

QNO# 7

Introduction: Autonomy and Integration both of the terms are different in Gender Studies. Autonomy proponents advocates for the studies related to women only while integration proponents advocates for the studies related to both of the genders men, women and it also includes lesbian and gays studies. Both terms have different policies for women and Gender. Autonomy is an anti integration approach. While, integration is an anti-autonomy approach - "women cannot be studied in an isolate." (proponents of integration approach).

→ **Comprehensive note on Autonomy vs Integration debate in Gender Studies:**

Autonomy and integration both have different approaches. Autonomy is women specific study only while integration includes all the other genders. Autonomy is anti-integration debate while integration is anti-autonomy debate. Autonomy calls for making policies related to women only while integration calls for making policies related to all genders. Therefore, both of the approaches are different.

1.

(a) Autonomy proponents advocates for women specific studies:

Autonomy proponents advocates for women specific studies only. It does not integrate other areas of genders such as men, lesbian, or gay.

(b) Integration proponents advocates for all Gender related Studies:

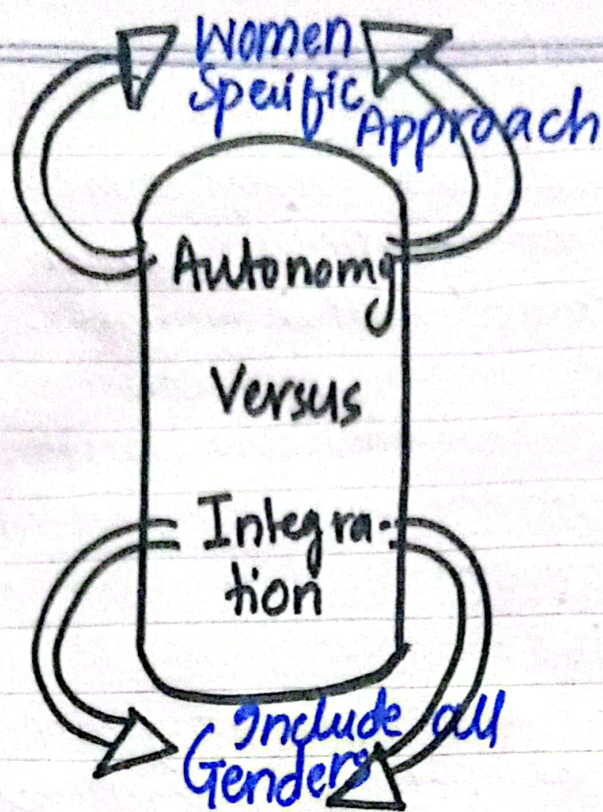
Integration proponents are of the view that all areas should be included in the field of Gender Studies such as men, women, lesbian, gay, and other sexualities.

2. (a) Autonomy calls for making policies related to women only:

Autonomy proponents calls for making policies related to women only. It does not include the policies related to other genders.

(b) Integration opponents calls for making policies related to all genders:

The advocates of integration debate calls for making policies related to all genders including men, women, lesbian, and gay. The policies include all these genders.



3.

(a) Autonomy includes research related to women only:

Autonomy advocates for the topics of research which are related to women only. It does not include other subjects to study.

(b) Integration includes all areas of research related to all of the genders:

Integration includes every area of the research related to all of the genders such as men, women, lesbian and Gay.

4.

(a) Autonomy is an anti-integration approach:

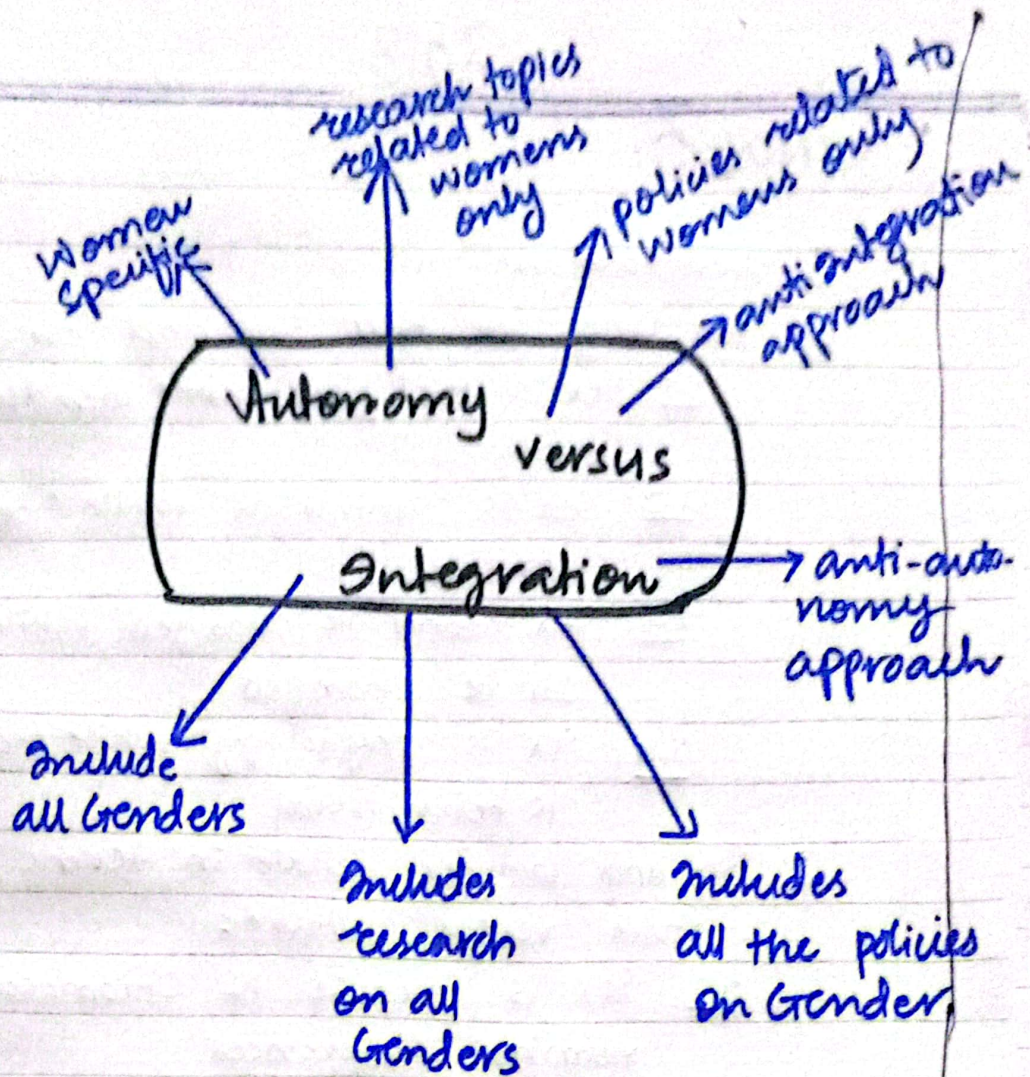
Autonomy is an anti-integration approach. It means it only includes women studies. It does not include other genders.

(b) Integration is an anti autonomy approach; It means it includes not only women studies but other genders also:

Integration is an anti-autonomy approach; It means that It not only includes women studies but also It includes other genders such as lesbian, gay, and men.

➔ Analysis on the debate Autonomy Versus Integration:

Autonomy is a specific approach related to women only. While, Integration is a wide holistic approach that not only includes women but also other genders. Therefore, It is concluded that women cannot be studied in an isolation; women is integrated with other genders also. Hence, integration of women with other genders give a wide array of knowledge that how other genders influence over women studies.



Conclusion: Autonomy and Integration both are different approaches. Autonomy is an anti-integration approach while Integration is an anti-autonomy approach. Autonomy advocates calls for women specific studies only therefore they make research, make policies related to women only. While Integration advocates for all the areas related to genders. Therefore, it includes policies, research related to men, women, lesbian and Gay.

2018

QNO#3:

1 Introduction

2 Decoding the term Sex and Gender:

2.1 Sex is Biological while Gender is Social.

2.2 Sex is universal while Gender is variable

2.3 Sex cannot be changed while Gender can be changed

2.4 Sex is physiology while Gender is behavioural

3 Sex and Gender debate in terms of nature versus culture:

3.1 Sex is because of Chromosomal number differences

3.2 Sexes have different Hormones

3.3 Sexes have different Brain structures

3.4 Gender is constructed through family, school, media and peers

3.5 Gender roles are learnt through operant conditioning

3.6 Language is Gendered.

4 Conclusion: