

## 1: Gender role - Wikipedia

*Male and Female in Social Life* presents a theoretical framework to describe how sex (the division of our species between male and female) brings life and order to society. It argues that sex is the mainspring of social life and it tells us the most about social dynamics and forms.

Prison population rate The populations and demographics of male and female inmate populations in the US are very different from one another. These differences factor heavily into theories on prisoner social organization. The most significant difference is in the relative size of male and female populations; in there were approximately 1., male and , female prisoners in the United States. Haynes, found that the male inmates tended to form hierarchical social groups based on perceived characteristics and abilities. There is a continuing scholarly debate over the nature of prisoner subculture: One major piece of evidence used to support this argument is the structural differences of male and female inmate society. One theory is that social groups are formed to reduce the discomforts of incarceration, and are therefore directly caused by the nature of imprisonment, [9] while others believe that personal experience and the structure of each particular institution have more impact on inmate social structure. He states that male inmate social groups tend to be more symbiotic and to place higher value on individualism than female inmate groups were observed to do. In his literature review and analysis of evidence about gangs in the California correctional complex, David Sharbek found that gangs formed as a response to a lack of protection from prison officials. According to his research, male prison populations rely on non-structured social norms and on formalized organizations to govern themselves. Social norms become less powerful as a structuring mechanism as populations grow, as they become more difficult to enforce, and as more new members who do not follow these norms enter the society. These new developments mean that social organizations, which have clear membership and enforcement measures, must be more heavily relied upon to govern the inmate society. These organizations typically take the form of prison gangs, which are initially formed to provide protection to their members, as these members can no longer rely on norms or correctional officials to do the same. Homosexuality in Prison While homosexual contact is common in both male and female prisoners, female inmates tend to emphasize an emotional connection, sometimes displaying affection without any intention of sexual contact, male inmates tend not to display any affection despite frequent sexual interaction. Prison conditions encourage young male inmates to emphasize their masculinity, causing participants in homosexual relationships typically explain their actions as purely physical to avoid homophobic bias against themselves. Family roles tend to be delineated by the age of participants, and to be gendered such that some inmates take on masculine roles and hetero normative male characteristics. These networks are often based around homosexual couples as the parents of the family. Families and family members have been observed to interact with one another following regular kinship patterns in order to form larger social systems, as Giallombardo noted in her study. This study also found that members of families had significantly higher rates of participation in fights and disciplinary action than did non-members, though many respondents noted that guards were more likely to harass members and the researchers found a high degree of bias against pseudo-family and homosexual relationships among the correctional staff. While they frequently state in interviews that they prefer to handle their emotional life by themselves, most female inmates practice interpersonal techniques to relieve stress and moderate their emotional experience. Greer conducted in-depth interviews of with 35 inmates in , focusing in relationships and emotional management. Ultimately, she finds that women prefer to self regulate their emotional states, and primarily only share emotions with select, close friends. Additionally, Giallombardo suggests that kinship networks of pseudo-families display the inmates attempts to replicate their social worlds outside the prison through their familial relationships. This theory is predicated on the belief that female inmates were significantly more likely to be close with their children and other family members than males would be. For this study, Craig Forsyth and Rhonda Evans collected data from 24 female inmates of the Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women in the form of interviews and journals in which the women recorded their relevant perceptions. They further contend that the distinctions made by researchers are caused by

"stereotypical depictions of gender roles" Forsyth, Evans, , p. Greer also points out the general acceptance of homosexual relationships among the inmates, though few respondents indicated that they had participated in one while in prison, which Greer notes as an apparent leave from the practice of women in previous decades. Additionally, as gendered societal roles are considered a partial explanation for pseudo-families, Greer suggests that changing gender roles might also hinder family development in prisons. Finally, modern technology has allowed male and female inmates to remain in much closer contact with significant others they were able to in the past, reducing social isolation and therefore the need to seek close pseudo-family relationships. Prison guards tend to view female inmates as more emotional and therefore more difficult to manage than their male counterparts; in her book studying correctional officers who have supervised both male and female prisoners, Joycelyn Pollock suggests that these opinions are caused by preconceived gendered views of the inmates. Many respondents also characterized female inmates as more emotional and therefore more likely to become inexplicably violent, while male violence is rationalized as having understandable goals. In this way, female violence is seen as irrational and ineffective whereas male violence is seen as meaningful and understandable. Britton notes that these perceptions seemed to be based primarily on essentialized views of women.

### 2: Why is life expectancy longer for women than it is for men? - Scientific American

*Men and women must realize their respective equal roles and strive to complement each other in their shared struggle to improve life. In order to correct the abuse of male dominance, men must concentrate on using their dominant qualities for the good.*

Should you have two? How do you introduce them? Will they get along? What if they fight? What if a companion dies? Do they get bored or lonely? What if you have an unplanned litter? Should you neuter or not? One Cavy or Two? Guinea pigs are a social, herd animal. They do better in groups. A pair of guinea pigs is a better option than just one. There are a number of issues to weigh on both sides of the one or two cavy question. Bottom line, the decision for just one is usually the result of what is best for you. The decision for two is usually the result of what is best for the guinea pig. We usually go with what is best for the guinea pigs. If you cannot provide the best possible life for the animals, then perhaps you should consider an animal that would be happier living within your constraints. Any responsible rescue will try to guide you to an animal that works well for your situation. Many people will tell you they have one guinea pig and he or she is just fine, happy as a clam, living out a great life. On the other hand, if you are adopting a guinea pig from a shelter or some other situation that may have resulted in the death or sub-standard life of that animal, and that animal must live as a single guinea pig due to your circumstances, then should we debate the finer points of how happy that animal is versus how happy it could be? It seems silly at that point. Regardless, we are presenting information to help you make a decision using a combination of the best interests of you and your animal. You need to decide the priorities. At Cavy Spirit, we have a lot of anecdotal and experiential evidence of guinea pigs being happier living with another guinea pig. What about scientific evidence? See some of the comments below. There is the rare guinea pig who is happier being a loner, but it is very unusual and definitely not the norm. Here are some of the issues to think about when deciding whether to get one or two guinea pigs. The guinea pig pair itself Is the pair a mature, bonded pair with a known personality? Remember, pet stores frequently missex animals and knowingly or unknowingly sell a pregnant female or a breeding pair. The more you know about the pair you are considering adopting or buying, the less risk you have of some of the other issues in this list. If the pair is young under 6 months and same-sex siblings or otherwise, then you will be risking the fact that they MAY not get along in the future, especially as they progress through adolescence. Any tiffs are usually temporary and they will settle right down again. While it is a risk that a same-sex pair may stop getting along in the future and it does happen, it is not a common occurrence. However, you should be prepared to deal with it, if it happens. Adequate cage space While we publish minimum cage size requirements for 2 guinea pigs as 7. Even ONE guinea pig needs 7. So, adding a few more square feet for two should be possible in most cases. Two boars should not be housed in less than For more information on cage sizes and ways to provide it, please visit our Guinea Pig Cages web site. What if you need to separate your guinea pigs at any time because they stop getting along? Ideally, that means a pretty large cage -- a 2x6 grid cage which requires a 7. That cage allows a common grid wall divider down the middle to provide the minimum cage space of 2x3 grids or 7. That can be a tall order for many people 15 square feet of cage space. In those circumstances, many people will compromise on cage space such as the one pictured to the right and some will try to compensate with additional floor time. That does not meet our minimum but is still almost 2 sq feet larger than the typical "large" SuperPet cage. Additional cost Many people think that if you have two guinea pigs, you will spend twice as much in time, cleaning, and maintenance. Another cost that might occur, which is very hit and miss, is vet care. You do increase the chances that you may have a medical problem down the line. And while some vet expenses can be significant, most are not. However, if you travel down the ill-advised path of breeding, count on more vet bills. And if you happen to buy or adopt a pregnant guinea pig, be aware that you also have an increased likelihood of required vet care. In general, a non-breeding pair of guinea pigs does not cost much more, in time or money, than a single guinea pig. We use the term loosely. We are not intentionally applying human emotions to the animal. We are using the term as a general way to describe a better state of health and behavior of the animal. Guinea pigs interact with each other with their

acute sense of smell and hearing as well as speech and touch. To remove the ability for a social animal to interact with another can dramatically impact the health and overall emotional state of the animal. Not only that, you as the caretaker miss out on all kinds of fun and interesting behavior. An amusing, but standard, guinea pig behavior is their friendly but serious competition for food. Some people have had a single guinea pig who is very fussy and finicky about what kinds of food it will eat. In this way they help each other keep their diet varied, balanced and healthy. They chase each other. They usually snuggle together. They keep each other healthy and happy. Imagine being abandoned on another planet with no other human to see or talk to. Just some giant alien creature who tries to kindly interact with you every so often. Well, for some us, that would be cool and fun. Generally speaking, this is not a concern. Guinea pigs are not dog-like in their behavior and bonding with humans. Guinea pigs all have their own personalities. Some are more friendly than others. Over time and it can take quite a bit of time with guinea pigs they will learn to trust you and recognize your scent and sounds. A friend does make a difference to them when you are not around. Adding a 2nd Cavy You already have a guinea pig and are thinking about getting a friend for him or her. What additional considerations do you need to think about? What kind of guinea pig to get? First and foremost, you want to make sure that you do NOT end up with a breeding pair or a pregnant female. Think you may want babies? Please read the Breeding page first. This is the easiest path to take, since it does not risk surgery to neuter or spay. Have you heard that males fight? Did you know that females may fight, too? Guinea pigs all have their own personality. Many, many people have pairs or trios of boars who get along great. We match up boars all the time. We try to match up a dominant with a subordinate guinea pig. It helps to have a feel for their personalities. What if you have no idea about the personalities? An older with a younger guinea pig is a good option larger to smaller one. They usually establish a natural hierarchy with the younger one being subservient to the older one. Males living with males and no females do NOT need to be neutered! It will NOT change their behavior. When you pair up a young guinea pig with any other guinea pig young or old , there is a chance that as he or she goes through their adolescent period months , they will challenge the other guinea pig for top guinea pig position. This can lead to some fighting. Most of the time they figure it out for themselves. Occasionally, the fighting is extreme and they must be permanently separated. Where to get the guinea pig? Rescue , shelter , private person , breeder, or pet store?

### 3: Male and female ability differences down to socialisation, not genetics | World news | The Guardian

*"Male and Female in Social Life presents a theoretical framework to describe how sex (the division of our species between male and female) brings life and order to society. It argues that sex is the mainspring of social life and it tells us the most about social dynamics and forms.*

Image of Ardhanarishvara However, in a religious cosmology like Hinduism , which prominently features female and androgynous deities, some gender transgression is allowed. This group is known as the hijras , and has a long tradition of performing in important rituals, such as the birth of sons and weddings. Despite this allowance for transgression, Hindu cultural traditions portray women in contradictory ways. Marriage Marriage is an institution that influences gender roles, inequality, and change. Through these platforms society has influenced individuals to fulfill the stereotypical gender roles within a heterosexual marriage starting out at a young age. Typically, women are concerned with caring for the family and the home while men are typically providing for the family. This ultimately portrays the man as a leader and the woman as the follower. Census American Community Survey. The results are varied between age groups, with single men per single women in their 20s, versus 33 single men to single women over For example, China has many more young men than young women, and this disparity is expected to increase. Both men and women ranked "kindness" and "intelligence" as the two most important factors. Men valued beauty and youth more highly than women, while women valued financial and social status more highly than men. It seems inevitable for society to be influenced by the media and what it is portraying. Thinking about the way in which couples act on romantic television shows or movies and the way women are portrayed as passive in magazine ads, reveals a lot about how gender roles are viewed in society and in heterosexual marriages. People learn through imitation and social-interaction both in the physical world and through the media; television, magazines, advertisements, newspapers, the Internet, etc. Their study into television advertising has shown that women are much more likely to be shown in a setting in the home compared to men. The study also shows that women are shown much less in work-like settings. This underrepresentation in television advertising is seen in many countries around the world but is very present in developed countries. Advertisements for products directed towards female viewers are shown during the day on weekdays, while products for men are shown during weekends. The same article shows that a study on adults and television media has also seen that the more television adults watch, the more likely they are to believe or support the gender roles that are illustrated. The support of the presented gender stereotypes can lead to a negative view of feminism or sexual aggression. Girls feel pressurised and stressed to achieve a particular appearance and there have been highly worrying consequences for the young girls if they fail to achieve this look. These consequences have ranged from anxiety to eating disorders. Young girls in an experiment of this journal article describe pictures on women in advertisements as unrealistic and fake. They are dressed in little and revealing clothing which sexualised the women and expose their thin figures, that are gazed upon by the public, creating an issue with stereotyping in the media. It has also been presented that children are affected by gender roles in the media. Because children favor characters of the same gender, the characteristics of the character are also looked to by children. This reoccurring theme in relationship status can be reflected in the ideals of children that only see this type of representation. If the wife grew up imitating the actions of traditional parents, and the husband non-traditional parents, their views on marital roles would be different. When a little girl imitates her mother by performing the traditional domestic duties she is often rewarded by being told she is doing a good job. Nontraditionally, if a little boy was performing the same tasks he would more likely be punished due to acting feminine. Gender roles can be defined as the behaviors, values, and attitudes that a society considers appropriate for both male and female. Traditionally, men and women had completely opposing roles, men were seen as the provider for the family and women were seen as the caretakers of both the home and the family. More and more individuals are adapting non-traditional gender roles into their marriage in order to share responsibilities. This revolutionary view on gender roles seeks out equality between sexes. More and more women are entering the workforce while more men are contributing to household duties. Changing roles[ edit ] A woman publicly witnessing at a

Quaker meeting seemed an extraordinary feature of the Religious Society of Friends, worth recording for a wider public. Engraving by Bernard Picart, ca 1700. Throughout history spouses have been charged with certain societal functions. Husbands were typically working farmers - the providers. Wives typically cared for the home and the children. However, the roles are now changing, and even reversing. The 21st century has seen a shift in gender roles due to multiple factors such as new family structures, education, media, and several others. Women have also started to get more involved in recreation activities such as sports, which in the past were regarded to be for men. Fathers are also becoming more involved with raising their children, instead of the responsibility resting solely with the mother. According to the Pew Research Center, the number of stay-at-home fathers in the US nearly doubled in the period from 2007 to 2012, from 1.4% to 2.6%. East and West[ edit ] See also: Gender Studies This section has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page. This section may be confusing or unclear to readers. Please help us clarify the section. There might be a discussion about this on the talk page. April This section has an unclear citation style. The references used may be made clearer with a different or consistent style of citation and footnoting. April Learn how and when to remove this template message According to Professor Lei Chang , gender attitudes within the domains of work and domestic roles, can be measured using a cross-cultural gender role attitudes test. Psychological processes of the East have historically been analysed using Western models or instruments that have been translated, which potentially, is a more far-reaching process than linguistic translation. Some North American instruments for assessing gender role attitudes include: In contrast, there was no difference between the viewpoint of Chinese and Americans regarding domestic gender roles. A study by Richard Bagozzi, Nancy Wong and Youjiae Yi, examines the interaction between culture and gender that produces distinct patterns of association between positive and negative emotions. In the US people tend to experience emotions in terms of opposition whereas in China, they do so in dialectical terms i. The study continued with sets of psychological tests among university students in Beijing and in Michigan. The fundamental goals of the research were to show that "gender differences in emotions are adaptive for the differing roles that males and females play in the culture". The evidence for differences in gender role was found during the socialization in work experiment, proving that "women are socialized to be more expressive of their feelings and to show this to a greater extent in facial expressions and gestures, as well as by verbal means". Language and gender , Gender differences in social network service use , and Sexuality and gender identity-based cultures Gender communication is viewed as a form of intercultural communication; and gender is both an influence on and a product of communication. Communication plays a large role in the process in which people become male or female because each gender is taught different linguistic practices. Gender is dictated by society through expectations of behavior and appearances, and then is shared from one person to another, by the process of communication. In addition, there are differences in accepted communication behaviors for males and females. To improve communication between genders, people who identify as either male or female must understand the differences between each gender. She believed women were encouraged to be more emotionally expressive in their language, causing them to be more developed in nonverbal communication. Men, on the other hand, were taught to be less expressive, to suppress their emotions, and to be less nonverbally active in communication and more sporadic in their use of nonverbal cues. Most studies researching nonverbal communication described women as being more expressively and judgmentally accurate in nonverbal communication when it was linked to emotional expression; other nonverbal expressions were similar or the same for both genders. They found that men tend to show body language linked to dominance, like eye contact and interpersonal distance, more than women. According to Wood, it is generally thought that biological sex is behind the distinct ways of communicating, but in reality the root is "gender". Communication and sexual desire[ edit ].

### 4: Male And Female In Social Life | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

*You can use our simple Life Expectancy Calculator to get a rough estimate of how long you (or your spouse) may live. Knowing this information can help you make a more informed choice regarding when to collect Social Security retirement benefits.*

Could anyone help me? Married a woman who is type-A and very career and academically oriented. She has become pretty frequently foul-mouthed and opinionated, doubtful of the Bible and questioning of everything in it, severely untrusting of the church, and with lengthy periods with nothing but criticism for me. I love my wife but my heart longs for her to be like the person I dreamed of. So In we were moved with my mothers and his help miles to the west, in after the birth of our son we went back to sell and get the rest of what was left leaving our four month old with my mother out west. Things with that return went real bad. Within two days my husband told his father that the house was still his house, that the equipment being used for a memorial day cook out was his ands the food that was going to be served he had bought, he was not taking dollars and going any where, and the only person that went any where with me was him, That day was the destruction of 32 years of tradition, starting with his staying then the taking of the reservation for me and his fathers best friend and then my husband breaking his fathers jaw after he backhanded his son telling him he would just do as he was told, My husband backhanded his father across the kitchen and took me to the club himself. Where he proved he could be a barbarian with any one when the doorman pushed him into the street refusing entry. Callie My husband of 35 years never would talk through the role he was to play in the Community and family. He wanted all of his rights to be as equal as everyone else. To the point that for long periods of time we had to keep him from just taking those right through both blackmail, and legal means to keep him from harming others in the community with what he could take in those rights. Like the vacation times he wanted, the holidays he wanted, even the weekends he wanted had to be denied for fear that the first time he had a marital life or time off he would take all that was due him by a UAW contract, causing others to miss out on life dreams and needs. He became violent in in taking what was due him. Many have been hurt over the last 17 years with his absolute thought he had the control over his own life without considering others needs. In Over a job bid he took over the need of 4 of the societies younger leaders he left them on our front porch and in the street as critical care patients in a display of combat arts that nobody had ever witnessed before, it took less than one minute after the county commissioners son took the first swing to get my husband to back off a job bid him and three his friends took over the socially higher sons in the community. Then in we were trying to get him to wait for his first vacation since , just more days instead of hurting us over canceling his Orient express trip with me to let a young man with 32 years less seniority have his and his new brides honeymoon. He dislocated and tore the ACL in my shoulder to get the Refund check his father and I got for cancelling his trip, then it took seven men to stop him from strangling his father to death over his passport we were going to give TSA to hold until our flight was in the air. He still had to go work since the younger man was not going in, My husband and other seniority had him marched out of the plant terminated his first day back, Me and his father were in County lockup for 2 months for acting as false agent in canceling his vacation plans even though we had arranged a five week vacation beginning January the second as his time off instead of the two weeks on the Express in June july. We could never get him to take the mind winter times offered instead of when everyone else wanted their vacations. I would also like to know where in the bible you have pulled your information from since this article states God. Raghu Nath Reddy Budda Really. Why only men should take the provider role? Even though some women are working. Taking the provider role from working is different. But how many women are paying. Men should have property, men should have high salary, men should more height than women, men should more status etc. If men are lessor of any thing than women, No women will marry such men. Even men are doing house work. When man is bringing his property into the marriage, how many women are bringing, we can count on fingers. Provider role is forced on men. That is the reason men death rate three times higher compare to women. Indian family laws are women oriented. Why man should pay the maintenance in case of divorce? How come man is responsible? It is the women and women

responsibility to have education. It is the women parents responsibility to give the property to the women. When man is treated as ATM , how come dowry is a crime? Supu But nowadays women are treating equal in the and sometimes women also take advantage of their rights. Stacy In Canada Women and Men are all most equal Truth Quite a change in the women of today unfortunately compared to the women of years ago that were so much nicer with a much better personality as well. What in the world happened to them today? Shamsher Hi, good topic is under discussing behind the every successful man there is woman. We all suffer the burden we are able to bear. One is not greater than another. Each complements the other. Identify as humans, as humanity. Your father and mother, and theirs. Or the question could not be asked. Their argument should be based on verifiable statistics. The information should be discussed in the concept of social economic consequences. Discrimination against women is one of the major societal problems over time now. It has brought major impact learning, domestic life, and community institutions as well. This challenge has been an issue globally. There has been a perception that women belong to certain professions for example; in nursing, teaching, and secretarial work. Rebecca Thank you 4 helping me with my debate: Mercy Thanx but I want valid point at least six points both sides Emma Is G-d supposed to mean god? Why do you spell it like that? Jamie Men and women are equal. Just like black and white are equal. Just like straight and gay are equal. Many of the well educated urban population still believes that women are inherently born to serve man. Women can be as ambitious as they desire and climb as high as they want on the corporate ladder, but the moment a woman is married she is reduced to nothing more than a glorified servant for her husband. Even if a woman has a job it somehow falls on her to come back home after working at the office all day and do all the housework. A huge part of the problem is not even about equal opportunity or differences between men and women. The worst part is that women let them do so. Amazing girl I beleive that men and women are equal now because many goverments have both male and female representative and many important laws have been passed to ensure equality in the working place Cecilia Abello Gipulan Thanks a lot for this. It really helped for my research project. Ronald makombore Man and women are equal in front of God and in terms of reasoning but are not designed to perform equally. A woman is designed to be loved and a man is designed to love and protect so the two cannot be equal. It really helped me a lot for my debate. Thank you very much for this valuable article! The differences make each unique and also indispensable to each other. A woman should not be seen just as a home maker instead they should be given equal opportunities to serve society and nation. Only then male dominating society will convert into lovely cooperative society of both energies.. Prachi Mundai Men and women are both equal irrespective of their physical appearances. My question is that what does this Gd mean???? Whatever women do, cant be laughed at by calling them weak, every work done in a society has some obvious inevitable purpose. But I agree with pat, they cant be so different, huh! There are more imposed differences than natural. A really great point. It is the first day that I totally become able to believe that the characters in women are not weak. Are very indispensable to make men life complete. Anita This article is spot on from my opinion, Men and women are naturally different in physical strength and emotional strength, they think differently, even dress differently, speak with differnet voice and pitch and their whole internal system body and mind is different so with this in mind there is a purpose for those differences and their social rights cannot be the same but can benefit eachother and society!!!! If they cant do that they should refrain doing these studies Dave Hi, interesting article topic. It astonishes me that the arguement of men and women being different but equal does not crop up more often in more mainstream blogs. It is an obvious fact. I think, speaking in a metaphysical jargon, that men and women are the same creature, human, but made out of different wavelengths of time, light, etcâ€¦! Thats probably why we have the same parts, biologically speaking, but they are used to a lesser or greater degree between the sexes. Femil In my view point a women shouldnot be like a candle burning in a dark room. Yes it is true that men are physically stronger but both men and women are mentally strong yes I also believe that women have equal rights but I see on the Internet and TV that women try out for men baseball this is an example and men are forced to let them tryout but then I saw a man try out for softball but they didnt even let him try out. However the arrangement of a family goes that the man is the head, the wife supports her husband and must be loved and cared for by him. The wife cannot overtake the Husbands role of headship or this is breaking the moral

structure of Marriage apart. On a more general level, Women are stronger in certain areas whether it be involving children, etc. However Men are dominant in strength and can withstand a lot more physical trauma than women. But does that mean that they are better in general than the other? Put simply we are not better in a whole, but we lack in some areas and dominate in others. Human I mean no harm but your bring up the topic of certain roles that a man and women should embrace and yet you fail to recognize that these roles are brought on by society and not always the individual. As a boy is told to be a man or a girl to be lady-like you are defining a large number of people into two categorize. Now back when there were cavemen these roles were essential for survival. Now it is not needed, and i believe we should look at the individuals skills and how that can benefit the human race. You also bring up how a man is aggressive and dominant and how a women is subtle and has inner integrity.

### 5: Women & Men - Different but Equal? - The Meaningful Life Center

*The dominant male and female fox form a pair that may last for life, i.e. foxes are generally monogamous. The pair travel, hunt and feed independently but occasionally meet, either briefly or for longer periods during which they play or groom each other.*

This article is over 8 years old Gender agenda: Mel Gibson in What Women Want. Icon Film Distribution It is the mainstay of countless magazine and newspaper features. Differences between male and female abilities – from map reading to multi-tasking and from parking to expressing emotion – can be traced to variations in the hard-wiring of their brains at birth, it is claimed. Men instinctively like the colour blue and are bad at coping with pain, we are told, while women cannot tell jokes but are innately superior at empathising with other people. Key evolutionary differences separate the intellects of men and women and it is all down to our ancient hunter-gatherer genes that program our brains. But now a growing number of scientists are challenging the pseudo-science of "neurosexism", as they call it, and are raising concerns about its implications. In fact, there are no major neurological differences between the sexes, says Cordelia Fine in her book *Delusions of Gender*, which will be published by Icon next month. There may be slight variations in the brains of women and men, added Fine, a researcher at Melbourne University, but the wiring is soft, not hard. In short, our intellects are not prisoners of our genders or our genes and those who claim otherwise are merely coating old-fashioned stereotypes with a veneer of scientific credibility. They are a result of what we expect a boy or a girl to be. Similarly, it is anticipated that girls will be more emotional and talkative, and so their verbal skills are emphasised by teachers and parents. The latter example, on the issue of verbal skills, is particularly revealing, neuroscientists argue. Girls do begin to speak earlier than boys, by about a month on average, a fact that is seized upon by supporters of the Men Are from Mars, Women Are from Venus school of intellectual differences. However, this gap is really a tiny difference compared to the vast range of linguistic abilities that differentiate people, Robert Plomin, a professor at the Institute of Psychiatry in London, pointed out. Yet people ignore this huge similarity between boys and girls and instead exaggerate wildly the tiny difference between them. It drives me wild," Plomin told the Observer. This point is backed by Eliot. This led to a reaction against nurture as the principal factor in the development of human characteristics and to an exaggeration of the influence of genes and inherited abilities. This view is also popular because it propagates the status quo, she added. Boys can develop powerful linguistic skills and girls can acquire deep spatial skills. This point was also stressed by Fine. They are based on tests carried out on only a small number of individuals and their results are often not repeated by other scientists. However, their results are published and are accepted by teachers and others as proof of basic differences between boys and girls. Already sexism disguised in neuroscientific finery is changing the way children are taught. Yes, we should, Eliot insisted. Every skill, attribute and personality trait is moulded by experience. The male brain is predominantly hard-wired for understanding and building systems" Writer and feminist Joan Smith: The list is never-ending" Topics.

### 6: Social groups in male and female prisons in the United States - Wikipedia

*(women bear children, men take over financial responsibilities) social roles in middle adulthood Most find this time of life characterized by better physical and psychological health.*

Advertisement Bertrand Desjardins, a researcher in the demography department of the University of Montreal, explains. Men dying sooner than women makes sense biologically: But even though women showed a longer life expectancy in almost every human society in the last decade of the 20th century, the size of the advantage varied greatly. For example, in the U. The discrepancy was much greater in some countries, with the difference in Russia reaching more than 12 years, but in others, such as India 0. The diversity in worldwide longevity alone indicates that the difference in mortality between the sexes is not purely biological and that there are intervening social factors. The current range of situations actually reflects different stages of a three-part historical evolution. Women most probably have a biological advantage that allows them to live longer, but in the past--and in several places, still today--the status and life conditions of women nullified this benefit. Today, given the general progress in female life conditions, women have not only regained their biological advantage, but have gone much beyond it, both because they tend to engage in fewer behaviors that are bad for health than men do and because they better profit from current advances in health care and living conditions. The biological advantage that women have is taken as a certainty, because the mortality of males is higher than that of females from the very outset of life: The genetic advantage of females is evident. When a mutation of one of the genes of the X chromosome occurs, females have a second X to compensate, whereas all genes of the unique X chromosome of males express themselves, even if they are deleterious. More generally, the genetic difference between the sexes is associated with a better resistance to biological aging. Furthermore, female hormones and the role of women in reproduction have been linked to greater longevity. Estrogen, for example, facilitates the elimination of bad cholesterol and thus may offer some protection against heart disease; testosterone, on the other hand, has been linked to violence and risk taking. Finally, the female body has to make reserves to accommodate the needs of pregnancy and breast feeding; this ability has been associated with a greater ability to cope with overeating and eliminating excess food. Even though many biological and genetic factors have been identified, their overall effect is impossible to measure, especially given the influence of social factors on mortality. But the recent mortality trends have gone much farther than the mere recovery of an original advantage, creating instead a new advantage of greater magnitude for women. Observations indicate that the growing excess male mortality in industrial countries could be explained by the rise of so-called "man-made diseases," which are more typically male. These include exposure to the hazards of the workplace in an industrial context, alcoholism, smoking and road accidents, which have indeed increased considerably throughout the 20th century. But if these diseases are the only explanation for longer female life expectancy, why has the gap continued to grow even though male and female behavior and life conditions have been converging in recent years? Part of the paradox can certainly be explained by the fact that this convergence is not absolute: French demographer Jacques Vallin has long been monitoring longevity in general and sex differences in mortality in particular. He thus argues that beyond the negative behavioral or environmental factors that affect men more than they do women, there could be very well be a more fundamental difference in lifestyles that allows women to better benefit from the general progress in health. For example, although women now participate massively in the work force, their roles remain different and their professional activities are, on average, less prejudicial to their health. In addition, women often relate to their bodies, their health and their lives in general in a much different way than men do. The result is that women, much more than men, are attentive to their bodies and their needs and often carry on deeper dialogs more easily with their doctors. Hence, women, being more inclined to take care of their bodies and to prolong their lives, may be better able to glean greater profit from modern medical and social advances by practicing activities that are healthier and better protect their bodies.

### 7: 13 Real Differences Between Male And Female Brains | Thought Catalog

*Here we present the period life table for the Social Security area population. For this table, the period life expectancy at a given age is the average remaining number of years expected prior to death for a person at that exact age, born on January 1, using the mortality rates for over the course of his or her remaining life.*

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### 8: Male and Female in Social Life - Lloyd E. Sandelands - Google Books

*A human universal--in all known societies--is a division of tasks so that men do some things in society and women do others (Wood & Eagly, ). The specific activities in a society depend on what tasks can be performed most efficiently by each sex, given men's greater size, strength, and speed and women's bearing and nursing children.*

Women are the only ones in their right minds. This would literally mean that women are the only ones in their right minds! On average, guy brains are about 10 percent larger than gal brains. But this is probably because on average, guys are 10 percent larger than gals. Although males tend to do slightly better in math while females do slightly better with language, standardized intelligence tests show no statistically significant difference between males and females. The male brain is geared slightly more toward math. Males tend to have much larger inferior-parietal lobules IPL than females. This area of the brain is thought to influence mathematical ability. The brain areas that are thought to control math and geometry skills mature in boys about four years earlier than in girls. The female brain is geared slightly more toward language. The frontal and temporal areas of the cortex are larger in females than in males. These brain areas are thought to influence language skills; they mature in girls about six years earlier than in boys. Women are more emotional, but we all knew that already. Females have a larger hippocampus and a deeper limbic system than males, which allows them to feel the full range and depth of the emotional spectrum far more than those coldhearted, unfeeling jerk guys. Women feel more pain, but we all knew that already, too. Men tend to have better spatial abilities. Men are more likely to suffer from neurological disorders. Males are more likely to be dyslexic and autistic than females. Women are more likely to suffer from mood disorders. Male brains synthesize serotonin far more quickly than female brains, which may explain why women are far more prone to depression. Women are also far more likely to suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder after a traumatizing event. Male and female fetuses start showing brain differences at around 26 weeks. At around the week stage, girl fetuses generally start developing a thicker corpus callosum—the part of the brain that connects the left and right hemispheres—than boy fetuses. This may help explain the fact that women tend to use both hemispheres of the brain while men lean toward the left hemisphere. When it comes to intelligence, there are more male than female outliers. Male IQ has greater variance than female IQ; in other words, while females cluster toward the middle, more males occupy the extreme high and low ends on the intelligence scale. Women handle stress better than men. Both males and females release the hormone oxytocin during stressful events. But female estrogen combines with oxytocin to produce a calming effect, whereas male testosterone only makes men more aggro. Men have weaker impulse control. The brain areas that control aggression and anger are larger in women than in men, which may account for some degree in larger male rates of violence. Information for this article was pooled from the following sources:

### 9: The fox website | Ecology | Social life

*As one of the premier rare book sites on the Internet, Alibris has thousands of rare books, first editions, and signed books available. With one of the largest book inventories in the world, find the book you are looking for. To help, we provided some of our favorites. With an active marketplace of.*

Looking for podcasts on foxes? Foxwatch Ireland has podcasts and images of foxes Ecology and behaviour: Soulsbury Most people that have seen a fox have probably met just one animal on its own. Indeed since foxes travel and hunt on their own, they are said to be solitary animals. This is not to say that they avoid other foxes but to exemplify the fact they do not hunt in packs like some other canids, such as wolves. For a long time it was believed that foxes lived a solitary life, meeting only during the mating season, but now we know that this is untrue. The dominant male and female fox form a pair that may last for life, i. The pair travel, hunt and feed independently but occasionally meet, either briefly or for longer periods during which they play or groom each other. In some areas, such as in urban areas, it is common for some other adult foxes to be present in addition to the breeding pair. These additional animals sometimes called helpers are subordinate to the dominant pair and generally are offspring of the pair, which remained with their parents past the normal age of dispersal when the family should break up. So, in certain conditions, foxes live in social groups rather than solitarily. Outside the family Foxes are territorial animals, i. That said, the use of scent marking to delimit their own space is a very effective way of communication and neighbours normally avoid meeting each other. If neighbours do meet, these encounters are generally benign, avoiding direct fights. Foxes are more aggressive towards strangers rather than other neighbouring foxes. Because of this territorial behaviour, if a fox is removed for a length of time from its territory, another fox will move in. This means that eliminating one animal from an area does not eliminate the presence of foxes altogether. On the other hand, foxes can easily be excluded from certain areas using non-lethal control methods link to the Deterrence page of The Fox Project. Unlike wolves, foxes are solitary hunters which means that even if in some areas they may form groups, they hunt for food on their own. Very occasionally cubs can be seen hunting with the vixen. Top What is a breeding pair? A pair of arctic foxes A male and a female paired to produce offspring. In animals that live in groups, there are usually several males and females in each group. However, in some circumstances, only one male and female in a group reproduces and they are the breeding pair. Mammalian Species , Site maintained by the Mammal Group, University of Bristol.

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