

Name: Summaiya Zahid

LMS ID : 30155

Gender studies Paper Mock exams 7

MARXIST FEMINISM (Question no 4)

This feminism is based on the understandings of Marxism, proposed by Karl Marx and collaborator Friedrich Engels in 19th century. Marx demonstrated how capitalism was able to go through exploitation of labour. (He classified society into two classes - people who are of high class with better economic conditions are bourgeoisie, whereas people who are of low class level are claimed as proletariat since they become the labors of the bourgeoisie (Marx and Engels, 1848)

So Marxist feminism is defined as -

"A branch of feminist theory which argues that the main cause of women's oppression is capitalism as women are exploited by a capitalist society."

How it was Developed? History

Although Marxist theory was not initially focused on women's issues but then it was realized that women under a capitalist system are being exploited by unpaid labor. They were involved in.

So Eleanor Marx, daughter of Karl Marx among others such as Rosa Luxemburg are thought to be one of Marxism feminism pioneers in England in 19th Century.

In early 20th century during Suffrage movement, class systems were considered when working class movement forged their own movement for right to vote alongside white middle class women. So, Marxist feminism became popular in 1960s and 1970s - It is thought to have arisen in response to liberal feminism, whose fight failed to go beyond equal rights.

Marxist feminists argue that just getting equal rights on paper is not enough since it does nothing to dismantle/abolish the patriarchy in social relations.

Key Contributors (who contributed in Development):

- Anuradha Gandhi
- Claudia Jones
- Angela Davis
- Chizuko Ueno

Key Issues of Marxist Feminism

Marxist feminists believe that traditional role of housewife who do not have paid labor and resides in home completing domestic tasks support capitalism.

There are multiple ways in which women support Capitalism

1- Women Reproduce the labor force:

In "Women, race, and class" by Angela

Davis talks about how women reproduce labor. According to Marxist feminists women are supporting capitalism, through their own means of reproduction. They are expected to reproduce children which will then grow up to the next generation of workers and mothers with their unpaid domestic labour.

2- International Political Economy is gendered

One get to see that IMF conditionalities are imposed towards women causing various issues such as stress burden affect on health education and increased gender disparity they are further marginalized in the name of loans from IMF

3- Unpaid domestic labor of Women.

Marxist feminists claim that there is division of labor between men and women; Men are assigned economic production whereas women are have been assigned reproduction of workforce.

In a capitalist society, more value is given to the production of material goods by men than reproduction of people by women. They do household chores but their labour is not appreciated and respected in capitalist society because there is no exchange value. In "On Private Property,

state and society. by Friedrich Engel have argued that why women was made housewife and prostitute. Marxist feminists claim that unpaid labor of women is a way to exploit them. It is done for free and benefits both men and capitalist system. Capitalism wouldn't exist without this unpaid labor because the workers will have to work for long hours as they have to take care of house and work at same time.

4. Women's role as a Reserve of cheap labor.

This concept is well explained in Uma Chakravarti book - "The concept of Brahmanical patriarchy in India" in which he have told that women are double marginalized. They are exploited by shudras as well as Brahmins (who exploit their husband).

Also, Marxist feminists claim that women are used as a reserve to be taken on temporarily when required by bourgeoisie. For example; during Worldwar I, when men were sent away to fight, many women were enrolled in works which otherwise they were not allowed to do. And when men were back, they returned to their unpaid domestic labor. Moreover, women also undertake emotional labor as they are expected to take care of emotional well being of family members so they work efficiently. Their partners who are exploited by their bourgeoisie may direct this frustration towards their wife who are expected to absorb this and may result in direct violence.

Goals of Marxist feminism

1- Abolish Capitalism

The main goal of Marxist feminists was to abolish capitalism - Through this, they believe that patriarchy would be tackled by itself - Since capitalism is the root of inequality and patriarchy is the product of Capitalism so removing this will eliminate gender inequality

2. A Classless Society:

Marxist feminists advocated for a classless Communist Society where both upper class and working class people will be treated equally - There will be equal opportunities for women as of men in terms of job and money. They believed that ^{that} working together is important to avoid making differences b/w people

3- Valuing domestic labour.

Marxist feminists think that domestic labour is important but it should not be ignored - If woman chooses to not work and instead take care of the house and children then ~~then~~ they are free to do so - But, one thing that they wanted to make sure that they should be paid for their domestic work which will give it a real or fair value.

4- Control over Reproductive rights :

All Women should be given control over reproductive rights and to make choice whether they want to become parent or not - If, In Capitalist Society, women are just supposed to be mothers and nothing else - Because So if this autonomy is given to them, they will feel more liberated to do what they want to do!

Criticisms

- Some Critics argue that women's oppression existed before capitalism and countries like China and Russia who follow communist ideology, still oppression of women can be seen there - So, there it is doubtful that women ~~will~~ be completely free from oppression in a classless society ^{would}
- Initially Marxist feminism just focused on class and gender and did not incorporate other issues like race, sexuality or disability which lead to oppression - for example, a black woman in white capitalist society is being oppressed not just because of a woman, but for being black. Angela Davis discusses the intersection of race on Marxist feminism in her book 'Women, Race, and Class' (1981)
- Moreover, it is not relevant in today's society - Because now women are not only limited to traditional roles - They are able to work in paid jobs and are not restricted to household, doing chores, and caring for children. So, it might seem outdated now.

Question no 5

Waves of feminism and their impact on Pakistan

Feminism is a sociopolitical movement that advocates for the rights and equality of women. It has gone through distinct phases, each marked by evolving ideologies and objectives. - The first wave of feminism began in the late 19th and early 20th century. It focused on the achievement of women's suffrage. This objective was achieved through suffragist movement. The second wave, dating from 1960s to 1980s involved an expansion of previous ideas and victories of first wave of feminism. It resulted in the creation of APWA and WAF in Pakistan. The 3rd wave emerged in mid 90s 1990s in era of globalization. It included all kind of women regardless of their race, ethnicity. It surged by the effect of UN fourth women's conference in Beijing. The far reaching impacts of these waves are eminent in Pakistani society as Pakistan's legislation has promulgated many acts and laws for the gender mainstreaming and emancipation of women in Pakistani society.

First Wave of Feminism

1- Historical Background

→ Beginnings : Seneca Falls Convention (1848)

The first wave of feminism started around 1848, sparked by the Seneca Falls Convention in New York. Key figures like Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton advocated for women's rights, including education, property ownership and leadership roles.

→ Focus on Voting Rights : Many early activists believe that women's right to vote was essential, and for about 70 years, this became primary goal of movement.

→ Links to Abolitionism : The first wave coincided with the abolitionist movement in the US when activists fought for the abolition of slavery.

→ Declaration of Sentiments : Along with Lucretia, Stanton and Elizabeth held the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls and authored 'The Declaration of Sentiments' which expanded women's rights based on the Declaration of Independence. Their central demand became the voting rights for women.

→ Collaboration with Susan B. Anthony: Stanton and Susan B. Anthony teamed up in 1851, advocating for women's right for over 50 years, demanding the right to vote through speeches and activism.

→ National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA):

There was a dispute in the suffrage movement regarding 14th and 15th Amendments, which gave voting rights to Black men and not women - to the US. Stanton and Anthony, opposed this amendment and disagreed - This led to the formation of NWSA, by Stanton and Anthony in 1869, whereas other suffragists

founded American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA). After more than 2 decades of operating, they merged and form (NAWSA) in 1890.

→ UK Suffrage movement: In UK, 17 Suffrage Societies united to form National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) in 1897 - It became unsuccessful, and then Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) emerged in 1903.

→ Suffragettes and Militant tactics - WSPU became known for employing militant tactics like arson, and hunger strikes, which include significant attention to their cause, including tragic death of Emily Davidson in 1913.

→ Reproductive rights: As the movement developed, reproductive rights became a significant issue for women. In 1916 Margaret Sanger opened the first Birth Control Clinic in US, a precursor to planned parenthood.

→ **Voting Achieved**: It was ~~not~~ Voting rights were achieved in various countries with UK granting some women the vote in 1918 and the US granting full suffrage in 1920. Other Western countries followed suit at different times.

→ **Post 1920 Era**: After the successful achievement of voting rights in 1920, the first wave of feminism began to dwindle, but activism continued through local organization and special interest groups.

Aims of the first wave of feminism / Objectives

This phase revolved largely around gaining ^{legal} basic rights for women that today women cannot imagine reality without. Unmarried women were seen as a property of their fathers and married as the property of their husband. They couldn't file a divorce or be granted custody of their children. So Cady Stanton asked for 4 different rights for women.

1. Right of suffrage
2. Right to education
3. The Right to own property
4. The Right of employment.

Achievement

The most notable achievements of first wave feminism were due to suffrage movement. The 19th Amendment to US constitution granted rights

"The right of Citizens of US to Vote shall not be denied or abridged by the US or any state on account of sex"

Similarly suffrage movement in Britain won a complete victory when equal franchise act of 1928 allowed all adult women to vote over 21.

- Married Women's Property Act in US and UK expanded the rights of married women to acquire, hold, use and dispose of their separate property - This act was gradually enforced in US from 1839 and became UK law in 1882.

Insights/Contributions:

Mary Wollstone Book "A Vindication for the rights of women" in 1792 in which she argued for the equality of men and women - Also emphasized on education -

Criticisms.

- One of the biggest criticism is that the focus was on white, western, middle class women.
- Many Black women were excluded from the suffrage movement or had to form their own suffrage groups - In some marches, Black women were often made to march behind white women.
- Black women faced additional difficulties i.e. being black and then for being women - When Abolitionist "Sojourner Truth" delivered her famous "Ain't I a woman" speech at women rights convention in 1851, many white women wanted her to be silenced, fearing that she would divert attention away from women's suffrage.

→ In this wave of ^{white} Racial Feminism, some women who were fighting for women's rights were supporting racism without realizing it. For e.g Elizabeth Stanton opposed the amendment, which granted Black men right to vote. She said that Black men shouldn't be allowed to vote before white women and used racial differences to argue for this.

→ Even after the vote was granted to American women in 1920, voters had to pay a fee or complete literacy tests to vote. Which means that poorer or not enough level of education would not have been able to vote.

→ Role of first wave in Pakistan.

It didn't impact any role in Pakistan because Pakistan wasn't independent at that time. However women in Pakistan have started asking for social, political and economic rights after the country's inception. There but some bills were introduced during 1950-1960 to empower women by Shaista Ikramullah and Shah Jahara Begum.

Second Wave of Feminism (1960s to 1980s)

Historical Background:

- **Post World War II Era:** After World War II, there was a significant change in society. Many women had worked during the war, filling roles traditionally held by men. This brought attention to women's capabilities, leading to discussions about gender roles and inequality.
- **Civil rights movement:** The wave is thought to be inspired by the civil rights movement in the US with its emphasis on equality and social justice, and it inspired many women to question their own unequal treatment.
- **Writings Influential to the movement:**
 - In 1949, Simone De Beauvoir published "The Second Sex" which became a foundational feminist text. In this book, she understands women's oppression by analyzing the particular institutions which define women's lives, such as marriage, family and motherhood.
 - Betty Friedan is thought to be one of the most famous 2nd wave feminists - She wrote the book "The feminine Mystique" in 1963, and highlighted the increasing alienation and dissatisfaction felt by American Housewives in post-war-boom years.

Key Principles and Issues:

- 1- Women's Autonomy and Reproductive Rights:

gave voice to women's frustration with limited roles and argued for gender equality

Second-wave feminists strongly emphasized on women's right to control their own lives and bodies - They fought for the legalization of Abortions and advocated for easier and safer contraception methods. The Food and Drug Administration approved an oral contraceptive pill that was made available in 1961, and was an imp step towards letting women develop careers - instead of being forced into family life. A report released by the Commission on Gender Inequality recommended paid maternity leave, access to education, and good childcare to help women -

2- **Sexual discrimination and Harassment:** These issues were common at that time, especially in the workplace, and other institutional settings - Second wave feminists aim to highlight these issues, and put legislature in place to prevent this.

The
3- **Personal is political:** They coined the phrase "the personal is political" highlighting the impact of sexism and patriarchy on every aspect of women's private lives -

4. **Media Representation and Gender Imbalance** Second wave feminists were concerned about women's representation in media, particularly on TV - They noticed a significant gender imbalance in TV-related jobs, as vast majority of positions were held by men. Women struggled for televisual presence. And,

Second wave Activism .

Many of the second wave feminists were radical and critical in their approach - They were impatient for social and political change and brought international issues into their politics .

- Many activists agreed with socialist ideas , while others were active in peace movements , revolutionary worker rights , and anti racist struggles .

Consciousness Raising : It was popular form of activism at the time . This is where women met to discuss their experiences of sexism , discrimination , abortions and patriarchy . This helped to create awareness and unity expressed through the term **sisterhood** .

- **New York Radical Women :** A significant radical feminist group was founded . They wanted to spread the message **sisterhood is powerful** through their protests -

Miss America Pageant Protest (1968) : A well known protest of this group occurred during Miss America Pageant in 1968 displaying banners which read "Women's liberation", and brought a great deal of public awareness to the movement .

Black feminist voices : During this wave , perspectives and priorities of Black feminists gained prominence .

Achievements of 2nd Wave:

for employers to have different rates of pay for women and men doing the same job. It was also first federal law to address sex discrimination.

Equal Credit opportunity act: It was enforced in US in 1974, banning discrimination in access to credit on the basis of sex or marital status.

→ legalization of Abortion: The Roe v. Wade case was pivotal in the legalization of Abortion. In 1973, this right was granted by the US supreme court that women had the choice of terminating pregnancy in the first trimester.

→ Expanding opportunities: Second wave feminism also accomplished other things like opening up avenues for women to engage in non-traditional educational options and jobs that would have been traditionally dominated by men.

Criticism:

It failed to address different layers of discrimination or different experiences of oppression faced by women with disabilities, women of colour, and migrant women etc.

Role of Second wave of feminism in Pakistan.

Inspired by the Second wave of feminism in 1960s, Pakistani women too embarked on a journey of improving their socio-economic conditions. They argued that having voting rights did not guarantee the end of oppression at hands of women.

Muslim Family law: Initial influence of the feminist movement during the 2nd wave in Pakistan included the issuance of Muslim family law ordinance in 1961. The law aimed to regulate the family affairs by protecting women's rights.

West Pakistan Muslim Personal law (Shariat act), 1962.

In the ~~same~~ ^{subsequent} year, this law was introduced in the country which allowed Pakistani women to inherit all forms of property.

- **Creation of APWA:** It was founded in 1949 by Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan, a famous activist for women's rights. Initially APWA was formed to handle the refugee crisis in Newly Independent Pakistan after 1947 partition of India. Later on, it dealt with social, economic and moral welfare of women of Pakistan in the wake of 2nd wave of feminism.

→ **Creation of Women Action Forum:** Under General Zia-ul-Haq's Rule and Islamization of the nation state a group of women met in shirkat Gah Karachi to challenge the Hudood ordinances of 1979 and formed the Women Action Forum. WAF was the face of feminism in Pakistan in 80s with picketing, demonstrations, and processions.

Third Wave Feminism

While the advances of 2nd wave feminism had undoubtedly achieve more equality and rights for women - the third wave emerged in 1990s focused on tackling the problems that still existed, including sexual harassment in the workplace and shortage of women in positions of power.

Historical Background.

" We have to free half of the human race, the women so that they can help to free the other half "

- (Pankhurst)

- It emerged in mid 1990s accompanied by globalization.
- The third wave of feminism was more pronounced about the rights of women and didn't limit to a single country.

- Young feminists : The young feminists of this era were often the children of second wave feminists - They were growing in world of mass media and technology, and they saw themselves more media savvy than the feminists from their mothers generation.

- Rebecca Walker - A feminist writer, Rebecca Walker supported the young activists in 1992 - She explained that being a feminist before this time was to conform to an identity, and way of living that does not allow for individuality. ~~This is~~ So third wave feminists are believed to be less rigid and judgemental compared to 2nd wave feminists

Post Modern Influence: Third wave feminism is believed to be shaped by post-modern theory which sought to challenge, reclaim, and redefine ideas of self, sexual identity, the fluidity of gender, and what it means to be a woman.

- Anita Hill case: Defining Moment: A defining moment of the third wave was Anita Hill case, when Anita accused supreme court nominee Clarence Thomas of sexual harassment. This highly publicized case gained huge media attention.

Key Issues/Objectives

- Intersectionality: It emphasized intersectionality and helped to shape third wave feminists perception on how each woman has a different identity. They realized that each person's experience is unique not just based on social class or race, but also on things like sports, beauty, music, and religion.

Being more open - Embracing Transgender Individuals:

Third wave feminists do not stick to old ideas about gender. They do not think there are only two ways to be like male or female. This makes ^{that} it easier for transgender individuals to fit into this wave of feminism.

- Empowerment of choice: Third wave ideals are focused on choice. Whatever a woman chooses to do is feminist as long as she made that choice. For e.g. if a woman chooses to wear makeup; it is not seen as doing it for men; they can do it for themselves.

- Equality and Girl Power: They believe that women should be equal to men. The concept of girl power was

also introduced at this time

Sexual liberation. Third wave feminism is often pro sex defending pornography, sex work, intercourse, and marriage, and reducing the stigma surrounding sexual pleasure in feminism. This contrasts with radical feminists of 2nd wave who often reject femininity and disengage from heterosexual intercourse with men.

Pop Culture and Riot Girl: Redefining feminism.

A lot of third wave literature emphasizes importance of cultural production focusing on female pop icons, hip hop music beauty culture rather than traditional politics. A movement and music genre called "Riot girl" started in early 1990s.

It was about women creating their own punk music and space without feeling judged by men.

Efforts made for Achievements of Goals.

In the summer of 1992, Walker and Shannon Liss started the 3rd wave direct action corporation. In 1997, this became the Third wave foundation. The foundation created grants for women's projects, abortions, scholarships and creating young women's reproductive rights organizations.

Similarly, the 4th World Conference held in Beijing started a new chapter of equality in 1995. It made a shift from women to gender and reevaluated entire structure of society.

→ Phenomena such as MeToo and Times up movement, the rising popularity of gender studies, trans rights

and Increasing need focus on the need for Comprehensive Social reforms to achieve true gender equality are all legacies of third wave feminist movement

Criticism

Third waves faced alot of Critics -

Some people didnot like the way feminists were expressing themselves in a sexualized manner. They wondered if this really helps gender equality or if it just repeated old problems -

→ Some Critics argued that third wave didnot contribute to anything like no Revolutionary change - (as 1st wave leg. right to vote, 2nd wave, changes in law)

→ Some Critiqued for its rejection of older feminist ideals including outright rejection of feminine social norms seen in the second wave

Role of 3rd Wave in Pakistan

" No Nation Can Rise to the height of Glory
Your Women are side by side with You "

(Muhammad Ali Jinnah)

This mentioned statement is the depiction of Quaid's Notion about the Women's status in Pakistan. The feminist Activism of 3rd wave feminism resulted in mushrooming of NGOs for Women's rights

Similarly, many laws like e.g. Womens Protection Act of 2006, the Protection against Harassment of Women at Workforce act of 2010, and so on were

Promulgated to secure women and other genders from all kind of violence - Moreover, Pakistan has also become a signatory of CEDAWI (Convention of Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) - Some notions consider these waves against the tenets of Islam. However moderate approach is the need of the hour for Pakistani Society.

Question no 2

Status of Gender studies
in Pakistan

According to Rubina Saigol, Gender/Women's discipline as a social discipline, arose within Women's Movement and feminist struggles that raged across the globe over the last 2 centuries -

Although the discipline as a field of study has only been established in the last three or four decades - but it has history that goes back much further - Women have been expressing their wants, needs, sorrows, desires, joys, love and hate ~~thru~~ for centuries, through the oral traditions of storytelling, singing and lullabies. However, systematic studies of Women in Relation to the world go back to the 18th Century Enlightenment era.

In Pakistan, Nowadays, the field of gender studies is expanding in all its colours.

- Creation of Ministry and Departments:

In response to the demands of Women's Movements, the government of Pakistan established the (MOWD), Ministry of Women's development at federal level and Women's Development Departments at provincial level. These institutions were meant to ensure that gender concerns are integrated into all policies and programs of various ministries -

- Vision of MOWD: It aims to achieve
- gender equity and equality.
 - empower women socially, politically, and economically.
 - Create a just and democratic society.
 - Promote Economic Prosperity through Sustainable development.
 - Aims to improve Women's literacy rates, increase girls and Women's educational Attainment, and make existing curricula more gender sensitive.

- Establishment of NCSW: To monitor Women's empowerment and rights, the NCSW was established in 2000 (National Commission on Status of Women)

Its Role is to suggest and review the changes in laws, policies, projects and procedures that hinder Women's development or violate their

Rights according to International Obligations and National Plan of Action

GENDER STUDIES IN HIGHER AND ACADEMIC EDUCATION:

- Pakistan's Commitment to CEDAW: Pakistan agreed to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), but with some Reservations due to Country's Islamic character and cultural Norms. Despite these Reservations, the government still shows a Commitment to the Overall development of Women, including Education.

- National Plan of Action (NPA) The NPA, endorsed by the government in 1998, recommends the promotion of gender/Women Studies as an interdisciplinary field in public and private educational institutions. It also calls for strengthening Research focused on Women's issues especially research that can inform policy making.

Gender/Women Studies at Universities .

The action recommended was that the funding of Gender/Women Studies Centers at 5 Universities should be ensured through Ministry of education and UGC (Now called HEC). These centers were established in 1989 by Ministry of Women's development with the following objectives :

- Raise awareness and encourage discussions on Women's issues.
- Develop Introductory Courses in Gender/Women's Studies for University Students.

- Promote Academic and Action Oriented Research on Women in development
- Redefine, University, College and high School Curricula to include knowledge about women and contributions by female scholars.
- Identify, replicate and translate other relevant materials from other languages into National language -
 - Examine and challenge concepts, theories and methodologies that exclude or overlook women in scientific research and development.

Wide Scope

- MA programs - Many Universities now offer MA Programs, Mphil and PhD degree in gender studies with faculty members having diverse Academic backgrounds, and some have received their education from Abroad - Now students of Gender studies / programs often find employment in NGOs
- & Research Institutes, and government departments
- Research and publications.

Different Centers and Departments have conducted research on gender-related issues including women's development, education, health, violence and economic empowerment. Some research studies have been published, while efforts to publish more are ongoing. Some institutions have published journals while others plan to launch their publication.

(PAWS)

Efforts by Pakistan's Association for Women Studies - PAWS was established to promote the discipline of Gender / Women Studies in Pakistan. PAWS has organized seminars, published journals and developed

links with grassroot organizations - Currently, in Pakistan at the University and doctoral level, Women's and gender Studies are flourishing swiftly. Many local and government Universities are offering gender Studies to let people know about the problem of other genders and figure out the solution - Some of the Universities that offer are -

- Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad
- Fatima - "
- University of Sindh Tamshero
- University of Punjab
- University of Balochistan.
- Quaid-e-Azam

We realized the importance of our voice when we are silenced:

(Malala Yousuf Zai)

Autonomy Vessels Integration Debate

o: The autonomy Versus Integration debate started in 1980s - Bas
While deciding how to deal with Women's problems and the
question of Sub-ordinate Position of Women in Society,
two Streams of thought emerged in Society - These are the
concepts of Autonomy Versus Integration. The thoughts had opposing
Views on how to approach studying Women's Issues. It
was an imp discussion about whether Women's Studies organizations
should be Independent units at universities or whether they
should be Incorporated into the Conventional discipline

→ Opening the debate on the concept of autonomy of the
gender Studies.

Autonomy in gender Studies means keeping the discipline
an Independent field of Study in University and Academia. The
Proponents of autonomy present staunch arguments for keeping
gender Studies in the autonomous field of Study.

• Study Women in Isolation.

The advocates of the autonomous
School of thought focused entirely and solely on the Study
of Women - They believed that by Studying just Women

and bringing their problems to light, they will be more successful in empowering women. For them, studying women's issues through the lens of already existing norms and values is to diminish the importance of the predicaments faced by women.

- The only way to Progress

According to the proponents of the gender studies, autonomy basically fosters the concept of Separatism. They are of the stance

"They. We can progress only if we keep the field autonomous and free of other disciplines."

They think that by being free from the influence of other subjects, they will progress in a better way.

- The Way towards Radical tendencies

The proponents of the autonomous school of thought have the perspective to harbour radical tendencies in their arguments. This is because the autonomy perspective calls for the complete isolation of women's problem and complete end to Patriarchal Norms. Thus, they demand a complete change in the way society operates.

- One would better examine the problems of all genders. Proponents of the autonomy debate argue that by studying gender for all years, one would be able to observe all gender steps and daily life routines. This one would better examine the problems and difficulties associated with all genders.

- Development of Professional Identity :

The autonomy of gender studies will create a professional identity for the students. They will be able to make independent decisions - An independent decision making body is thought to be important for legitimizing feminist scholarship and guaranteeing its future.

- Integration with other subjects means constraint on Gender equality.

Autonomy will allow gender studies and feminists to focus all of their energy on gender studies teachings and explaining a new concept - whereas in the case of integration the focus will be diverted and constraints imposed on the field and work of feminists.

- Autonomy will give more meanings.

Autonomy will give more meanings as if one would integrate the gender studies with other discipline it will lose track and for gender studies that was basically started. Autonomy will give direction to the studies in order to progress in the real meanings.

- Increase in the Research Culture on the Subject

The autonomous school of thought among feminists argues that people will be able to do more research on gender studies. The vision of feminist scholarship would be increased if gender studies were treated as autonomous subjects.

Women Studies — treated as a separate discipline.

Since the autonomy perspective wants to focus solely on women, they endorsed the discipline of Women Studies - They believe that studying women's history and society through the lens of discrimination against women, they will be able to elevate the status of women. Women's Studies programs are able to focus all of their energies on teaching and scholarship about women.

✓ Opening the debate on the concept of integration of the gender studies -

Integration means incorporation. It means combining gender studies as an equivalent subject with other subjects. Proponents of gender integration studies present several arguments to make their stance strong.

• Greater Outreach of the gender studies.

The proponents believe that by integrating the subject, the subject will have greater outreach - A wide range of students will read it, and students from various academic fields will be exposed to gender issues.

- Incorporation of more means the incorporation of big changes.

According to the proponents of integration, there is a need to bring about big changes in society relating to gender and gender based issues. This change can only be brought by integrating gender studies into other major disciplines.

- Understanding of a gender issues by number of people-

The Incorporation of gender studies in all the discipline would let the other people to know or study the problems of a different gender. ^{alot} like living, earning etc.

- Best way to Compel the policy makers.

Interactionists also argue that that the Incorporation of gender studies in any other major discipline is only way to compel policy makers to keep in mind Gender while formulating a policy.

- Will Pave for students to do higher studies in gender-

Studying gender studies along with other subjects will be an option for students to do their higher degree in gender. They can pursue M.A, mphil ~~an~~ or PhD in gender studies. It will be easy for them to do.

- Students Will inculcate gender studies into different subjects

Students will be able to infuse the gender studies into different subjects and shapes. as they study the behavior of different genders in present, past and future-

- Integration means Integration into social fabric.

The advocates of the Integrating School of thought talk about how women should be made part of society by integ becoming integrated in the school at social, economic, political and cultural spheres- It profounds the view that women are part of society and should be treated as such.

- Sensitize the masses About gender discriminatory Practices-

The Integration Perspective believes that by Women's Problem can be dealt by Creating Awareness about the rampant discrimination that takes place against Women. - They believe the fact that dichotomy b/w genders has been practiced for centuries, and Elimination of these practices require an understanding of why such Women possess a Sub-ordinate position in Society.

Point of Critique

At present, most of the other disciplines are studied as separate disciplines and also, at and simultaneously they are also integrated in other fields. So, autonomy and integration can co-exist together. It would be a choice for students and easy for them that they want to study as a whole or just want to go through whether the major issues confronting gender in Society.

"It is both a discipline and interdisciplinary field."

(Jan Fox O'Barr)

Conclusive Remarks.

Though the autonomy and integration debate originated in Women's studies and from there entered gender studies the Arguments of both separatists and interactionists make it an integral concept of gender studies itself. Both present their strong arguments and it is imp to take them into their consideration before taking any steps. Since the arrival of autonomy, the status of Women has changed since

it was more than just a feminist viewpoint - so, Both perspectives must be viewed critically from ground up. In the current age and time, there is a due need not to only integrate gender studies in other disciplines of social sciences but also to introduce it as a optional subject to enhance the status of gender studies in Pakistan.

Question no 3

Nature Versus Nurture

Debate

Introduction It is a debate regarding gender development. It centers on the question that whether human behavior, personality and abilities are primarily shaped by biological factors (nature) or influenced by environmental experiences (nurture).

This ongoing discourse has captured the attention of researchers, scholars and the general public alike, as it delves into fundamental aspects of what makes us who we are.

The Nature Perspective: Innate Gender Influence.

Proponents of the nature perspective argue that our genetic makeup plays a pivotal role in determining various aspects of our lives. However, different factors pertaining to different research discoveries including neuroscience studies, evolutionary psychology, Freud and Erikson's anatomy and other biological factors have attributed to the notion that gender development is in fact closely related to biological factors.

Evolutionary Psychology

This approach emphasizes that adaptation during the evolution of humans produced psychological differences b/w males and females.

- Evolutionary psychologists argue that primarily because of their differing roles in reproduction, males and females faced different pressures in primal environments when the human species was evolving. - The males competed with other males to acquire more resources in order to access females.

Therefore, evolutionary psychologists say that males evolved dispositions that favour violence, competition and risk taking.

- In contrast, according to evolutionary psychologists, females' contributions to the gene pool were improved by securing resources for their offspring which was promoted by obtaining long term mates who could support a family.

As a result, natural selection favoured who devoted effort to parenting and chose mates who could provide their offspring with protection and resources.

→ Freud and Erikson - Anatomy's Destiny.

Both Sigmund Freud and Erik Erikson argued that an individual's genital influence his or her gender behavior. Therefore Anatomy is destiny - One of Freud's basic assumption was that human behavior is directly related to reproductive processes. From this assumption arose his belief that gender and sexual behavior are essentially unlearned and instinctual.

Erikson further extended Freud's statement and said psychological differences b/w males and females stem from their anatomical differences. Erikson argued that because of genital structures, males are more intrusive and aggressive while females are more inclusive and passive.

→ Genetic factors and Gender.

Genes play a major role in how one physically looks as well as if the person is born male or female. Most individuals can have two sex

chromosomes that are inherited from each parent - Girls contain XX and XY for boys. However genes and chromosomes sometimes contain differences that can lead to different physical features that can appear abnormal. One of these syndromes is Turner's syndrome which causes individuals to inherit only one chromosome. As a result, their ovaries and testes may not develop properly - Importantly, genes influence our gender role whether we identify as male or female - This gender identity is sth which cannot be changed by how we are raised or nurtured, and is determined by genetic makeup.

→ Homosexuality and Gender / Neuroscience Evidence: ^{using advance scans} Scientist studied brains
Nature Vs Nurture debate

There has also been a numerous debate on homosexuality that whether homosexuality is caused by biological factors or it is being ~~not~~ nurtured. This argument has been established not only by use of different social learning theories, which are similar to genetic social learning theory but also with different neuroscience evidence. It suggests that there are differences b/w brains of homosexual and heterosexual individuals.

One area of the brain called Interstitial Nuclei of the anterior hypothalamus has been found larger in heterosexual males compared to homosexual males. This suggests that homosexuality could have a biological basis rather than being solely influenced by different learning theories.

While some researchers argue that homosexuality is a learned behavior, there is significant evidence to support that children raised by homosexuals not necessarily become homosexual. They establish their own unique identities. The studies have been conducted on this, and they also conclude that

NURTURE PERSPECTIVE: Environmental Impact

→ Proponents of the nurture Argue that environmental factors such as upbringing, social interaction and cultural influences have a more significant impact on human development and behavior. From the moment we are born, we are exposed to complex array of experiences and stimuli that shape our perceptions, beliefs and attitudes - for example, children raised in supportive and nurturing environment will tend to exhibit higher self-esteem and emotional well-being compared to those raised in abusive and neglectful environments.

- Social learning theory.

It explains behavior through observation and copying. A child may exhibit gender-specific behavior due to copying role models of the same sex such as their older siblings.

Bandura went on and described five processes that took part when gender was developed through social learning.

1. Observation: For social learning to occur, the behavior must be observed.
2. Attention: Then the individual needs to pay attention to his/her role model's behavior.
3. Retention: Then the individual would need to encode and retain the gender appropriate behavior.
4. Reproduction: The individual would need to replicate gender appropriate behavior.
5. Motivation: Lastly, some kind of reinforcement would need to take place for the individual to be motivated to continue the behavior.

3 - Gender Performative theory:

Judith Butler, a philosopher and

gender theorist introduced the concept of gender performativity in 1990 in her book "Gender trouble".

Judith Butler argued that Gender is Socially Constructed

- She argues that being born male or female does not determine

behavior. Instead, people learn to behave in particular ways to fit into Society. The idea of gender is an act, or performance.

→ Queer theory. It challenges traditional views of gender and sexuality, exploring how these categories are socially constructed and not fixed. It questions the

idea of binary understanding of genders (male/female) and emphasizes the fluidity and diversity of gender identities

Conclusion.

These theories all contribute to the understanding that gender is not determined by biology alone but is deeply influenced by societal norms, cultural practices and interpersonal interactions. The social construction of gender recognizes that gender roles, expectations, and identities can change over time and vary across different cultures and societies.