

GENDER STUDIES

QUESTION NO. 2:

AUTONOMY VERSUS INTEGRATION DEBATE:

INTRODUCTION:-

In Gender studies, the autonomy versus integration debate is a long standing one for different states. Even the developed world still on some level facing the ~~at~~ dilemma of autonomy versus integration agreement and the developing ^{nations}, on the other hand, are still juggling in introducing and making masses familiar with studies related to gender. However, both have their own pros and cons that should be considered.

DEBATE ON AUTONOMY:-

In simpler terms, autonomy means complete independence and ~~at~~ authority. Similarly, the debate of autonomy of gender studies means to introduce gender studies as an distinct discipline or field of study in universities. Many experts debate that gender studies is need of the hour and should be separated.

and give various argument points to substantiate their claim.

1. PUSH FOR AUTONOMY IN GENDER STUDIES:-

The push for autonomy in gender studies comes from the realisation that traditional disciplines play no important role in discussing issues of marginalised groups, often discriminating against them. Therefore, the need for distinct field is a necessity.

2. TAILORED FRAMEWORK FOR GENDER STUDIES DISCIPLINE:

The independence of gender studies from other fields, allow stakeholders to organise frameworks that is gender specific and # allow ~~aut~~ authors to devise theories and methodologies that incorporate gender as central theme and point of discussion such as feminist theory, gender-based violence theory, queer theory or intersectionalist perspective.

3. INCORPORATING MARGINALISED VOICES:-

Further more, gender studies experts debate that by

independent field of gender, they can bring and hear voices of marginalised communities on different fronts. Also, this field can give space to underrepresented groups those who were never mainstreamed e.g. - LGBTQ or women from working class.

4: CRITIQUE ON EXISTING DISCIPLINES:-

Experts say that traditional disciplines do not give importance to gender view point and often give very biased and androcentric analysis of disciplines like sociology, anthropology or other fields.

5: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Stakeholders and advocates of separate discipline of gender studies say that by autonomous field of gender studies, it will attract a lot of funding from right platforms and would get opportunities for research work.

DEBATE ON INTEGRATION:-

Similarly, there is another side of the coin as well and it says that gender studies as field

should integrate with another discipline. Integration means embedding gender studies into or making it stand alone. There are a lot of key points for this debate

1: MAINSTREAMING GENDER PERSPECTIVE :-

Advocates of integration say that through merging gender studies with other disciplines would give it a far more reach than isolating it from other fields. For instance, embedding gender with engineering would mainstream gender analysis in masses that are far away from these debates.

2: COLLABORATING WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES :-

Collaborating with other disciplines would give more opportunities for research on an intersectoral level. For instance, collaborating with environmental sciences in this era of climate change and analysing effects of climate change on different genders would give awareness

to many. Integration with economy would provide solutions of segregation of a different genders from economy

3: SENSITISING PATRIARCHAL SOCIETIES OF DEVELOPING NATIONS WITH GENDER TALKS:-

As discussed above in the mainstreaming point of gender studies it is also important to take in consideration the societies of third world countries, those who do not take gender talks seriously. It is high time to integrate gender studies with those disciplines which are studied often and researched extensively upon. For instance, in this era of technology, embed gender studies in disciplines of artificial intelligence or information technology

4: BREAKING SILOS:-

Experts say that isolating gender studies from other disciplines would make this discipline a stereotype for many groups and would lead

to low induction rate. So, it is important to mainstream it without stereotyping it

5: POLICY IMPACTS:-

Through mainstreaming gender studies, it would attract good and effective policy makers to actually bring change through this field. Modern problems of gender need modern policy solutions.

CONCLUSION:-

However, the debate is still going on but it is high time to understand that world does not exist in binary. So, there is no one right side in this debate. Gender studies is a distinct discipline and also an interdisciplinary field, now it is up to the institution to pick one side. Until or unless, institutional, societal and stakeholders are analysing gender studies, it means that there is hope for understanding the importance and seriousness of gender studies.

QUESTION NO. 4:-

EXPLANATION OF THE THREE MAJOR WAVES OF FEMINIST MOVEMENTS IN WEST

INTRODUCTION:-

Western societies have been through some dark ages in regard to egalitarian societies and accepting ~~enlight~~ enlighten viewpoints. The feminist movement started because of centuries long discrimination, subordination and relegation of women to domestic roles and not giving them value in the society where their identity is tied up with a male relationship they have.

FIRST WAVE OF FEMINISM:

First wave of feminism started in late 19th century and took momentum in 20th century. First wave of feminism is also known as "Liberal Feminism"

WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE THROUGH HISTORY:-

Through out the history women were subjected to oppression and domination. For instance,

in Ancient Greece, women were only relegated to child-bearing and rearing and domestic work. Even in medieval period, women were considered physically and intellectually inferior to men. However, this mentality did not change during enlightenment period. Women were still subjected to domestic work only with no legal or educational right.

DISCRIMINATORY VIEWS ON WOMEN OF FAMOUS FIGURES:-

ARISTOTLE:-

He stated: "The relation of male to female is by nature a relation of superior to inferior and of ruler to ruled".

THOMAS JEFFERSON:

He believed that women were naturally suited for domestic roles and should not be participating in politics or governance roles.

FACTORS LEADING TOWARDS LIBERAL MOVEMENT:

FACTORS

↳ CULT of Domesticity

A prevailing ideology that women should stay at home, this lead to frustration

↳ Proliferation of Liberal Enlightenment ideas:-

Liberal and enlightenment ideas made women question on their subordination through its intellectual ground works

↳ RISE of Democracy:-

Women realised that they have no say in democracy and legal matters

↳ Industrial Revolution:

It changed society as whole and changed women working

MAIN DEMANDS OF FIRST WAVE FEMINISM:

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- Focuses on legal and political rights for women

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- Right to vote, education and employment for women.

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- Right of property and legal recognition of women as individuals

Started a groundwork for fighting for equal rights

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

Seneca Fall convention (1848) marked a formal call for women's rights

Ratification of women's voting rights in several countries such as 19th Amendment in US (1920)

SECOND WAVE OF FEMINISM:

Second wave of feminism started in 1960s - 1980s when women realised that they got legal and voting rights but still many domains subjugate them. Also known as "Radical Feminism"

FOCUS:-

Social and cultural inequalities challenging systemic sexism.

Early action of this wave was the protest against the "Miss America beauty pageant in 1968", which symbolised the movement critique of traditional

gender roles and objectification of women.

- ① Reproductive rights (e.g. access to contraceptives and abortion)

KEY DEMANDS

- ② Workplace equality and the fight against sexual objectification
- ③ Critique on systemic patriarchal social norms.

- ④ Split between radical feminists on the basis of sexual liberty or no sexual liberty
 - i) One group demanded complete segregation from men and wanted no sex with men.
 - ii) Other group wanted complete sexual liberation on choice.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:-

① :- EQUAL PAY ACT (1963)

② :- ROE VS ~~WADE~~ WADE (1973) (Abortion legal)

THIRD WAVE OF FEMINISM:

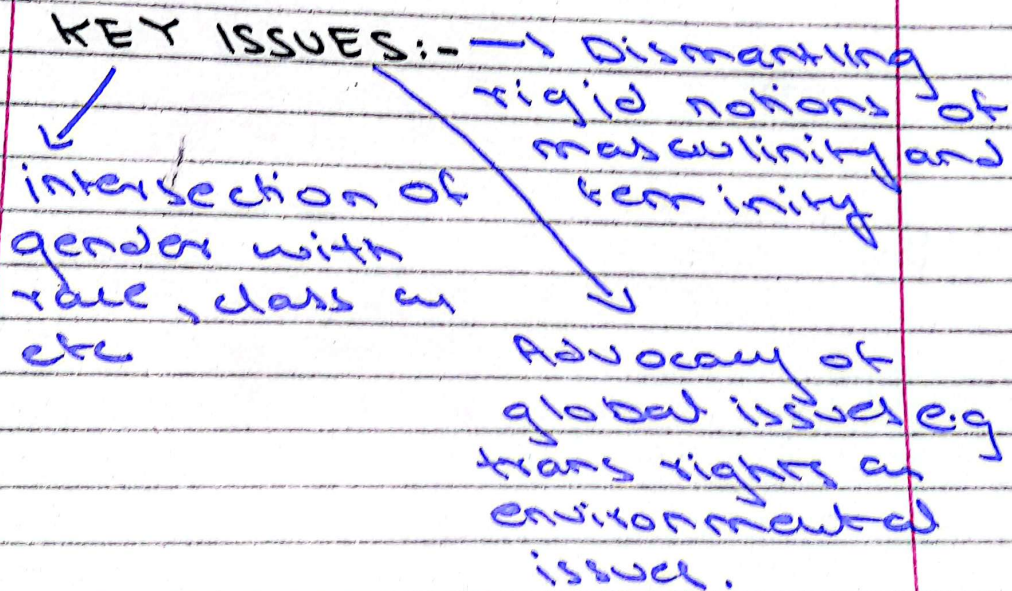
Also known as "Intersectional Feminism", started in 1990s

FOCUS:-

It focuses on intersectionality and diversity of women experience.

It emphasizes that gender intersects with other parts/sections and then makes an experience.

KEY ISSUES:-



ACHIEVEMENTS:-

- 1 Broader inclusivity and representation in feminist discourse.
- 2 integration of digital activism like #MeToo movements.

FEMINISM AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PAKISTAN :-

Socio-economic situation of Pakistan is not in its best shape currently. Pakistan has faced turmoil in many years and now it has scarred society and economical situation.

AMALGAMATION OF ISLAMIC BELIEF AND ~~INTERNATIONAL~~ INTERSECTIONAL VIEW POINTS :-

Pakistan is a Islamic society and to change the mindset of people one should wrap gender equality in Islamic belief of inheritance, education and property right for women.

Similarly, to address gender discrimination, Pakistan need to incorporate intersectional points that would help understand the plight of women from minorities, rural areas or working class. Only handling the situation with sensitivity will bring permanent change in socio-economic situation.