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Editorial

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Editorial

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I am pleased to introduce you to the Journal Masculinities and Social Change, known by its Spanish Acronym MCS (Masculinidades y cambio social). MCS is an electronic pioneering journal in the field of masculinities in the context of Spain and Latin-America. There are several journals on masculinities in the international scientific community, but there is a lack of journals on the aforementioned contexts indexed in the international Social Sciences databases. For this reason, MCS emerges aiming to fill this gap focussing on interdisciplinary research on masculinities. Thereby, MCS is open to researchers and scholars from different disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, economics, politics, philosophy, history, literature, gender studies, psychology, and education among others. The contributions and knowledge that will be gained in the journal expects to be published in the main databases: ERIH, SCOPUS, Social Science Citation Index, Latindex, PysclINFO, Scopus, Elsevier Bibliographic Databases, ISOC (CINDOC, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas) and others.

MCS is entirely an open-access electronic journal, thus all articles are available online without any payment required. These articles are based on empirical results as well as theoretical studies. Different typologies of analysis are accepted, such as quantitative and qualitative studies, additionally diversity of methodological approaches are also encouraged. Therefore, the diversity of works are secured but all
focussed in evidence-based contributions addressed to identify mechanisms to combat inequalities provoked by hegemonic masculinity like: violence against women, homophobia, bullying, gender inequalities, mobbing, etc. in order to foster the social change. All these articles are evaluated following a rigorous peer-review procedure.

The present issue is the inaugural one and represents the birth of the journal. In this first issue four articles and two reviews are published with a wide scope of subjects and geographical contexts (Australia, Spain, India and United Kingdom) which have been peer-reviewed and very well evaluated by the reviewers.

Raewyn Connell’s (Gender studies) contribution introduces the effect of globalization on the masculinities studies. Connell argues how masculinities and hegemonic masculinities should be explored taking different transnational social structures into account. Her article will be extremely useful for researchers and scholars who are studying masculinities in the current societies.

Radikha Chopra (Sociology) presents an innovative article regarding the figure of male servants in India. Her work inspires new elements to consider in the analysis of gender socialization. She introduces the biographical method to describe in detail how male can develop domestic work and which are the related consequences in the definition of their masculinity.

David Portell (History of education) and Cristina Pulido (Communication) present an evidence-based contribution supported by a competitive Spanish research. Their analysis brings forward relevant results about the study of speech acts and communication in the definition of masculinity. They show several empirical evidences about how verbal and non-verbal language can contribute to promote new masculinities. Authors affirm that these kinds of results will help to combat violence in different social spaces such as the school or the work-place.

Finally, Eric Anderson’s (Sport Psychology) article proposes a new theoretical approach on masculinity which is trying to explain the recent changes on sportsmen’s behaviour in front of the homosexuality phenomena. Anderson points out how there is a reduction on homophobia attitudes of athletes and the hegemonic masculinity theory
is useless to properly explicate this change. He recommends the inclusive masculinity theory as a capable approach to describe the current young men’s masculinities.

In this first issue we also present two book reviews. The first one is on Ramírez Rodríguez and Uribe’s book on masculinities and gender relations in the context of Latin America. The second one, on Aresti’s book, explores the historical dimension of masculinity and portrays different male’s archetypes in the 20th century.

This journal has become a reality thanks to the effort and enthusiasm of several people and organisms. I am very grateful to Hipatia Press for their encouragement to publish the previously mentioned and future contributions that have shed light to masculinity analyses which drive to social change. Nevertheless, MCS will also become an academic tool promoting intellectual debate on masculinities and constructing knowledge addressed to achieve social improvements.