Abstract

Introduction: The problem STUDYING MEN, AND INDEED THE
development of policy on men, appear
to have become more popular in
recent years. Yet studying men is not
anything special; it is not new; and it is not
necessarily, in itself, linked to any radical
project of social or societal change and transformation.
Academia, libraries, disciplines
and canons are full of books by men, on
men, for men!
Masculinity (also called manhood or manliness) is a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles associated with boys and men. As a social construct, it is distinct from the definition of the male biological sex. Standards of manliness or masculinity vary across different cultures and historical periods. Both males and females can exhibit masculine traits and behavior. Psychology of Men & Masculinities is devoted to the dissemination of research, theory, and clinical scholarship that advances the psychology of men and masculinity. This discipline is defined broadly as the study of how boys' and men's psychology is influenced and shaped by both gender and sex, and encompasses the study of the social construction of gender, sex differences and similarities, and biological processes. We are interested in work that arises from applied specialties (clinical, counseling, school, and I/O psychology), foundational areas (social, developmental, cognitive) From Masculinities to Men: Tracing Diverse Psychological, Social and Political Threads. Article. Full-text available. Berkeley: University of California Press.), gave primacy to a more generalized account of the developmental and familial origins of prevalent psychological differences between femininity and masculinity from a psychoanalytic sociological viewpoint. Her later books, Femininities, Masculinities, Sexualities: Freud and Beyond (1994 Chodorow, N. J. (1994).