

GENDER STUDIES MOCK PART II

Q2 Autonomy vs Integration

I INTRODUCTION

The debate of keeping Gender studies as an autonomous discipline or integrating it with other disciplines is a prominent matter of importance among the scholars. Gender studies, as a discipline, emerged in the 1980s and addressed the gaps and loopholes in Women studies. As a multidisciplinary subject, Gender studies has incorporated the principles of various academic disciplines like sociology, anthropology, psychology etc. However, its impact and application is often questioned by scholars as being inadequate and ineffective. These scholars call for integrating Gender Studies with the other established academic disciplines to bring it to under mainstream policy making, and make it inclusive by the help of male allies as Men's Feminism advocates.

II Gender Studies as an autonomous discipline

The leading scholars who advocate for autonomous nature of gender studies argue:

Date: _____

Day: _____

a) More emphasis on women and other gender-specific issues

Keeping it autonomous will ensure that women-specific issues are not ignored

For example, the first wave of feminism lost its credibility in furthering women's issues when it joined hands with the abolitionist movement.

b) Men can not understand discriminatory and oppressive experiences of women

Gender studies, ~~is~~ ^{is} autonomy will ensure women ~~to and~~ to further their cause

and men can not understand women's experiences of oppression and discrimination

c) Concerns about championing men for bare minimum

Integrating gender studies and including men might overlaud and champion men as heroes, taking away from the long struggle women ~~face~~ endured

d) Influence of men-centric narratives on Gender studies

Like other arenas of life, integrating gender studies with other discipline increases the likelihood of male dominance and influence on gender-specific academia.

Date: _____

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e) ^{academia respecting} Autonomy ensures intersectionality of gender

Gender studies, being an autonomous subject, keeps into account various social markers of individuals like race, class, ethnicity, a concept introduced by Kimberle Crenshaw.

III GENDER STUDIES AS AN INTEGRATED DISCIPLINE

The scholars advocating for integration of gender studies with other disciplines argue:

a) More effective legislation

If gender studies is integrated with Politics and policy-making, the legislation to further gender-specific issues will be more effective and smooth.

b) Globalized world - A need for more integrated research.

With the advent of globalization and connectedness, gender studies will generate more impact if integrated with disciplines of science and technology.

c) A more liberal approach to ^{neutralize} the radical autonomous approach

Integration of Gender studies is a more liberal and inclusive approach in contrast to the radical-natured autonomous

approach.

"Feminism is about winning equality rather augmenting gender disparities among males and females."

Sharmeen Obaid

d) More effective to curb gender-based discrimination with men as allies.

As **Mens feminism** advocates for men as allies to further women's cause, it will be more effective in curbing gender-based oppression and will raise awareness among men of the struggle of women.

e) Gender-based violence happens with all genders

Gender studies, unlike women studies which is only centric on women-specific issues, tends to address violence and oppression against all genders. Integrating it with other discipline will ensure that it effectively addresses issues of other genders.

IV

CRITICAL ANALYSIS: A BALANCE BETWEEN AUTONOMY AND INTEGRATION OF GENDER STUDIES

While, the debate between autonomy and integration of gender studies is an imminent discussion, it is important

to understand the long struggle of women dating back from Seneca Fall Conventions of 1948 to today's digital feminism. It is pertinent to keep the autonomy and importance intact, however, it will be better to integrate it with other disciplines in the times of globalization and for more effective and inclusive gender-specific legislation.

V CONCLUSION

The proponents for autonomy of gender studies argue that more emphasis on gender-specific issues and to prevent male hegemony in academia of Gender Studies calls for it being a separate discipline. This is countered by the proponents of integration of gender studies who claim that it will result in more effective gender-specific legislation and will cater to oppression faced by other genders.

07 Structural and direct forms of Violence.

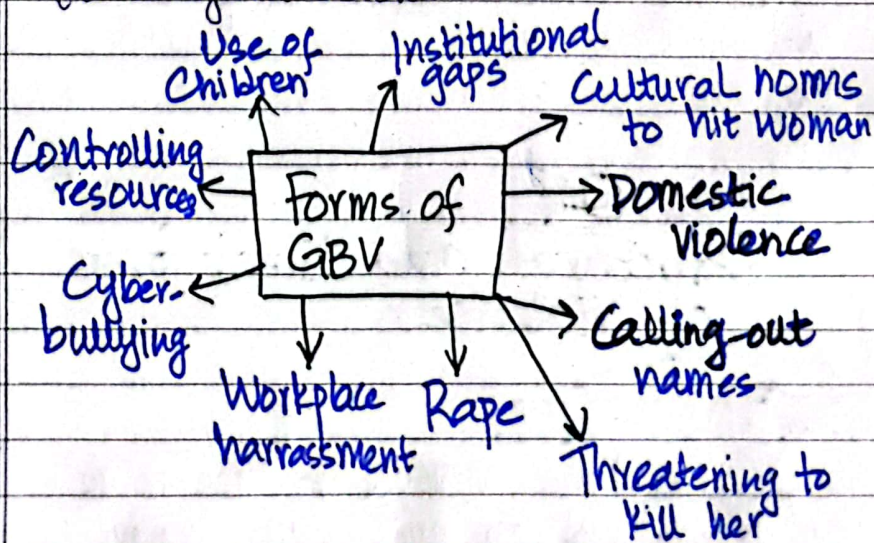
INTRODUCTION

Gender-based violence in Pakistan is one of the most pressing issues, jeopardizing women's mental well-being, security and

potential. As scholars say, gender-based violence is a step for men to reassert their power and hegemony over women, taking away women's agency and autonomy. The various forms of violence stem from weak institutional capacity to counter gender-based violence, lack of economic well-being of women and their dependence on men, and a lack of character on the part of men who commit gender-based violence. It is heart-breaking to know that

" 1 in every 10 women experience physical or sexual violence at least once in a life."
(UN)

There are various forms of direct and structural violence as elucidated in the diagram below:



II FORMS OF DIRECT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

a) Physical violence

According to ~~Discrimination~~ UN Declaration on Elimination of violence against women (DEVAW)

"Any act that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty in public or private life constitutes gender-based violence."

Physical violence against women can take many shapes like :

(1) Domestic violence

The most common form of violence is domestic violence, according to the **RATIONAL CHOICE THEORY**, the perpetrator takes into account the costs and benefits of hitting the woman

(2) Other battering acts

These battering acts are closely associated with physical violence but may not be illegal. for example name-calling or denying access to resources

3) Acid Attacks

The most common violence in Pakistan used as a revenge is acid attack and

according to Acid Survivor Foundation, Acid attacks are acts to assert power and their incidence has reduced in Pakistan.

(b) Sexual Violence

(1) Sexual Slavery

In Pakistan, sexual slavery is still common especially in conflict-prone areas.

(2) Forced Prostitution

There are areas where women are forced into prostitution due to economic constraints.

(3) Trafficking of girls

According to UNODC,

72% of global crimes are trafficking of girls and women."

(4) Female Genital Mutilation

Female Genital Mutilation has almost ended in Pakistan but there are some areas of Pakistan which still continue it.

(c) Psychological Violence.

There are forms of psychological violence stemming from Resource Theory where the perpetrator controls resources of victim and causes her psychological distress.

(1) Threat to kill the victim

The most common threat "I will kill your mother" is a way to control women and centralise power as **The power control theory** propounds.

(2) Isolation to control the victim

Another way to psychologically subjugate a woman is to isolate her and control her activities and time, cut her contact with her relatives and friends.

(3) Use of children to control the victim

The perpetrator uses children to spy on the victim mother and keeps atleast one child in company of victim to keep a check on the victim.

(*) (a) Economic Violence

There are forms of economic violence stemming mainly from **Resource Conflict theory** where the perpetrator controls the resources of victim.

(1) Control of family resources

The victim may be denied access to family resources like automobile, food, clothing.

(2) Prevent victim from becoming self-sufficient

The perpetrator, in the attempt to control victim financially, prevents victim from becoming financially independent

3) Tedious and exorbitant legal procedures.

↳ the victim leaves, the perpetrator files expensive law suits and legal penalties, causing economic distress for victim.

(2) ~~Cultural~~ Vs

III FORMS OF STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

There are various structural forms of gender based violence as listed below:

(a) Institutional violence..

Institutional violence stems from gaps and loopholes in laws of the country. Despite the Criminal Act law of 2016, criminalizing honour killings in Pakistan, there is still a rampant custom to kill girls in the name of honour in KP.

(b) Digital violence / Cyber bullying

Cyber bullying like revenge porn, hacking, misusing information, identity thefts are modern forms of gender-based violence.

"1 in every 10 women face cyber harassment since the age of 15." (UN)

(c) Cultural violence

There are harmful cultural customs which harm women for e.g dowry, early marriages. In Sindh, Monsoon Brides are known to relieve family burden when they marry young.

(d) Structural violence

The structures within Pakistan like weak educational framework and weak industrial setup curtail women's potential.

CONCLUSION

There are various forms of gender based-violence ranging from direct forms of violence like domestic violence, acid attacks, sexual harassment, psychological violence to structural forms of violence like institutional gaps, cultural norms. All of these violent acts stem from Rational choice theory where the perpetrator judiciously weighs the benefits and costs.

"Violence is a tool to control women." (Kate Millet)

Q8

Part a SHORT NOTE ON WOMEN AND GLOBALI- ZATION

I INTRODUCTION

There is a strong correlation between women's standing and Globalization. This globalized state of world is a double-edged sword for women's economic liberation. Some scholars consider globalization an emancipation of women from economic dependency on men while others consider it a reinforcement of patriarchal norms. The proponents of **Liberal Feminism** call globalization a way for women to educate themselves and gain economic independence while the proponents of **Marxist Feminism** call globalization out for its neo-liberal economy and structural adjustment programs which disproportionately affect women.

II Positive Correlation between Globalization and women

The following arguments establish the positive correlation between globalization and women.

- (a) Access to Information
Globalization has resulted in an

easy access to information and penetration of other cultures norms resulting in a more egalitarian society.

b) Greater Employment Opportunities
With more connected digital workplaces, employment opportunities for women have immensely increased.

(c) Increase in Mobility: An example from Bangladesh Case Study

With more economic freedom like that post-industrialization in Bangladesh, women renegotiated their terms on 'Purdah' and industrialization increased their mobility.

III Negative Correlation between Globalization and Women

The factors establishing negative correlation between globalization and women are:

(a) Specialised division of labor reinforces patriarchal norms

The highly specialised division of labour resulting from capitalistic economy under globalization more often precludes women from reaching higher managerial positions - A phenomenon known as Glass ceiling.

"Only 5% managerial positions are held by women."

World Bank

(b) Labor-intensive jobs harms women more than men.

Ester Boserup in the work "The Economic role of women in Development" contrasts how modernization of agriculture from slash and burn techniques to mechanization has resulted in lowering worth of women and prevalence of dowry culture.

(c) Labor-intensive jobs reduce fertility of women

According to scientific research, women in manufacturing and industrialization delay pregnancies

IV CONCLUSION

The relation between globalization and women's economic standing can be evaluated positively and negatively

Part b WID, WAD, GAD

INTRODUCTION

There are various approaches pertaining to women in development and their role in emancipating women from the clutches of social norms and economic dependency. These approaches have been expounded upon in the following answer.

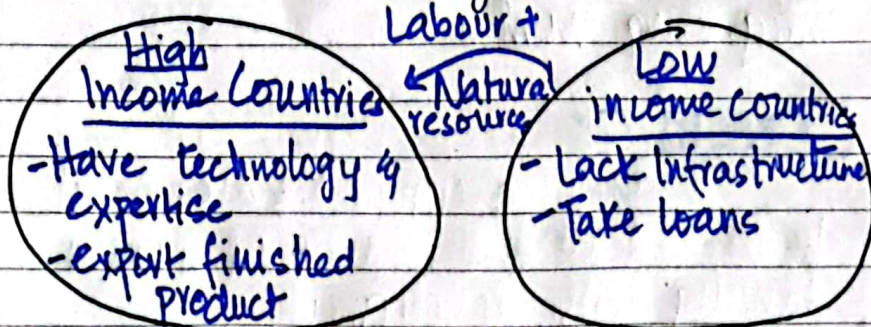
a) WID

Women in Development approach advocates for integration of women in developmental policies and decision-making frameworks to improve their economic standing.

It was first advocated by Ester Boserup in her work "Women's Role in Economic Development" which sent shock waves around the world and emphasised on women's visibility in development. This further translated in a special division within UNDP, named 'Women in Development', hiring women for development projects in agriculture, environment, industry, health etc. The Harvard Analytic Framework Report also said that hiring both men and women increases the efficiency of development projects.

b) WAD

Women and Development approach discuss women issues from a marxist approach employing dependency theory and Modernization theory.



Dependence of low-income country on high-income country

It propounds that women in low income countries are disproportionately affected by development due to **Structural adjustment Policies** of loans, cutting social spending on health and reducing social safety net. Hence WAD considers development to jeopardise women's safety.

C) GAD

Gender and development approach investigates why one gender is always assigned inferior or subordinate role. It focuses on the need to challenge the existing gender roles in development projects. It originated from **The Development alternative for women in New Era (DAWN)** in the 3rd UN conference in Nairobi. It also critiques neo-liberalism and structural adjustment programs and is considered only a theoretical rhetoric by scholars. It is often confused with WID approach as it also seeks to change power dynamic among gender roles while integrating women.

CONCLUSION

These three approaches are pivotal to understand the nuances of women standing with development.

QA Outline of three waves of feminism

I INTRODUCTION

Feminism is a movement which advocates for political, social and economic rights of women. For long, women have fought for their rights' attainment and their protection. This manifested in the three waves of feminism where the first wave called for 'formal Equality' i.e. legal and political rights of women, the second wave called for 'Substantive Equality' i.e. it addressed the underlying socio-cultural narratives hindering women from reaching their true potential and the third wave emphasised on post-modernism, non-universality and acceptance of diversity. As Susan B Anthony quotes about women struggle and self-sufficiency:

"I declare to you that woman must not depend upon the protection of man, but must be taught to protect herself, and there I take my stand."

Susan B Anthony

II THE THREE FEMINIST MOVEMENTS: AN OVERVIEW OF WOMEN STRUGGLE

The rationale of the three waves of Feminism and their achievements have been explained as follows:

(1) First Wave of Feminism

The first wave of feminism began with **Mary Wolstonecraft** treatise named "**A vindication of rights of women**" calling for women equality in 1792. The first wave mainly advocated for the right of Suffrage of women

"Suffrage was the right that once a woman had won it, she would have her all other rights secured."
Susan B Anthony

The start of the first wave is pegged to the **Seneca Fall Convention of 1848**, where 300 men and women gathered in a church in Upstate, New York, passed 12 resolutions calling for women's right to vote and full citizenship. **Cady Stanton** formulated this convention on the model of the **US Declaration of Independence**. The first wave was intertwined with the abolitionist movement mainly led by **Federick Douglas** however, the feminism movement lost its momentum when abolitionists and women of color broke off from the

first wave.

a) Achievements

In 1920, US granted women the right to vote through the **19th Amendment** which also marks the end of first wave. It was later followed by other countries of the world.

b) Failure

The first wave is considered to be a homogenised white-washed movement, overlooking the needs of Black women and intersectionality. It was too centered on formal equality to of women and did not address the underlying socio-cultural obstacles for women.

2) Second wave of feminism

The Second wave's start is pegged to the work of **Betty Friedan** named '**The Feminine Mystique**' which blamed the world for considering women incapable and incomplete without men following the rationale of **Radical, Psychoanalytic and Marxist feminism**, the second wave questioned the renewed domesticity of women post world war II. It advocated for equality in education, right to work, sexual liberty, right to

abortion and eradication of casual sexism. It critiqued the counterfeit standards of beauty portrayed in the **America's Contest of Beauty Pageant** and denounced all artifacts that they supposed to oppress women like high-heels, makeup, jewellery.

a) Achievements

The second wave success is marked by **The Equal Pay Act of 1963** granting women equal wages as men, **Roe v Wade Decision** legalizing abortion, **Title IX** granting women educational equality, use of credit card for women under their own name and **John F Kennedy Presidential committee report** calling out inequality in workplaces.

b) Failures

The second wave hit a blow in Reagan's era who highly criticized feminists as man-haters and called their demands meaningless. This tarnished the image of feminists as hairy-legged angry women. Furthermore, it called for rights of middle class and upper class white women. Black women already had right to work, they needed safety from sexual harassment at workplace. They already had not only wanted reproductive rights but

Protection from forced sterilization.

3) Third wave of feminism

The third wave's start is pegged to the **Anita Hill Case of 1991** who filed a sexual harassment case against a judge nominee of Supreme Court. This set a precedent for a wave of sexual harassment cases. The third wave of women feminism addressed the backlash of Second wave which was accused of denouncing femininity. The third wavers embraced their girliness and various consciousness-raising groups such as **'The Grrl riot groups'** emerged. They reclaimed the derogatory terms and embraced highheels, makeup as they believed denouncing girliness is itself misogynistic. They were pro-choice feminists, calling for acceptance, intersectionality, non-universality.

a) Success

Various movements such as **#MeToo movement** and **#BlackLivesMatter** emerged. More nuanced forms of feminism such as **Dalit feminism** also emerged.

b) Failures

The third wave is considered to lack

clear direction and being fragmented
It did not clearly advocate for political,
legal and economic rights of women
and was more a theoretical rhetoric
than an proper framework.

III THE FEMINISM NEEDED TO ELEVATE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF WOMEN

The kind of feminism needed to
elevate the socio-economic status of
women in Pakistan should be tailored
in accordance to the historical particulari-
ties of Pakistan, socio-cultural and
religious norms. The western model of
feminism can not be applied to Pakistan
rather a mix of liberal, Radical,
Islamic, Psychoanalytical, Mens' and
Post Modern feminism is required.

a) Liberal Feminism

(i) Incentivise education

Education should be incentivised
using conditional cash transfers of
Benazir Income Support Program.

(ii) Microfinance and access to credit

Female entrepreneurs should be given
access to microfinance and credit
through organizations like Kashf Foundation.

b) Radical feminism

(1) Overhaul legal and judicial institutions

The legal institutions for domestic violence should be overhauled. One-stop crisis centers providing legal, medical and psychological support to women should be established. There should be separate courts to expedite judicial procedures.

(2) Stronger implementation of laws

There are laws in Pakistan like The Protection of women against harassment at Workplace, 2010 and Criminal Amendment Act 2012, however their implementation needs to be stronger.

c) Islamic feminism

(1) Ensuring inheritance

Women should be given their share of inheritance as per the Islamic injunctions in Surah Nisa.

(2) Kind and humane treatment with women

As per the last sermon of Prophet (ﷺ) the men should be advised by religious leaders to treat women gently and kindly.

(z) Right to own business

Using examples of Hazrat Khadija (CRA) and Fatima Ali Tinnah, women should be encouraged to run businesses for their economic elevation.

d) Psychoanalytical Feminism

(1) Redefine gender roles during childhood

During childhood of girls, schools, parents and media should play a productive role to redefine gender roles to prevent children from internalizing patriarchy.

e) Mens Feminism

(1) Using men as allies

Including men community in raising awareness about women oppression and domestic violence can significantly reduce gender-based violence.

f) Post Modern feminism

(1) Redefining gender roles according to our culture.

Where the penetration of western culture in Pakistan has helped raise awareness among masses about their rights, gender rights should be redefined according to Pakistani culture and not against.

The standards of western culture just like **The theory of Cultural Relativism** profound.

IV CONCLUSION

The three waves of feminism starting from 1948 of Seneca Fall convention to today's digitalized feminism underscores women's long struggle for formal and substantive equality. These western waves of feminism can not be fully translated in Pakistan owing to its socio-cultural and religious fabric hence a combination of radical, men, psychoanalytical feminism is required to elevate the socioeconomic status of women.

- i. Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
- ii. Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
- iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- iv. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- v. No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- vi. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART-II

Q-2 Discuss in detail what the autonomy and integration debate in gender studies have important contribution for the development of the field of knowledge.

Q-3 Write a detailed note on the colonial and capitalistic perspectives of gender.

Q-4 Provide an outline and explanation of the three major waves of feminist movements in the West. In your opinion what type of feminism could elevate socio-economic status of women in Pakistan?

Q-5 What are the reasons responsible for ranking Pakistan as the second-worst country in the world for gender inequality despite Pakistan commitment to many international Conventions and protocols and strong commitment to gender equality in 1973 constitution?

Q-6 How does psychoanalytic feminism explain gender oppression and the subordination of women, particularly in terms of the psychological and unconscious mechanisms that reinforce patriarchal structures?"

Q-7 Explain the structural and direct forms of violence against women in the Pakistani society with special reference to theories of violence in gender studies.

Q-8 Write short note on following:

- a- Women and Globalization
- b- WID, WAD, GAD