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INTRODUCTION

The autonomy versus integration debate in gender studies has been central to the development and evolution of the field. It revolves around whether gender studies should exist as a distinct, autonomous discipline or be integrated into other disciplines, such as sociology, political science, anthropology and history. This debate has profoundly shaped the theoretical, methodological and institutional trajectories of gender studies.

Theoretical Contribution.

1- Autonomy perspective:

i) Development of unique framework

Advocates for autonomy argue that gender studies require its own theoretical frameworks, that foreground gender, patriarchy and intersectionality as central categories of analysis.

2- Challenge to traditional discipline -

By remaining autonomous gender studies have challenged the traditional norms that were ignored historically. This critique propelled other fields to consider and reformulate their foundational assumption.

3- Space for marginalized voices -

An autonomous gender studies field will provide a space for voices that are suppressed and could not be heard on national and international level.

For example the voices of LGBTQ, and individual who are gender deprived and consider themselves underrepresented

Example: The transgenders of Pakistan and South Asia -

I N T E G R A T I O N . P E R S P E C T I V E

1) Mainstream gender analysis:

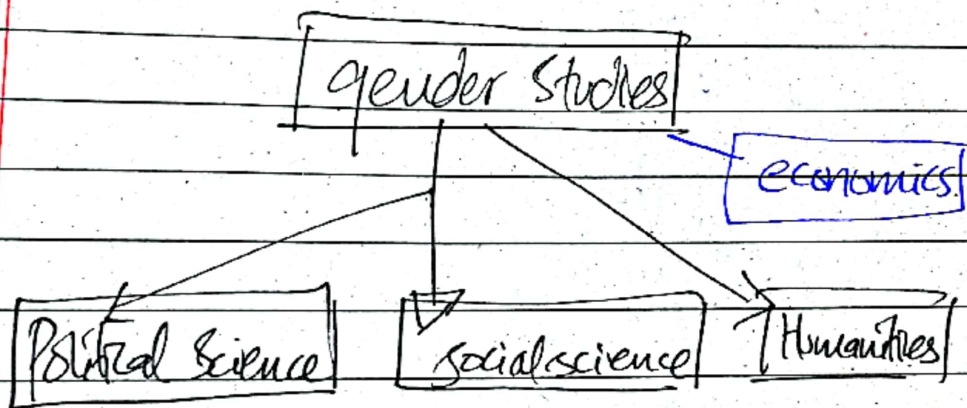
The proponents of integration theory are of the view that by exposing several gender domains into one integrated field of economics, IR and science

Gender \gg International Relations \gg Economics

Broadening the scope

By integrating other sciences into the subject of gender studies ensuring that gender is not a soiled issue.

This approach shows that it holds integral capabilities to embed.



METHODOLOGICAL CONTRIBUTION

- Autonomy perspective -

1- Innovative Methods:

The push for autonomy has encouraged the development of new methodologies such as feminist ethnography, participation action

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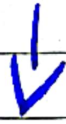
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research narrative analysis etc.

2. Intersectional Approaches:

Autonomous gender studies have been instrumental in promoting intersectionality as a methodological tool, analyzing how multiple identities gender, race, class, sexuality intersect with each other to shape experiences of oppression and privilege.

Gender



Class



Sexuality



Race

- Interdisciplinary Synergies:

Integration has facilitated the blending of methods of various disciplines such as -

Research - Analysis - Modeling
Methodological Toolkit etc.

Broader Contributions

1- Shifting paradigms:

The autonomy and integration debate in gender studies has shifted the paradigm by emphasizing that gender is not a peripheral issue but a fundamental lens of understanding power dynamics of the society.

Expanding field.

Both perspectives have expanded the scope ensuring that it addressed diverse topics of reproductive rights, domestic labor, gender based violence and intersectional of gender with globalization.

Bridging theory and Activism

The debate also highlights the importance of bridging gap between the general theory and the activism seen in the daily life.

Conclusion:

Thus it can be said that the debate of integration and autonomy has shaped many developmental role in the field of gender studies.

Q3:

Introduction:

The colonial and capitalistic perspective of gender are critical frameworks for understanding how gender roles and relations have shaped, reinforced and exploited in different socio-economic and historical context. Both perspectives reveal the ways in which power, oppression, and inequality have intersected with gender, often marginalized women and other gender minorities while privileging specific male identities.

Colonial Perspective

The colonial perspective elaborates how European and British colonial powers constructed and enforced gender norms and hierarchies in colonized societies. These perspective focuses on the intersection of race, class and gender in colonial domination.

1- Imposition of European Gender

Norms:

Patriarchal gender norms as colonized societies, which led to disruption and indigenous gender system. Women held significant economic, social, and spiritual role that were diminished or erased under colonial rule.

Case in Point: African and Native Women

2- Exploitation of labor-

Colonial economies use to exploit women by unpaid or underpaid labor for women particularly in agriculture, industry and domestic chores. This highlights its gloomy situation.

3- Gender violence.

The sexual violence and reduced equal rights of women under colonial rule targeted women bodies and desires.

Example: Gender violence in colonize: Concept of saving women-

4- Construction of Otherness

colonial discourse portrayed colonized women as either exotic hypersexualized figures or victims of needing rescue. They are stereotyped by harmful narratives and dehumanized.

Impact of Colonial Gender Perspective:

The colonial perspective reinforces patriarchal structure.

Impact of Capitalistic Gender Perspective:

Capitalism reinforces patriarchal norms by undervaluing traditional feminine labour such as caregiving and nurturing. It has created a system of gender inequality. That has hindered economic growth, it relied on cheap labour and unpaid workers.

Intersection of Colonialism and Capitalism.

Following discourse will highlight colonial and capitalist debate:

Gender \rightarrow Globalization.

Industry, garment making, corporations for cheap labour

Cultural Imperialism \rightarrow

Western gender norms via Media, cultural products etc.

Resistance and alternative

Perspectives:

1- Feminist movements -

Feminist critique

that holds for waves of feminism
strongly oppose the colonial mindset.
They vow for liberal system where everyone can possess equal rights.

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Key Events:

Seneca Falls Convention
(1848), Declaration of sentiments.

Key Personalities:

Susan B. Anthony,
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Emmeline
Pankhurst.

Achievements:

Right to vote in America (1920s)
Property and inheritance rights

Second Wave.

Addresses systematic
gender inequalities beyond legal rights.
workplace equalities, equal pay,
reproductive rights and challenging
patriarchy were few points to
be mentioned.

Key Events:

Formation of national organization
of women (NOW) - Miss America
Protests - wide in public - (1968)

Figures:

Publication by Betty Friedan (1963)
book The Feminine Mystique.

Third Wave from 1990s - Present

Key objectives -

Embrace diversity of women, heterogeneity of early ^{waves} dominated by whites, middle class perspective, Advocated for LGBTQ+ rights.

Key events -

Third wave feminist rise like bell hooks and Judith Butler -

#Me too movements -

Key figures -

Kimberle Crenshaw -

Achievements:

Greater inclusion for marginalized groups in feminist discourse.

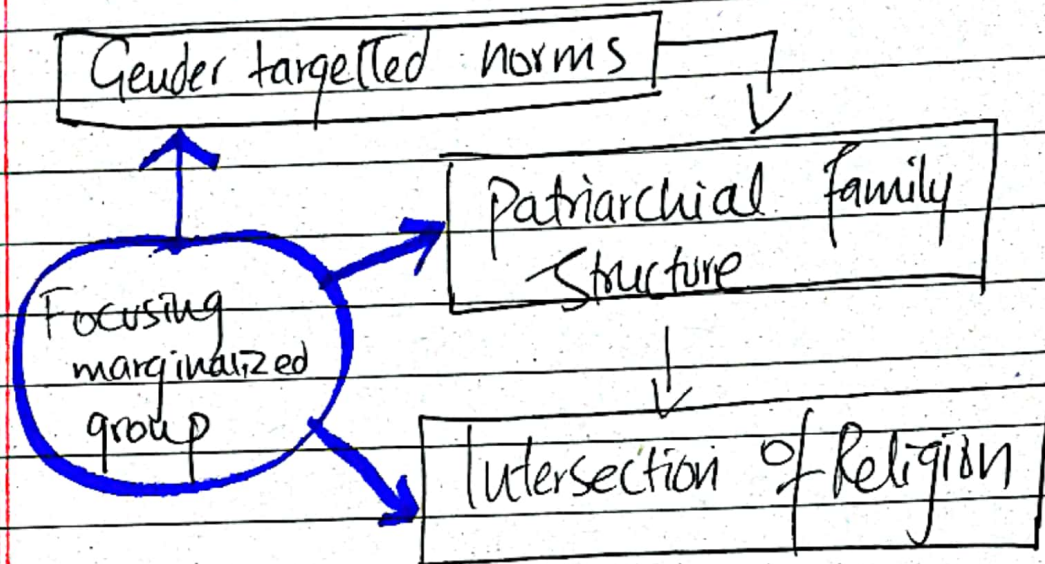
Case of Pakistan.

Viewing from current scenario, the socio economic conditions of Pakistan, it is widely believed that post colonial and social feminism is best suited for elevating the status of women in Pakistan. Both

In case of representation and economy.

Post colonial feminism

It will target



Socialist feminism:



Conclusion:

The three waves of feminism in the world have contributed a lot a comprehensive understanding of gender equality, addressing legal, social and intersectional issues.

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Women and Globalization:

Globalization in the twenty first century is characterized by interconnectedness of the world by way of economies, cultures and technologies. It has many roles.

Positive Impacts:

1- Increased opportunity

Women through globalization have received access to industries like technology, garments and manufacturing.

2- Awareness

All the media and global access have paved ways for women rights and online learning.

3- Empowerment through work.

Globalization has fostered the formation of sense of empowerment in women via businesses, organizations and networking.

Negative Impacts:

1- Exploitation in Gender labored markets.

Women from developing countries like Pakistan where still 60% women do not have access to online systems faces huge exploitation.

Inequalities:

gender disparities
 women disproportionality, bearing
 the burden of poverty and
 unpaid labour

Cultural homogenization:

Traditional gender
 roles may be ^{re}inforced or disrupted
 leading to cultural tension - Other
 issues include environmental issues as well
 in developing countries

Women and global issues

Workplace inequality
 unpaid or less paid
 harassment
 health crisis
 Educational barriers
 Disparities etc

b Women in Development

It emerged in 1970's
 with the focus of integrating
 women into developmental
 processes such as giving access

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to health, education, employment etc. and keeping them secure from violence and harassment.

Women in development focus on inclusion of women in services by rooting gender equality.

Women and development

It developed in 1980s while shifting the lens from gender to gender, examining power relations between man and women advocating for structural changes to address inequality.

Strengths of the Gender and development include intersectionality analyzing how care for race, class and other factors intersect with gender - It also explore women issues from a neo-marxist and dependency theory practice.