

write a comprehensive essay on the "sex versus gender" debate in feminist philosophy and social sciences reflecting nature versus nurture argument?

start with the summary of the answer as introduction...

Sex versus gender is one of the most common debate in feminist and social sciences circle. Anatomical differences between male and female and their role in society, masculine and feminine concept in society are core principle of distinction. Sex is ascribed status by birth on the basis of genitalia differences between men and women.

The physiological characteristics of a body determines that the gender is male or female. Where, gender is socially determined status of men and women on the basis of culture, concept, connotation of a society. Gender is a acquired status through society and culture and it varies from society to society on the basis of matriarchal and patriarchal differences.

Nature and nurture debate is also based on these core principles that whether a role is innate or it is acquired from society through their own interpretation and developed norms and values.

Sex vs Gender Debate in Feminist Philosophy and Social Sciences :-

Judith Lorber wrote in his book "Night to his Day" "The Social Construction of a gender, that

"The Social Construction of gender begins with the assignment of to a gender on the basis of what genitalia looks like at the time of birth."

Judith Lorber was a feminist philosopher and he differentiate Sex vs gender on the basis of genitalia and defines that this begins at the time of birth.

Sex is basically determined on biological characteristics. physiological characteristics of a body, whether they are primary characteristics or secondary, determines the Sex. Primary characteristics of a body are penis and testicals in male, and uterus and vagina in female which are ascribed by birth. Whereas, secondary characteristics of male are hairs in the face, masculine body, and loud voice, whereas females' secondary characteristics are curvy body, growth of chest and hair at head, and high pitch of voice.

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Contrarily gender is social imagination and socially constructed status. Gender is totally defined at roles, rights, responsibilities in a society given to a particular gender. Gender can vary from society to society and region to region. The status of society plays a major role in defining a gender, whether the society is matriarchal or patriarchal.

"One is not born one, one becomes women."

Simone de Beauvoir

This saying of a prominent feminist activist clearly defines the role of gender that it's not biologically determined status rather it is acquired or given by society. Many societies like "Kohli and Kalash valley" have different norms and values and they are said to be matriarchal societies as compared to patriarchal societies of rest of the South Asia. Whereas in western countries the concept of "gender mainstreaming" prevails for equal opportunity and representation at every level. It is stereotypes in society that defines the roles and responsibility.

"Masculine and Feminine are socially constructed."

Allan G. Johnson

Nature versus Nurture Debate §

Nature versus nurture (culture) debates emerges from characteristics given to a particular gender on the basis of natural or cultural values.

One of the common debate in social sciences that "Does nature control the gender?". There are several distinction of men and women on the basis of Anatomy such as Difference in Chromosome. Women have XX Chromosomes and "X" Chromosomes is larger and higher genes upto 1100 whereas men have merely 50 genes. Higher genes provides multiple capabilities to women like multitasking. Another difference in women is presence of Oestrogen in their bodies that provides them to retain history, maintain blood flow and decrease the risk of stroke. Women are more accurate in smart work, stitching, and maintain memory because naturally they use left side of the brain. These differences clearly proves the concept that nature play important role in defining the role and responsibilities of gender.

On Contrary, Nurture (culture) also differentiate sex and gender, based on social notions, connotations. Such as women are soft and emotional,

men are more strong, masculine and can do hard work. whenever the topic emerges of engineer, doctor, or body builder, men comes in mind. whereas women are categorized and differentiate with soft skills like Home care, reproductive role, and nurses. Some roles are biologically given to females like baby birth, menstruation, and puberty and some are socially constructed on the basis of family, society, culture whereas some roles are biologically and culturally present in both genders such as cognitive, thinking, and social abilities; homosexuality in both sexes; and multitasking attitude of both genders.

06

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

work on the structure of the answer. use more and more subheadings.

improve the references and the paper presentation part.

attempt and upload a single qs for evaluation at a time.

work on the pointed mistakes and then attempt the next qs.....

Discuss the Key Principles, goals, and strategies of feminist different waves of feminism. How do these waves have an impact on women's lives?

Introduction

Feminist movements are those voices that raised in different span of time from 19th century to present day. The movements was aimed to protect women rights in every domain of life. Till 18th century women were very suppressed and marginalized in every aspect of their lives. When nation state system was built in western countries, pro-women activists which were called feminist, have raised concerns to give equal rights in political, education, health, and other productive role. It is because of these movements that women have equal rights of opportunities not even in western but also in third world countries. In ~~western~~ Sphere, first women rights activist was Mary Wollstonecraft, who wrote a book in 1792 named, "The vindication of the rights of women". This book played a key role in the marginalized communities to raise awareness among all sexes. Feminist movements was categorized in three broad time span: First feminist movement from 1848 to 1920, Second

was from 1960 to 1980; and third one from 1990 to the present day. The principles, goals, and strategies of the different movements ^{was} ~~are~~;

First wave of feminism

It started from 1848' Seneca falls Convention but was originally inspired by the book of Mary wall-stanCraft "The vindication of the rights of women". This wave was majorly aimed to acquire suffrage and equal rights in all other domains. However, it was succeeded in getting suffrage rights in most western countries where New Zealand was the first country to adopt women's suffrage rights in 1893, then this wave was ended when America passed ^{the} 19th amendment and gave right-to-vote to women.

Timeline:

- 1848 - Seneca falls Convention
- 1869 - National women Suffrage Association in U.S. (NWSA)
- 1893 - New Zealand gave Suffrage rights
- 1903 - Women Social and Political Union (WSPU) in Britain
- 1918 - Britain gave Suffrage rights
- 1920 - America gave Suffrage rights

(ii) Principles of and Goals of First wave of Feminism

Feminist scholars says that it was the first organized movement against the discrimination of women whether it can be a social, political, economic discrimination. Seneca Convention was the first convention where suffrage, economic, property rights were demanded. Famous activists, or ~~and~~ key figures were Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady in this movement. It was against the imbedded Patriarchal system that was dealing women only as a reproductive role and they were marginalized in all other socio-politico-economic domains. Women were considered only a nurturing, and Homemaker entity. These activists demanded equal rights to vote, because they believed that political path is the only way through they can utilize their right in a proper way.

(iii) Strategies :

Activists of this wave used lobbying, legal petitioning, Conventions and sometimes civil disobedience to raise their concerns upto higher level.

Patriarchy system was imbedded at ~~that~~ in Social, Political, Cultural, and legal spheres but with the passage of time, feminist approach was reached

in every corner of the social circles. These activists achieved to establish a National women suffrage Association in America, 1869. This Association provided a legal platform to these activists and their movement grew. Women got their right to vote firstly in 1893, New Zealand.

Achievements in the First wave:

First wave of feminism was succeeded to achieve rights to vote in most of the western countries, including New Zealand in 1893; Australia in 1903; Finland in 1906; USSR in 1917; Britain in 1918 to 1928; and America in 1920. However, besides suffrage rights they got economic and social rights as well but at limited level where they got property rights in 1890s. More on this, whether they got any rights or not but at least they provided a hope and future strategies to women in order to stand for their rights.

where they achieved many rights, they also face criticism about standing only for white communities, and working women were ignored in this wave. Moreover, critics says that it only focused in political domain at the same time discrimination and violence in other circles were ignored.

2. Second wave of Feminism

When women got their suffrage and some other rights, there were criticism that they only achieved limited success. Where the other domains and rights of women were ignored. Women were still facing social discrimination at family, and society level. Rights for working women and right against violence of women were still ignored. They argued that if equal rights had been provided then why mostly job ~~were~~ are still sexist. Home economics was given to female and other productive jobs like doctors, engineers, pilot ~~etc~~ were categorized to men only. This wave of feminism was spanned from 1960 to 1980.

Timeline

1949 - Simone de Beauvoir

wrote: "The Second Sex"

1963 - Betty Friedan

wrote: "The Feminist Mystique"

1968 - term "Feminism" introduced

1970 - Kate Millett

wrote: "Sexist Politics"

- 1975 → first UN Conference on violence against women
- 1977 → UN adopted world's women Day.

(i) Principles and goals of second wave:

In the second wave of feminism, ~~they~~ there were basically two types of feminists, liberal and radical. Liberal feminists were the proponents of Simone de Beauvoir's book "The feminist mystique" book of Betty Friedan. She wrote in his book that women are excluded from the Society's role. There is no participation of women in society, and patriarchal mindset spreaded assumption that women don't like productive role rather they prefer to be nurturing and reproductive. Betty Friedan proved this claim wrong that "women are unhappy, unsatisfied and unfulfilled as a mother, as a wife as expected."

Women are living relative lives and they don't even have their self identity. Liberal feminist demanded open space for women in public office, equal opportunities in every profession just like doctor, engineer, education, health and political domain.

iii) Strategies: On the other hand radical feminist chose revolutionary stance. They advocated that women was not only discriminated but also oppressed in society. Slogans like "Personal is Political" and "Sisterhood is Powerful" shows radical approach. They said that women are equally treated everywhere and proposed universalism. They demanded liberation of women and proposed new academic discipline to introduce new discipline, theories and law. Previous language, laws, and theories were declared sexist.

iii) Strategies :

In this wave of feminism, activists proposed that women cannot be accommodated in a system which is architected by men. They demanded to architect theories that would be architected by men. On the other hand other's stance that women are superior than men because women are more polite, nurturing, caring, and intelligent. Therefore, world must be ruled by women.

(ii) Achievements in Second wave :

Unlike first wave of feminism, many achievements were achieved in this wave. From political, academic

legal to social domains, they were able to persuade and took their rights. This wave was expanded from western countries to African and eastern countries.

3. Third wave of Feminism :-

Third wave of feminism was started when Rebecca Walker wrote an essay in New York times.

"I am not post-feminism feminism, I am the Third wave". This wave was based on non-universalism theory of post-modernism. Now, when previous two waves provided socio-politico-economic rights to women. Feminists advocated rights of non-binary genders. More on this, Anita Hill case played a role of catalysts; this was the case of sexual harassment and highlighted worldwide. In 1991, Naomi Wolf wrote a book "The Beauty Myth" and declared women's beauty as a myth. He wrote that over-emphasized and Showmanship.

ii) Principles and goals of third wave:

Second wave was considered as movement that separated Universally declared women as second class. whereas women cannot be categorized

as second class ^{as a} whole. Discrimination and oppression is not only gender based or patriarchal based but it is actually varies from society to society.

Women across different regions are treated based on ethnicity, cultural, class, and geography. Therefore they advised different concept;

(i) Non Universalism : They suggested that women cannot be considered of separate class as a universal gender rather it varies from culture to culture.

(ii) Inter-Sectionality : It means that oppression varies from cast to cast, region to region. They are not oppressed based on their biological sexes rather they are discriminated upon their classes and ethnicity.

(iii) Plurality and Diversity : They suggested that being different, doesn't mean that they are abnormal.

Different sexes beyond binary sexes must be accepted and must be treated equally whether they would Transgender, LGBTA or else.

Achievements of Third wave

Third wave was inspired by previous achievements of both waves, and it is focused to attain the rights of Transgender, LGBTA and beyond. It has achieved success to

provide rights to other sexes. In 1993 violence against women act was also passed and in 1995' UN 4th Conference on women committed to provide rights to women. Their famous slogan were "The future is Feminist" and "My Feminist will be intersectional".

Conclusion :

These waves of feminism were considered transformative in the national minds. When the world was purely patriarchal and women were had only limited space, these waves have transformed the narratives and provided equal opportunity in productive and reproductive roles. Women got right to vote, right to education, right to freedom of speech and equal proportionality in socio-politico-economic spheres. where they got rights at every place, there is need to work more to change the stereotyped nature of the masses and diminish the Patriarchal concept from societies.

How is my Question Attempting Style?
Suggest any improvement ↴

In what else mistake you found in
my writing. Please share ↴

Suggest me any reading, any platform,
or any techniques to improve this ↴