M T W T F S

DATE:

Multi-disciplinary Nature of Gender Studies:

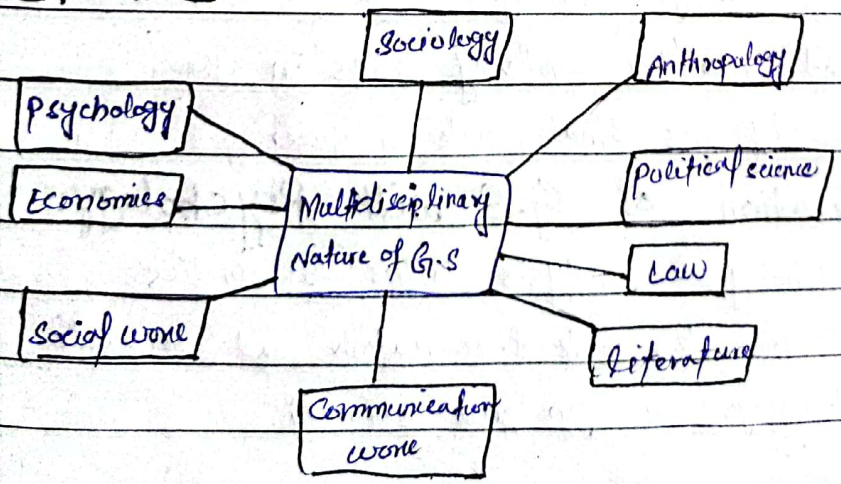
What is MultiDisciplinary?

The Process whereby the researchers from different disciplines work independently or sequentially, each from a discipline-specific perspective, to address a common Problem.

Gender studies as a MultiDisciplinary:

- Historically the roots of G.S can be traced in social sciences and humanities disciplines.
- G.S is multidisciplinary in nature as seek to study different disciplines, i.e; Anthropology, Economic, Politics, Sociology etc.

Multi Disciplinary Nature of Gender Studies:



M T W T F S DATE:

Gender Studies relation with other Disciplines:

i. G.S relation with Sociology:

- G.S and sociology are correlated as the study of gender identification in a society cannot be explained without delineating the role of gender in society.
- The sociology of gender examines how society influences social construction of gender.

ii. G.S relation with Anthropology:

- G.S is a branch of Cultural Anthropology.
- It deals with the cultural norms that dictate the lives of people belonging to the masculine & feminine gender.
- G.S analyze the growth of the individual and his/her evolving roles in the society as female, male or queer.

iii. Relation of G.S with Psychology:

- Psychological analysis helps to studies dress code, mode of recreation and appropriate language of gendered stimuli.

M T W T F S

DATE:

- Gender Psychology explores psychological and social impact of;
  Sex differences, Sex roles & development of gender identity on behavior.
- It examines historical antecedents of gender identity, gender differences and sex differences in performance, attribution, achievement, cognition, interpersonal behavior.

G.S relation with Economics:

- It explains the economic role played by women at both the household and national level
- Participation of women in the labor force, wage differentials, and occupational distribution by gender.
- Gender differences are pronounced in the economic sector → men seeking → high paid Jobs, Women → seeking → low paid Jobs.

Relation of G.S with Political Science:

- G.S analyzes the emerging role, from a feminist perspective, socio-political barriers that have made women "silenced majority."
- Susan B. Anthony was the first female activist to challenge the voting right of

M T W T F S DATE:

Privileged male white men, after the French revolution. (1789 - 1799)

- G.S plays an important part in highlighting the political role of women and their Constitutional rights.
- Jacinda Arden (New Zealand PM), & Sanna Marin (Finland PM) are making a change in the political, economic and educational policies to support an egalitarian system throughout the world.

vi. **G.S relation with Social Work:**

- Social workers intersects G.S in many ways.
- From treatment for domestic violence, to locating support for single mother.
- Social workers may seek to combat human trafficking and slavery.

vii. **Relation of G.S with Literature:**

- Gender and literature examine the ways in which women writers address the particular circumstances of women's
- It explores the diversity of women's writing.
- It attempts to explore how contemporary how writers present gender.
- How the construction of women is staged in a variety of cultural contexts.

M T W T F S

DATE:

History and Gender studies:

- Gender history is a sub-field of history and gender studies.
- It looks at the Past from the Perspective of gender.
- It is in many ways, an outgrowth of women's history.
- Gender historians are also interested in how gender differences has been perceived.

G.S with Education:

- Education is the biggest tool that defines the gender roles in society.
- G.S aims to disclose the discrimination among the education of men and women.
- G.S and W.S should only be taught to women but men must also be encouraged to study this Particular Subject to dispel stereotypes and create new Perspective on gender.
- It also explore causes behind lack of education to the women.

G.S with Statistics:

- Statistics allows the perspectives of gender studies to be depicted in the

M T W T F S DATE:

form of hard facts and numbers.

- For example it can measure how gender inequality can be expressed in number.
- It explains the hunger suffered by women in underdeveloped countries.

xi. G.S with Law:

- Laws are made to protect equal rights of men and women without any discrimination.
- However Criminal laws, labour and work laws, human rights, international law, trade laws and environmental laws fail to compensate for the right of women.
- G.S provide a space where equal opportunities is not just a slogan but a requirement for men, women and transgenders.

xii. G.S with Communication Studies:

- Gender and communication is an area of of study in the communication discipline in which the focus is on how verbal and non-verbal affect and affected by gender.
- Gender communication is also a field that strives to change the way we talk about people.

M T W T F S DATE:

- Gender research might look at roles for people of different genders in academia, sports, media, or politics.
- i-e: The word "queer" used to be a slur for people who were homosexual.

2. **Gender Studies: Trans-disciplinary:-**

- Trans-disciplinary area of G.S engages critically with:

  (1) Gender realities, (2) Gender norms, (3) Gender relations, (4) Gender identities.

- To study gender intersectionally means to focus on the ways in which gender interrelates with other social categorizations such as;

  (1) Ethnicity, (2) Class, (3) Sexuality, identity, (4) Nationality, (5) Age, (6) Ability etc.

3. **All Sexual Orientation:**

- Gender Studies is a multi-disciplinary nature.
- It includes all behavior of sexual orientation e.g: LGBT.

4. **All Sexual entities:**

- It includes all sexual ~~orientation~~ entities;

  (1) Male, (2) Female, (3) She-male.

M T W T F S DATE:

5. All Aspect of Life:

- Gender studies plays a role in almost all spheres of life.
- We read the world through gendered glasses, and media, institutions, families, social networks, and many others arenas, Construct gendered distinctions and norms for "proper" gendered behaviors and appearances.
- It links with Basic aspects of life;

① Community work, ② Career diversity, ③ Problem Solving, ④ Colonialism, ⑤ Globalization, ⑥ Nationalism etc.

M T W T F S DATE:

Autonomy vs. Integration Debate in Gender Studies:

1. Introduction:

- Autonomy is the right or condition of independent while integration is the act or process of uniting different components.
- This debate is basically b/w two schools of thought one says that Gender studies should be given the status of completely a separate discipline whereas other one is in favor of integrating Gender Studies with already existing disciplines.

2. History of Autonomy vs. Integration Debate:

- This debate was started in 1882. National Women Suffrage Association in America basically started this debate.
- It was discussed that either Gender Studies should be made another department or discipline or it should be added in Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Economics etc in the form of small course.

M T W T F S DATE:

3. Concept of Autonomy versus integration debate in gender Studies:

* Autonomy Debate:

i. Autonomy debate as a separatist approach:

- Autonomy is known as a separatist approach.
- G.S can progress only if the field is completely autonomous and free of other disciplines influence.
- In case of integration, we would not be able to work freely and highlight gender-based issues prevailing in society.

ii. Source of generation of New Knowledge as an autonomy debate:

- Autonomy debate is a source of generation of new knowledge about women's studies programs.
- Supporters of autonomy believe independent women's studies programs offer the best means of generating new knowledge through the interaction of like-minded scholars while maintaining a critical perspective of the academy.

M T W T F S

DATE:

iii. **Autonomy of gender studies as an independent field of study:**

- As an independent field of G.S, independent decision making, in term of hiring, funding etc would be possible.
- Autonomy in gender studies means keeping the discipline an independent field of study in universities and academia.
- By studying women's studies as an independent field and bringing their problems to light, they will be more successful in empowering women.

iv. **No influence of other discipline on gender studies in Autonomy debate:**

- Autonomy basically foster the concept of separatism.
- They are of the stance that "we can progress only if we keep the field autonomous and free of other disciplines"
- They think that by being free from the influence of other subjects, they will progress in a better way.

M T W T F S DATE:

v. **Free of Constraints: Autonomy debate:**

- Integration with other subjects means Constraints on gender equality.
- Autonomy will also allow gender studies and feminists to focus all of their energy on gender studies teachings and explaining a new concept.
- Whereas in the integration, the focus will be diverted and constraints imposed on the field and work of feminists.

vi. **Development of visible professional identity through autonomy debate:**

- The autonomy of gender studies will create a professional identity for the student.
- They will be able to make independent decision.
- An independent decision-making body is thought to be important for legitimizing feminist scholarship and guaranteeing its future.

vii. **Independent decision making: Legitimizing feminist scholars:**

- The autonomy of gender studies allow women's towards independent decision

M T W T F S DATE:

making.

- Autonomy of gender studies legitimizing feminist scholars.
- The vision of feminist scholarship would be increased if gender studies were treated as autonomous subjects.

xiii. **Autonomy debate leads towards proper mainstreaming of women:**

- Autonomy of gender studies highlights the major problems of womens studies.
- Mainstreaming of women is possible because of autonomy debate.
- Through autonomy debate women related issues should be dealt with separately and properly mainstreamed.

Integration Debate

i. **Integration debate as a integrationist approach:**

- Integration means incorporation. It means Combine gender studies as an equivalent subject along with other subjects.
- Integrating school of thought talk about how women should be made a part of society by becoming

M T W T F S DATE:

integrated in the school ~~of~~ of social, economic, Political and Cultural spheres.

- It Propounds that women are part of society and should be treated as such.

ii. Gender Studies as a sub-field of major discipline in integration:

- The proponents believe that by integrating the subject (Gender studies as a sub-field of major discipline), the subject will have greater outreach.
- A wide range of students will read it.
- Students from various academic field will be exposed to gender issues.
- Major discipline will attract people to study Gender Study in integration.

iii. Effective way of bringing drastic Changes by integration debate:

- According to the supporter of integration, there is a need to bring about drastic changes in society related to gender and gender based issues.
- This change can only be brought

M T W T F S

DATE:

about by integrating gender studies into other discipline.

- By studying gender studies as a part of other discipline, a wide perspective is develope which will bring changes easily.

iv. **Inception of interdependent gender Studies through integration debate:**

- Gender studies is an interdisciplinary field.
- By integrating with other disciplines its already interdependent nature will increase.
- It will give more benefit if integrated to already established field.
- Feminist have feared that by creating separate department, universities simply appease women and mutually dependent gender studies will be affected.

v. **Integration debate Promotes the intellectual development of students:**

- Students will think from broader perspective and their intellectual development will be increase.

M T W T F S

DATE:

- Students will be able to infuse gender studies into different subjects and shapes as they study the behaviour of different genders in the present, past, and future as they study gender studies alongside other subjects.
- When intellectual development of student is promoted, they will be motivated about research in G.S and encourage other students towards G.S.
- It will be easy for them to do a master's, MPhil, or PhD in G.S.

vi. **Integration of G.S helps in examining the women related issues from inter-disciplinary perspective:**

- The inculcation of gender studies in all the disciplines would let a lot of people study the problems of a different gender.
- They would come to know the problems associated with different genders' living, earning, etc.
- Women related issues can only be

M T W T F S DATE:

addressed by integrating gender studies into other major disciplines.

- From inter-disciplinary perspective a wide range of students will read it, and students from various academic fields will be exposed to gender related issues.

vii. **Role of integration debate in bringing career diversity:**

- Integrating gender studies with other disciplines increase the chances of career opportunities.
- Gender studies as a sub-part of major disciplines provides a diverse career.
- People having degree in whatever disciplines adopt gender studies as a career.
- Along with career a great chunk of the society may be familiar of the women related problems.

M T W T F S DATE:

viii. Beneficial to already established fields by Integration of G.S:

- Interactionists also argue that the incorporation of gender studies in any other major discipline is also beneficial for that established field.
- Major disciplines students will be benefited by studying gender studies along with his subject.
- They will be aware of the Problems and issues faced by women's in society.
- Such knowledge compel policy makers to keep in mind gender while formulating a policy.

Critical Analysis:

- At Present most contend that autonomy and integration co exist.
- Many other disciplines are studied as separate disciplines as well as in conjunction with other disciplines.
- It will be difficult for students to decide whether to study it as a complete discipline or just to

M T W T F S DATE:

get through it.

- But they will learn about the major issues confronting all genders in society.

Conclusive Remark:

- Though the autonomy and integration debate originated in women's studies and from there entered gender studies.
- The arguments of both separatists and interactionists make it an integral concept of gender studies itself.
- Both separatists and interactionists have their strong arguments, and it is important to take them into consideration before taking any step.
- Since the arrival of autonomy, the status of women has changed because it was more than just a feminist viewpoint.
- So both perspective must be viewed critically from the ground up.
- In the current age and time, there is a dire need to not only integrate gender concerns in established disciplines

M T W T F S DATE:

of Social Sciences but also to introduce it as an optional subject to enhance the Status of gender Studies in Pakistan.

! ——! ——! ——!

M T W T F S

DATE:

Q: Define the term Masculinity and feminsinity. In your opinion where do traditional gender roles come from?

Introduction:

- Femininity and masculinity are acquired social identities.
- As individuals become socialized, they develop a gender identity.
- An understanding of what it means to be a "man" or a "woman" gender identity is often naturalized.
- It relies on a notion of biological differences, so natural feminsinity encompasses, for example, motherhood, being nurturing, a desire for pretty clothes and the exhibition of emotions.
- "Natural" masculinity, in contrast, encompasses fatherhood, acting "tough" a desire for sports and competition, and hiding emotions.
- Some philosphers such as Plato and Descartes, suggested that

M T W T F S DATE:

Certain factors are inborn or occur naturally regardless of environmental influences.

- Other well-known thinkers, such as John Locke, believed that in what is known as a tabula rasa, which suggests that the mind begins as a blank slate. According to this everything is determined by our experiences.

Definition of Masculinity and Femininity:

i. Masculinity:

- "Masculinity is defined as possession of attributes or features associated with men."
- This is a traditional perception of masculinity
- There are many socially created definitions of masculinity for being a man and these can change over time and from one location to another.

M T W T F S

DATE:

- Masculinity is usually associated with:

1- Blunt
2- Rational
3- Assertive
4- Independent
5- Dominant

ii. **Femininity:**

- "Femininity is a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles generally associated with women and girls."
- Femininity is a force of energy that encompasses life with love, compassion, and the inherent desire to nurture and protect what is precious, holy, and beautiful.
- Femininity is associated with:

1- Shy
2- Irrational
3- Emotional
4- Dependent
5- Oppressive

M T W T F S DATE:

Different Gender Roles:

"Gender roles are stereotypes regarding attitudes, attributes, and actions imposed on men and women based on gender."

Some Modern Examples of Gender Role in Society:

- Gender roles vary greatly depending on where you live, as stereotypes differ among countries and cultures.
- These are some of the most common gender stereotypes.

i. Women in the Kitchen:

- One of the most common and hurtful stereotypes is that women should be the ones taking care of the cooking.
- For example, while men are expected to leave the house to work a job, women are expected to welcome them back with prepared meals.

ii. Domestic Chores:

- In the same vein, some societies also expect women to take care

M T W T F S DATE:

of most of the chores related to the household.

- Because they should be the ones staying at home, things like cleaning, taking care of the kids, and similar tasks fall for them.

iii. **Masculinity:**

- The idea of masculinity is a stereotype imposed on men, as they are expected to be strong, muscular, and tall.
- Personality-wise this stereotype dictates that men should be dominant and aggressive, never leaving room for more measured or sensible thoughts.

iv. **Work and aspirations:**

- Men are often expected to occupy hard and public jobs, while women are thought of as being more suited for nurturing jobs.
- For example one might think of men as pilots or doctors, while women may be expected to be nurses or teachers.

M T W T F S DATE:

Nature versus Nurture debate

- Nature refers largely to our genetics.
- It includes the genes we are born with and other hereditary factors that, can impact how our personality is formed and influence the way that we develop from childhood through adulthood.

i. Genetic Factor:

- Biological sex is often confused with gender in our society.
- The two sexes are differentiated as females, who have ovaries and produce eggs, and males, who have testes and produce sperm.
- In mammals, females typically have XX chromosomes, and males typically have XY chromosomes.

ii. Hormonal Differences:

- Researchers have long known that the sex hormones, such as estrogen and testosterone, drive certain differences in behavior between men and women.

M T W T F S

DATE:

- For example, estrogen prompts maternal behavior, while testosterone drives aggressive, territorial behavior in males.

iii. **Brain differences between men and women:**

- On average male brains are about 10% larger than female brains.
- Nurture encompasses the environmental factors that impacts who we are.
- This includes our early childhood experiences, the way we were raised, our social relationships, and the surrounding culture.

The Social Construction of Traditional Gender Roles:

- "The meaning of the word 'gender' has evolved and differentiated from the word 'sex' to express the reality that women's and men's role and status are socially constructed and subject to change."

(Judith butler).

i. **Structural Functionalism:**

- The functionalist perspective sees

M T W T F S DATE:

Society as a Complex System.

- This approach looks at Society through a macro-level orientation, which is a broad focus on the Social Structures that shape Society as a whole and looks at both Social Structure and Social function.
- The functionalist Perspective of gender inequality was most robustly articulated in the 1940s and 1950s, and largely developed by Talcott Parson's model of the nuclear family (husband, wife, and their children).

ii. **Conflict Theory:**

- According to Conflict theory, Society is defined by a struggle for dominance among social groups, that Compete for scarce resources.
- In the context of gender, conflict theory argues that gender is best understood as men attempting to maintain power and privileges to the detriment of women.
- While Certain gender roles may

M T W T F S DATE:

have been appropriate in a hunter-gatherer Society, Conflict theorists argue that the only reason these roles persist is that the dominant group naturally works to maintains their Power and Status.

- According to Conflict theory Social Problems are Created when dominant group exploit or oppress Subordinate groups.
- The Conflict b/w the two groups Causes things like the womens Suffrage Movement and was responsible for Social Change.

iii. **Feminist Theory:**

- Feminist theory is the extension of feminism into theoretical or philosophical discourse.
- It aims to understand the nature of gender inequality, and examine women's Social roles, experiences, and interests ....
- Radical feminism, in Particular, evaluates the role of the Patriarchy in

M T W T F S DATE:

Perpetuating male dominance.

- Feminism focuses on the theory of Patriarchy as a system of power that organises society into a complex of relationships based on the assertion of male supremacy.

IV. Gender Performative Theory:

- Influenced by Austin, philospher, and gender theorist Judith Butler argued that gender is socially constructed.
- Gender performativity is a term first used by the feminist philospher Judith Butler in her 1990 book Gender Trouble.
- She argues that being born male or female does not determine behavior.
- Instead, people learn to behave in particular ways to fit into society.
- The idea of gender is an act, or performance.

V. Social Learning Theory:

- Social learning theory explains behavior through observation and copying.
- A child may exhibit gender-specific behaviours, due to copying

M T W T F S DATE:

role models of the same sex, such as their older siblings.

- Bandura went on and described five processes that took part when gender was developed through social learning:

1- Observation:

For social learning to occur, the behavior must be observed.

2- Attention:

Then, the individual needs to pay attention to his/her role models behavior.

3- Retention:

Then the individual would need to encode and retain the gender-appropriate behavior.

4- Reproduction:

The individual would need to replicate gender-appropriate behavior.

5- Motivation:

Lastly, some kind of reinforcement would need to take place for the individual to be motivated

M T W T F S DATE:

to continue the behavior.

Conclusion:

- Masculinity is seen to be the trait that emphasizes ambition, acquisition of wealth, and differentiated gender roles.
- Femininity is seen to be the trait that stresses caring and nurturing behaviors, sexual equality, environmental awareness and more fluid gender roles.
- Both of these are socially acquired phenomena.
- Masculinity and femininity carry different meanings in society, as a result different gender roles are associated with each gender.
- For instance, a father who disallow his son from cuddling dolls or, worse, berates him for it, will push the son toward the internalization of masculinity from a young age.
- At the same time, the encouragement of a girl for playing mother and pushing her doll around in a stroller demonstrates how girls from a very young age are pushed towards idealizing a domestic and feminized

M T W T F S DATE:

lifestyle.

- Hence these traditional roles are the outcome of Socialization.

! ——— ! ——— ! ——— !

M T W T F S DATE:

Nature versus Culture: A Debate in Gender Development

- Are boys better in math and Sciences course than girls?
- Are girls better at activities like dance?
- Gender Stereotype are abundant in Society
- Are these Stereotypes based on real differences or Perpetuated opinions?

Introduction:

- Gender differences among males and females and observed by researchers in many fields.
- Does nature drive a specific gender to seek out certain toys, choose activities and Pursue Careers in gender-specific field?
- Maybe it is nurture that drive these differences.
- Gender Stereotypes regarding occupations, toys, skills and abilities are abundant.

M T W T F S DATE:

Nature:

- Nature refers to traits that are inherited or genetic.
- It's a fact that most of the aspects of human development are initially driven by that Person's genetic makeup.
- Eye color, hair color, skin type and other Physical Characteristics are derived directly from our genetic makeup.
- Researchers agree that heredity determines Physiological differences in males & females.
- Heredity, or specifically different hormones, accounts for gender differences as well.

Nurture / Culture:

- Nurture or the environment refers to all environmental influences after Conception.
- In most every Culture we see Particles that Promote gender-specific behaviors.
- The environment and specific Cultures foster the idea that behaviors are

M T W T F S

DATE:

more appropriate for males and other are more appropriate for females.

- Gender Stereotypes are Prevalent and Perpetuated by Parents, Peers, teachers, and even the child themselves.

Nature versus Nurture Debate in Gender Studies Analysis:

To know what is the role of nature and nurture in Prevailing gender classification in Society.

Role of Nature in Gender Development:

- The nature debate states that gender is biological. This explains the strong relationship between a person's sex and gender.
- The role of nature in gender development can be understood from the following facts.

i. Hereditary Differences:

- Hereditary determines physiological differences in males and females, some of which are present at the time of birth while other appear upon

M T W T F S DATE:

reaching the age of Puberty.

- Typical male and female Characteristics include: Sexual organs, weight, muscular, Larger, deeper voices, navigation methods, Sensitivity to touch and Sounds, eye Contact for longer Period, reach Puberty earlier, higher verbal abilities.

ii. **Role of Harmones:**

- Harmones have also a major role in this regard.
- It gives gender specific characteristics to a Person.
- For examples harmone causes boys to have strong muscles composition, taller height and strong voice than girls.

iii. **Genetic Influence:**

- Genetics too have an important influence over the Personality Creation and Sex of a Person.
- For example genetic design the Physical outloole of a Person as well as his/her Sex.

iv. **Differences in Bone Development:**

- Males tend to have larger, more robust

M T W T F S DATE:

bones and Joint surfaces, and more bone development at muscle attachment sites.

- However females have stronger Pelvises because of their distinct ability to carry a child and experience child birth.

iv **Brain Differences between men and Women:**

- On average, male brains are about 10% larger than female brains.

v. **The Biological Approach and Gender Behaviour:**

- The biological approach believes that gender behavior is affected by nature.
- It says that our genes, hormones, and brain structure affect gender development.
- For example, having XX chromosomes means that a person is female and having XY chromosomes means that a person is male.

vi. **Studies to Support Nature Side of Debate.**

- On the nature side of the debate,

M T W T F S DATE:

a case study of "Money and Ehrhardt 1972." They found that ~~th~~ girls who were exposed in the womb to male hormones were more tomboyish later in life.

- Another Case study of David Reimer "Diamond and Sidmundson" (1997). David Reimer was was brought up as a girl due to his Penis damaged during a Circumcision that went wrong when he was a baby. However, even though he was brought up as a girl, he decided that he had a more male identity.

Role of Nurture/Culture in Gender Development:

- Gender is essentially a product of Socialisation. Therefore family upbringing and Societal expectation must play a role.
- It explains why Some people adopt the opposite gender role to their sex.
- It also explains Cultural variations in gender roles. People will rely on Cultural beliefs, values and norms.

M T W T F S DATE:

- The role of nurture in gender development can be understood from the following facts.

i. Sex-Role Stereotyping:

- Beliefs, values and norms are transmitted by agents of socialisation, such as parents, peers the education system and the media.
- These groups work collectively to reinforce certain behaviours and discourage others.
- Sex-role stereotyping leads to a situation where individuals are expected to behave in certain ways associated with their sex. E.g: Females are the main carer and Males are the main bread winner.
- Research studies ① Kortenhaus & Demarest 1993 - Tenage magazines.

② Peirce (1993) - TV Adverts, ③ Furnham and Farragher (2000) - Sex-Role Stereotype in British TV adverts

ii. Gender-Specific Behavior:

- Gender is also developed and promoted by society by assigning gender specific

M T W T F S DATE:

role to a Person.

- Similarly society also helped in Promoting Specific behavior in a Person based on Culture & traditions.

iii. **Social Influence:**

- Though Sex of a Person is shaped by genetics but it is society that decided the gender of a Person and her/his role in the Society.
- In Society Children are taught explicitly and implicitly how to be real men and women.

iv. **Environmental Factors and Culture:**

- Environmental defines one's role and Practices as a male or female.
- Cultures shaped gender roles: expectations of how men and women are supposed to behave.

v. **Evolutionary Psychology:**

- It caters to the notions that the differences between genders and Sexuality are a result of evolution and the different Factors in women

M T W T F S DATE:

and men strategies for Success.

- It labels these differences as a Product of evolution.
- According to This theory, men prefer Short term relationship for the viable ~~off spring~~ purpose of generating more off spring.

vi. Cognitive Social Learning Theory:

- It Purposes that the differences are the outcome of Socially acceptable individual's role.
- Factors of gender associated as a learned behavior is a result of the Cognitive Social learning theory.
- It Predicts that when media Portrays numerous accounts of sexuality and Promiscuous sexual encounters that gender differences will decrease and there will be a different attitude towards Premarital Sex and the amount of one's sexual Partners.

vii. Homosexuality and Gender:

- It plays significant role in nature and nurture theory.

M T W T F S DATE:

- It is biologically or socially learned.
- If homosexuals have the ability to be nurtured into homosexuality, or if Certain biological factors attribute to one being a homosexual.
- This argument has been established with different neuroscience evidence and aspects of rearing children in a homosexual environment.

viii. The Learning Approach and Gender Behaviour:

- The learning approach argues that nurtures lead to gender behavior.
- Social learning theory can also be used to explain gender development.
- Social learning theory is learning through observing model so children may learn gender behavior from Parents, Peers, and others.

ix. Studies to Support Nurture Side of Debate:

- Case study of Maccoby and Jaelyn (1974) reviewed over 1500 Students of gender differences and Concluded that gender

M T W T F S DATE:

roles are related to culture and stereotypes. i.e Pinic is for girls and blue is for boys.

- Bandura, Ross and Ross's study (1961): Supports the nurture side of the debate.
- They found that children were more likely to copy aggressive behavior to a Bobo doll after they'd observed same-sex role models.
- So this support the idea that our environment and our experiences affect our gender behavior.

Conclusion:

- It is concluded that both nature and nurture decides how a person should look like and how she/he should behave.
- Both nature and nurture designe the way we act, think, dress and even look.
- Many psychologists nowadays adopt an interactionist approach to explaining gender, and recognize that gender is a product of both biology and environmental experiences.