

## **Conceptualizing Sex And Gender**

**M. Riswan**

Senior Lecturer Department Of Sociology South Eastern University Of Sri Lanka, University Park,  
Oluvil#32360, Sri Lanka.

Email: mriswan2008@gmailcom

### **Abstract**

Many Concepts Of Sex, Gender And Sexuality, And Related Theories Arose In Social Sciences And Medical Science, Clinical Psychology, Physiology And Biological Science Over The Decades. The Concepts 'Sex' And 'Gender' Denote Two Different Characters Or Identities. Sex Indicates Physiologicalstructures That Differentiate Males And Females. The Idea Of Gender Represents Social And Cultural Norms That Sharpen The Behavior For Masculine And Feminine. The Term Sex And Gender Often Do Not Have Syncretic Nature. And An Individual Who Obviously Classify With The Opposing Gender Are Designatedas Transgender. This Chapter Aimed To Explain The Key Terms 'Sex' And 'Gender' In Sociological Perspective Through Various Arguments And, Conceptual And Theoretical Contribution Forwarded By The Scholars, Academics, Scientist And Feminist Writers. It Tries To Give A Basic And Essential Understanding To The Readers, Researchers And Students Those Need The Ideas On Sex, Gender And Sexuality, Masculine, Feminine And Transgender, As Well As Gender Roles, Gender Identity, And Social Constructionism Of Gender Through Sociological Lens.

**Keywords:**Sex; Gender; Sexuality; Masculinity; Femininity; Biology; Social Construction

### **Introduction**

Many Groups Of Scholars Undertaken Many Researchers Focus On Gender As One Of The Major Areas In Sociological Studies And Other Fields. Gender Studies Developed As An Essential Tendencies In The Sociological Arena In 20<sup>th</sup> Century (Dutta, 2013). Gender Also Looks Into Both Individual Attributes And Adeep-Rootedmethod Of Relations. The Concept Of Gender Explains Stratification And Inequality. Gender Sharps How We Realizeand Recognize The Categorization Of 'Male' And 'Female', And To Understand 'Masculinity' And 'Femininity'. Actually, This Is A Relational Phenomenon, In That Femaleness / Femininity Takes On Meaning In Relation To Maleness / Masculinity, As Well As In Relation To Other Categories Of Identity And Analysis Such As Race, Class, Sexual Orientation Etc. (Saini, 2018). Gender Mattersturn In To More Mainstream In Many Scientific Research As Well As, Media Report, And Confusion Connected With The Forms Sex And Gender Has Declined. In The Field Of Sociology, These Two Terms Are Fairly Standardized To Refer To Different Contented Areas. Simply, The Term Sex Discusses To Biological Characteristic Differentiating Male And Female Variances In Hormones, Chromosomes, Anatomy, Reproductive System, And Other Biologicalstructures (Saini, 2018 And Dutta, 2013). When We Filling An Application For Job Or School Admission Or Any Entrancemethod, We Are Often Requested To Give Our Name, Residential Address, Contact Number, Date Of Birth, And Sex Or Gender. Sometime Required To Provide Our Sex Andor Gender, Like We May Not Have Realized That Sex And Gender Are Not The Same. Hence, Sociologists And Many Other Social Scientists View Them As Conceptually Distinct. Sex Denotes To Physical Or Physiological Differences Between Males And Females, With Both Primary Sex Characteristics (The Reproductive System) And Secondary Characteristics; Height And Masculinity. Gender Denotes Behavior, Social Positions, And Personal Traits That Society Constructs To Being Male Or Female (Saini, 2018).The Conceptual Differences Among 'Sex' And 'Gender' Began Especially In The Fields Of Clinical Literature On Human Psychosexual Development, After 1960s And 1970s. The Term Sex Originated To Denote Biological Or Bodily Element Of Differences, That Is, Male And Female. Apart From This, Gender Began To Identify The Societal And Traditional Or Cultural Element Of Differences, Which Is, Masculine And Feminine. The Distinction Of Sex And Gender Often Used By Many Feminist Writers Very Strongly To Classify The Differences Between The Sexes, And Interpret And Remediate Women's Second-Class Position In The Society (Conte, 2020). The Construction Of Gender Is A Social Concept Which Appealed To Feminists, Because This Concept Paved The Way For Political And Intellectual Spacewhichoutsidethe Biological Determinism, In Order To Examine The Factor Of 'Male Hierarchy' And 'Female Subordination' Which Is Not Fixed And Not Universal. Sex Of An Individual Constructed By His Or Her Bodily Condition Or Biology, It Purely Not Represent Gender That Belongs To Male Or Female. Thus, The Conceptof Sex And Gender Are Not Similar. A Baby Boy Born With Male Genitalia Will Be Identified As Male. When Baby Boy Grows, Though, He May Recognize Feminine Characteristics Assigned By His Own Culture.

However, This Kinds Of Discussions And Arguments Were Taken Into Account Of Numerous Studies Including Sociology For Addressing The Issues Based On Sex Or Gender Criterion Globally. This Chapter Also Tries To Provide A Better Insight On Sex, Gender And Other Concepts That Associated With Gender Using Approaches Of Different Scholars And Writers.

### **Objectives And Methodology**

The Key Objective Of This Chapter Is To Give A Clear Understanding On Sex And Gender, And Its Typological Nature And Issues, In Sociological Outlook. And Specific Objective Is To Examine The Concepts Of Social Construction Of Gender And, Gender Roles And Gender Identity With Different Argument Of Various Scholars And Feminist Writers. This Is Primarily A Qualitative Work, And This Chapter Is Purely Based On Books, Text Books, Materials And Research Articles Published As Secondary Sources. The Conceptual And Theoretical Ideas On Sex, Gender, And Sexuality, Masculine, Feminine, Gender Roles And Gender Identity Were Gathered From Different Books, Article And E-Sources. The Collected Information Has Been Interpreted And Presented In The Discussion Part Of The Chapter In A Qualitative Nature With A Descriptive Method. No Information Employed In This Chapter Through Field Work Or Case Study Analysis. The Major Concepts Like 'Sex' And 'Gender', 'Masculinity' And 'Femininity' Were Discussed Thematically In This Chapter In Order To Give Clear Insight To The Readers Into Their Experience With Gender.

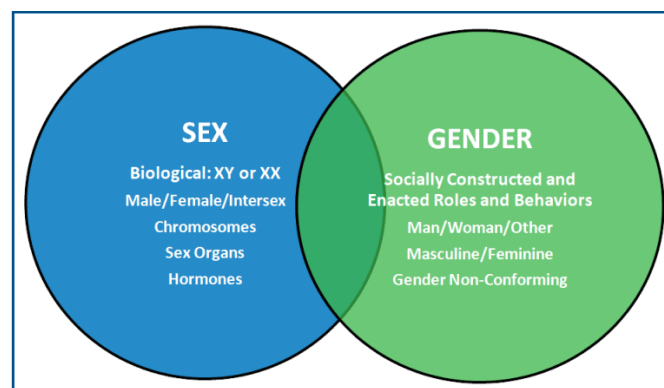
### **Discussions**

Many People Think That There Are Only Two Sexes Such As Male And Female, And Only Two Genders Such As Masculine And Feminine (Wharton, 2005; Lucal, 2008; Bem, 1993). Already We Are Taught From The Beginning; Anactual Man Is Masculine, An Actual Woman Is Feminine, And That Any Variation Is Strange Or Unnatural. Moreover, Many People Learn That Masculinity And Femininity Function From Biological Sex Characteristic (Example; Hormones, Secondary Sex Characteristics, External And Internal Genitalia). We Are Also Taught That Testosterone, A Beard, Big Muscles, And A Penis Make A Man, While Estrogen, Breasts, Hairless Legs, And A Vagina Make A Woman. Many Of Us Never Ask What We Have Learned About Sex And Gender, So We Go Through Life Assuming That Gender Is Relatively Simple Matter; A Person Who Wears Lipstick, High Heel Shoes, And A Skirt Is A Feminine Female, While A Person Who Plays Rugby, Belches In Public, And Walk With A Swagger Is A Masculine Male (Lorber, 1994 And Ridgeway & Correll, 2004). This Complex Arguments Presented By Many Authors And Scholars To Claim Their Opinion And Perception On Sex Or Gender And Masculinity Or Femininity. Below Subtopics Clearly Interpret The Concepts Of Sex, Gender, Sexuality, Masculinity, Femininity, And Gender Roles And Identity, Based On The Definitions, Conceptual And Theoretical Argument And Intellectual Discourse Presented In The Academic Arena.

### **Sex And Gender: Conceptualization**

Sex And Gender Constantly Used As Interrelatedly, But Sex And Gender Are Primarily Different Concepts. They Are Defined As Biological Features Of An Individual And Are Distinct By Their Anatomy. Generally, Our Common Sense Feels That There Are Many Differences Among Men And Women, And This Differences Designated By Their Major Biological Distinction, So Physiological Differences Make Variances Between The Sexes, Male And Female (Haralamboset.Al 2014). Sex Is Generally Define 'Male' Or 'Female'. It Is Mostly Something Which Is Determined At Birth. Gender Is Determined By The Society Connected To Behavior And Attributes On The Basis Of Labels Of Masculinity And Femininity (Haralamboset.Al 2014). Gender Is An Identity To Understand How An Individual Perceives Oneself. Many People May Not Identify With Sex They Belongs To Their Birth. Gender Is Understood As A Continuum Amongstwomen, And Men Or As Non-Gender [I.E. Neither Woman Nor Man] (Dutta, 2013). The Following Figure Shows The Spectrum / Features Of Sex And Gender.

**Figure 1: Spectrum Of Sex And Gender**



Source: American Medical Women's Association

Gender States about psycho-Social, And Cultural Mannerisms Associated With Males And Females, Which Mostly learnt Throughout Their Social Setting. The Term Sex Brands Us Male And Female, And Gender Labels Us Masculine And Feminine. A Person Normally Born With Sex, So It Recognized Status For Male And Female. But, The Status Of Gender Is Typically Attained, So It Is Essential To Learn (Saini, 2018) From Norm And Culture In Terms Of Socialization Process.

### **Sex**

Sex Refer To The Biological And Physiological Differences Between Male And Female. The Term Sex Is A Physical Differences Between The Biological Male And The Biological Female (Mcdermott, & Hatemi, 2011). Thus, When An Infant Is Born, The Infant Comes To Be Labelled 'Boy' Or 'Girl' Depending On Their Sex. The Genital Difference Between Male And Female Is The Basis Of Such Characterization. There Is A Biological Difference Between The Sexes And Most People Are Born (Expect For A Few Ambiguous Cases) As One Sex Or Another. Biological Males Always Willing Have Masculine Role, And They Are Taught To Think And Perform In Masculine Ways. On The Other Side, Biological Females Often Wish To Play Feminine Role, And They Are Taught To Feel And Perform In Feminine Ways. Some Feminist Writers Like Judith Butler Criticized That Society Make This Kinds Of variances Between Boy And Girl by Constructing Gender. The Biological Differences Between The Sexes Does To Some Extent Explain Certain Psychological And Socially Constructed Differences. Also, The Basic Biological Differences In The Genital And Reproductive Organs; There Is Not Much Difference Between The Male Child And Female Child. Conversely, It Can Be Argued That Sex Is The Biological Feature That Determine Human As Male, Female Or Intersex. The Term Sex Is Primarily Founded On The Basis Of Biology (Chromosomes, External Genitalia And Biological Reproductive System). The Identity Of Sex Is Basically Given At Birth; I.E., Children Born With Male's Biological Organs (Penis And Testes) Who Can Be Branded As Male. After This Taxonomy, Sex Is Generally Used As A Label For Defining The Child Either One Gender Or Another. So, Boy Children Will Be Raised As Boys And To Determine Stereotypes About Masculinity. The Biologically The Term Sex Indicate Male, Female, Intersex And Transsexual (Saini, 2018 & Haralamboset. Al 2014). The Visible Genitalia Possess By People At Their Birth, It Classify Their Biological Category And Provide An Identity As Male Or Female And Or Intersex. The Ambiguous Genitalia May Belongs To The People Who Have Intersex Condition, An assortment Of Male's And Female's Genitalia, Or In Other Word, Assortment Of Chromosomal Forms Are Neither Male [Xy] Nor Female [Xx] (Pcar, 2013). If We Think How Males And Females Vary, First Think Basically Raise In Our Attention Is Sex, The Biological Categorization Which Differentiate Males And Females. As Discussed Above, The Primary Sex Or Biological Characteristics (Penis Or Vagina) Are Associated With Biological Reproduction. And Also The Secondary Sex Characteristics / Physical Distinctions Amongst Male And Females Are Not Associated With Reproduction. Similarly, Some Scholars Denotes That Sex Is Clearly A Physical Or Biological Variable Which Need To Be Learnt In Biology And Physiological Studies (Torgrimson & Minson, 2005). There Are Two Concepts Namely Sex And Gender That Are Being Used By Many Academic And scholars, And These Terms Were Used In The Controversial Academic Discourses To Interpret Sex-Based Studies.

### **Gender**

The Matter Of Gender Is Systematic And Analytical Category Which Is Clearly Established By The Society To Classify The Differences Among Males And Females. Alike, The Term Gender Often Use To Underline The Different Behavior Amongst Men And Women That Is Deliberated As Masculine And Feminine. Nevertheless, Some Sociologists And Feminist Writers Claimed That These All Variances Are Not Biologically Established, But Socially Constructed Based On Patriarchal System (Saini, 2018). Gender/Femininity Is Basically An Identity. It Must Be Learned, And It Can Be Changed Over A Time. This Changes Occurs And Vary From One Culture To Another, And From One Society Another. Thus, Gender Has Been Constructed Socially Or Made Up By The People, And A Personal Identity. Gender Is A Role Created By Social Characters, Personal Traits, Values, Attitude And Behavioral Attributes That Are Acceptable For Men And Women. In Personal Terms, The Concept Of Gender Mentions To An exact Role, Attitude, And Personality Characters That Can Be Used By An Individual To Display Their Gender Identity, And It May Be Influenced By Norms, Culture, Values, And Even By Personal Opinion On How A Person Wants To Be In The Social World. Although Society Teaches Us About Two Genders, There Are Many Ways To Display Gender Which Are Performed Between Man/Boy And Woman/Girl (Dutta, 2013 And Saini, 2018). Sex Denotes To The Biological Dissimilarities amongst Male And Female,

Butgender Is Constructed Socially, Not Biologically. A Society Ponders suitable Traits To Males And Females. Whereas Sex Denotes Male Or Female, The Gender Denotes Masculinity Or Femininity. So, The Sex Is Often Inborn, But Gender Often Learnt Thru Socialization Process. Gender Does Not Refer To Biological Or Physiological Traits A Person Possesses At Birth. It Refers To Socially Established Roles That Need To Be Followed And Enact By Men And Women (Sen, 2012).

### **Social Construction Of Gender**

Most Of The Researchers, Academicians And Feminists Use The Concept 'Sex' And 'Gender' To Describe Biological Difference Between Male And Female, And To Outline The Social Distinction Between Man And Women. Nevertheless, The Feminist Sociologist Advocate That There Should Be A Framework To Underline And Differentiate Two Concepts 'Sex' And 'Gender' In An Academic Debates And In Writings. Risman (2011) Argues That The Matter Of Gender Ought To Be Constructed As Social Phenomenon. Gender Is Socially Constructed Like Other Social Identities Established By The Society In Terms Of Culture. Sociologists Use The Theory Of Social Constructionism As An Important Tool To Understand Gender Historical And Cultural Perspective. Social Constructionism Is Established As Theory Sociologically To Describe How Meaning And Definition Shaped Through Social A Social Theory On How Meaning Is Formed Through Social Contact. This Theoretical Idea Presents That The Term 'Gender' Is Not Fixed Or Inherent Element, But It May Be Differed According To Time, Situation And Place. In The Recent Past, The Matter Of Gender Socialization Theories Have Been Criticized By So Many Sociologists. They Argue That Sex And Gender Are Important Phenomenon That Need To Be Seen As Socially Constructed Ideals, Rather Than Lookingsex As Biologically Established And Gender As Socially Or Culturally Constructed (Giddens, 2009). Though, Gender Norms (The Social Approval Or Acceptable Way In Which Male And Female Performing according To Their Gender) That Also Cultured since Birth Through Socialization Process, Especially Childhood Socialization Practice. What We Are Taught From Parents About Gender, What We Learned From School Through Cultural Or Religious Teaching, And From Media And Other Social Institutions. However, In Modern Society, Social Norms Of Gender Have Been Influenced By Families, Social, Technological Changes And So On. Prof. Raewyn Connell, One Of The Leading Sociologists From Australia, Defines Gender Is Constructed Socially, And It Is An Advanced Rule That Is Used By The Social Norms To Organize The Society Itself (Zevallos, 2014). The Idea Of Gender Has Been Established With Social Contact That Cores On Reproductive Phenomenon, And A Regular Practice That determined By The Social Order Or Norms.

### **Masculinity vs femininity**

The Difference Between Sex And Gender Advances The Matter Of Male And Female; And Also Increases Awareness And Arguments On The Matter Of Masculine And Feminine. Masculinity Is Associated With Male, And Feminine Is Associated With Females (Pcar, 2013, And Shaw & Lee, 2012). These Are Biological Constructions And Variances Amongst Men And Women That Become transformed Into Societal Interpretation And Social Ideals. Some Feminist Writers Claim That Masculinity And Femininity Have Been Translated Or Sharpen By Biological Differences And By Social Interpretation. Besides, The Concept Of Gender Has Been Denoted As A Characteristic Or Personality Traits Of Either Masculine Or Feminine. Ex; The Blue And Pink Are Determined As Gendered Colors. Pink Is The Color For Feminine And Blue Is The Color Which Represents To Masculine, And Being 'Soft', 'Emotional' And 'Weak' Are Also Coupled With The Character Of Feminine. The Strong, Durable And Hard Are Associated To Masculine Character. And This Gender Notion Of Feminine And Masculine Characters Have Been Classified By Some Other Traits. Being Male And Female Is Social Concern That Specified Masculine And Feminine Characters Which Are Main Route To Designate Men And Women, And Give Advantages To Men Rather Than That Of Women. Also, The Concepts Of Masculinity And Femininity Have Been Argued Widely By Feminist Writers To Specify The Differences Between Men And Women. Feminists Argue That This Difference Is Defined On The Basis Of Physiology though Some Scholars Refuse This Debate And Stress That These Biological Differences Are Constructed Socially. Hence, The Structure Of Men And Masculinity Can Be Grown Completely To The Physiology Of Males, But Structure Of Women And Femininity Can Be Developed Entirely On The Basis Of Female's Physiology. Recently, Some Writers Argue That Masculinity And Femininity Have Some Confusion To Classify, But There Is An Utmost Reputation To The Social Construction Of Gender. Professor Connell States that Masculinity Is A 'Major Set Of Process' That Cover Gender Affiliations And Gender Behaviors Amongst Men And Women. Further, Connell Says That Culture Or Society Give Order To The Male And Female For Being With Masculine And Feminine Traits. Connell Further Claims That Masculine And Feminine Characteristics Are Exercised Within The Cultural Context Of Any Person (Cited In: Zevallos,

2014). So, The Sex Differences Categorized Masculinity And Femininity Among Male And Female, In Which Men And Women Differ Their Gender Identity Among Themselves.

Susan Farrell And Judith Lorber Argue That Being Male Or Female And Masculine Or Feminine Are Constructed Socially, And It Is The Outlook Of Social Constructionist Too. They Describe That Sex (Male Or Female) Is Not Mechanically Branded. Gender Typology (Boys & Girls, Men & Women And Masculine & Feminine) Is Considered To Know How Other Social Group Describe Them, And We Can Understand How They Establish And Exercise This Typology In Their Everyday Lifecycle And How They Interpret This Gender Notion Within Their Social Institutions Like Family, Economy, Media And Etc. Being Women Is A Challengeable Condition That Struggle Them And Fight With Patriarchal Ideals. Women Can Strongly Fight With Gender Norms By Opposing To Patriarchy And Describe How They Portray And Reform Their Femininity.

### **Genderroles**

The Gender Roles Denote To The Collective Norms Of Cultural Perception. Members Of Each Sex Group Need To Act Or Behave According To Cultural Belief That Expect An Appropriate Behavior And Attitude Through Gender Roles Connected To Males And Females. There Are Two Meanings Belongs To Gender Roles; One Is The Common Gender Roles Of The People Who Present Their Gender Identity In Numerous Ways. The Other One Is The Gender Role Of People, And This Role Assigned By The Society That Form A Suitable Role For Individuals Who Belong To Different Categories Of Sexes, Either Male Or Female (Sen, 2012).As Children Grow, They Absorb How To Act Or Behave Within Their Social Surroundings. They Learn Certain Roles From Socialization Process. This Training (Socialization) And Children's Role Often Associated With Physiological Sex. But The Gender Is A Different Notion That Denotes The Way In Which Men And Women Are Expected To Appear And Act According To Social Requirements. Their Gender Roles Are Constructed By The Society On The Basis Of Norms,And Social Values.Thus, Masculine Roles Are Often Connected To Power, Dominant And Aggressive, But The Feminine Roles Are Always Belong To Nurturing, Subordination And Passivity. Ann Oakley Claimed That Gender Roles Have Been Formed By The Culture, Not By The Biological Production.Whatever The Biological Differences Between Males And Females, It Is The Culture Of A Society That Exerts Most Influence In The Creation Of Masculine And Feminine Behavior (Haralamboset.Al 2014.) The Role Of Gender Starts With Socialization From Birth. Today, In Many Societies, People Outfit Blue For Male Infants And Pink For Girl Infants And Apply These Gendered Color Code Before A Child Is Born And Even When The Baby Is In The Womb. Through Childhood Play, Gender Roles Can Be Learnt By The Children. At The Same Time, Parents Also Provide Toy Guns, Trucks, And Superhero Paraphernalia To The Boys And They Are Promoted With Harder Work, Motor Skills, And Solitary Play. Parents Habitually Give Dolls And Play Toys That Are Adoptive With Social Context, Nurturing And Softly Role Play To The Girls (Caldera Et.Al. 1989). Some Writers And Sociologists Discuss That Gender Roles And The Process Of Role Learning Are Indirectly Agreed That Gender Differences Are Based On Biological Features (Giddens, 2009).

### **Gender identity**

Gender Identity Refers To Individual Identity As It Is Experienced With Regard To An Individual's Identity As Male Or Female. It Refers To The Identity That An Individual Develops Through The Socialization Process, When Most Aspects Of Masculine Or Feminine Are Taught By The Society And Learnt By Individuals. Gender Identity Guides And Influences An Individual's Self-Identity As Well As Individuality. So, Gender Identity Includes The Condition Of Being Male Or Female (Sen, 2012).

Gender Is The System That Is Created By Society For Understanding Masculinity And Femininity (Shaw & Lee, 2012). Society Dictates What Is Recognized As An Acceptable Appearance, Behavior, Jobs For Both Male And Female. We Are Taught Gender From Birth; Boys Should Behave As Boy And Masculine (Be Protector, Stronger, Powerful, Like Blue, Wear Suits Etc.) And Girls Should Behave As Girl And Feminine (Be Tolerant, Soft, Sensitive, Emotional, Like Pink, Wear Dresses, Be Nurturing Etc.). Basically, The Concept 'Gender' defines As The Performance Of Mannerism, Ideas, And Behavior And Mannerism, In Which We Perform Daily, This Mannerism Or Practice Were Trained By Our Culture For Expressing Our Own Individual Performance In Terms Of Masculine Or Feminine.Likewise, Gender Character Is Our Own Gender, Or Our Gender Expression Based On The Internal Sense Of An Individual. Individuals Express Gender Roles Through Voice Inflation, Clothing And Hairstyles And So On. But, This Is Much More Essential To Recall That Gender Look Is The Performance (Something We Do)That Based On Our Own Choice And Also Reinforced Or Convicted Through Hegemony Of The Society- Of 'Approval' Or 'Acceptance' Rules For Masculinity And Femininity.As Different As Sex And Gender Are, They Share A Commonality Of Unequal Power Dynamics. People Who Are Born Male And Taught Masculinity Are

Given Privileges Over People Who Are Born Female And Taught Femininity. In This Juncture, Men And Women Who Express Femininity Are Subject To Bullying, Harassment And Sexual Violence. They May Be Deprived Of Things Like Housing Or Jobs. This Is Not To Say That Those Who Express Masculinity Are Not Subject To Intense Harassment, Bullying And Sexual Violence. The Transmen (Women Who Transition To Men) Are Targeted For Their Gender Identity And Gender Expression As Well As Subject To Sexual Violence. On The Other Hand, The Persons Who Specify As Transgender, It May Not Distinguish With Social Or Cultural Rulesthat Linked To Sex Which Consigned At Birth. In Other Words, A Biological Female Or Female-Bodied Person, Or Someone Who Was Sexed As Female At Birth, Feels Like Their Gender Expression Is Masculine (Transman). And, A Biological Male Or Male-Bodied Person, Or Someone Who Was Sexed As Male At Birth, Feels Like Their Gender Expression Is Feminine (Transwoman). Sometimes, 'Transgender Is Used To Hold People Who Want Self-Identity As Transsexual, Intersex, Two-Spirit, Gender-Queer, Drag Queens, Cross Dressers, And Others' (National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 2012). A Few People Who Have Transgender Identity, They May Go For Surgery (And Or Use Hormones) To Modify Or Alter Their External Appearance And Change Their Outlook Bodies To Improve More Comfortable. Even Some People (With Transgender Identity) Legally Changed Their Documents Including Health Insurance, Driving License, Bank Account And Other Types Of Documentation To Make More Convenience And Improve Their Comfortability.

### **Summery**

Sociologists Say That We Can Make A Differencesamongsex And Gender In Sociology. Sex Is Physiological Characteristic That People Customize To Identify The Individual Into The Classification Of Male Or Female, Based On Chromosomes, Genitalia, Or Some Other Physiological Features. When We Discuss About The Division Between Male And Female We Always Sketch On Sex – On Rigid Idea Of Biology – Rather Than That Of Gender, Which Is An Accepting Of How Society Forms Our Thought Of Those Biological Groupings. Gender Is More Or Less Unsolidity, It Will Or Will Not Reliant Upon Biological Characteristics. Genderalso Is An Important Concept That Presents How Culture Or Social Idealsregulate And Accept Sex Taxonomies; The Cultural Norms Or Social Values Affixed With The Behavior Of Men And Women; Also This Gender Is A Concept To Underline How People Present Their Identity Of Being A Man, Women, Transgender, Intersex, Gender Queer And Other Gender Standards. Gender Is Associated With Social Norms, Attitudes, And Behavior That Society Think Or Believe For One Sex To Another. Gender Is Often Determined By What An Individual Feels And Does (Zevallos, 2014). The Sociology Of Sex And Gender Observes How Society Interferes With Our Understanding And Perception Of Differences Between Masculinity (What Society Determines Acceptable Or Appropriate Behavior For A 'Man') And Femininity(What Society Determines Acceptable Or Appropriate Behavior For A 'Woman'). So, The Concepts Sex And Gender Do Not Constantly Associated. Gender Represents Individuals Whose Physiological Body They Were Born Into Matches Their Personal Gender Identity.

### **Conclusion**

Contemporary Social Sciences Provide Us A Very Diverse Image On Sex And Gender. The Gender Studies Has Given A New Paradigm For Feminists, And Opened Gateway For Finding New Topics For Researches. This New Trend Began In 20<sup>th</sup> Century In The Field Of Sociology As An Important Trend, And Particularly It Built The Association Amongst Gender, Race And Social Classes. The Sex And Gender Are Very Important Concepts To Understand For Advocating Basics On Sex, Gender And Transgender Etc. There Are Many Variances Among Sex And Gender. Sex Is Denoted As What We Are Assigned At Birth; Male, Female Or Intersex. The Gender Refers To How Society Tells Us To Behave As A Man Or Woman – Masculine Or Feminine. Gender Also Gives Identity On How A Person Behaves And Understands Their Gender In Relation To Others. Whereas Sex Refers To Male Or Female, Gender Refers To Masculinity Or Femininity (Dutta, 2013). The Concept 'Sex Is The Biological Element Of Male And Female, And Gender Is Anelement Of Social And Biological Facet. Every Social Behavior Is Gendered. All Gender-Based Social Relations Regulated By Status And Position People Occupied, And Behavior And Roles Are Connected To The Position Or Status. Yet, The Feminist, And Queer Scholars Problematized With The Distinction Of Sex/Gender/Sexuality System. Prominent Feminist And Scientist Also Began To Theorize The Multifaceted Interrelationship Of Sex And Gender With Greater Sophistication To Discredit Biological Determinism Of Sex, Gender And Sexuality (Conte, 2020). And The Diversity Of Sexes, Genders, And Sexualities Has Taken Into Account Social Sciences Including Sociology, With Its Unique Approach To Epitomize A New Platform Of Research And Activism In Gender And Sexuality Studies.

### **Reference**

1. Bem, S.L. (1993). *The Lenses Of Gender*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

2. Caldera, Y.M., Huston, A.C., And O'brien, M. (1989). Social Interactions And Play Patterns Of Parents And Toddlers With Feminine, Masculine, And Neutral Toys. *Child Development*. 60(1): 70-76. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.2307/1131072>
3. Conte, J. (2020). 'Sex Versus Gender'. In: *Oxford Bibliographies Online*. London: Oxford University Press. Doi: 10.1093/Obo/9780199756384-0153
4. Dutta, S. (2013). *Gender Sociology*. New Delhi: Wisdom Press.
5. Giddens, A. (2009). *Sociology*. Cambridge & Malden: Polity Press.
6. Haralambos, M., Holborns, M., Chapman, S., & Moore, S. (2014). *Sociology: Themes And Perspective*. London: Hollins Publishers.
7. Lorber, J. (1994). *Paradoxes Of Gender*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
8. Lucal, B. (2008). Building Boxes And Policing Boundaries (De)Constructing Intersexuality, Transgender And Bisexuality. *Sociology Compass*. 2(2): 519-536.
9. Mcdermott, R. & Hatemi, P.K. (2011). Distinguishing Sex And Gender. *Political Science And Politics*. 44(01): 89-92. Doi: 10.1017/S1049096510001939. [Research Gate].
10. National Sexual Violence Resource Center. (2012). Talking About Gender & Sexuality: Sexual Violence & Individuals Who Identify As Lgbtq. [Online]. Retrieved From [http://nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/publications\\_nsvrc\\_guides\\_talkinggender-sexuality.pdf](http://nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/publications_nsvrc_guides_talkinggender-sexuality.pdf)
11. Pcar. (2013). Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape. Sex, Gender, Gender Expression, And Gender Identity. [Online]. Available At: [https://pcar.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdfs/tab\\_2013\\_summer\\_sexgenderinsociety.pdf](https://pcar.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdfs/tab_2013_summer_sexgenderinsociety.pdf)
12. Ridgeway, C.L. & Correll, S.J. (2004). Unpacking The Gender System: A Theoretical Perspective On Gender Beliefs And Social Relations. *Gender And Society*. 18(4). 510-531.
13. Risman, B.J. (2011). 'Gender As A Social Structure: Theory Wrestling With Activism'. In: Spade, J.Z. And Valentine, C.G. (Eds.). *The Kaleidoscope Of Gender: Prism, Patterns, And Possibilities*. 9-21. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
14. Saini, R. (2018). *Sociology Of Gender*. New Delhi: Rajat Publication.
15. Sen, S. (2012). *Gender Studies*. New Delhi: Pearson.
16. Shaw, S. M., & Lee, J. (2012). *Women's Voices, Feminist Visions: Classic And Contemporary Readings*. New York: Mcgraw Hill.
17. Torgrimson, B.N., And Minson, C.T. (2005). Sex And Gender: What Is The Difference?. *Journal Of Applied Physiology*; 199: 785-787. Dio: <https://doi.org/10.1152/jappphysiol.00376.2005>
18. Wharton, A.S. (2005). *Sociology Of Gender*. Malden: Blackwell.
19. Zevallos, Z. (2014). 'Sociology Of Gender,' *The Other Sociologist*, 28 November. Online Resource: <https://othersociologist.com/sociology-of-gender/>