

Sexuality and Patriarchy: The hovering enchantment of Sylvia walby's patriarchal system

SUNANDA DAS

Sunanda Das, MPHIL IGNOU, PHD TISS, Hyderabad;

ABSTRACT

Multifaceted human performance besides social existence can be elucidated by orientation to a immobile "human nature" before the "biological essence" of males and females. The effort to organize so is recognised as "essentialism". Since the initial 20th century straight on has been stable crusade away methods essentialist expectations. Though, essentialist influences linger to shallow scientific work smooth currently. In the 1990s, a methodical revision linking male "gay", male "straight" besides "female" wits appealed to have exposed that one of the four forward districts of the "hypothalamus" extent have a habit of to be slighter in gay men than in straight men, approaching of the female intellect. This study demonstrate deep blemishes personified within essentialist thoughtful. American "tearooms" is that a not irrelevant quantity of openly "straight" men also engross in identical – sensual movement. Beforehand the mid – eighteenth era, western philosophies apprehended a conjecture that around was only one sex, which wide-ranging laterally a negotiating band beginning femininity to masculinity, besides the awareness of two dissimilar sexes appeared individual as of the mid- eighteenth period. Such essential disparity resources that gender and sexuality obligate to be realised as a minimum huge part, as "unceremoniously constructed". That is whatever it revenues to remain a "man" or a "woman" and toward remain "gay" or "straight" is cultured not prearranged, besides hinge on largely on as soon as besides wherever individuals conscious besides in what way they skill the development of socialization.

KEYWORDS: *"Social constructions of gender and sexuality", "Sexuality, religion and morality", "forms of sexuality", "gender hierarchy", "changes in gender order tendency"*

Date of Submission: 14-12-2020

Date of acceptance: 28-12-2020

I. INTRODUCTION

In numerous nations nonetheless particularly those in the industrialized biosphere, significant features of grassroots sensual lives have remained changed in important ways meanwhile the 1960s. In preceding eras, the main opinion held that sexuality stood knotted to the procedure of imitation, but nowadays it has originate to be progressively unglued after it. Sexual category and sexuality have developed scopes of lifespan for both individual to discover and outline. Uncertainty sexuality as soon as was 'definite 'in relations of heterosexuality and fidelity in the background of married relatives, there is now a mounting reception of miscellaneous procedures of sexual performance and alignments in a comprehensive diversity of background. Despite this, numerous deliberations of gender changes and sexuality motionless brand organic moulds of basic usual changes amid men and women that reason different male and female procedures of performance (Giddens 13). Meanwhile heterosexuality is the mainstream location, great deal of investigation has absorbed on why certain persons do not accept it. Certain contend that organic effects incline a underground to ripen gay or lesbian as of the birth (Bell, 1981). Organic clarifications for homosexuality comprise changes in the brain physiognomies of gay men (Maugh and Zamichow) besides the influence happening foetal growth of the mother's in utero hormone manufacture through gravidity (McFadden and Champlin 2000). Such educations, which are founded on minor statistics of bags, crop indecisive consequences, as it is nearly unbearable to distinct organic after early communal inspirations in producing a person's sexual alignment (Healy 2001).

Let us distract our courtesy to the maximum humble hitherto the actual deceptive notion of "sex" and "gender". An baby instinctive as whichever masculine or feminine. In what way prepare we distinguish amid masculine and feminine? The principal object that originates towards attention is the sex of the new-fangled instinctive babies beforehand the organic physiognomies that distinguish among the masculine and feminine. In the beginning glimpse, the description of "sex" in the organic setting would seem strong censored. As of this belvedere sex is the binary system in which two opposite exist. The twin is additional armour-plated by our socialization decorations and separate life involvements. It is shaped, conserved and gave over since one to extra. This copy, which has been disadvantaged deep into the social essence and remained occupied for decided by altogether. "In each angle of the ecosphere, females and teen-ager endure to expression dismaying

ferocity .Universal judgment besides additional thoughtful human privileges misuse. They are compressed besides slayed in their households, criticized in their groups, raped and assaulted in war, twisted absent immigrants, deprived of the correct to teaching and service and are excepted from community life besides exploited ----simply since of their masculinity(Amnesty International, 2002,p.3).Sex is an abstruse period. It can nasty ‘sexual activity’ as in to ‘have sex’ to mention to the functional and physical variations that outline masculine female forms. Gender, by difference, anxieties the physical social national changes between male and females. Gender is related to informally built notions of maleness and feminity and is not unavoidably or inescapably a straight creation of organic sex .For example, certain persons texture they must born into the ‘wrong’ physiques besides pursue ‘to put object right’ by altering their masculinity sometime or by subsequent the existences or costume of the ‘other’ sexual category. (Giddens, 13).The unbending considerate of sex roles and socialization has been censured. Numerous investigators contend that masculinity socialization is not flush sequence; unlike activities for example the private, colleges besides duke assemblies may be at odds thru one additional besides do not harvest a same socialisation philosophies minimise the aptitude of persons to castoff, or adapt , the social prospects everywhere sex persons (Stanley and Wise 1993, 2002).It is more precise to approximately that mingling activities suggestion occasions for persons to revenue portion in gendered performs , nonetheless this does not cruel that gender is resolute by socialization (Connell 1987)

Communal inspiration on gender identity stream over many miscellaneous frequencies besides has a habit of to stay mainly unintended besides ignored. Smooth parentages dedicated to levitation their offspring in ‘non bigots ‘ conducts discovery current designs of gender knowledge problematic to battle (Statham1986).Instructions of parental child influences have exposed separate changes amid male and female qualities. Male fonts usually outstrip females in maximum kids’ books, periodical, television packages and flicks besides they incline to show extra vigorous daring characters, although women are represented as sluggish keen and nationally worried through(Zammuner 1986;Davis 1991;Grogan2008).Radical investigators have recognized in what way nationwide and media crops meant at early spectators exemplify unadventurous, gendered symbol of lassies and chaps and their predictable determinations(Smith and Cook,2008)

Unlikely body sizes were abundant additional probable to be originate in energetic female typescripts in television databases and caricatures aimed at the underneath –eleven than in ‘live exploits’ ones , as was ‘ sexually see-through tailored(that which discloses physique fragments amongst stem and laps) Giddens 13). A mounting figure of investigation indication has initiate a extensive displeasure amongst girls and young womenfolk finished their individual figures, temperately by means of a significance of comparing themselves through the dyed, completed feminine role representations which dominate in silky periodicals, on television also in film(American psychological association 2010). Major objectives are :

- ***Social construction of bodies;***
- ***The gender order;***
- ***Complicit masculinity;***
- ***Sexuality and civil rights;***

Walby differentiates two separate procedures of patriarchy. Isolated patriarchy is control of women which befalls inside the domestic at the indicators of an discrete patriarch .It is an exclusionary approach, since women are fundamentally banned since captivating part in community life. Community patriarchy on the other pointer is additional shared in procedure. Women are complicated in community kingdoms, for example government and labour marketplace, but continue separated from wealth, power, and status. Keep in mind altogether opinions some queries originate in our attentions that: does the notion patriarchy sufficiently imprisonment the varied involvements and life probabilities of womenfolk crosswise common period and cultural collections? Can we uniform express of world-wide females’ involvement?

II. SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF BODIES

Theories based on this predation of sex and gender implicitly accept that there is a biological basis underneath surface gender differences. In the socialization approach, a biological distinction between sexes provides a framework which becomes ‘culturally elaborated’ in society. By contrast, some social constructionists theorists reject any biological basis for gender differences, Gender identities emerge, in relation to perceived sex differences in society and in turn help to shape those differences in society and in turn help to shape those differences. For example, a society in which ideas of masculinity are characterised by physical strength and ‘tough’ attitudes well encourage men to cultivate a specific body image and set of mannerisms that differ from other societies with different norms of masculinity (Connell, 1987).

III. THE GENDER ORDER

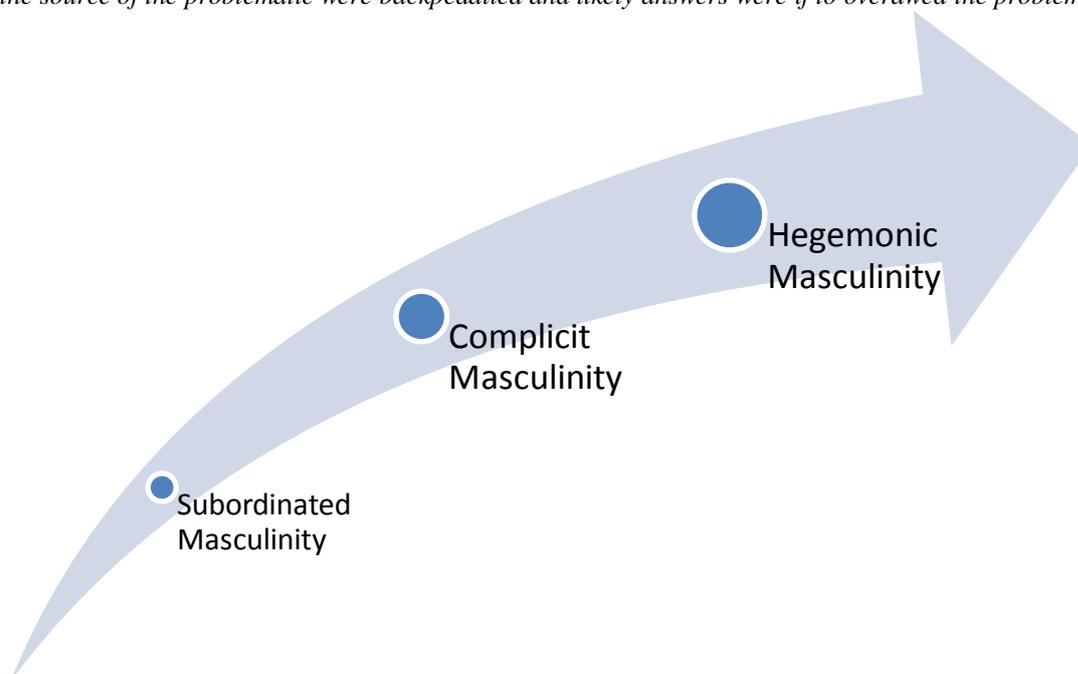
Gender and power (1987) one of the most complete theoretical account of gender, which has become somewhat of ‘modern classic’. This method is powerful since the idea of patriarchy (the informally

prearranged supremacy of menfolk over females) besides virility into an all-embracing theory of gender relatives. Rendering to Connell masculinities are dangerous share of masculinity instruction and cannot be unspoken distinctly since it, otherwise as of the femaleness which escort them.

The theoretical early stages of hegemonic masculinity considered the ethnically perfect process of men that was casually and hierarchically incomplete besides concerned with bread-winning; that was anxiety-provoking and distinguished (inside too hierarchically); that was ruthless also ferocious, pseudo-natural and threatening, expressively inconsistent, besides therefore crisis-prone; frugally rich besides informally continued (Donaldson, Mike ,October 1993).But, many sociologists assessed that description of hegemonic masculinity by way of a immovable character-type, which is logically inadequate, since it eliminates the intricacy of unlike, and opposing, methods of mannishness. Thus, hegemonic virility was reformulated to embrace gender grading, the topography of male shapes, the procedures of communal personification, besides the psycho-social subtleties of the diversities of maleness. Advocates of the idea of hegemonic masculinity contend that it is theoretically valuable for sympathetic gender relatives, and is appropriate to life-span expansion, education, criminology, the pictures of maleness in the mass infrastructures media, the health of men and women, besides the useful construction of governments.(Messerschmidt, James W. December 2005). Detractors contend that it is hetero normative, is not self-reproducing, ignores positive aspects of masculinity, relies on a flawed underlying concept of masculinity, or is too unclear to have applied request.

IV. COMPLICIT MASCULINITY

A great amount of men, though, immobile improvement benefit as of its leading location in the male-controlled instruction .This is recognised as complicit maleness or'' male-controlled dividend' 'Existing a subordinated connection to hegemonic manliness are a quantity of subordinated virilities amongst subordinated maleness the furthestmost significant is that of homosexual maleness .In gender instruction conquered by hegemonic masculinity , the homosexual is seen as the opposite of the '' real man'. When Connell paramount presented the philosophy of "Masculinities", she completed a advance through admiration to devastating the idea of a unchanging male individuality. Connell, who piercing out to four kinds of maleness found inside the masculinity instruction which involve hegemonic maleness, complicit maleness, subordinated virility and side-lined maleness positioned hegemonic maleness at the highest of the gender ladder. Though, hegemonic masculinity developed the most-widely-studied maleness type in maleness educations. The goal of this exercise is to disapprovingly emphasis on the detail that hegemonic maleness is paradoxically creation other virilities "unseen" in academe. First, the "Virilities" philosophy was assessed, before the hints by way of to the source of the problematic were backpedalled and likely answers were if to overawed the problematic.



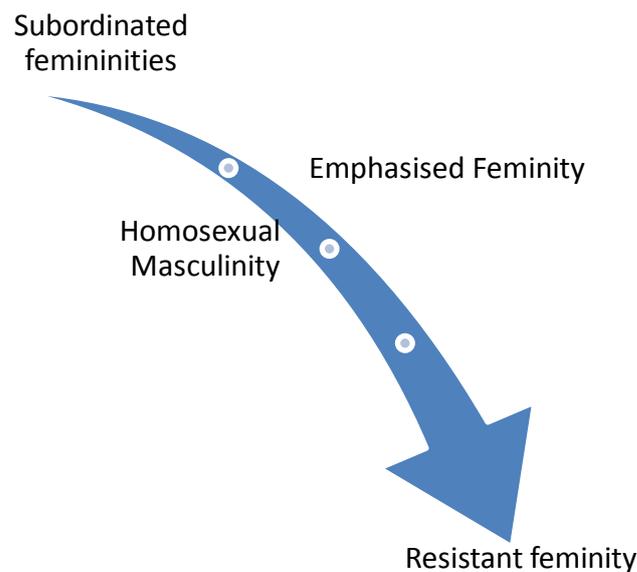


FIG:1 GENDER HIERARCHY

V. SEXUALITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Intended for womenfolk and teenagers, the right to regulator their individual forms besides their sexuality deprived of some procedure of judgment, compulsion, or strength is dangerous for their authorization. Deprived of sexual privileges, they cannot understand their privileges to autonomy besides independence, nor can they switch additional features of their exists. Certainly it is the efforts to switch ladies' and lassies' sexuality that position in numerous of the humanoid privileges misuses they expression on a everyday foundation, counting gender-based violence, involuntary wedding, female genital disfigurement, and limits on their flexibility, clothing, teaching, service, besides contribution in community life. The similar grips factual for lesbians, gay menfolk, bisexual persons, transgender persons, sex labours, besides others who misbehave sensual and gender standards besides who expression superior risk of ferocity, shame, and judgment as a consequence. It is strong: sensual privileges reinforce the pleasure of all additional human rights besides are a requirement for fairness and impartiality.

VI. CONCLUSION

Contemporary era means in the era of globalization which has had a huge impact on the lives of human beings in UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN'S REPORT (1997) over the past two decades the process of globalization has contributed to widening inequality within and among countries, coupled with economic and social collapse, globalization is tied to momentous political change of current epoch for example the growth of identity politics , multinational civil society , besides new-fangled methods of supremacy and universalization of humanoid privileges. Absorbed monetary inequalities, women are seen to be exploited by transnational corporations with the conspiracy of their administrations. Trade liberalization strategies have been controlled to the failure of small gauge and survival unindustrialized in emerging and fewer industrialized republics. Consequently many womanly growers who have been strapped of their land have hunted service in spread dispensation region, at lower wage than their masculine pawn portions in their kingdoms. The mistreatment of women in this segment repudiates women employee their privileges to symbol, unionisation, and return. Concerning physical change programme (SAPS), many poor republics have been involuntary to assume as situations of copying cash from governments for example the INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND(IMF)and the WORLD BANK . In this regard, SAPs have postponed their obligation by plummeting for example, public –subsidized fitness services, teaching and child care, which have donated to motherly humanity and the overview of school fees has made education unobtainable to the poorer children. Also, western feminist have been disapproved for considering women as a standardized group which does not recognise their variances contingent on their culture, social class, race, topographical positions. Moreover, post-colonial feminist trial western represents of third world women as deprived, unschooled, wronged and missing in intervention. Temporarily, MARXIST FEMINIST brands a connecting assembly among entrepreneurship

besides the relegation of women. They struggled that women are a browbeaten class in the entrepreneurial mode of production. Additionally, precarious feminist such as Robert Cox portrays the world in terms of historical constructions invented of protective circumstances, thoughts and organizations. These navies interrelate at dissimilar heights, that is, manufacture relatives, the state society multifaceted besides archaeologically distinct world guidelines. Rendering to Cox while thoughts are significant in legitimizing convinced organizations, besides are the produce of humanoid representative, there is always likelihood of modification. Regarding relocation, globalization has shaped labour request designs which integrally errand short –term, provisional employ. Consequently, a short- term thin labour relocation seems to be on the increase with separate gender distinguished penalties. Migrant women as of emerging republics are progressively fatalities of trading, for the determination of sexual abuse. Due to the absence of actual worldwide devices that order and defend the correct of labour touching crossways nationwide limits in cooperation legal besides illegal drifters are susceptible to basic rights exploitations. Last of all , concerning the influence of globalization on egalitarianism and supremacy , radical philosopher contend that neoliberalism has not caused in augmented political effect of women in general , particularly at the adjacent of the impact of globalization on women and gender relative endures to be deserted countrywide and worldwide. Hitherto more remnants to be done to assimilate gender equality scopes in their normative, strategy and working work in order to endorsing gender equality , expansion and concord with in the setting of globalization. The quandaries opposing radical campaigners who contribute in the global radical movement, which were frame- grounded radical actions have been mainly substituted by non – governmental governments subsidised by some republics of the global North. Consequently, the women contingent on NGO in its place of controlled schemes run the hazard of assertive the program of NGOs in its place of endorsing worldwide gender impartiality. In assumption, global approaches linking a wide variety of both public and private performers are compulsory to discourse questions of globalization besides its influence on women in emerging republics. . Male sovereignty and the conforming fable of female subordination ascended with the expansion class society and with segregation of woman from the expansion of manufacture. In unconventional capitalists society, women have developed increasingly essential share of employed class, through misuse and power of woman as contemporary labours as proletarians originates the pits of their own liberation Walby's six structures of patriarchy is the rudimentary symbol of how male-controlled relatives besides typecasts have been moved from private to public spheres PAID WORKERS: Walby trusts that paid employ remains a key assembly for disadvantaging women in Britain. Nowadays, men are enduring to rule the best paid jobs besides women are immobile paid fewer a slighter sums than men, sort out more part-time work. , some womenfolk pick not to exertion or effort part-time since of poor job chances voluntary labour. Womenfolk motionless do greatest of the household effort and supervision. CULTURE WALBY rely on that the philosophy of western civilization has continually illustrious amid men as women, besides predictable dissimilar actions after them; SEXUALITY : Notwithstanding of national escape here remain motionless sensual double normal in civilization; FEROCITY : Like numerous additional radical WALBY understands ferocity against womenfolk as a procedure of male switch of women, which is still a universal problematic; THE STATE : State is motionless male-controlled and rendering to SYLVYA WALBY ‘ ‘ STATE SPONSOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN’ ’ rates are actual from top to toe.

REFERENCE

- [1]. Connell, R. W. (2005). *Masculinities* (2nd ed.). Berkeley, California: University of California Press. ISBN 9780745634265.
- [2]. Donaldson, Mike (October 1993). "What is hegemonic masculinity?". *Theory and Society*. 22 (5): 643–657. doi:10.1007/BF00993540. JSTOR 657988. S2CID 143756006.
- [3]. Connell, R. W.; Messerschmidt, James W. (December 2005). "Hegemonic masculinity: rethinking the concept". *Gender & Society*. 19 (6): 829–859. doi:10.1177/0891243205278639. S2CID 5804166. Pdf. Archived 2017-05-17 at the Wayback Machine
- [4]. Kupers, Terry A. (June 2005). "Toxic masculinity as a barrier to mental health treatment in prison". *Journal of Clinical Psychology*. 61 (6): 713–724. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.600.7208. doi:10.1002/jclp.20105. PMID 15732090.
- [5]. Connell, R. W.; Kessler, Sandra J.; Ashenden, Dean; Dowsett, Gary (1982). *Ockers & disco-maniacs: a discussion of sex, gender and secondary schooling* (2nd ed.). Stanmore, New South Wales: Inner City Education Centre. ISBN 9780908274246.
- [6]. Connell, R. W. (1983). *Which way is up? Essays on sex, class, and culture*. Sydney Boston: Allen & Unwin. ISBN 9780868613741.
- [7]. Connell, R. W. (May 1982). "Class, patriarchy, and Sartre's theory of practice". *Theory and Society*. 11 (3): 305–320. doi:10.1007/BF00211660. JSTOR 657273. S2CID 144645215.
- [8]. Carrigan, Tim; Connell, R. W.; Lee, John (September 1985). "Toward a new sociology of masculinity". *Theory and Society*. 14 (5): 551–604. doi:10.1007/BF00160017. JSTOR 657315. S2CID 143967899.
- [9]. Connell, R. W. (1987). *Gender and power: society, the person and sexual politics*. Sydney Boston: Allen & Unwin. ISBN 9780041500868.
- [10]. Hacker, Helen Mayer (August 1957). "The new burdens of masculinity". *Marriage and Family Living*. 19 (3): 227–233. doi:10.2307/348873. JSTOR 348873.
- [11]. Altman, Dennis (1972). *Homosexual: oppression and liberation*. Sydney, Australia: Angus and Robertson. ISBN 9780207124594.
- [12]. Willis, Paul (1977). *Learning to Labor: How Working Class Kids Get Working Class Jobs*. Farnborough, England: Saxon House. OCLC 692250005.
- [13]. Cockburn, Cynthia (1983). *Brothers: male dominance and technological change*. London: Pluto Press. ISBN 9780861043842.
- [14]. Herdt, Gilbert (1981). *Guardians of the flutes: idioms of masculinity*. New York: McGraw-Hill. ISBN 9780070283152.

- [15]. Stoller, Robert J. (1984) [1968]. *Sex and gender: the development of masculinity and femininity*. London: Karnac Books. ISBN 9780946439034.
- [16]. Hearn, Jeff (April 2004). "From hegemonic masculinity to the hegemony of men". *Feminist Theory*. 5 (1): 49–72. doi:10.1177/1464700104040813. S2CID 143891341.
- [17]. Petersen, Alan (July 2003). "Research on men and masculinities: Some implications of recent theory for future work". *Men and Masculinities*. 6 (1): 54–69. doi:10.1177/1097184X02250843. S2CID 143583174.
- [18]. Brod, Harry (1994). "Some thoughts on some histories of some masculinities: Jews and other others". In Brod, Harry; Kaufman, Michael (eds.). *Theorizing masculinities*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications. pp. 82–96. ISBN 9780803949041.
- [19]. Martin, Patricia Yancey (August 1998). "Why can't a man be more like a woman? Reflections on Connell's Masculinities". *Gender & Society*. 12 (4): 472–474. doi:10.1177/089124398012004008. S2CID 143573700.
- [20]. Wetherell, Margaret; Edley, Nigel (August 1999). "Negotiating hegemonic masculinity: Imaginary positions and psycho-discursive practices" (PDF). *Feminism & Psychology*. 9 (3): 335–356. doi:10.1177/0959353599009003012. S2CID 145350243.
- [21]. Whitehead, Stephen M. (2002). *Men and masculinities: key themes and new directions*. Cambridge Malden, Massachusetts: Polity Press. ISBN 9780745624679.
- [22]. Groes-Green, Christian (2009). "Hegemonic and subordinated masculinities: Class, violence and sexual performance among young Mozambican men". *Nordic Journal of African Studies*. 18 (4): 286–304.
- [23]. Holter, Øystein Gullvåg (2003). *Can men do it? Men and gender equality: the Nordic experience*. Copenhagen: Nordic Council of Ministers. ISBN 9789289308458.
- [24]. Collier, Richard (1998). *Masculinities, crime, and criminology: men, heterosexuality, and the criminal(ised) other*. London Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications. ISBN 9780803979970.
- [25]. Laurie, Timothy (2015). "Masculinity studies and the jargon of strategy: hegemony, tautology, sense". *Angelaki: Journal of the Theoretical Humanities*. 20 (1): 13–30. doi:10.1080/0969725X.2015.1017373. hdl:10453/44220. S2CID 142704874. Pdf.
- [26]. Demetriou, Demetrakis Z. (June 2001). "Connell's concept of hegemonic masculinity: A critique". *Theory and Society*. 30 (3): 337–361. doi:10.1023/A:1017596718715. JSTOR 657965. S2CID 143068742.
- [27]. Hooper, Charlotte (2001). *Manly states : masculinities, international relations, and gender politics*. New York: Columbia University Press. ISBN 9780231120753.
- [28]. Kostas, Marios (2018). "Snow White in Hellenic primary classrooms: children's responses to non-traditional gender discourses" (PDF). *Gender and Education*. 30 (4): 530–548. doi:10.1080/09540253.2016.1237619. S2CID 54912000.
- [29]. Rubin, Henry (2003). *Self-made men: identity and embodiment among transsexual men*. Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press. ISBN 9780826514349.
- [30]. Connell, R. W. (2002). *Gender*. Cambridge, England: Polity Blackwell Publishers. ISBN 9780745627168.
- [31]. Groes-Green, Christian (June 2012). "Philogynous masculinities: contextualizing alternative manhood in Mozambique". *Men and Masculinities*. 15 (2): 91–111. doi:10.1177/1097184X11427021. S2CID 145337308.
- [32]. Laemmle, Julie (February 2013). "Barbara Martin: Children at Play: Learning Gender in the Early Years (book review)". *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*. 42 (2): 305–307. doi:10.1007/s10964-012-9871-7. S2CID 141133335.
- [33]. Review of: Martin, Barbara (2011). *Children at play: learning gender in the early years*. Stoke-on-Trent Sterling, Virginia: Trentham Books. ISBN 9781858564845.
- [34]. Bhana, Deevia (2009). ""Boys will be boys": what do early childhood teachers have to do with it?". *Educational Review*. 61 (3): 327–339. doi:10.1080/00131910903045963. S2CID 145690695.
- [35]. Levant, Ronald F. (1996). "The new psychology of men". *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*. 27 (3): 259–265. doi:10.1037/0735-7028.27.3.259.
- [36]. Weir, Kirsten (February 2017). "The men America left behind". *Monitor on Psychology*. 48 (2): 34.
- [37]. Gelb, Steven A. (June 1989). "Language and the problem of male salience in early childhood classroom environments". *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*. 4 (2): 205–215. doi:10.1016/S0885-2006(89)80003-1.
- [38]. Liben, Lynn S.; Bigler, Rebecca S. (2002). "The developmental course of gender differentiation: Conceptualizing, measuring, and evaluating constructs and pathways". *Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development*. 67 (2): i–viii and 1–183. doi:10.1111/mono.2002.67.issue-2. JSTOR 3181530. PMID 12465575.
- [39]. Spector-Mersel, Gabriela (2006). "Never-aging stories: Western hegemonic masculinity scripts". *Journal of Gender Studies*. 15 (1): 67–82. doi:10.1080/09589230500486934. S2CID 144963519.
- [40]. McGuffey, C. Shawn; Rich, B. Lindsay (2011). "Playing in the gender transgression zone: Race, class, and hegemonic masculinity in middle childhood". In Spade, Joan Z.; Valentine, Catherine G. (eds.). *The kaleidoscope of gender: prisms, patterns, and possibilities* (3rd ed.). Los Angeles, California: Sage Publications. pp. 166–176. ISBN 9781412979061.
- [41]. Messner, Michael A. (September 1990). "When bodies are weapons: Masculinity and violence in sport". *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*. 25 (3): 203–220. doi:10.1177/101269029002500303. S2CID 143999500.
- [42]. Oransky, Matthew; Fisher, Celia (2009). "The development and validation of the meaning of adolescent masculinity scale". *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*. 10 (1): 57–72. doi:10.1037/a0013612.
- [43]. de Visser, Richard O.; McDonnell, Elizabeth J. (January 2013). "Man points: masculine capital and young men's health". *Health Psychology*. 32 (1): 5–14. doi:10.1037/a0029045. PMID 22888820.
- [44]. Jhally, Sut (1 January 2000), *Tough Guise: Violence, Media & the Crisis in Masculinity*, retrieved 2 November 2016
- [45]. Martino, Wayne (July 1995). "Boys and literacy: Exploring the construction of hegemonic masculinities and the formation of literate capacities for boys in the English classroom". *English in Australia*. 112: 11–24.
- [46]. Skelton, A. (1993). "On becoming a male physical education teacher: the informal culture of students and the construction of hegemonic masculinity". *Gender and Education*. 5 (3): 289–303. doi:10.1080/0954025930050305.