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Part-II

Q-2:

a) Introduction:

Autonomy vs integration debate has played a profound role in shaping the development of the field of knowledge in gender studies. This debate has widened the scope of inquiry and has brought various methodologies and frameworks to create an intellectually rich tradition capable of assimilating contrasting views and contributing in diverse ways.

b) Overview of the debate:

1)

Autonomy:

Advocates of autonomy argue that gender studies is a distinct and independent discipline with its own theoretical perspectives and with its own fundamentally different set of assumptions.

This approach aims to prioritize gender-specific issues, challenge patriarchal biases, and give voice to marginalized perspectives. The focus is on separating feminist scholarship so that it can systematically challenge and deconstruct the norms that underpin issues facing by various genders. Example of this approach is the creation of independent women studies departments. These departments then generate feminist scholarship that allows for their perspectives to be shared without any interference from the very systems and norms that they are trying to change.

(2)

Integration:

Proponents of Integration argue that autonomy will make gender studies irrelevant as it needs to be studied as a cross-disciplinary concept. They argue that gender studies and its perspectives should be diffused across all traditional disciplines like sociology, history and literature. This would "mainstream" the critical ideas of gender studies and foster change.

While autonomy and integration are opposites, the common theme connecting both approaches is the goal. The goal being to transform society and challenge primitive assumptions. In this regard their contribution to the field of knowledge of gender studies has been instrumental.

C) Contributions of the autonomy perspective:

(1) Creation of a distinct Academic Space:

The autonomy perspective has led to creation of distinct academic space for feminist scholarship to thrive in. Women studies programs, journals, magazine and the entire spectrum of gender specific literature has resulted from independent feminist scholarship thriving in a space safe from traditional ideas.

(2) Development of Feminist theories:

Autonomous research has allowed feminist scholars to challenge traditional and essentialist frameworks by bringing new theoretical frameworks such as Judith Butler's concept of "gender performativity".

(3) Focus on Marginalized voices:

Autonomy has facilitated the incorporation of diverse perspectives into the gender studies discourse. Postcolonial perspectives are one of the examples of this incorporation. Other examples are Black feminist thought and the perspectives of LGBTQ+ individuals.

(4) Critique of Traditional disciplines:

The autonomy perspective

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highlights the biased assumptions of traditional disciplines such as sociology, psychology and history. By systematically critiquing the assumptions of all these fields, autonomous research has allowed a different way of looking at things.

(d) Contributions of the integration perspective:

(1) Mainstreaming Gender Studies:

Integration has ensured that the theoretical and analytical frameworks of gender studies have become a critical component of traditional disciplines. The focus on the role of women in history highlights the important achievement of mainstreaming ideas from the gender studies discipline.

(2) Intersectional analysis:

Integration has allowed gender to be combined

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with other categories of analysis such as race, class, ethnicity, and religion.

(3) Application to real-world issues:

By integrating gender into fields like economics, scholars are able to determine solutions to real world problems such as reproductive labor, and disparities in education. This has allowed the field to remain relevant across multiple disciplines.

(4) Collaboration:

Scholars working in the integrationist sense, have developed important networks of communication with scholars working in the traditional fields. These networks of collaboration serve as tools and pathways to disseminate gender studies' ideas across the academia.

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(e) Conclusion: Overall, both these perspectives have allowed an expansion of knowledge, propagation of different methodologies and globalization of gender studies, hence contributing in a profound way to the development of the field of knowledge.

Q.3:

(a) Introduction: Colonialism and capitalism are two significant historic and economic systems that have deeply influenced the construction and perception of gender roles. These norms combine with power, labor, race and culture to enforce gender norms. An exploration of colonial and capitalistic perspectives on gender is given below.

(b) Colonial Perspectives on Gender:

Colonialism was not just about controlling territories. It was also about cultural and ideological domination of the colonized. Colonial powers often imposed European gender norms on indigenous populations and disrupted social, cultural, economic and gender norms.

(1) Imposition of European Gender norms:

European colonizers brought binary and rigid conceptions of gender. They promoted male dominance in public and economic spheres and relegated women to the private or domestic sphere. Many African and Native American societies had systems in which women wielded significant economic and political influence. Colonial rule disrupted those systems and marginalized women's roles.

(b) Racial and Gender

Hierarchies :

colonizers established racial and gender hierarchies aimed at justifying their rule. Colonized people were portrayed as weak and inferior. They were dehumanized allowing colonialists to treat them unfairly.

(c) Labor and Gender :

colonial economies imposed gendered division of labor. Men were forced into wage labor while women were relegated to household duties and were never paid for their work.

(d) Elimination of Indigenous norms :

The colonizers regarding the indigenous perspectives on gender as backward and imposed their own norms which disrupted the organic functioning of society.

(C) Capitalist Perspectives

on Gender:

Capitalism as an economic system relies on private ownership, profit-making and labor division. It has impacted and created gendered realities in significant ways.

(1) Gendered Division of

Labor:

Capitalism has reinforced a gendered division of labour by separating productive and reproductive spheres. Productive labor has been associated with men due to their domination of the public sphere. They work and get wages. Women, on the other hand, have been relegated to an area of work which is very important, but for which they never get paid. The patriarchal norms have hence been reinforced by capitalism by allowing wealth to be controlled by men.

(2) Exploitation of Women's

Labor: Capitalism commodifies labor, and women's labor is either undervalued or unpaid. Most women in the workforce work in small industries where demand is low and incentives are little. Capitalism exploits this by allowing multinational companies to run sweat shops in developing countries where they are paid minimum wages for their extensive labor.

(3) Commodifications of Gender and Bodies:

Capitalism commodifies genders through industries like beauty, fashion, and media which often perpetuate gender norms in an oppressive society. The creation of unrealistic beauty standards further alienates majority of women as cultivation of the same characteristics is not practical, and they are expected to conform to such unrealistic standards.

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(d)

Conclusion:

Colonialism and capitalism have played a significant role in creating oppressive gender norms and rigid hierarchies. They have caused alienation of women from the economic benefits of their work. These systems, have in turn led to the political, social and economic marginalization of women.

Q-4:

Outline and Explanation
of the three major
waves of Feminism:

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(a) First Wave: The time period of the first wave of feminism was 19th and early 20th century. It was a struggle for legal rights such as the suffragist movement focused on legal and political rights for women. It also advocated equal property rights. These movements particularly the women's suffragist movement led to granting of voting rights in U.S and U.K. Key figures of this era were Susan B. Anthony^{and}, Elizabeth Cady ~~er~~ Stanton.

This wave was criticized for focusing primarily on white, middle class women and neglecting issues of race, color and class that affected other women even more horribly.

(b) Second Wave: The time period of the second wave was after world war 2, roughly from 1960s- to the 1970s. It broadened the feminist agenda by expanding women's rights to include workplace equality, reproductive rights, and sexual freedom.

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It also challenged the cultural and social norms perpetuating patriarchy. In this regard, Simone de Beauvoir's "The second sex" questioned the social construction of gender. Betty Friedan's "The Feminine Mystique" criticized the ideal of women as housewives. The achievements of this era include recognition of domestic violence and sexual harassment.

This wave was also criticized for excluding women of color, and working class women.

(c) Third Wave : The third wave emerged as a reaction to the deficiencies of the second wave. It put emphasis on diversity and inclusion, addressing intersectionality such as the overlapping of gender with race, class, and sexuality. Its intellectual foundation lay in post-modernism and as a result rejected universal and grand definitions of womanhood. It celebrated individuality and the fact that truth is context dependent, not absolute. It focused on global feminist issues and advocated for marginalized

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groups. Its main critique has been lack of clarity of goals as compared to the previous ways.

(d) Feminism to elevate socio-economic status of women in Pakistan:

(1) Feminism within the system:

A lot of people in Pakistan use religion to

justify the state of affairs of women. Religion is used to demarcate spheres of responsibility for men and women. In this regard, Islamic feminism can be used to advocate for reinterpretation of texts to provide a positivist basis for promoting the feminist agenda. The root cause for women's lack of socio-economic welfare is the regressive norms so, using the same system to create new norms can be one of the ways in which progress can be made.

(2)

Socialist Feminism:

Pakistan society is shaped by the troubles of its economy. Capitalism has led to an exploitation of women's labor. Socialist feminism can be used to advocate for redistributive policies like fair wages, accessible healthcare and child support. It can advocate for a welfare state approach aimed at providing social security nets to women so they can participate in economic activities in a proactive manner.

(3)

Radical Feminism:

While it can be dangerous to fundamentally question the traditional norms in Pakistan, radical feminism can be an effective approach to start the process. The state is preoccupied with its elites and radical feminism can bring to light the deep injustices done in the name of tradition and culture.

You need to Justify with one type of feminism



Q-8:

a) Women and Globalization:

Globalization refers to the interconnectedness of economies, cultures and societies across the world. It has significantly impacted women, creating both opportunities and challenges.

(4) Positive impacts: (i) Economic Opportunities

Women in developing countries have gained access to jobs in the global industry. Entrepreneurship opportunities have expanded as a result. Internet has also provided plenty of opportunities even in the traditional societies.

(ii) Transmission of Ideas: Globalization has allowed women to transmit their ideas across the boundaries of their respective countries and cultures. This has led to increased

collaboration and advocacy. International institutions also play a positive role in this regard.

vii) Access to education: The internet has allowed accessibility of education to women across the world.

(2) Negative Impacts: (i) Exploitation in labor markets:

Women are often employed in low-wage jobs with poor working conditions. Gender pay gaps are widespread.

(ii) Marginalization in decision making: Women's voices are muted in

global governance structures such as UN, WTO and IMF. They have been excluded from global political decision-making.

(iii) Harmful Stereotypes: Globalization has also

led to the propagation of harmful stereotypes across the interconnected landscape resulting in erosion of moral safeguards for women.

Q 8 (b):

1) Introduction:

Women in development (WID), women and development (WAD), and gender and development (GAD), are the three frameworks which are used to analyze the role of women in development!

2) Women in Development: (WID)

It emerged in the 1970s and focused on integrating women into existing development projects. This assumes that development can progress by including women in education, employment and decision making. It focused overly on participation and didn't address the root causes of inequality.

(3) Women and Development WAD

It emerged in the late 1970s and was influenced by

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Marxist and dependency theories. This movement or framework was built on the idea that women have also been part of development and their work was underappreciated. It emphasized women's role in the economic sphere and didn't address the structural inequalities.

(4)

GAD:

It emerged in 1980s, and emphasized on power relations and gender as a social construct. It focused on the nature of development as inherently unequal and perpetuating gender disparities. It addressed structural issues such as patriarchy and intersectionality.

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

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, Stuart Mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia Zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck