

Status of Gender studies in Pakistan

The status of Gender studies in Pakistan needs to be improved. Although legislation have been done by Parliament for the protection of rights of Genders including Transgender rights protection act and laws related to women rights, efforts are needed regarding their implementation. The status of many Genders is not upto the mark. The practical steps are required to improve the educational, political and health status. Fozia Syed in her book Taboo explained ~~the issue of~~ and highlighted the problems related to red light area and prostitutes. Ayesha Shahid in her book "Silent voices, untold stories" highlighted the issue of domestic violence faced by women in Pakistan.

Educational status of women in Pakistan

The literacy rate in Pakistan according to Economic survey of Pakistan is 62%. out of which 51% of females are literate and 72% males are literate. Article 37A ~~tells~~ emphasizes especially on female education. 12 million out of school girls are present in Pakistan. Ghost schools and Ghost teachers are there. Other obstacles regarding education of

genderes in Pakistan are socio cultural barriers preferring male education, feudal system in Pakistan ~~are~~ discouraging education of various genderes including ~~for~~ women and transgenderes. Child marriages is also prevalent in Pakistan.

Health status of Genderes in Pakistan

According to the report of Saddam Sami the health status of women in Pakistan is not satisfactory with high female mortality rate during delivery. 178 out of 1 lac women in Pakistan died during delivery.

According to Global Anemie survey, 50% of women in Pakistan are anemie.

It is estimated that out of 160,000 AIDS cases in Pakistan, 37% are women.

It is also reported that 34% of women in Pakistan are suffering from depression.

Employment status

Women labour force participation in Pakistan is 24%, very less as compared to men i-e 82%. Women are mostly given Pink collar jobs and are not paid their due share. The concept of home slavery by Angela Davis explains that women work at home free of cost like home slaves.

Autonomy versus Integration Debate in Gender studies

There are two strategies in Gender studies with integration the ultimate one. There are two main debates related to Gender studies; autonomy and integration. The approach of autonomy mainly focuses on independence whereas integration talks about incorporation in different areas. ~~One~~ Among these approaches the integration approach is ~~not~~ found to be more suitable regarding Gender studies because one cannot get the rights in isolation with society.

Autonomy Approach

The proponents of this approach want independence. It mainly involves the ideas of Radical feminism which are mainly separationists. This approach favours revolution e.g. the sexist revolution of 1960s. It is evident that long lasting changes occur through evolution, not the revolution.

This approach doesn't have the capacity to approach the mainstream people as it only talks about specific women quotas in politics.

The proponents of autonomy favours separate subject in academia, thus autonomy doesn't ^{bring} change in academia.

Autonomy does not have the ability to provide legal, political and educational rights because in order to achieve rights, it is important to interact with different segments of society.

The proponents of Autonomy favours homosexuality, thus disrupting the natural family system.

Integration Approach

This approach favours incorporation and evolution. The proponents believe in gradual change as it ensures long lasting effects. It has the capacity to approach the mainstream people as they talk about women competition with other in general seats rather than just provision of quota.

Integration approach believes in incorporation in all the subjects thus able to bring change in Academia.

It has the ability to provide legal, educational and political rights and favours heterosexuality.

Conclusion

The debate of Autonomy versus integration ~~pro~~ shows that the rights can only be achieved via integration and involvement with different segments of society rather in isolation.

Q4.

The financial exploitation of women over men is responsible for prevailing disparities and female exploitation. According to Marxist perspective, the men are halves and women are halves not. Halves always exploit the other to retain their powers. Marx ~~is~~ emphasizes to give the women their due rights. Women do many labours but are not paid.

Angela Davis ~~gives~~ ^{gave} concept of Home Slavery in which women work in home like slaves ~~are~~ free of cost and are not paid. Women do reproductive labour, productive labour and emotional labour but they are not paid. They are exploited financially.

Financial exploitation of women inside and outside home.

Engel in a book private property state and society explains that women ~~are~~ are not given their

due share and are financially exploited by men. In the start was matriarchy but men moved outside home for agriculture and matriarchy converted into patriarchy. Men moved outside and created symposiums in order to get pleasure and from that the prostitutes emerged. Men in order to get rid of Mehr started getting pleasures in symposium and exploited women.

Women are also not given their share in inheritance. Women do lots of labours from delivery to looking after the children but the society remained reluctant to give her share. Marxist believes that this exploitation of women by men should be ~~removed~~ stopped.

International Political economy also involved in exploitation of women

The IPE & via world bank and IMF is imposing restrictions over women development thus hindering their progress and welfare. The developed countries don't want welfare and progress of women in developing nations.

Conclusion

The ^(women) halves not should stand up for their rights ~~an~~ against the men-i-e halves and stop their financial exploitation.