

CS 2023:-

Q. Differentiate between gender studies and women studies? Discuss in detail the multidisciplinary nature of gender studies?

Introduction:-

Often gender studies are mixed with women's studies; however, there are some striking differences - between these two disciplines. Women's studies, since its inception in around the mid 20th century, was the study of particular issues about women. It concerned itself with the problems and struggles women used to face. Such studies led to development programs

like Women in Development (WID) in the 70's. Gender studies on the other hand studies the relationship between both men & women, and also their relationships with their societies as a whole. How they are conceived and shaped, how they presume their identity and their roles within those identities, it is a much more diverse type of study than women's studies. Moreover, gender study is a multi-disciplinary subject and has its strands extended into Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Gender history, Politics, Biology. People read the world through gendered glasses, and media institutions and families, social networks,

and many other areas construct gendered distinctions and norms for "proper" gendered behaviours and appearances.

Difference Between

Women's Studies

And Gender Studies:-

Women

Studies

1. Definition:-

Women studies is an interdisciplinary field that focuses on the role, experiences, and achievements of women in society.

Gender

Studies

Gender studies are social, political, and economic roles, rights, and responsibilities of male, female and LGBT.

2. History/Orgin:-

Women's studies is an offshoot of 2nd wave of feminism. It is older than gender studies and known as its predecessor.

Gender studies are the offshoot of 3rd wave of feminism. It is the successor of women's studies.

3. Focus of Reserach:-

Women's studies merely focus on the problems of women particularly patriarchy. It demands rights for women only.

Gender studies are more inclusive.

It focuses on all the genders constructed by society. Its primary focus is on gender identity.

4. Nature of Subject:-

It is an interdisciplinary field and merely

It is a multidisciplinary subject and

Focuses on women.

extended its
strongly to
each other
disciplines of
social and
biological-
sciences.

5. Goal of
Studies:-

It demands
equality for
women. It's
proponents
want to end
patriarchy.
According to
Klein, its main
focus is to
make the
lives of
women better.

Gender studies
demand equity.
It explores the
position of all
the genders based
on class, cast
religion ethnicity
and sexual
identity.

7. Theoretical

Differences:-

It involves the theoretical - perspective of feminism.

Moreover, it involves WID

8. Concept of homogeneity:-

It does not

involve the

concept of

homogeneity in

Application

Gender studies

involves Post

modern theory,

Queer theory

and encompass

the GAP approach.

It does involve

the concept of

homogeneity in

its studies

it's studies.

and focuses on
the differences
between heterogeneity
and homogeneity
individuals.

Multidisciplinary

Approach:-

A multidisciplinary approach involves multiple disciplines to redefine problems outside of normal boundaries and research solutions based on a new understanding of complex situations.

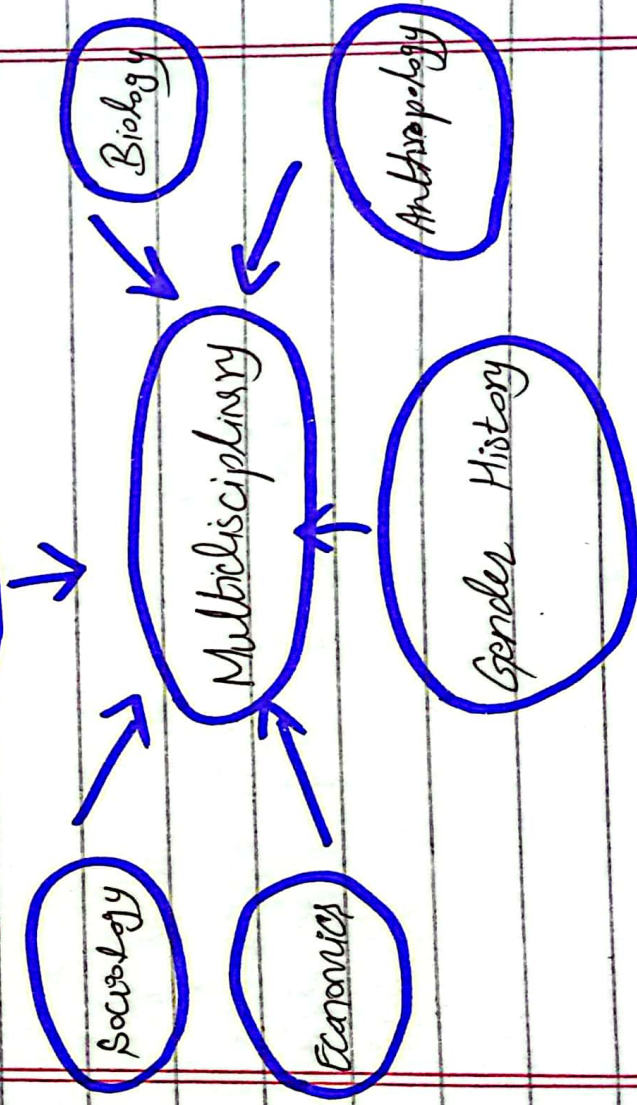
Multidisciplinary (Approach) Nature of Gender Studies:-

It examines all scopes of life including family, media, culture, education, personal rights, behaviour, non state, and government. Gender studies

offer to learn about various contemporary issues of society:

1. Sexual Orientation
2. Gender roles in the society
3. The psychology of identity
4. Representation of gender in literature, pop culture, art, and music
5. Human reproduction and social constraints

Sketch:-



Sociology in the social construction of gender:-

"One is not born but rather becomes a woman."
(Simone de Beauvoir)

Sociology refers to the intersection of women in the society. It imparts a major role in the construction of gender. The term "gender role" was coined by John Money in 1955 paper where he defined it as, "All those things that a person says or does - (specially) to disclose himself or herself as having the status of a boy or man, girl or woman". Feminists within the subfield study a wide range of topics with a variety of research methods, including things like race, class, culture,

religion, and sexuality, among others. It is society that makes women emotional and men rational. This binary division of language is socially constructed and is studied in the social field of gender studies.

Psychology of identity (Gender psychology):-

The field of psychology deals with the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting their behavior in a given context. One school of thought commonly known as psychoanalyst - feminism focuses on how gender identity describes the individual's psychological perception of being male, female, neither, both, or

somewhere in between. This school of thought has its roots in Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis and Nancy Chodorow propounds this theory by arguing that gender identity is the result of a complex development that is related to the mental development process. She believed that mothering promotes gender stereotype behaviour.

"The mother is the early caregiver and primary source of identification with the mother."

(Nancy Chodorow)

Gender And Economics (Economics in dealing with the division of labour):-

"When women do better economics do better."

(Christine Lagarde)

Economics is the social science that studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Unfortunately, the gender problems has remained unexplored. In the process of gender equality, economists need to admit that their discipline has a serious sex problems. Today's capitalism is exploiting women of all colors and races which need a serious transformation of the encler-inclusive economic structure.

Political Science 97 Understanding The Gender Politics:-

“When women participate in politics, it ripples out to the entire society.”

(Hillary Clinton)

Political science is the scientific study of politics and systems of governance.

In 1976, Peter Merkel observed that the field of comparative politics had been woefully deficient concerning the study of women. More

40 years ~~of~~ later, the study of women, and more broadly

gender, in comparative -

politics has flourished,

becoming an important area

of research. Contemporary statistics

from ILO show that only 26

women are working as heads of

the state. This field of study

has focused on gender regimes

and welfare state, state feminism,

the formation and implementation

of women friendly policies, and

the influence of women's -

movements or policy debates.

Biology to find out the fundamental anatomical differences between different sexes:

The study of living organisms is based on their anatomy, physiology, behavior, origin, and distribution. Gender identity is a multifactorial complex trait with a heritable polygenic component. This field of study determines what biological diversity underlying gender identity development is relevant to all domains of social, medical, and neuroscience research and fundamental for reducing health disparities and promoting human rights protections for gender minorities.

Gender History:-

Gender history is a sub-field of history and gender studies, which looks at the past from the perspective of gender. Initially, history was seen as "His STORY" and women were absent from social life. They were either considered in child-rearing or were absent from the literature. This discipline considers in what ways historical events and periodization impact women differently from men.

Conclusion:-

Gender studies and women studies are two different disciplines dealing with various subjects and areas of concern. Women's studies is a narrow

approach and merely deals with the issues of women while gender studies are more inclusive and encompass all genders. Additionally, gender study is a multidisciplinary subject that has its own identity while dealing with various disciplines. The disciplines of sociology, psychology, economics, biology and history have their roots in gender studies. It is impossible to deal with these subjects comprehensively while ignoring the perspective of gender. Hence, gender studies is a multidisciplinary approach with deals with other subjects while maintaining its own identity.