

Contrast On Women's Studies And Gender Studies From The Perspectives Of Field In Humanities

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Abstract

Women's studies are also called as gender studies or feminist studies deals with the problems of woman in their daily life. It is also known as interdisciplinary study of how intersectionality of gender, race, age, class, nationality, ethnicity, ability, sexuality and other difference and the impact almost every facet of social, political, and cultural experience. Many of the civil rights, and woman's movement argued about their sufferings but still all those arguments are still been voiced out reason for that is they not even find the conclusion for that. They socially, politically, economically struggled for their well-being. women's studies and gender studies examine how the lives of individual woman and men are shaped by broader structural forces in both historical and contemporary contexts. By analyzing the powerful and problematic impact of sexual inequalities women studies revises the way we see ourselves and our world. Women's studies were major in all professional programs like law, medicine, and business, as well as social work, education, and arts and sciences. Indeed, students who major in choosing that field for their higher studies. Even though women's studies are relatively new phenomenon in higher education, it draws knowledge from both the humanities and social sciences, medicine, and natural science. The main thing they fought for their identity, power, and privilege. Women's studies provide new framework that are sensitive not only to issues of gender, but also race, class, and ethnicity. Calling it as gender studies means abounding the study of women and their problems. The study of this does not bring equal weightage to both two genders, but leans towards men, thinking them as superior than women.

It aims to a substantial body of knowledge about the social construction of gender in various cultural contexts from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. It also provides students with the analytic tools for understanding the lives and experiences of women in various cultural contexts. It helps to analyse the ways in which gender, race, ethnicity, class, and sexuality construct the social, cultural, and biological experience of both men and women in all societies. This study also Recognize the masculine bias in the history of knowledge. This Analyse images of women in literary texts, the media, and the arts, and explore relationships between these images and societal attitudes toward women. Gender studies is a field of that which focuses on gender identity and gendered representation as central categories of analysis while women's studies are a field that focuses on the roles, experiences, and achievements of women in society. Therefore, this is the key difference between gender and women's studies.

Keywords: Gender studies, Women studies, sufferings, arguments, experience

INTRODUCTION

Gender can be defined as the way society organizes understandings of sexual differences. Women studies explores our gendered existence. What it means to be feminine and masculine and how this interacts with other aspects of our identity. Women's study and gender study are interdisciplinary studies that related to the field of fosters active analysis of how this gender together with race, class, sexuality, ethnicity, ability affects our lives. Gender, race and sexuality play integral roles in all of our lives. Gender and women studies empowers you to work across disciplines and investigate how complex cultural, social and political contexts shape race gender and sexuality. Women and gender studies examines how the lives of individual women and men are shaped by broader structural forces in both historical and contemporary context, for e.g., nation- building, globalization, economic developments, and the legal system. Women's studies draw on feminist ideas and scholarship in developing historical, theoretical and cross-cultural framework for comparative study of both women and gender. Less than 200 years after the university of bologna's foundation in 1088, Bettisia became the first woman to attend university graduating with law degree in 1237, Bettisia would have learnt her profession in stunning medieval cloisters of this Italian city. Woman and gender studies is an interdisciplinary program that seek to address the impact of gender and sexuality on the world around us and the inequalities that shape the world. This study helps us to get the sense of both historical and contemporary actions which takes place among the gender and women life their language theories and methods have been engaged critically. We can also get to know about race, class, gender, and sexuality that linked and how such intersection has been articulated. We can also connect to local and global feminism while keeping minds in different matters. It also helps to analyse uneven effects

of globalization. Woman studies help us to think more about own self-positioning in an increasingly globalized world and to explore identity is never simply a question of us and to interact about social changes.

ANALYSIS:

Gender studies asks what it means to make gender salient, bringing a critical eye to everything from labour conditions to healthcare access to popular culture. Gender is never isolated from other factors that determine someone's position in the world, such as sexuality, race, class, ability, religion, region, citizenship status, life experience, and access to resources. Beyond studying gender as an identity category, the field is invested in historical contexts. The gender, women, sexuality, queer, and feminist studies are non-exhaustive that aims to introduce readers to gender studies in a broad sense. It shows how the field has developed over the last several decades, as well as how its interdisciplinary nature offers a range of tools for understanding and critiquing the world. Women studies or gender studies was conceptualized as an interdisciplinary field that could represent issues of gender and sexuality in new ways with the possibility of shaping scholarship thought and policy. It is as women's movement that women need to be free of men's domination and must strive to get off our backs. The content that follows includes reports on the equal rights, Amendment, protest, birth control and so on. Gender studies and women studies developed alongside and emerged out of women's studies which consolidated as an academic field of inquiry in 1970. Because of some anxieties that emerged the shift from women's study to gender studies, such as concerns decentre women and erase the feminist activism that gave rise to the field. She considers these anxieties as part of larger concern over the future of the field. She considers these as well as anxieties as part of large concern over the future of the field as well as fear that academic work on gender and sexuality has become too divorced from its activist roots. Scholar and transgender activist Gilbert considers the production and maintenance of the gender binary that the idea are only two genders and that gender is a natural fact that remains stable across institutional, legal, and cultural contexts, imagining discrimination.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS:

- 1) Acknowledging gender as an organising principle of overall social order in modern society
- 2) Stipulating that gender is socially constructed mean while gender is assigned at birth based on natural and immutable category but one that is socially determined.
- 3) Analysing power in modern western societies reveals the dominance of men and promotion of a limited version of heterosexual masculinity.
- 4) Emerging methods in sociology are helping disrupt the production of ostensibly universal knowledge from narrow perspective of privileged subjects.
- 5) Gender has tools for sociology to reconsider how it analyses structures of power and produces knowledge.
- 6) Women at the expense of women of colour, which is the movement has centered white women continually invoked "common oppression" of all women think solidarity but actually erases and marginalizes women who fall outside of categories of white, straight, educated, and middle-class.
- 7) Still there is committing to a feminism that "aims to end sexist oppression". This necessitates feminism that is anti-racist.
- 8) With the prevalence of gender discrimination and social norms and practices girls become exposed to the possibility of child marriage, teenage, pregnancy, child domestic work, poor education and violence.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN STUDIES AND GENDER STUDIES:

Feminist studies which look at feminist aspects of women's studies, focus women but still acknowledge gender and use comparisons to men and patriarchy. However, while feminist studies include the study of men, women's studies only focus on women which allows for a specific yet essential way which is always woman-centric. The main difference between feminist and gender studies is that feminist criticism is the literary analysis that involves a feminist viewpoint whereas gender study is a form of literary criticism that involves both feminist and masculinist approaches as well as queer theories. These forms of literary criticisms like gender study and feminism explores how gender and sexual identity influences the creation and reception of a literary work. Furthermore, some tend to use the two terms feminist and gender studies as synonyms as these two studies are similar. Gender is not exactly the term sex. It refers to social and cultural differences between men and women, instead of biological differences. Gender studies refers to a form of literary criticism that is based on gender. It explores how gender influences the creation and reception of literary work. In fact, the basis of gender criticism is the concept that gender is a social construct, and that is reflected in our culture and social, political, economic, educational, and religious institutions. Although gender studies began as an offshoot of feminist criticism, it is not only limited to feminist theories. Unlike feminist criticism, gender criticism includes masculinist approach as well as queer theories. Masculinism or masculinist approach basically deals advocacy of the rights or needs of men and boy. Queer theory, on the other hand, includes theoretical concepts that centre gay and lesbian people. In short, gender criticism suggests that power is not just patriarchal – men dominating women, but it suggests that power is multifaced. Gender equality is the view that everyone should receive equal treatment and that there should not be any discrimination based on gender. The main difference between feminism and gender equality is that feminism is a collection of social and political movements whereas gender equality is the main goal of feminism. Feminism is concerned with the rights of women while gender equality is concerned with the rights of every individual regardless of their gender. It aims to a substantial body of knowledge about the social construction of gender in various cultural contexts from a variety of disciplinary perspectives.

CONCLUSION

Black women's labour in anti-racist activism, as well as experience with violence and harm. From the civil rights movement to women lives matter their contribution and leadership have not been acknowledged to the same extent as their experience with state-sanctioned racial violence don't garner as much attention. We must make visible experience and labour of women and queer persons of colour in activist settings in order to strengthen activist struggles for racial and argues that indigenous activist struggles for sovereignty, liberation, and survival must account for gender. A range of issues impact women such as domestic abuse, forced sterilization, and sexual violence. There was an argument among contemporary feminism work in a global context has been informed by and strengthened capitalism in a way that ultimately increases harms against marginalised women. For example, some have suggested offering poor rural women in non-U.S context microcredit as a path to economic liberation. In reality, these debt have economic liberation and hinderance to economic development and continue the politics that have created poverty in the first place. It acknowledges that feminism has the power to challenge capitalist interest in global context, but considers how aspects of feminist movement have been increased overview of the field of feministic disability studies. It is all about how value determined by other social markers such as gender, sexuality, race, class, religion, national origin and citizenship status. When gender identity and expressions maps predictably and expressions exceeds culturally determined permissible bounds in a family or community accordingly. Gender studies or women studies speaks about all these characteristics and contributes policing, punishment and vulnerability of issues ranging from health care access to increased rates of violence and harassment suggest that policies impacting person should be centered as gender. With the prevalence of gender discrimination and social norms and practices girls become exposed to the possibility of child marriage, teenage, pregnancy, child domestic work, poor education and violence. Many of these manifestations will not change unless girls or women are valued more.

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