# Can we make boys and girls the same 

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According to many powerful professors like Lawrence Summers in the society, it is said that natural science education is not really responsible for gender differences because this can be conquered by single-sex where boys and girls learn together and observations on differences between sex and success declare that biological differences between sexes can be overcome, so this suggests that girls can perform equally perfect as boys academically thus boys and girls can be the same.

Rather what makes boys and girls different are cultural differences pounded in the society, the cultural attitudes from generation to generation have always had feminism in them though social philosophers are alert in communicating cultural messages through religion and custom while others are emphasizing on the influence of these social cultural composition so that boys and girls can be alike, the women are fighting for their true justice to overcome gender inequality and to establish a hermaphrodite society.

Also most education is equipping women to change the world to be free from oppressing women and to make women realize their purposes of being feminists. The problem is the cultural efforts to eliminate feminist are really truly harsh and sometimes impossible to change. (Bartky1990).

Nancy a powerful female socialist gives a great idea on gender saying that the differences in sexes come from a reputation that women are the caretakers of the offspring where they are basically to raise children giving a view that this activity is permanently associated with women, even as they bring up their children, mothers are more connected with their daughters, this evolves in as circle of mutual dependence and compassion that is the spirit of femininity.

Even television advertisements turn small ladies into caring women, who themselves want to be mothers; it is the emotional closeness of mothers and daughters that continues the conventional female sexual role for generation after generation. Boys in their childhood too are taught by their mothers the girl/boy differences where they are taught on how to be independent, these growing men continue to learn how they are different from their girl sisters and how to overcome emotional qualities of empathy of mummy from there masculinity grounds itself on rejection of feminine qualities.

She concludes by saying that the way the children are brought up will greatly determine how they will end up carrying themselves around, if children are brought up in an environment where they learn on gender responsibilities of male and female then they will grow up differentiating themselves according to their genders, but if their parents do not signify how different the two genders are, then their children will grow without differentiating between the two genders. So it is up to both parents to take care of the child in the best possible way.

There is also another approach by Spiro holding on the pre-culture of rearing children, it is a sensitive issue that gives roots to the growth of gender; which says that both parents should take a responsibly in the child care, the father should not leave the mother alone the take care of the siblings, rather help one other; by doing this the children will grow up knowing that it is both the parent's responsibilities to bring up the children but not the mother's responsibility alone, by doing this it will be hard for the child to differentiate whose responsibility it is to take care of the kids because they have grown up knowing that it's both parents' responsibilities. The parents should uphold
themselves as instruments of equality by treating the male and female in the same way. (Aptheker, 1989).

Parents should bring up their children in a way that does not bring individualism where each one of us is uniquely individual especially when it comes to expressing one's personality, possessions and families and how one treats everyone else; this is greatly seen in the modern society where parents will have great attention uniqueness in their children thus exercising personal liberty than families traditionally did group activities as they lived in societies. In the modern society there are more nuclear families where every parent will want to bring $u$ their children in a more unique way. To conclude it has been a long journey of remarkable changes in the social roles of men and women, which without educating could have never taken place in the momentous elasticity in gender roles.

From the feminism ultimate of androgyny even though change is very partial they are still working out to make sure that it's successful finally. Until the connection between women and child nurture completely breaks down, neither mutual boardroom nor Harvard professorship of arithmetic will see statistical correspondence between men and women. For now, in disproportionate numbers at critical points in their careers, women will continue to choose mothering over professional work. From either a genetic or artistic point of view the feminist project of androgyny is ultimately predestined though it does not seemingly have to harm in the meantime.

In the United States of American many boys are slithering after school while their sisters are most likely to continue with further education in college and university. However thanks largely to the influence of academic feminists,
legal and educational resources still flow disproportionately to supposedly victimized girls. Finally gender will not fade away suchlike the mavens of women's studies hope, but the careers of some bright young men probably will. (Aptheker: 1989). Boys and girls will not be alike form other perceptions like their physical appearance and natural roles though the other minor arguments which are bringing differences between boys and girls can be offset and boys will be like girls.

