

PART-II

QUESTION NO:02

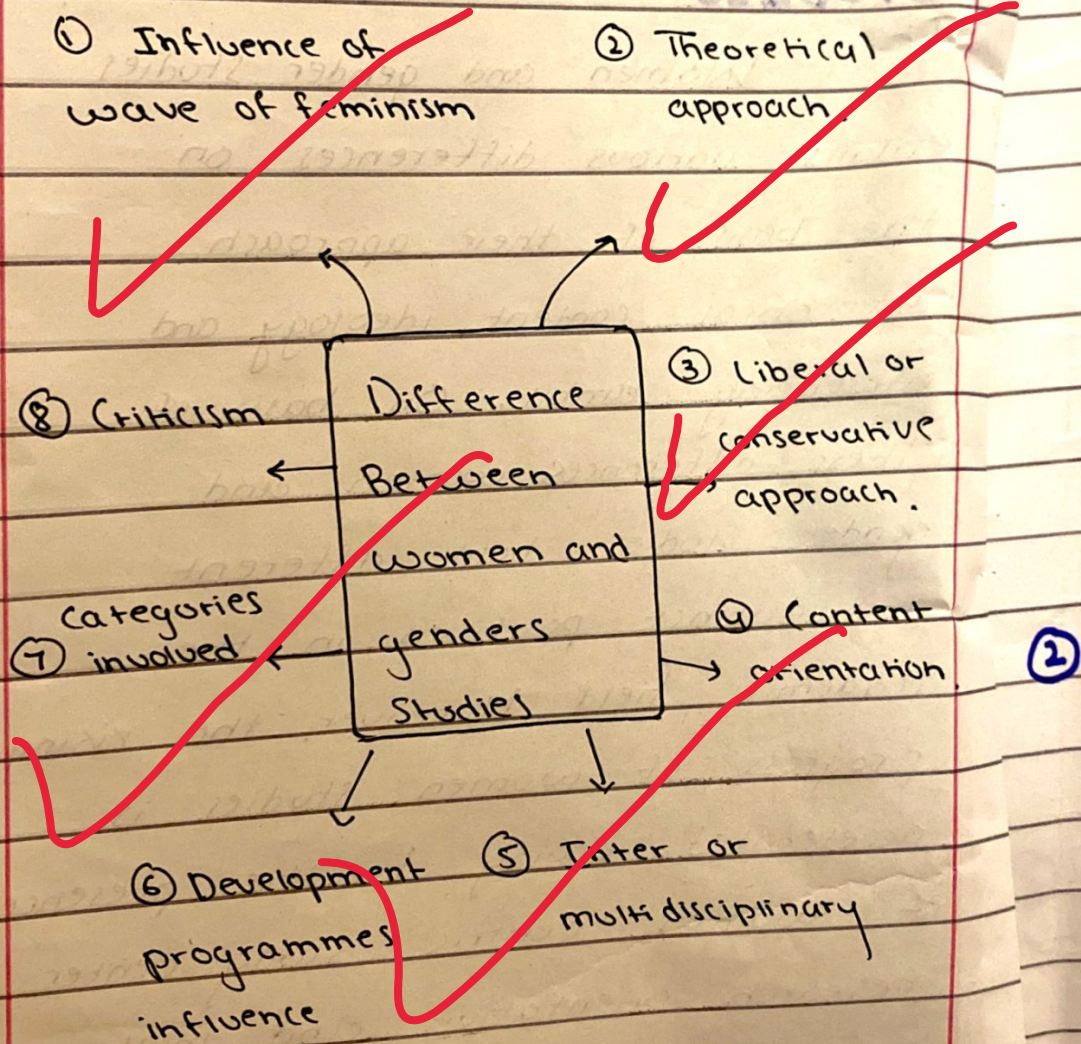
INTRODUCTION: WOMEN AND GENDER STUDIES

Women and gender studies entail various differences on the basis of their approach, theoretical content, ideology and influencing ambit. On basis of these differences, women and gender studies hold different and distinct positions in the academic field. Moreover, the rising progress of women studies is accelerated owing to the presence of women centric study center, research orientation and multiple women studies departments in universities. Thus, the women and gender studies hold distinguished positions in academic sphere, with growing presence in

Pakistan

QUESTION NO: 05

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GENDER STUDIES AND WOMEN STUDIES



① Influence of wave of feminism:

The origination of both gender and woman

Studies is different. Gender Studies is a new development, whereas women studies is an older development.

Example:

Gender Studies is an offshoot of feminism, whereas women studies was originated during second wave of feminism when the radical feminists were on peak during 1960's.

② Theoretical approach of gender and women studies:

Theoretical approach of gender studies is broad and of women studies is narrow as it includes a single perspective theory.

Example:

Gender studies includes

theories from other subjects
as well including masculine
theory and queer theory.
However, women studies
constitute of feminist theory
mostly.

Make headings of differences

③ Liberal or conservative approach of gender and women studies:

Gender studies has
have have
a liberal approach as opposed
to the conservative approach
of women studies.

Example:

Gender studies includes
orientation towards sexuality
and other genders as well
Whereas, women studies is
more focused towards women
only and ~~non~~ binary approach

④ Content orientation of gender and women studies:

Content orientation of gender studies is more of a multifaceted perspective but not inclined towards conscious raising. Women studies on the other hand is focused towards conscious raising and feminist activism.

Example:

Gender studies include intersectionality approach. However, women studies is more focused toward patriarchy's as dismantling.

⑤ Interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary approach of gender and women studies:

Gender studies has a multidisciplinary approach with inclusion integration of other studies as well. However, women studies

is more of an inclusive academic field
gender and women studies

Example:

Gender studies include men's studies, and queer studies. Whereas, women studies is more of gynocentric only.

⑥ Influence on development programmes:

Gender studies has led to gender mainstreaming in the development programmes and women studies has influenced more of a women centric approach in development.

Example:

Gender studies has led to Gender And Development (GAD). Women studies has resulted in formation of Women In Development and Women And Development (WAD)

① Categories involved in gender studies and women studies:

Gender studies include non-binary categories and other gender. As opposed to this women studies include only women's category.

Example:

Gender studies includes fluid categories on basis of gender performative theory. However, women studies is more of a gender essentialist approach with binary categories.

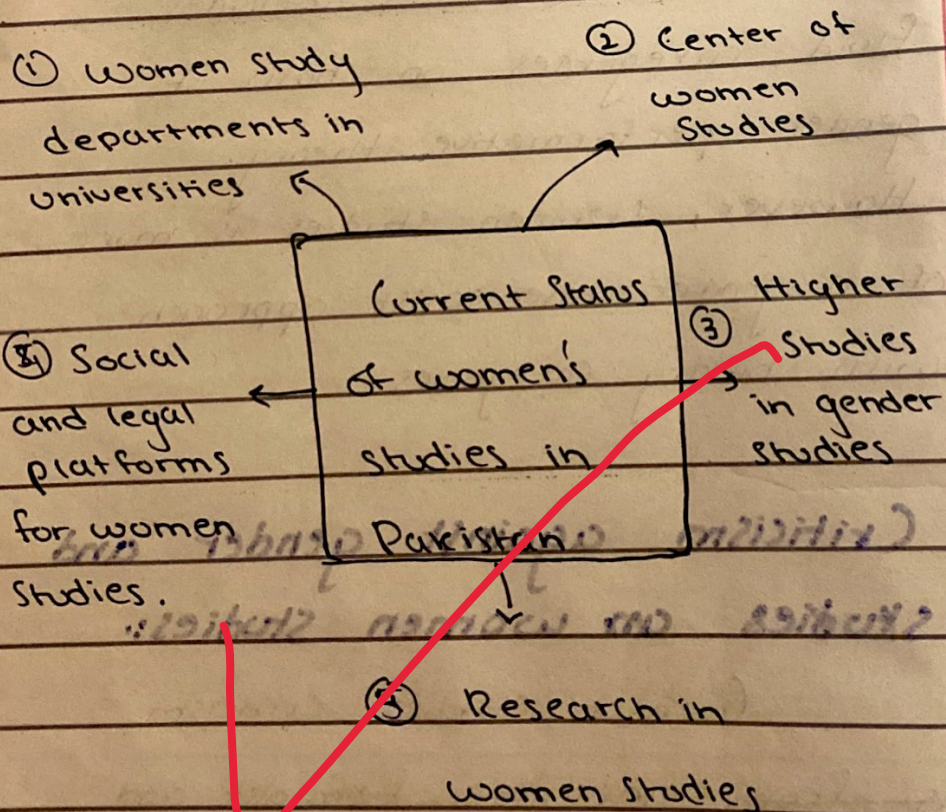
② Criticism against gender and studies on women studies:

Gender studies criticism is from includes feminist and masculine critic. Women studies criticism is regarding the exclusion of the other categories.

Example: ~~Gender Studies~~ ~~Women Studies~~

includes more of a gender centric criticism, and Women Studies is criticised for absence of intersectional perspective.

CURRENT STATUS OF WOMEN STUDIES IN PAKISTAN:



① Women study departments establishment in universities.

There are multiple departments present in various Universities regarding women studies. Including Gender Studies Department in Allama Iqbal University (1997), Institute of Women Development Studies (1999) in University of Sindh, Jamshoro. and in other universities as well.

② Establishment of center of women studies:

Center of Excellence for gender studies (CEWS) was established in universities in 1989 to increase awareness about women studies.

③ Higher studies in gender studies:

Master's course in gender studies has been launched since 1996. M.Phil and PhD course is established by CEWS in 2002.

④ Establishment of social and legal platform for women studies:

Pakistan Association for Women Studies (1991) was established to coordinate the methodologies of women studies.

⑤ Research conduct in women studies:

Fatima Jinnah university has conducted 16 thesis of gender studies. Moreover, research has also been published by Parveen Shan of Sindh Jamshoro university.

CONCLUSION:

Women and gender studies are different on basis of approach, theoretical framework and influence in

Society. In addition to this
Pakistan is showing progressive
and matured development
regarding women studies in
state. Thus, women and
gender studies continue to
mark their presence in the
academic field separately.

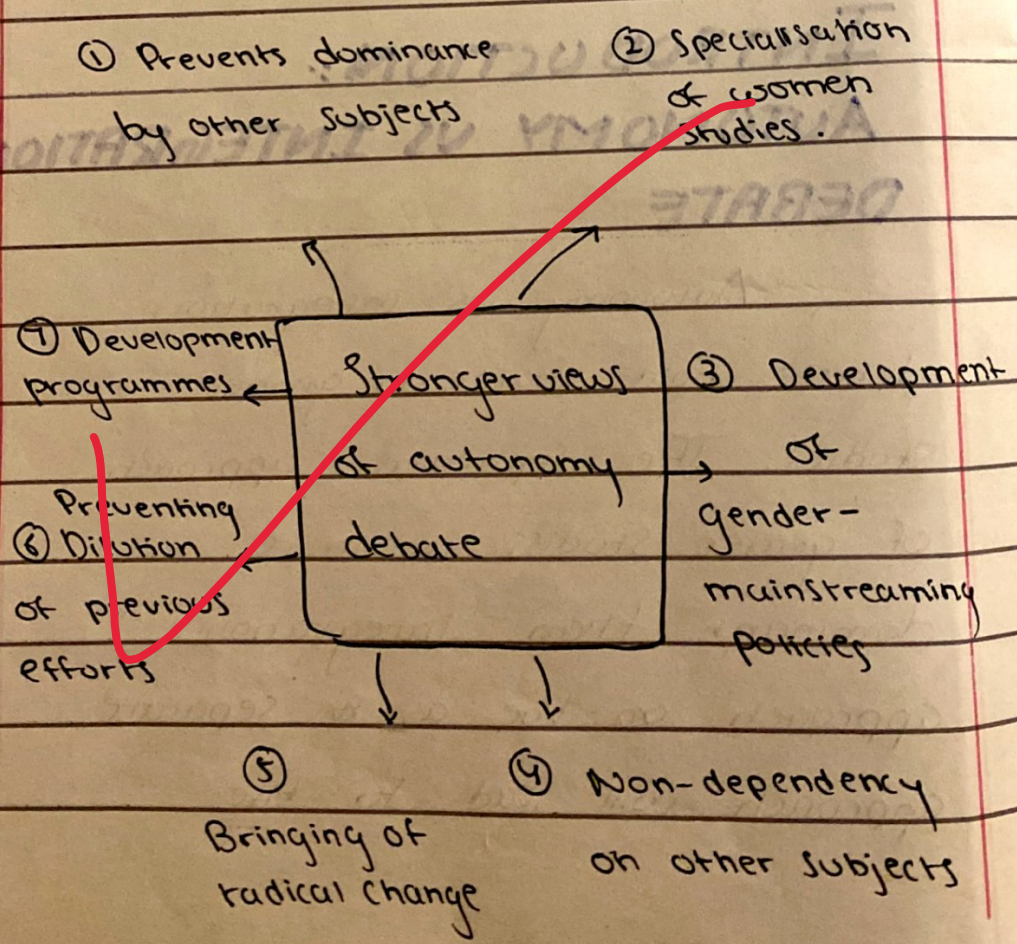
QUESTION NO: 03

INTRODUCTION: AUTONOMY VS INTEGRATION DEBATE

Autonomy vs integration
debate holds value in gender
studies. The separatist approach
of gender studies is more
dominant than integrationist
approach as it is a separate
approach will lead to the

Specialisation of the subject,
like minded scholars will
be allowed to have single
platform and women studies
would not be overshadowed by
other disciplines. However, thus,
the autonomy debate holds
stronger views than the integra-
tionist approach

AUTONOMY DEBATE HOLDS STRONGER VIEWS THAN INTEGRATIONIST SCHOOL:



① Prevention of dominance by other subjects:

Separatist approach advocates autonomy for the prevention of dominance by other old, well developed and matured academic disciplines.

In this regard, integrationist approach is focused towards merging with other disciplines.

Example:

Merging with other social sciences such as sociology will result in weakening of the debate of gender studies itself.

② Specialisation of women studies:

Through autonomy of gender studies, it can move towards specialisation of the gender studies in an interdisciplinary manner.

Example: *Convention to autonomous?* (2)

As a separate entity gender studies can further focus towards development of men's and queer studies.

③ Development of gender - mainstreaming policies:

Gender studies as a separate entity is involve can be focused towards development of gender-mainstreaming policies.

Example:

Gender studies has influenced gender and development (GAD) approach and as an autonomous subject can result in similar development projects.

④ Non-dependency on other subjects:

Integration of gender

Studies will lead to another form of sexism and oppression due to dependency on theoretical approach.

Example:

As an autonomous field gender studies includes feminist, queer and gender theories that are not dependent on the theoretical framework of other disciplines.

⑤ Bringing of radical change possible with gender studies separation:

Gender studies as a separate subject would be enabled to bring a radical change in the patriarchal dominant society.

Example:

An autonomous academic

discipline of gender studies can result in building of women led organisation, ^{and} women inclusive legislations.

⑥ Prevention of dilution of previous efforts:

Women studies a separate subject will prevent the neutralisation of the stance taken by this discipline in the past.

Example: Gender theories and feminist waves will maintain an integral position in curriculum as long as gender studies holds an autonomous position.

⑦ Development programmes:

Gender studies can influence the society to adapt

to genderⁱⁿ development strategies
and prevent the gen homo-
genisation of women's category.

Example:

According to Ester
Boserup's research paper,
women should be part of
development projects at an
equal footing.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

The autonomy
approach further strengthens
the position of gender studies
through prevention of overshadowing
by other disciplinary work
and preventing the feminist
activism to be put on a
back pedestal. Although, integrationist
approach is inclined to expansion
of influence of gender studies,
yet sep integrationist approach
reflects risk of oppression of

gender studies.

"Language and knowledge are gendered and relying on integration would end the aim and objective of women's liberation agenda."
(Gloria Bowles).

CONCLUSION:

Gender studies should be a separate entity in academic circle to properly propagate the objectives of feminist movements and results in gender mainstreaming of policies.

"Women can present their thoughts in art and literature better than other thinkers of subject."

(Elizabeth Kammack)

Write on more side

QUESTION NO:04

INTRODUCTION: GENDER IS A SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED PHENOMENA

Gender is a social construction based on the post-structure modernism

school of thought. The social

construction of gender entails

the process of comprehending

realities based on interaction

and experiences with other people.

On basis of this, social interaction

theory of Judith Butler, Erving

Goffman and G.H. Mead posit

gender that is fluid. Hence, symbolic

interactionism corroborates the

"Gender is something we do?"

notion.

"One is not born

a woman but becomes

one."

— Judith Butler: Second Sex)

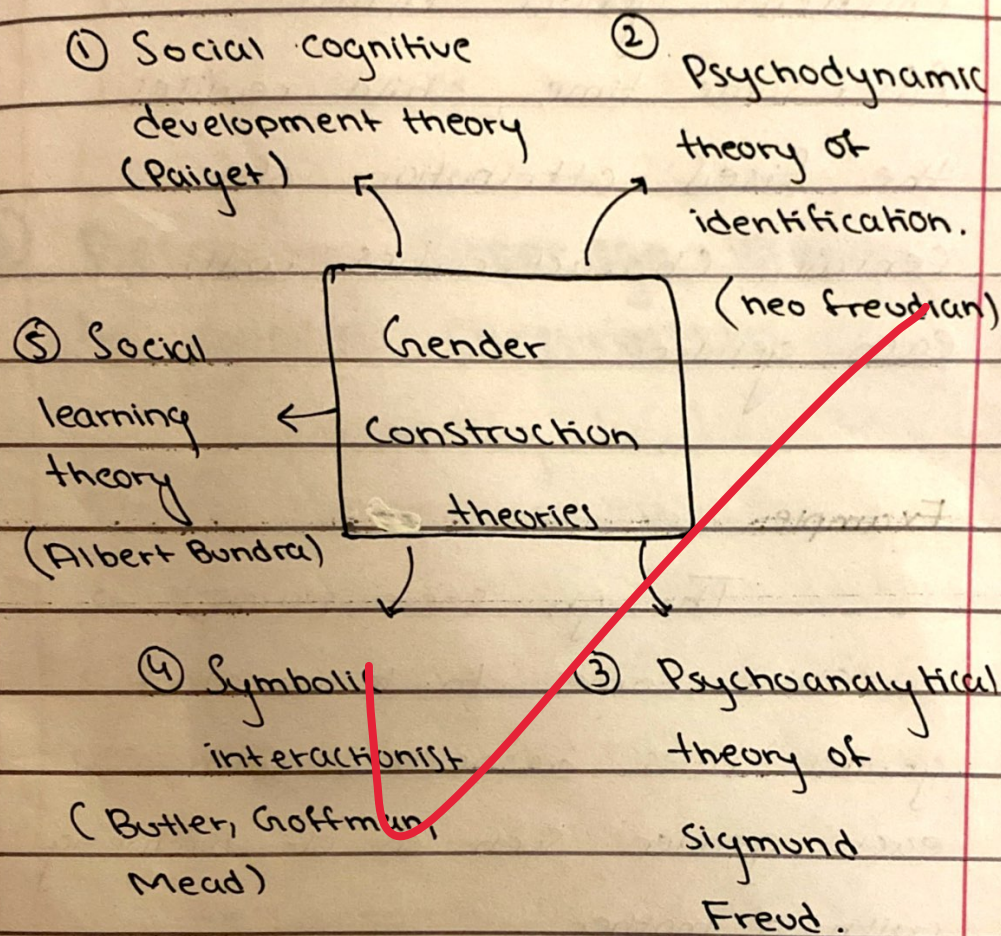
GENDER IS A SOCIAL CONSTRUCTED PHENOMENA

Social construction
phenomenon is given by Berger
and Lukmann (1966) that states
that, knowledge is maintained
or derived by interaction.

Based on post-modernism and
post-structuralism, it discusses
explains the construction of
gender through repeated actions
appropriated by society. Various
literary piecworks strengthen
this belief, such as "The
Feminine Mystique" by Betty
Friedan, ^{and} Gender Trouble by
Judith Butler. Moreover Kate
Millet in her book Sexual politics
writes

"No difference between
sexes at birth,
psychosexual personality
is post natal and
learned."

GENDER'S SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION IN LIGHT OF THEORIES ::



① Cognitive development about gender through Socialisation ::

According to Kohlberg and Piaget's social cognitive development theory, a child creates Schemata (mental

Categories) after interaction with the world. Development of cognitive and reasoning ability lead to the emergence of children's gender identities. After some time, child realises the fixed attribution of certain characteristics with each gender.

Example:

Through socialisation, a child comes to know about gender roles associated with each gender such as of nurturing with a mother.

② Psc Identifying with the same gender parent:

According to neofreudian school of thought psychodynamics, children learn appropriate behaviour by identifying with same sex parent.

Exampler

According to identification theory, a girl learns to internalise femininity and boys adopt masculine attributes while relating to fathers.

Add theory and not phenomenon

③ Resolving Super ego leading to gender construction.

According to Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytical theory, a child attaches with a certain gender after resolution of the oedipal complex. Successful solving of the oedipal complex results in the outcome of children developing genders.

Example:

During early years of development, children are more attached with the opposite sex parent. However, through socialisation, they are

more attached with the ^{same} opposite gender parents. Girls adopt the caring behaviour of mothers and boys adopt the emotional distancing from fathers.

④ Daily routine interaction reiterating gender construction:

According to symbolic interactionist theory, the daily routine activities led to the construction of gender norms.

According to GH Mead, individuals develop gender on basis of societal expectation, ~~S~~ and Erving Goffman attaches signs associated with gender stereotyping leading individuals to adopt certain gender. More over,

Judith Butler gives "gender performativity" theory according to which "gender is something one does on basis of repetition

of certain society's approved actions that results in "doing gender?" Therefore, identity is not fixed rather fluid and non binary.

Example:

Certain dressing, conduct and role takes are all based on the repetition of one performing according to the society's expectation.

⑤ Social learning categorising gender:

According to Albert Bandura's social learning theory, children imitate the significant other parent and take those roles.

Example:

Environment influences the social learning as the role taking. A girl would

learn to show femininity
from her mother.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS:

Social construction of
gender is based on "anti-
essentialism" and is based
on post-modernism phenomenon.

Gender's construction is based
on the deconstruction of
the social reality and one's
perception about the existing
events. "Sex is biological,

Focus more on theories

gender, psychological and therefore,
cultural," according to Kate

Millet. However, according to
Oakley and Sharpe, the

social construction of gender
puts too much stress on
the family and relegates
the position of children into
a passive position.

CONCLUSION:

Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon that is delineated by various theories of cognitive development, social learning and gender performativity.

Therefore, according to a more liberal, radical and post-modernist approach, gender is something one does according to society as opposed to the fixed nature of gender.

QUESTION NO:05

INTRODUCTION:

MARXIST FEMINISM

Marxist feminism extracts its ideology from the Marx's conflict theory. According to Marx, every conflict in

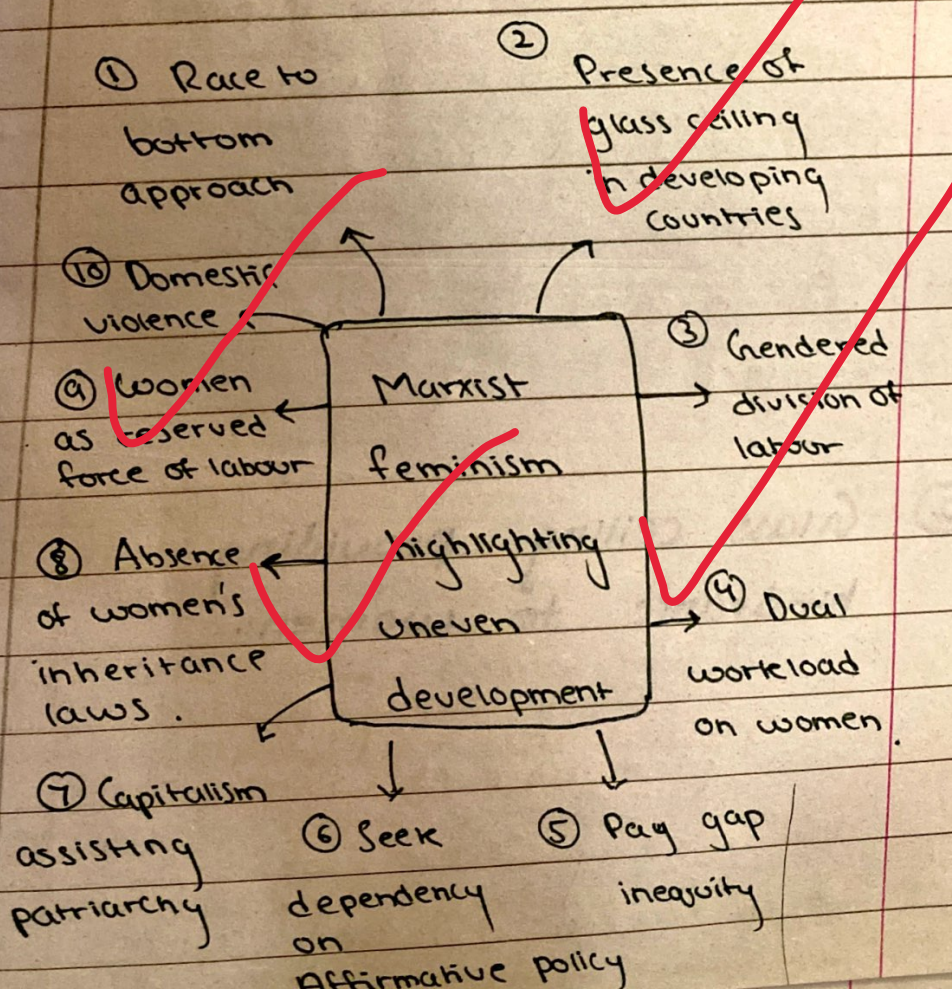
:35

Society takes its genesis from class domination. Similarly, under the lense of Marxist feminists, patriarchal domination in society oppresses the position of women in society.

According to marxism, Capitalism assisting gendered institutions is the root cause of subjugation of women in form of gendered division of labour, inequity in the working sphere and segregation in the public sphere. Hence, despite the spread of globalisation women are being oppressed according to Marxists' theory of feminism.

**MARXIST FEMINISM
HIGHLIGHTING THE
UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT
BETWEEN GROUPS AND
COUNTRIES.**

Although, wave of globalisation has gripped the world and resulted in women in economic domain, yet this development follows asymmetrical pattern in between countries and socio-economic group. This fluctuation results in suppression of women, ~~which~~ holding a societal position



① Race to bottom approach exploiting the women's labour work.

Globalisation has established a wave of utilising and exploiting third world's women labour while providing low wages and less expenditure.

Example:

Multi National Corporation (MNCs) are manipulating under developed countries.

Agreement such as NAFTA has decreased the trade barriers

② Glass ceiling providing hindrance to women:

Glass ceiling prevents the promotion of women in working sector, ~~at~~ even though working sector

is showing reception towards
the entry of women.

Example:

There are very few
Chief Executive Officers or
high executive authority
positions held by women.

③ Gendered division of labour:

According to Marxist
feminism, there is gendered
division of labour institute
where women are encouraged
to take certain jobs only.

Example:

In private sphere
women are under the
influence of cult of domesticity.
and in public sphere they
are forced to take pink
collar jobs

④ Dual workload on women:

Women are expected to have equal participation in the work sector and at home. Similarly, the reproductive and the nurturing role of women goes unpaid.

Example:

Dual work shift is has been faced by women of colour since long where they contribute to household income ~~incoming~~ and take responsibility of domestic work.

⑤ Pay gap inequity in the capitalistic framework:

Women are forced to face have low wages despite working for long hours. This pay gap inequity is due to exploitation of by the capitalistic framework.

of the developing countries

⑥ Example:

According to International Labour Organisation, gender wage gap was 18.5% in 2018.

⑥ Women's dependency on men's generated policies:

Women are dependent on men's generated policies in order to acquire position in the working sector.

Example:

Through passage of affirmative policies women are allowed to have quota in job but that too narrow downs the number of seats.

⑦ Capitalism assisting patriarchy

Capitalism assists patriarchy as men dominate society and exert their dominance through ~~the~~ acquiring illegitimate means of violence.

Example:

Through exploitation of financial resources, capitalism allows gender based violence. Economic relations start driving family relations.

⑧ Absence of inheritance laws.

As mentioned in the Marx's and Engels "The origin of Family, Private property and State". (1845) women are not

part of the inheritance
of property. A propertied
man oppresses a propertiless
woman

Example:-

According to coverture
laws, white married women
were considered property of
their husbands and dissolution
of legal personhood was faced
by them.

⑨ **women as reserved
labour force by the
state:**

Women are only
allowed to work when
the needs of the society
ask. Otherwise, they are
reserved and not allowed
to be part of development.

Example:

After WWI women were allowed to work as the states were facing great depression

CRITICAL:

Famous Marxist feminist such as Juliet Mitchell, and Alison Jagger highlight the domination of patriarchy on basis of capitalism

Although intersectional view ~~and~~ is absent from Marxist view yet it tries to point the root cause of oppression of women in society.

CONCLUSION:

Marxist feminists provide a gendered analysis of the society's ~~not~~ institution, segregation of labour, unequal pay gap and

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

use subject specific jargons e.g.

Patriarchy, entrenched traditional values etc. Also, do not add blunt statements

Link each argument to Marxist feminism

use types, waves and theories of feminism as references

attempt all parts in the question. do not neglect one

add facts and figures to support your argument

add pictorial description as well

Add names of Mary Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart Mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia Zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck

