

# Differences between men and women



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What is the difference between males and females? We notice the different dressing manners. different functions in the workplace and how we spend our leisure clip. how we wear our emotions. and besides how otherwise we think. But a inquiry arises. Are males and females truly different in every facet? The first inquiry we ask when a babe is born is: “ Is it a male child or a miss? ” Though most people accept most of the socially prescribed functions for the gender they were born with. some battle against what they see as stiff and arbitrary societal norms. In this essay. I will depict and give my input on the functions of human gender and gender.

Most people think of sex and gender as one and the same when in fact they are non. Wood. Wood. and Boyd ( 2005 ) specify sex as “ a biological term. while gender is more normally used to mention to the psychological and societal variables associated with one’s sex” ( p. 410 ) . In the biological attack. when specifying the sociocultural features of maleness and muliebrity. civilizations look into the behaviours each gender should move upon. Males should be the dominant figure. They should be strong. competitory. be able to stand their land. confident. and independent. Womans on the other had are expected to be the exact antonym. They should be dependent. caring. promoting. emotional. and fostering. As kids approach the age of two or so. they start to recognize the functions such as attitudes. involvement. and behaviours. in which males and females are supposed to portray. This is referred to as gender typewriting. When understanding which functions are to be taken. so they can get down their development.

In the psychoanalytic theory. Freud asserts that children's ideas about gender occur out of a clang associating to their feelings about their parents. By and large, they would wish to bind a bond between the opposite-sex parent but end up making so with the same-sex parent in order to settle this clang, taking on that's parent's gender-related behaviour and thoughts. " At the same clip, they defer their love for the opposite-sex parent in the hope that someday they will be able to accomplish a sexual relationship with a spouse who is similar to him or her" ( Wood et. Al. . 2005. p. 411 ) .

I can hold with Freud's psychoanalytic theory to a certain extent. What would the opposite-sex parent do in a household with no male child or no miss? Would he/she take over some traits that the same-sex parent would give to the kids? My female parent and male parent had four male child including myself. Being in the state of affairs my female parent was in since there were no miss, she felt a demand to rub off some of her traits to us male child. While my male parent taught us the game of baseball and how to cut down the lawn, my female parent taught us our table manners and how to make the wash. We shared a bond to both of our parents every bit. But overall, we all feel the same manner in which we want our future married woman to be near to, if not precisely like our female parent.

In the societal acquisition theory, kids look for functional theoretical accounts to follow, where they imitate that individual and want to be like him/her. But say if a male child started making something that is out of his gender function, such as seeking on his mother's high heels, he will be informed by his male parent that it is non appropriate for him to make such a thing.

Psychologists say that yes imitating and reinforcing may play a portion in the

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gender function development. but it does not offer a complete elucidation of this happening.

Lawrence Kohlberg's cognitive developmental theory " suggests that an understanding of gender is a requirement to gender function development" ( 1966 ; Kohlberg & A ; Ullian. 1974. p. 412 ) . This theory explains that kids go through three phases that are necessary to developing the construct of gender. The first phase happens when the kid is around the ages of two and three. which is gender individuality. or the sense of being male or female. The following phase occurs at four and five. which is gender stability. the apprehension that male children will be male children and girls will be girls everlastingly. Then the last phase is when the kid has reached six and eight.

It is known as gender stability. or the cognition that gender will not alter. despite the apparels they wear or the activities they participate in. But Kohlberg failed to advert " why many gender-role appropriate behaviours and penchants are observed in kids every bit immature as age 2 or 3. long earlier gender stability is acquired" ( Bussey & A ; Bandura. 1999 ; Jacklin. 1989 ; Martin & A ; Little. 1990. p. 412 ) . I guess it merely depends on the educational techniques used on the kids. My brothers and I were taught a batch at a really immature age. so we had a small spot of a head start.

Like the cognitive developmental theory. Sandra Bem's gender scheme theory ( 1981 ) emphasizes that kids begin to utilize gender as a manner to pick up and screen out information. But the gender scheme theory says that this procedure happens earlier with the gaining of gender individuality other than gender stability. Besides like societal learning theory. the gender scheme

theory indicates “ young kids are motivated to pay more attending to and act in ways consistent with the gender-based criterions and stereotypes of their culture” ( Wood et. Al. . 2005. p. 412 ) . I think telecasting can go a major factor in a child’s behaviour because they can watch shows that are unsuitable for their screening. and while turning older they can go more hypnotized with sexual activity.

When going sexually involved with another individual. both males and females experience four stages of when engaged in sex. called the sexual response rhythm. The first stage is the excitement stage. and this is merely when the female undresses for the male and the male utilizations verbal looks of fondness to excite the female. The blood flow starts pumping and the bosom beats faster and faster until they reach the 2nd stage. which is the tableland stage. Here excitement supports lifting for the readying of the 3rd stage. the climax. While males merely have one. females can hold multiple. After that. everything starts to decelerate down and goes back to its unaroused province. This is known as the declaration stage or the tapering-off period. Sexual activity varies from civilization to civilization. Furthermore. “ what is perceived as sexually attractive in males and females may differ dramatically” ( Woods et. Al. . 2005. p. 421 ) .

Agreed. differences in attractive force may happen. even with the same sex. Someone’s sexual orientation describes the penchants at which person is attracted to either the antonym or that of their ain sex. Studies show that males are twice every bit likely to be homosexual than females. Berenbaum & A ; Snyder ( 1995 ) say that if the androgens. or endocrines that make one masculine. are excessively high or excessively low. can do the encephalon

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develop more masculine or feminine which homosexual orientation is more likely. Most of the clip it is all in the cistrans. but other times it is that person's pick to be homosexual. even if others may non be on the same page.

Some people can be homophobic. which in my position is highly improper. Whoever thinks that it is incorrect should take a measure back. allow those people live their lives and get down worrying about their ain. I have known many people who were homophobic and it merely pushed my buttons to see how barbarous they can be to person with a different sexual orientation. I do see where they are coming from. on the other manus. I do believe it is eldritch to see two homosexual work forces keeping custodies or snoging. but I ever come to an apprehension that they are who they are and nil can alter that. They want to experience the comfort of another. In general. they want to love merely every bit much as heterosexual twosomes do. so I praise them for that.

With homosexual activity and even heterosexual activity. there comes a monetary value if a twosome chooses to hold unprotected sex. There are many sexually familial diseases ( STDs ) . but the major 1s are Chlamydia. gonorrhoea. and pox. which all can be cured by antibiotics. Chlamydia and gonorrhoeas are critical to adult females because if they in fact do hold any of these. they do non hold any early phases of infections. Since they do non handle it on clip. so it can take to sterility.

Viral STDs include venereal herpes. venereal warts. and acquired immune lack syndrome ( AIDS ) . which can non be cured. The human

immunodeficiency virus ( HIV ) is the virus that causes AIDS. It attacks the immune system. and can do malignant neoplastic disease or other disfunctions. In order to forestall distributing STDs one should avoid sex with multiple spouses. and besides use a latex rubber with a spermicide.

With the turning rate of STDs presents. and the sum of telecasting commercials informing adolescents and grownups to pattern safe sex and acquire tested for HIV or AIDS. I do not understand why people still have insecure sex. It is not that hard to " strap up" before " doing the deed" or " keep it in your bloomers. " that is unless you are prepared to hold a kid and have been tested along with your spouse.

I have known many males and females who have had unprotected sex and repent of all time making so. a twosome of which going pregnant. From their point of position. they feel lost because they can not back up their kids and give them the attending they need in order to hold a secure. carry throughing childhood.