

Q- Write difference between Gender studies and Women Studies. How gender studies is multi-disciplinary in nature? Give your views on autonomy verses integration debate in gender studies.

## 1) Introduction-

Gender studies and women studies are interdisciplinary fields that explore issues related to gender, sexuality and the experiences of women.

Both fields aim to challenge the patriarchal structures, promote social justice and employ critical theories.

Gender studies encompasses a broader range of topics and it is multi-disciplinary in nature because it draws on various fields and provides a comprehensive understanding of how gender shapes human experiences and societal structures. The autonomy verses integration debate raises questions about how best to achieve gender equity and the most effective methods for addressing discrimination and bias.

## 2) Differences between gender studies and women studies:-

Gender studies examines gender as a broader social construct, analyzing how gender entities are formed and how they influence social dynamics.

Women studies concentrates specifically on women's roles, contribution and thoughts in society.

### Women Studies

### Gender Studies

#### Definition

→ It is interdisciplinary field which focuses on role, experiences and achievements of women in society.

→ It includes the social, political and economic roles, rights and responsibilities of male, female and LGBT.

#### Origin

→ Women studies work in support of women

→ Gender studies is another form of

with regard to first and second wave of feminism. | third wave of feminism.

## Nature

→ It is educational strategy of break-through in consciousness and knowledge.

→ It studies differences among men and women on basis of their socially constructed roles.

## Methodology

→ Women Studies utilizes feminist theories.

→ Gender Studies employs interdisciplinary approaches, integrating theories from various fields.

## Theoretical differences

→ It involves theoretical perspective of feminism. Moreover, it involves WID and WAD approaches.

→ Gender studies involve Postmodern theory, Queer theory and encompass the GAD approach.

## Impacts

→ It is leaving impacts on multiple disciplines.

→ It is breaking stereotypes.

for the purpose of research in humanities and social sciences.

### Examples

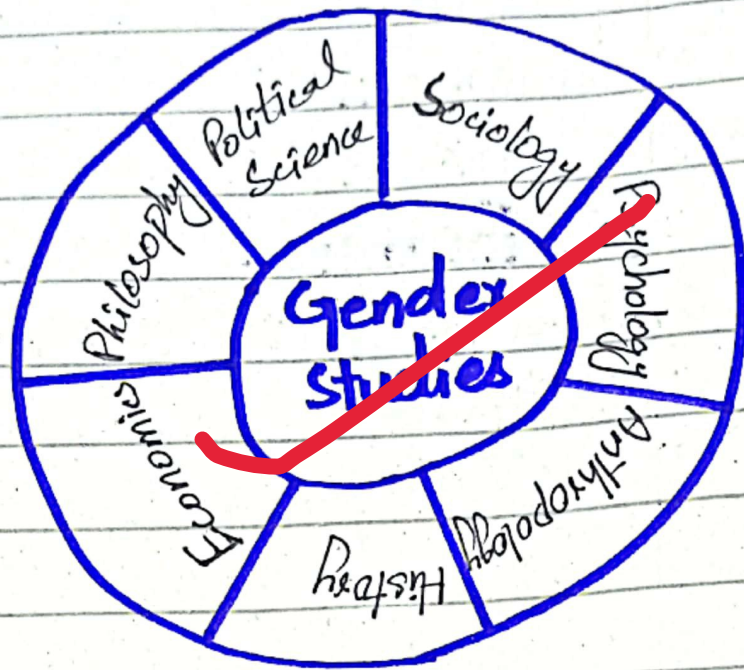
→ "The Legacy of the Women's Liberation Movement" explores achievements and challenges of women's liberation movement from 1960s to present.

→ "The Role of Gender in Social Media" examines the gender's use of social media to express identity, build community, and confront issues.

### 3) Multi-disciplinary nature of gender studies.

Gender studies is inherently multi-disciplinary because it draws from a variety of academic fields to examine the ways in which gender shapes and is shaped by social, cultural, political and economical systems. It integrates insights from multiple

disciplines.



**a) Sociology** :- Use specific and self explanatory headings  
Gender studies in sociology explores how gender roles and expectations are constructed and maintained in society and how these roles influence power dynamics.

**b) Psychology** :-  
Gender studies in psychology investigates how gender identity develops and how societal expectations around gender shape individuals' behaviors, emotional experiences and self-concept.  
e.g. The gender schema theory

suggests that children learn and internalize gender roles from early age, shaping their perceptions of themselves and others based on societal norms.

### c) Anthropology:-

Anthropologists explore how different cultures conceptualize gender, examining both diversity of gender categories across societies and roles gender plays in social structures.

e.g. Research on **Pashtunwali** (the traditional code of conduct among Pashtuns) reveals how gender norms are deeply rooted in ethnic identity.

### d) History:-

Gender Studies in history examines how historical events, such as colonialism, partition and the creation of Pakistan itself shaped gender dynamics.

e.g. **Fatima Jinnah**, known as the "Mother of the Nation", was instrumental

in the Pakistan Movement.

### e) Political Science-

Political science in gender studies examines how gender impacts political participation, governance and legal rights.

e.g. Pakistan has seen some important strides in women's political participation, such as **Benazir Bhutto** becoming the first female Prime Minister of a Muslim-majority country.

### 4) Autonomy vs integration debate in gender studies:-

This debate revolves around question of how gender identity and experiences of marginalized gender groups should be approached within broader societal structures.

### i) Autonomy in gender studies:-

This perspective emphasizes the importance of self-determination, independence and

the recognition of distinct identities and experiences. Autonomy emphasizes the value of difference and the need for spaces where gender minorities can fully express themselves, without being forced into integration or assimilation.

key points in favour of autonomy are:-

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

### a) Recognition of distinct experiences:-

Marginalized genders have unique needs and experiences that are often overlooked in mainstream discussions. Autonomy ensures these voices are heard and respected.

### b) Freedom from dominant structures:-

It resists the pressures of traditional gender norms, allowing individuals to create their own understanding of gender and related roles.



### c) Safe spaces..

Autonomy supports the creation of gender-specific spaces that allow people to connect with others who share similar experiences.

### ii) Integration in gender studies..

Integration focuses on the idea of bringing marginalized genders into mainstream, advocating for dismantling of rigid gender norms and structures to promote equality for all genders. It argues for creating inclusive systems that do not segregate or prioritize any one group but instead foster a society where gendered experiences and identities are integrated into mainstream social, political and economic order.

key points of integration are-

#### a) Equality and inclusivity-

Integration aims to breakdown barriers

that separate genders and fosters a society where individuals of all genders are treated equally.

## b) Challenge to rigid gender binaries:-

It emphasizes the importance of moving away from the traditional binary understanding of gender and embracing fluidity and diversity in gender expression.

## c) Shared spaces and collective liberation:-

Integration focuses on creating spaces that are inclusive and allow for solidarity among all genders, reducing the need for segregating spaces or identities.

### iii) Brief summary between autonomy and integration:-

Aspect	Autonomy	Integration
<b>Focus</b>	Individual freedom & self-determination	Inclusion within existing structures
<b>Approach to Gender</b>	Rejection of traditional gender roles	Accommodation of diverse gender identities within established systems
<b>Example</b>	The "Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018" provides autonomy to transgender individuals.	The system of reserved seats for women in Pakistan's parliament integrates gender inclusivity into existing political system.

### 5) Conclusion:-

In recent years, women studies and the gender studies have increasingly overlapped and many academic programs now combine elements of both disciplines. Gender studies is linked with other disciplines also. It's concepts of autonomy and integration aim to address gender equality but in different ways.