

Q2

Introduction:

The autonomy vs integration debate is highly crucial when considering ~~that~~ the development of understanding regarding Gender studies. This debate has been done by numerous Feminists and sociologists with explanation of pros and cons of each approach.

Why any one of them the approach is crucial:

- Understanding Gender studies:
When we consider to opt either of the approach then it means we are using that approach for understanding Gender studies which will ultimately help in its development.

- Critiquing: One of the approach that we opt for Gender studies will allow us to criticize the loopholes of other approach.

Empowering: The approach of studying Gender studies will provide us with the tools of empowering women. Like when we use of Autonomy approach then our tools would include group protests for women rights so on studying gender studies with its impact on sociology on society.

Approaches to Gender studies:

- 1) Integration Autonomy Approach: In this approach, Gender studies is studied and understood with respect to other fields as well. Like impact of societal gender equality on social roles.

Following are the contributions of Integration Autonomy approach for the development of the field of Gender studies,

- A holistic view of Gender studies can be gathered through Integration Autonomy. Since, we can study the impact of various areas like society, environment, politics and other

on gender roles, gender development and ~~areas~~ such concepts of gender studies which help us to gain a 360 degree view of the field. This was emphasized by John W. Scott.

- Challenging the traditional patriarchal concepts will be easy for us through this approach. As per Donna Haraway, ^{Integration} ~~Autonomy~~ studying gender studies through ^{Integration} ~~Autonomy~~ approach will help to challenge the traditional patriarchal concepts of other fields.
- This approach will also avoid marginalization - as per Dorothy Smith.

Pros & Cons of this approach:

Pros:

- Since, this approach will allow to take into account other approaches as well, it will give a better understanding of the subject with a wider view.
- In academic discipline, there will be more of fields of study and so

- more. fields of specialization.
- Social problems can be addressed too. through this field

Cons:

- May not be able to criticize other fields effectively as their ideas will support the study of discipline.
- May cause overgeneralization and cause us to go off track from the purpose of the field
- May be time taking to develop the field because then we have to consider and study other fields as well.

2) Autonomy Approach:

The autonomy approach helps to understand and develop gender studies in isolation and separately from other fields. Following are the cons can be the contribution of this approach for the development of gender studies,

- The development of safe spaces for all the genders. As per The Combahee River Collective, a black feminist lesbian organization emphasized upon need of developing safe spaces for all genders so they can share their experiences and build confidence.
- Developing custom made theories would be easier which will be specific to the complexities of gender. This is supported by Sandra Harding.
- Criticizing other fields will be easier. as per Chandra Talpade.

Pros and Cons of this approach:

Pros:

- Specific experiences of women can be heard and policies can be made accordingly.
- This approach will give us more tools for specific complex gender's empowerment.
- Maintaining a critical distance from other disciplines will allow to challenge their blind spots.

- Cons:
- The information on way of dealing with gender issue might not be as per modern era and issues.
 - The problems that women faces in other fields like politics etc may not be addressed.
 - Women empowerment and confidence building may not be effective in the job market.

Conclusion: Both approaches of Gender Studies; namely: Autonomy and Integration, have their strengths and weakness. So, opting one approach may depend on the purpose of study and, scope and other such factors.

Q:3

Introduction:

The world has changed and is changing at a rapid pace; this implies that the way men and women lives have also changed. From Colonial to

capitalist era, the world has witnessed significant changes in gender roles and functioning. In the colonial era, there was traditional roles being prevailed with men being the superior being and women being the inferior one. While, in capitalist era, the things change to a significant extent but still women are being oppressed being continues with some changes.

Colonial Era; a brief overview of men and women gender roles: In around 3200 BC - 7th century AD, the colonial era prevailed which saw a change in the women's right too. Initially, the colonial era was characterized by oppressed women without even right to life. But later, there were some developments that were done to facilitate women to some extent. In this era, beside developments, women were considered to be living for his husband only, if he dies so she should also

be buried alive. Even in some areas, women infanticide was a common practice in which ~~women~~ female child would be killed right after birth. Such brutal practice prevailed for women until some developments happened.

Developments in colonial era for women:

- Sati Abolition Act: The practice of burying ~~at~~ wife alive was called as Sati. The widow would be buried alive upon the death of ~~her~~ her husband. This practice was challenged by viceroys and by King Akbar too. But then, finally action was taken by government to prohibit this brutal act and "Sati Abolition Act" was given.
- Widow remarriage Act: In colonial era, widow was not allowed remarriage and can only remarriage with the brother or Daker of husband. This

was also prohibited and "widow remarriage Act" came which gave right of remarriage to women.

- Education rights: Women were considered to stay confined to home and do chores or produce offspring. But, then some of the people worked to allow women to study. At least, 32 schools got established which provided education to females too.

Capitalism; and a brief overview of gender:

Capitalism means the era which is marked by property ownership by the feudals and elites and the suppression of working class or farmers or women.

In the capitalism, women were the main breadwinners either in form of feudal or slaves of feudals. The feudals used to exploit slaves rights by paying them less than what they deserved, while women

were confined to home and
reproducing childrens. Such,
significant gap in the classes
shows violation of human rights
for both gender of male and
Female.

Capitalism exploited not just
Female but male too. (Karl Marx)
Capitalism brought with it industrial
ization and development but
that all was at the cost of
the poor working class and
women's rights. In this scenario,
came the sociologist Karl
Marx who divided the society
into two classes;

- Bourgeoisie
- Proletariat

The bourgeoisie is the elite and
feudal class while the prole-
tariat is the working and
oppressed class.

Karl Marx further
says that this division exploits

male and female from their due rights.

Women are double oppressed under Capitalism:

Males are oppressed under Capitalism as slaves of Jewdas but women are double oppressed in this system; once as wives of slaves or we better call it as "slaves of slaves"; secondly, by Capitalism - to produce offspring in order to provide supply of labor. This shows the extent of injustice that used to happen in Capitalist societies.

Developments in Capital society:

- Industries got developed and economy was in good condition
- Modern ways of farming and doing business got developed and discovered.
- New opportunities got opened for job of males but that was more

- Like doing slavery.
- Market thrive, production increased
- women also entered in workforce like in textile but faced lower wages and poor working conditions.

Development in Modern Capital Society:

- Late 19-20 century: women begin to work for their rights in groups and protest for it. "Women Suffrage Movement" was a significant movement that gave the women right to vote. The first women to get right to vote was in New Zealand. The right to education, property and other rights were also focused. Foundations like APWA, United Front for women rights and such organizations played significant role in this struggle.

- 20-21 century: The second and third waves of feminism marked a new era of women's freedom and way of life which granted them equal job opportunities, right to study, participate in politics and such freedom was given to women. Right to birth control, right to abortion and right to equal education opportunities was given to women. New discipline of study and job also got opened for women.

- Conclusion: women and men's rights, roles, and way of life have undergone significant changes from the colonial era to the present times. Significant work has been done to provide female equal status as male in all walks of life.

Q4

Introduction. Women rights, laws and roles has been the favorite topic in 19-21 Century because of the struggle of women to get their rights through the three waves of Feminism. The three waves of feminism has proved a great success for women in the whole world because of its achievements.

First wave of Feminism

Outline:

- ⇒ Protest of women; Seneca Falls convention
- ⇒ Contribution of feminists
- ⇒ Issues to be addressed
- ⇒ Objectives of the wave
- ⇒ Types of feminists supporting this wave
- ⇒ Achievements
- ⇒ Limitations / Criticism

Beginning of the wave: The first wave of feminism is started from Seneca Falls convention where women protested for their rights. Some of the male also

Supported: women in this movement.

Contribution of the Feminists:

Many
Feminists including male feminists supported women in their movements of rights. It included Elizabeth Cady, Lucretia Mott and such other big names. Other feminists also provoked women through their writings.

Issues to be addressed: The first wave of feminism had one major issue to address which was "right to vote" but besides, there were other issues in considerations too,

- Rights for single white mothers.
- Discrimination on gender basis
- Divorce and child custody.

Objectives of the wave:

- To give women the right to vote
- To give women property rights
- To end discrimination at work place and other public spaces.

- Right of divorce and child custody

Types of Feminist involved: This wave involved the liberal feminists who wanted the equal rights for both sexes despite the biological difference

Achievements:

- ⇒ Biggest and total achievement of the first wave was right to vote. This right was granted to women. First time in New Zealand.
- ⇒ Higher education for women was opened
- ⇒ Property rights were also given
- ⇒ Some improvements in divorce and custody matters
- ⇒ Married Women's Property Act.

Limitations:

- ⇒ This wave's main focus was right to vote, so the scope remained limited
- ⇒ It only catered to issues of white women.

2nd wave of Feminism

Outline

- Beginning of the wave
- Issues / objectives
- Contribution of Feminists
- Types of Feminists supporting this wave
- Achievements
- Limitations

Beginning of the wave: The first wave had some questions unanswered which led to the beginning of second wave. It started in 1960 till 1990.

Issues / objectives:

- Sex base discriminations
- Equal job opportunities.
- Equality at public spaces.

Contributions of Feminists:

The main role in the development and success of this wave was because feminists. The notable feminists includes Maria Leav and Oakley.

Types of feminists supporting this wave:

The liberal and radical feminists supported this wave.

Achievements:

- ⇒ Professions like engineering, architecture etc also got available for women.
- ⇒ Through 60s and 70s, right to birth control was also given.
- ⇒ Right to abortion was also provisioned.
- ⇒ Gender studies as a discipline was developed.

Limitations:

- ⇒ This wave's contribution ~~and~~ ~~the~~ were too academic.
- ⇒ It also did not include women of different colour, caste and race.

3rd wave of feminism:

Beginning: There were certain issues that were still not addressed by second wave so third wave took the floor. It started in '1990s.

Issues / Objectives:

- ⇒ No sexual liberation
- ⇒ Discrimination on basis of race, colour and caste
- ⇒ Women cannot express their feelings like men do.
- ⇒ Universal and binary categories needs to be abolished.
- ⇒ Change connotations of words like replace gunman with pipefitter.
- ⇒ Cultural studies to be adopted for addressing gender issues.

Contributions of feminists: Feminists like Judith Butler and Donna Haraway played significant role.

Types of feminists involved:

Feminists are part of this Post modern wave. They emphasized on stopping the objectification of women.

Achievements:

- ⇒ Cultural, economic and political issues of non white women was heard.
- ⇒ Marital rape as illegal in US
- ⇒ Organizations begin to develop to address other sexes, i.e. Transgender, gay etc, issues.

Limitations:

- ⇒ It was too extreme that it offended males.

Suitable For Pakistan:

In case of Pakistan, second wave of feminism can be useful and effective to elevate the status of women in socio-economic sphere. Following are the reasons,

⇒ 2nd wave demanded equal opportunities for women in public and private sphere. This right is crucial for Pakistani women.

⇒ Equal opportunities of education and employment is needed in Pakistan. Currently, more than 50% of the girls constitutes out of school children.

⇒ Divorce and child custody law needs to be reinforced with proper measures for women in Pakistan.

Conclusion: The three waves have proved to be significantly useful in providing women

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Men's and women's rights. For developing countries like Pakistan, second wave of feminism will be difficult.

Q6

Introduction: The psychoanalytic theory asserts that the concept of male domination and women subjugation is inherent in psyche of the society. This theory entails the unconscious nursing of male and female in a way that teaches them gender roles.

Psychoanalytic theory:

This theory posits that male ~~and~~ domination and female subjugation are unconsciously taught to the children through the process of socialization. This creates gender roles. So, this theory explains how gender is socially constructed. For example: when a girl is born she watches pink room, dolls and

and kitchen set around her which automatically increases their liking towards these things.

Unconscious raising that reinforces Patriarchal structure:

When the child is born then he gets treatment according to the biological sex that he possesses. If it is a boy, the society treats him roughly, gives him cars to play and teaches him not to cry because it is a feminine thing. So, a rough and tough boy is raised whom we call "man". But if a girl is born so she is treated like ~~at~~ a with kindness, delicacy and ~~love~~ softness, she is given with toys like Barbie to play and she is not judged if she cries because it is a feminine thing, as females

are sensitive considered sensitive.
This unconscious raising shows
how gender roles are reinforced
in a way that supports patriarchy.

Unconscious raising impacts
psyche: This unconscious raising
creates psyche of male and
female in a way that considers
male as dominant and female
subjugation normal. The psyche of
female is that she has to do
house chores and reproduce
otherwise she is not doing
the right thing. The male psyche
is such that he has to earn
and if he is angry, he can
express the anger to his
wife, daughter or even mother
because they are women and
so ~~sub~~ will subjugate.

Psychoanalytic theory reflects
functionalist perspective:

The functionalist perspective
holds that male and female
needs to perform the gender
roles to keep harmony in
the society. This is also the
case with psychoanalytic theory.

Conclusion: The psychoanalytic theory
highlights the psychological persp-
ective and unconscious training
that plays part in gender
roles construction.