into account, alternative human prehistory’s versions.

Relationship to Gender Roles:

From the chapter, it is clear that the variations in gender definitions relate to gender roles. For example, the study by Mead on three cultures in New Guinea including Arapesh, Mundugamor and Tchambuli reveals the relationship. It was found that in Arapesh, women and men act feminine whereby aggressiveness stays discouraged in girls and boys. In Mundugamor, women and men remain violent, aggressive, and competitive. They are cannibals and headhunters.

In regards to centrality of gender division of labor, the chapter relates to gender roles. It is maintained by functionalism that a sex-oriented labor division stays essential for the societal preservations. It is agreed amongst the functionalists that sex-based labor division stood functionally essential for societies. It is assumed that since sex-oriented labor division met some social needs at certain point, its preservation remains an evolutionary importance. Presently, people physical constitutions have turned out to be less determinative of the task assignment. Where a sex-focused labor division has overstayed its physical imperative or social usefulness, it is has to be held in place by one sex's power over another.

Also, this chapter relates to gender roles in terms of theories of gender differences and male domination. For example, the private property alongside materialism of the domination by male. Theorists attempts to explicate the sexual labor division alongside gender disparity by private property, the war demands, alongside the bonding of males to gather and hunter which is necessary. Karl Max and Fredrick Engels held that private property remains the role of central agent in sexual division of labor determination. It is suggested by Engels that three core institutions of contemporary Western society (nation-state; nuclear family; and capitalist economy) arose simultaneously.

Capitalism implied private property and that a man will only pass a property to his son when the conventional nuclear family arose as a means of ensuring such a man is passing a property to his son. The monogamous marriage where it remained a group of marriage before as well as women's control. A nation-state is essential in ensuring the passing on of the property. After the fur trade, it is held by Eleanor that powerful women turned out to be housewives whereas Karen Sacks studied four African cultures and established that the gender disparity stays higher as tribe increasingly involved in the market exchange economy and hence the lower the women's position.

Articles:

Barstad (2014) holds that gender equality in the household labor division correlation with the relationship quality. He cites the previous studies which have highlighted division of labor in routine household as the "zero-sum game". The authors says that women are gaining based on the relationship quality where household is equally shared, whereas men are losing. However, the author establishes a weak support for the "zero-sum game" reasoning in the Norway's scenario, feasibly linked to the strong impact of egalitarian gender norms in Norwegian society. Equality, for men, in routine household sharing equality is linked to less dissatisfaction with household labor division than the remaining sharing arrangements. In contrast to taking little or no part in housework, males who are doing as much routine housework as female counterparts equally score on the index for relationship quality. Whereas relationship quality of women diminishes the bigger their intermittent work share is, no apparent trend among the males.

Sumontha et al. (2017) discussion the gender development in terms of connection to parental sexual orientation, labor division, and ideology of gender. The authors examined the gender development amongst the children and its connection gender behavior and ideology of

the parents. The study unearthed that sexual orientation of parents was connected to the gender attitudes of children, however, it was never connected to self sex-typing. The same-sex couple daughters showed increased flexible attitude of gender as compared to heterosexual couples' daughter. There were no significant variations noted for sons in this respect. Whereas both behavior and attitude of parents stood connected to the gender attitudes of children, the labor division of parents stood significantly effective predictor of attitudes of children as opposed to the gender ideologies of parents. Additionally, such effects stood moderated by the type of the family. Therefore, the behavior of the parents might be more firmly connected to the gender attitude of the children than the gendered behaviors of the children, and such a relationship might be controlled by the composition of gender of the parenting dyad including heterosexual parents, gay fathers, and lesbian mothers. Therefore, this study has revealed various factors contributing to the gender development of children. The result of the study stresses the significance of behavior of parents alongside how such behaviors interact with the sexual orientation of the parents.

References

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography Off

Exclude matches Off

FINAL GRADE

/0

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9