

Q.2.

Introduction:

Autonomy and integration debate focuses on separation or inclusiveness of gender studies in academia. In terms of society, it focuses on complete isolation of woman or struggle for rights in society. Both of these concepts led to development of man studies, LGBT studies and journals of women studies.

Autonomy and integration debate.

This autonomy and integration debate was started on 1982 in National Women Suffragist Association (NAWSA).

(i) Integration  
Autonomy focuses on integration of women studies in other fields of sciences while while Autonomy demands separation of women studies:

Integrationists demands that theories of women studies are part of other academic programmes. So, they should be integrated with social sciences.

(ii) Autonomy demand separation of man studies, LGBT studies separate from Women

women studies while integrationist demand their integration into gender studies:

In 1980s, during second wave of feminist, queer theory for rights of LGBTQ emerged. Moreover, "Man Studies" for problems faced by women took a new direction. Integrationist demanded Man studies, LGBT studies and women studies in gender studies, while autonomists demanded their separation.

(iii) Radical feminists demanded isolation of women from man while integrationists opposed this idea:

Radical feminists demanded that women should be completely separated from men. On the other hand, integrationists demanded equal rights for women in sphere of ~~po~~ current society.

Contribution of Autonomy and integration debate in development of field of knowledge:

(i) Creation of disciplines such as Man Studies, LGBT studies:

This debated sparked creation of Men studies. This study focused on the fact that

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men are also victimized by other men in different form. Moreover, LGBT debate was also initiated. There was debate whether they should be studied in isolation.

**ii) Integration demand led to merger of all studies into gender studies.**

Women studies was the result of second wave of feminism. However, management issues, funding crisis etc. compelled the administration to merge women, men and studies of gays and Lesbian. in "Gender studies".

**iii) This debate led to creation of journal of women studies:**

Autonomy demanded capability of women to independently decide their matter (Robert Whittaker: Emancipated decision Making), while integrationists were of the view of equal rights. Thus, a journal of women studies in 2002 was developed

**iv) This debate led to a demand for funding for women studies:**

In 1990s, funding crisis took place in Universities of Zealandia and Australia. It led to the closure of women studies. Thus, the demand of integrationists was taken into consideration on the

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Other hand, people supporting autonomy demanded renewed funding to avoid patriarchal dominance.

### Conclusion:

Autonomy and integration debate focused on study of marginalised women by different perspectives. It led to creation of women studies, gender studies and new knowledge about women. Therefore, this debate holds utmost importance in gender studies.

### Q.3.

The white man's burden was the predominant philosophy behind colonialism. Through the lens of <sup>Gender</sup> colonialism, it created consciousness for rights in USA. More, colonialism abolished tortuous acts to women. However, colonialists exploited woman in form of prostitution. On the other hand, capitalism give rise to demands for equal pay scale, agency in economic decision-making, rise of liberal feminism and criticism on structural adjustment programs (SAPs) by IMF.

### Ideology behind colonialism in 19th century:

The white people considered them superior to all of the other nations

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Therefore, it is the responsibility of these white men to teach the boorish civilizations of Asia and Africa. It was widely known as "White Men's Burden" by Metcalfe.

### Gender Perspective of Colonialism:

(i) Colonialism created consciousness for rights among women of USA:

In 1776, USA was colony of British. During American war of independence, women enthusiastically participated in Boston Tea incident. They were known as daughters of liberty, who later demanded rights.

(ii) Colonialism abolished cruel rituals in Asia and Africa:

When Britishers colonised the continents of Asia and Africa, they abolished different treatments being meted out to women. For example, British abolished "Satti" in India.

(iii) Colonialism provided rights to women through Marriages act:

In India, women were married early in the age of 8-13. It was widely known as early

marriages. It effected the health, mental capabilities and psyche of women. However, British abolished this culture. They introduced "Early Marriages act 1991" which obligated parents to marry their girls after 18 years.

**iv) Colonialism promoted and objectified women through Prostitution:-**

However, dark sides of colonialism also exist for women. Women were sold to the markets much like Trans-atlantic slavery. It promoted prostitution. In India, prostitution was funded to provide women to British soldiers. It led to objectification of women.

**Ideology behind Capitalism.**

Capitalism is based on the simplistic view that it is the inherent right of everyone to produce as much capital as he can in order to provide job opportunities for the labour (Adam Smith: Wealth of Nations).

**Gender Perspective of Capitalism:**

**i) Capitalism promoted concept of eco-feminism:**

Ecofeminism was based on the concept that an agency must

be provided to women. This agency include to run enterprises like man. Moreover, women should be allowed to manage resources of the family in their own way. It is because of the fact that man in form of patriarchy dominated market. (Friedrick Angels: on Private Property).

**(i) Capitalism promoted the debate of equal pay scale for women.**

Capitalists used women as second choice. It is because of the taboos associated with the capability of women. It is also evident from events of World War-I and II, where females managed market. However, female were being used as cheap labour. It led to demand for equal wages.

**(ii) Capitalism is the driving factor behind rise of liberal feminism.**

Capitalism concentrated all resources in the hands of man. Moreover, capitalism was exploiting women as cheap labour. Thus, it gave rise to liberal feminism, which demanded equal rights for women in economic spheres. It also led to the conception that economic rights can be protected through votes.

## (iv) Capitalism led to criticism on Structural adjustment Programmes (SAPs) by IMF:

In developing countries, capitalists are hell-bent on making women deprived. It is because of their dominance over IMF, which release bail out packages with conditions to slow down welfare programmes for women. These programmes are called SAPs.

### Conclusion:

Colonialism and capitalism provided rights of independence and rights of wages ~~to~~ to women. However, they exploited women through prostitution and unequal pay-scales to the man.

### Q.5.

#### Introduction:

Pakistan is a signatory of all convention on Elimination of ~~discrimination~~ forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) and multiple other protocols.

The provisions of Constitution in 1973 also emphasize gender equality.

However, it remained a myth due to social stigmatisation, increase in Gender based violence with convictions, stringent conditions by IMF, lack of



awareness programs and lack of essential healthcare facilities.

**International treaties which bind Pakistan to work on gender equality:**

Pakistan is signatory of ~~Int~~ convention on Elimination of all form of Discrimination against women (CEDAW). Moreover, Pakistan is the signatory of International Covenant on rights of children and women (2017). In addition, Pakistan is signatory of **Geneva Convention 1948** on human rights.

**Provisions in constitution to ensure gender equality in Pakistan:**

Constitution of Pakistan in 1973 provided an outline to eliminate gender disparity in society. **Article 25-A** mandated state to ensure equal right of free education for man and women. Moreover, **Article 37** prohibited disparity on basis of gender.

**Commitments by Pakistan to reduce gender disparity.**

Pakistan enacted multiple laws to eliminate gender disparity in society. It include **Acid crimes Prevention Act, 2010**. Moreover, **Zainab Alert 2020** has been

enacted with multiple provisions to eliminate harassment of women at workplaces.

Reasons for Pakistan to perform worst on gender Development Index:-

(i) Social stigmatisation of women is still prevalent in Pakistan:

Undoubtedly, a number of laws has been enacted to maintain gender parity. However, people are still reluctant to grant these rights to women. They are still of the view that place of women is in confines of home (Fouziar Saeed: Working with Sharks).

(ii) Increase in gender-based violence with low conviction rate is another reason to perform worst on Gender Index:

Despite a number of laws, gender-based violence is still on the rise. In May 2024, 5000 cases of harassment were reported in KPK. These cases of violence are met with stigma. It leads to low conviction rate in court. Out of these cases, only 33% people were convicted. It is the reason of rise of gender-based violence.

**iii) Stringent conditions associated with IMF (International Monetary Fund) is another reason:**

Another reason behind gender disparity is IMF bail-outs. IMF provides a set of rules called Structural Adjustment programmes (SAPs) which mandate states to decrease expenditures on welfare programmes. Thus, progress of women is not materialised.

**iv) Lack of awareness programmes in Pakistan:**

In Pakistan, agency of decision-making is still in the hands of man. This patriarchal structure can only be challenged through awareness programmes. However, Pakistan invests limited in the realm of social awareness programmes. Thus, people remain ignorant despite of laws.

**v) Lack of women's access to healthcare facilities:**

Women are ignorant about their sexual needs. They frequently need healthcare to maintain their body. However, this right is also dictated by man. According to National Institute of health science, 17% women have access to healthpads. Thus, there is no law which can enforce this accen.

## Conclusion:

Despite having signed a number of treaties and taken a number of initiatives, Pakistan lags behind in terms of gender development. A high number of internal and low number of external factors are responsible for this issue.

## Q.8.

### (a).

Globalization is the free flow of goods, technology and ideas between the states. It has proved to be a boon for women in terms of awareness of rights, access to education universally etc. On the other hand, globalisation has catalysed human trafficking (victim majorly women) and promoted pornography worldwide.

### Globalisation:

Globalisation is the free flow of goods and services among states. Its economic pillars helped third-world countries to boost their economy. Moreover, it led to relocation of industries worldwide. However, it is proved to be exploitative for Global South, which accuse of utilising country's resources without check.

Women and Globalisation.  
(i) Globalisation has empowered women to get awareness of their inherent rights easily:

Due to globalisation, impacts of waves of feminism were reverberated globally. Women in multiple countries began to protest for their rights. For example, in second wave of feminism, "Burn Dupatta Tehreek" was started in Pakistan to demand their rights.

(ii) Globalisation has granted rights of education to women in a universal approach:-

Through globalisation, women have fair access to worldwide education. People to people exchange is marked by quota for women. It enable women to pursue their rights globally. Erasmus Mundus Scholarship grants 50% scholarships to women.

(iii) Globalisation is the source of highest human trafficking majorly impacting women:

Human trafficking has increased globally, because of porous borders.

Human traffickers, majorly target women, because of high price in prostitution. According to FIA, 66% target of human traffickers are women.

#### (iv) Globalisation has promoted Pornography worldwide:

Globalisation also involves the free flow of technology. It promoted pornography. A number of feminists objected to pornography because it objectifies women as materials.

#### Conclusion:

Globalisation has empowered women to access their rights and education. However, it promoted human trafficking of women and pornography. Thus, a prudent approach is required to eliminate these ills.

Q. 8.

(b)

#### Introduction:

WID, WAD and GAD are the three approaches about development of women. WID and GAD promote integration while WAD promotes isolated development of women. These are also marked by different waves of feminism. Core-periphery model is

the underlying idea behind these approaches. These approaches also differ by types of feminism.

## WID, WAD and GAD.

① WID stands for women in development.

WAD refers to Women And development.

GAD stands for Gender and development.

① These are different approaches about development of women.

WID (Women in development) is the integration of women in the developmental models. It emphasizes upon the gender mainstreaming in society. Women and development demands separate development of women decided by themselves.

GAD focuses on integration LGBT and women in development.

② Waves of Feminism and queer theory impacted WID, WAD and GAD.

In WID, integration of women for political and social rights has been demanded. Thus, it is marked by first wave of feminism.

In second wave of feminism, radical feminists demanded separate rights to decision-making, reflected in WAD.

Queer theory challenged social constructs of man and woman, demanding rights of lesbians and Gay (GAD).

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(iii) Different types of feminism are also involved in WID, WAD and GAD.

WID is the integrationist approach of women, which is reflected in liberal feminism. WAD states that development is possible in case separation, which is reflected in radical feminism. Postmodern feminism is reflected in GAD, which challenges the established truth.

(iv) Core-periphery model is the underlying principle behind WID, WAD, GAD:

In WID, core (male) and periphery (female) are developed equally. In WAD, periphery (female) demands separation from core (male). In third model, semi-peripheries (LGBT) has been developed.

**conclusion:**

WID, WAD and GAD are three models to study the development of women in politics and society. These models can be studied differently through lens and form of feminism.