

Date: _____

Day: _____

Differentiate between the gender studies and women's studies. Discuss in detail the multidisciplinary nature of gender studies.

Introduction:

Often gender studies are mixed with the women's studies; but there are some very distinct differences between these two studies. Gender studies investigates the actual gender differences between men and women and critically analyses how these differences translate in a socio-cultural context. Women's studies is an interdisciplinary academic field devoted to topics concerning women, feminism, gender and politics. Gender studies is a much diverse topic than of women studies. Gender studies is a multidisciplinary subject and has its strands extended into sociology, psychology, Anthropology, Economy and Political science.

Difference between the gender studies and women studies.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Gender studies

- Gender studies is a field of interdisciplinary study and includes women's studies, men's studies and (LGBTQ) studies.

- The 3rd wave of feminism is more concerns about gender and relate both women, men and power relationship.

- It shifts focus from man as dominant and women as legitimate.

- It studies the differences among the women and men on the basis of socially constructed topics.

- It views the manner in which norms and patterns of behavior associated with masculinity and femininity came into being.

women's studies

- women's studies is an interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary field and the study of women and gender in every field.

- The 2nd wave of feminism discusses the issues of women.

- Make women more visible.

- It is an educational strategy of a breakthrough in the consciousness and knowledge.

- It owes to the movement of liberation of women.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Gender studies involves postmodern theory, Queer theory and WAD approach.

It involves the theoretical perspective of feminism. Moreover, it includes WID and WAD Approaches.

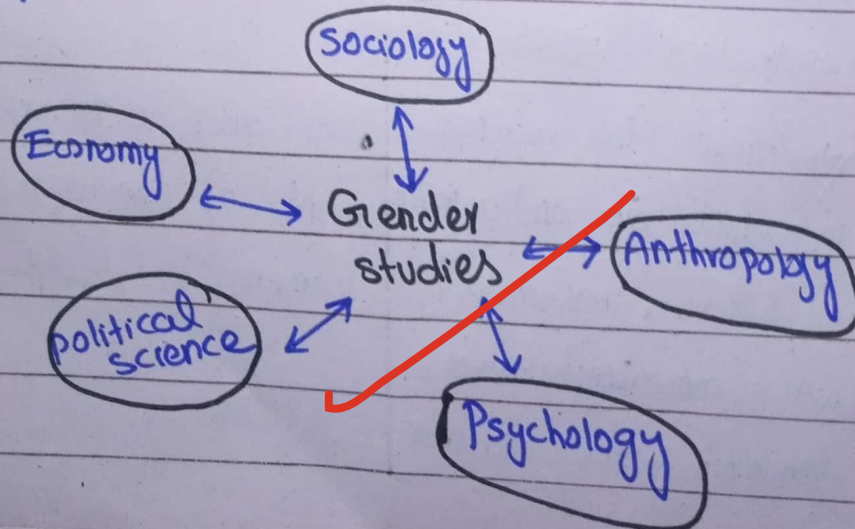
It does ~~not~~ involve the concept of homogeneity in its studies and discuss differences between homogenous and heterogenous individuals.

It does ^{not} involve the concept of homogeneity in its studies.

discuss this part by giving headings and subheadings. also add references against these arguments.

Multidisciplinary nature of gender studies

A multidisciplinary approach involves multiple disciplines to redefine the problems outside of normal boundaries. Gender studies draws upon methods and content from a wide range of disciplines.



Date: _____

use specific and self explanatory headings.

Day: _____

Gender and Sociology:

In sociology, there make a distinction between sex and gender. Sex are the biological traits that societies use to assign people into the category of either male and female, whether it be through a focus on chromosomes, genitalia and other physical ascriptions. When people talk about the differences between men and women they are often drawing on sex - on the rigid ideas of body - rather than gender. Gender is a fluid that it may or may not focus on the biological traits. More specifically, it is concept that describes how societies determine and manage sex categories, and their cultural meanings attached to men and women, but it is not limited to being men and women, but transgender, intersex, gender queer and other gender positions. Gender is also determine what an individual feels and does. The sociology of gender examines how our society influences our understandings and perceptions of differences between masculinity and femininity.

keep the description of a single argument brief and increase the no of arguments instead.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Gender and anthropology

Gender is a key concept in the discipline of anthropology. Throughout the 20th century and the rise of sociocultural anthropology, the meaning and significance of gender to the discipline has shifted. In early anthropological/anthrographic studies, gender was often synonymous of kinship or family, and a monograph might just a single chapter on women or family issues. Gradually the most recent works in gender and anthropology came to encompass a wide range of perspectives that challenge western or monolithic assumptions about women and experience of gender. For example, non-western writing on gender illustrates how varied the experience of feminism can be in contemporary contexts where religious beliefs, development experiences, and the very role of language can influence understandings of gender. The study of women, men and the intersections of gender across cultures has become a key aspects of any holistic study or methodological approach in anthropology today.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Gender and psychology

Gender psychology is a fascinating subfield of psychology that examines the role of gender in shaping individuals' thoughts, feelings, and behaviours. It encompasses a wide range of topics, from determine the gender identity to the impact of gender stereotypes on human health. One of the primary areas of study within gender psychology is the gender identity. This refers to an individual's subjective experience of their gender, which may or may not align with their sex. Research has shown that gender identity can develop as early as age two and is influenced by a variety of factors, including socialization, culture and biology.

Another important topic within gender psychology is gender stereotypes. These are beliefs and expectations about what is appropriate or typical behavior for men and women. In

conclusion, gender psychology is an important subfield of psychology that examines the ways in which gender shapes our lives.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Gender and political science

Aristotle believed that there were two kinds of science, one governing the natural world (physics), and the other the human world (politics). Until relatively recently, most practitioners of Aristotle's brand of political science were theorists, and most were men. Compared to other branches of social sciences, political science has been among the most resistant to feminist analysis. Political science, as a gender institution, has shown itself to be capable of change over its first century. The status of women has improved, the professional environment has in many ways become more women friendly, and scholarships on gender has expanded in scope and quantity. Feminism as a form of theory and practice has remained important to scholars and to the research carried out in the field of politics and gender. Thus, the burgeoning gender and politics scholarships have looked at a range of themes using a diversity of approaches.

Date: _____

Day: _____

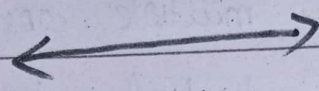
Gender in economy

The economy is the system of human activities directed at the allocation of scarce resources by economic agents over economic agents. Economic agents choose the optimum solution given a set of multiple constraints. This optimum may be individual or shared, changes over time and may be gender specific. Women and men may differ in terms of their capacity and constraints to solve an economic problem and to strive for an individual or shared optimum solution.

Conclusion:

Gender studies and women studies are two different disciplines dealing with various subjects and areas of concerns. Women studies is a narrow approach and concern only the issues of women while gender studies are more inclusive and deals with all genders. Additionally, gender study is a multidisciplinary subject and dealing with various other disciplines. The disciplines of

of sociology, psychology, economy, anthropology
and political science have their roots
in gender studies. It is impossible to
deal with these subjects while ignoring
the perspective of gender study.



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