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# Gender Studies (Part-II)

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## Introduction:

Women studies and Gender studies is an important great debate in contemporary times - Women studies emerged earlier in the 1st wave of feminism, however gender studies emerged in 3rd wave. Both are of equal importance because both tend to achieve rights of human beings.

Why Women Studies emerged?  
Women studies emerged because of multiple reasons like:

1. **Politically marginalization**  
Women were politically marginalized as they had no political rights, right to vote and to participate in the political process.
2. **Religiously marginalization**  
Women, in most parts of the world had no or fewer religious rights and were marginalized.

Marginalization practices used to take place like "Sati practices etc."

### 3. Philosophical Marginalization

women were also marginalized philosophically as the influential philosophers used to say:

Aristotle: Women is mere incubation of man's seed.

Plato: Thank God for two things: for not being born as slave and women.

Because of this pattern of social, political, religious, academic and philosophical marginalization, women studies emerged.

Women StudiesGender Studies

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Women studies emerge in 2nd wave  | Gender studies emerged in 3rd wave.                            |
| 2. | Women studies got recognition first   | Gender studies got recognized later.                           |
| 3. | Women studies specifically focuses of women only                                | Gender studies focus of all genders.                           |
| 4. | Women studies include gender 'Women'  | Gender studies include multiple genders '2S1LGBTQ+'            |
| 5. | It discusses issues like social, political, academic issues in regard to women. | It discuss issues related to feminism, menism and transgender. |
| 6. | Violence here, includes women based violence                                    | Violence here includes Gender based violence.                  |
| 7. | Women studies is a specific and an old idea                                     | Gender studies is a General topic and is a contemporary debate |

## Current status of women studies in Pakistan

- Women studies have got recognized almost in all world but still face marginalization in different parts of the world especially in Eastern world.
- Regarding talking about Pakistan, women studies are not encouraged despite being a democratic country. Women still face oppression especially in rural areas. Literacy rate is less than 30%. More than 30% of girls and boys are out of school.
- Given the condition, it is very much evident that Pakistan is lacking in women studies. However, gender studies are being studied as specific subjects but have not yet converted into a general field in Pakistan.

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## Conclusion

In a nutshell, women studies and Gender studies are equally significant as it comes to the promotion of human rights. Both are a crucial debate of contemporary world. But the notion is still under multiple challenges when it comes to its implementation. Its move towards a feminine approach in the western world where human rights are protected as compare to the eastern world where the approach is Masculine where human rights are not given the right attention they need.

Q3.

### Introduction :

Autonomous and integrationist school of thought are major debate in the women studies.

Both come up with different agendas where autonomous consider themselves as separate and integrationist want to integrate with multiple disciplines.

Reasons why Autonomous debate holds stronger views as compared to integrationist.

The reason why the autonomous group has more stronger views is because they are on more extreme level.

This is because of the long time suppression they have been facing which has now converted into an outburst of emotions. They consider themselves as separate identity, don't want to merge with any other discipline and consider themselves as separatist.

	Autonomous Debate	Integrationist Debate
	"Florence Home" defined that women studies have 2 strategies	with integration
1.	They consider themselves as separatist	They consider themselves as integrationist
2.	don't focus on merging with other disciplines	want to merge and integrate with other disciplines.
3.	Radical Feminist	liberal feminist
4.	Revolutionary in nature.	Evolutionary in nature
5.	Can't approach to main stream people	can approach to main stream people.
6.	Controversial and Extremist	Mediocre and Negotiable.
7.	Can't achieve legal and political rights [difficult]	Can easily achieve legal and political right.
8.	Hold 'US vs them' approach	Hold 'we all' approach.
9.	single disciplinary approach	multi-disciplinary approach
10.	specific	More Broad.
11.	Emerged in 2nd wave	Emerged in 1st & 3rd wave

### Conclusion :

Both autonomous and integrationist school of thought are important debates when it comes to women studies. However, autonomous school of thought holds stronger views because their action, "Outburst of emotions" is reaction to the suppression they have facing from a long time in multiple disciplines. That is why they are more in radical and extreme view than integrationist and to which their point is justified.



Q4

### Introduction

Gender is considered to be a socially constructed phenomenon.

It comes under the Nurture debate which emphasizes that gender is a social and cultural phenomenon, it can be changed, it varies from culture to culture and includes multiple identities and genders like 2S1LGBTQ+

### Gender as a socially constructed phenomenon

#### 1. Gender performativity Theory

Judith Butler's Gender Trouble

The gender performativity theory comes under the scope of Judith Butler who emphasizes that

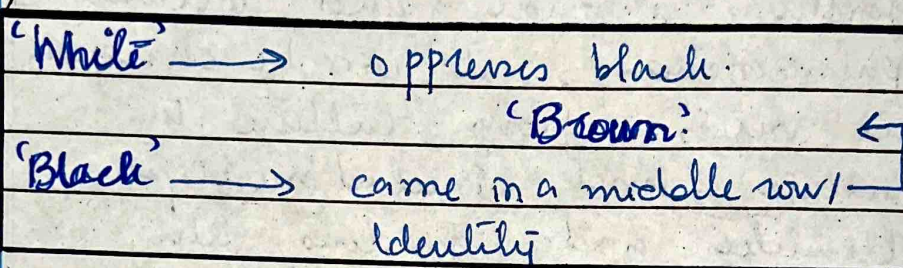
'Gender identity is fluid'

She says that there is no inner self as it is subjected to change according to social structure, experiences, societal behaviour, norms and culture

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So, gender is socially constructed and multiple genders emerge in society like 2SLGBTQ+

## 2. Gender Schema Theory Sandra Bem



As per the given chart, women have also come in between and have changed their gender because of the marginalization they face from men. So, they have considered themselves as different identity and gender.

- 2S
- Lesbians.

According to Sandra Bem, Gender is socially constructed because gender is a product of socialization and learning. So, men and women can change their gender as per the environment, social structure, influence, behaviour, actions, culture and norms etc.

### 3- Gender role Theory

John Money

John Money talks about certain tasks that are associated with male and female.

Aggression.	Washing, cleaning,
Dominance	Care taking, Skepticism.
Breadwinner.	Makeup
Authoritative	Kneeding.
↓	↓
associated with <b>MALE</b>	Associated with <b>FEMALE</b>

### 4- Feminine and Masculine Culture

Geert Hofstede - Culture eats strategy in the breakfast.

Western Culture	Eastern Culture
↓	↓
More Feminine	More Masculine
↓	↓
because women and human rights prioritized.	because of Male Superiority and patriarchy.
↓	↓
Thus act as 'Soft power'	results in oppression and backwardness of female
[US, UK, Norway, Denmark, France]	[India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Africa]

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## Queer Theory

Judith Butler and De-lauretis

They both are important proponents of Queer theory and lays

their emphasis that:

1. Gender identity is fluid
2. Its not fixed and can change.
3. Based upon environment, society, culture, experiences, etc.
4. Multiple genders exist [2S1LGBTQ+]
5. Rights to provide to all genders.
6. Development of contradictory thoughts

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## psycho-social development theory

Erikson

Different roles and approaches that are related with male and female.

Male		Female
Superior	vs	Inferior
Authority	vs	Shame
Aggressive	vs	Tolerant
Initiative	vs	Guilt
Creativity	vs	Stagnation
Integrity	vs	Despair

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Hence, Gender is Socially Constructed.

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### Conclusion :

Gender is considered to be a social phenomena that reflects the idea that gender is fluid and subjected to changes on basis of a person's behaviour, societal structure, environment, cultural makeup etc. In the today debate multiple genders exist where mostly have changed their gender and have come in between because of the oppressive behaviour they have been facing.



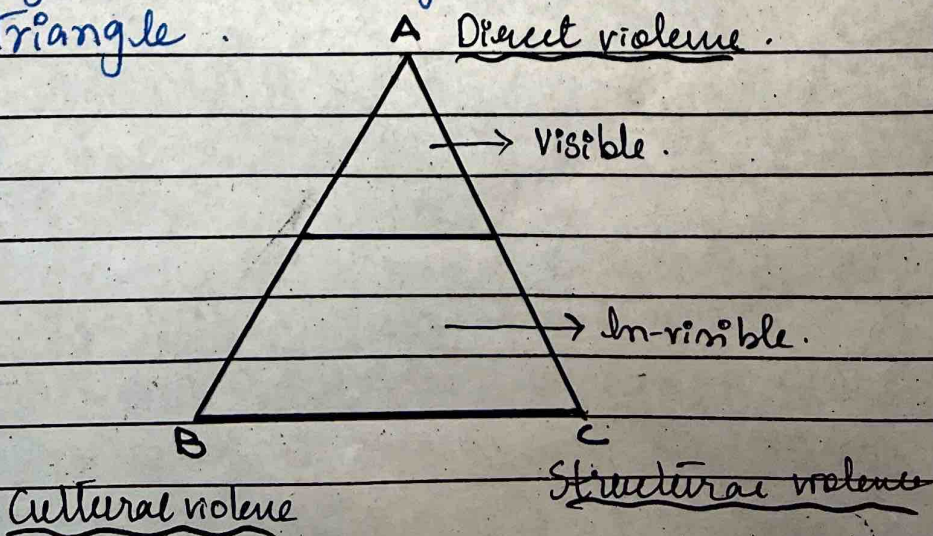
Q7.

## Introduction

- Gender based violence is a major concern in the world today. Now, violence is not just toward women alone, but towards all genders. It is more evident in backward areas and in 3rd world, under developed countries. However its percentage is lower in developed, western and European countries.

## Gender Based violence

- Violence is the use of force against a person to inflict harm just because of their gender or identity.
- Norwegian Socialist "Johan Galtung" defines the idea of violence in his Triangle.



## Gender based violence in Pakistan:

Gender based violence is a major concern in Pakistan which affects all genders but specifically, women. It is seen in different forms

### 1. Direct violence

- Direct violence is a type of violence inflicted directly on a person which includes killing, raping, attempting violating practices etc.

- This type of violence is seen in the country but not in a less ratio. This does includes "domestic violence on women, current terrorism survival affecting innocent population and rap etc."

### 2. Cultural violence.

- It includes such cultural practices, norms, stereotypes and attitude that become the reason behind violence.

- This violence is very much evident in Pakistan.

- Such cultural violatory practices in Palestine  
 ↳ Sexism, Racism, Honourkilling, denial of human rights, Dowry etc."

### 3. Structural violence.

- Structural violence is when the structural right like: right to education, right to job, equality in mainstream, Equal pay, Job opportunities are not given to the population equally.

- In violence type is also very much evident in Palestinian society as still more the 40% of children are out of school. Corruption and lack of merit gives rise to less jobs which increase imbalance in state. Women and men are not treated equally in job sector and women have to go through Exploitation like Harassment and pink-collar jobs.

Given the current scenarios Cultural and structural violence are more evident and highlighted in Palestine



## Ways through which Gender-based violence can be prevented

1. **Strict Implementation of laws**  
The policy formulation of a state should be in a way for protecting the human rights and once it's made there should be strict implementation of laws under state regulation.
2. **Implementation of constitutional rights**  
Proper implementation of constitutional rights is needed in Pakistan to counter the violence against genders.
3. **Awareness in community**  
Noam Chomsky → manufacturing consent  
Increased positive role of media in highlighting such discourses and narratives that promote Gender rights.
4. **Educating the community**  
Educating the community is another important aspect to de-escalate the gender-based violence. The state of Pakistan should make such laws to make education compulsory on children and to support

financially, ones who cannot afford.

### 5. Women Empowerment.

Increased role of women in the society will also help eradicating gender based violence. As more women will become educated and empowered, the more they'll become intolerant towards violence and injustices.

### 6. Strengthening moral based Education through core Islamic values.

Islam is such a beautiful and diverse religion that has its positive implications over globe. Its true teaching teach us peace, harmony, friendly relation, brotherhood and equality.

Through the core teachings of Islam Pakistan can tackle the gender violence issue and it can help in the de-escalation of violence in community.

### Conclusion:

Gender based violence is prevalent in the major areas of world. Specifically, in Pakistan it's more highlighted towards cultural form of violence. This situation needs to be eradicated as soon as possible for the better growth and development of people and society. It includes the role of state itself, the leaders, institutions and the population: all should play their part of role to decrease conflict and enhance stability in the state and region.