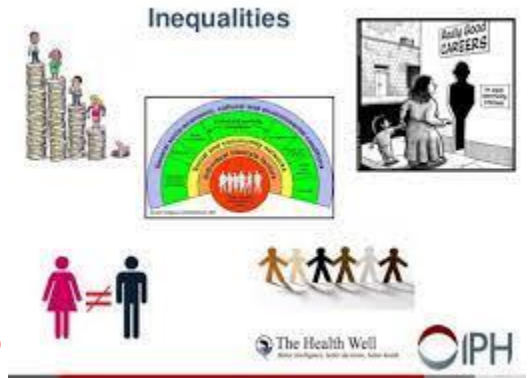


INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STUDIES

By

ZAHOOR ELAHI (CSP)

GENDER STUDIES



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REASONS FOR OPTING GENDER STUDIES?

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Reasons for opting Gender Studies

- Easy
- Scoring
- General subject
- Less time consuming
- Short syllabus
- Helpful in essay
- Overlapping with other disciplines
- More linked with current affairs

Books for Gender Studies

- The State of the Discipline of Women Studies in Pakistan in Social Sciences in Pakistan---Rubina Saigol
- Women of Pakistan: Two Steps Forward, One Step Back – Khawar & Mumtaz
- NOA Publisher

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CSS GS PAPER 2021

2. Discuss in detail what the autonomy and Integration debate in gender studies have important contribution for the development of the field of knowledge.
3. Masculinity and femininity are the deeply engraved realities since distant past in human history. Discuss various theoretical debates on the construction of masculinity and femininity to make it explicit that the formation of both is either natural or social reality Support your arguments with real life examples.
4. Marxist feminism is a philosophical variant of feminism that incorporates and extends Marxist theory and analyzes the ways in which women are exploited through capitalism and the individual ownership of private property. Discuss the development of Marxist/Socialist feminism and the philosophical stance they hold to discuss gender issues and exploitation
5. Psychoanalytic feminism is a theory of oppression, which asserts that men have an inherent psychological need to subjugate women. As elaborated, give a detailed analysis of the gender oppression and women's subordination promulgated by Psychoanalytic Feminism.
6. Modernization Theory blames internal cultural factors WID for women's subordination in the developing world. Discuss and elaborate the given statement in respect to Modernization Perspectives.
7. Critically analyze the various approaches to women's development focusing on Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD)
8. Despite the entry of women legislators into politics on a 17 percent quota in national and provincial assemblies, still there are voices that "is Pakistan's Gender Quota in parliament showing results?" Rethink und discuss that how quotas can lead to political mainstreaming of women in Pakistan.

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CSS GS PAPER 2020

2. Gender has multiple meanings. How do you deconstruct the word “GENDER”? (20)
3. How the colonial era influenced the status of women in subcontinent? (20)
4. 'Language is gendered', what does this imply? Explain with examples. (20)
5. Women need to be in leadership positions to pull more women into leadership roles. Is this suggestion that women need to “pull each other up” a useful one, or is that inappropriate preferential treatment. (20)
6. “For realizing, in letter and spirit, the ideals of a democratic welfare state, it is necessary to institute a system which fully guarantees human rights, generates conducive environment for the pragmatic use and beneficial enjoyment of human rights and provides operative safeguards and expeditious remedy against any violation of human rights”. Critically evaluate the statement with special reference to Pakistan. (20)
7. Comment on the power and control relationship in gender based violence. (20)
8. Discuss the background of the two Oscar winning documentaries by Sharmeen Obiod.

CSS GS PAPER 2019

Q. No. 2. How do you differentiate the discipline of Gender Studies from that of Women Studies? Historically trace the need for the establishment of Gender Studies as a distinct discipline and its scope and significance with especial reference to Pakistan.(20)

Q. No. 3. Outline and explain the three major waves of feminist movements in the West. Discuss the influence of these waves on feminist movements in Pakistan.(20)

Q. No. 4. Explain the relevance of Modernization Theory and Dependency Theory to gender equality. Critically analyze the subordination of women in modern societies in the light of these two theories. (20)

Q. No. 5. The process of globalization has connected nations worldwide and has made the world a global village, yet it has also increased inequalities across nations. Discuss the gendered inequalities created and promoted by the process of globalization in contemporary societies worldwide.(20)

Q. No. 6. Women's participation in labor force has increased recently yet women continue to perform their reproductive roles. Discuss the challenges encountered by women as a result of their paid employment worldwide with especial reference to Pakistan.(20)

Q. No. 7. Explain the structural and direct forms of violence against women in the Pakistani society by highlighting the case study of Mukhtaran Mai.(20)

Q. No. 8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following. (10 each)

- a. Suffragist movement
- b. Postmodern Feminism
- c. Structural Functionalism

CSS GS PAPER 2018

Q. No. 2. What are the fundamental differences between Gender Studies and Women's Studies? Substantiate your argument(s) with examples. Highlight the current status of women studies in Pakistan (20)

Q. No. 3. Write a comprehensive essay on the 'sex versus gender debate' in feminist philosophy and social sciences, reflecting nature versus nurture argument. (20)

Q. No. 4. What type(s) of feminism can elevate the social-cultural, economic and political status of women in Pakistan? (20)

Q. No. 5. What are the reasons responsible for ranking Pakistan as the second-worst country in the world for gender inequality despite Pakistan commitment to many international conventions and strong commitment to gender equality in 1973 constitution? (20)

Q. No. 6. In the last two decades, globalization has had a huge impact on the lives of women in developing nations, including Pakistan. What are the impacts of global political economy on Pakistani women? (20)

Q. No. 7. Believing in the statement that "women cover half the sky", do you think we need equal number of women in all spheres of public domain, especially in politics? (20)

Q. No. 8. Write short notes on any TWO of the followings: (10 each) (20)

(a) 'Gender Strategic Needs' and 'Gender Practical Needs'

(b) APWA and WAF

(c) Government Initiative for combating the menace of violence against women

CSS GS PAPER 2017

Q.2 Define and discuss the discipline of Gender studies and also differentiate between women studies and gender studies.

Q.3 What are the different forms of gender based violence and, in your opinion, what could be the workable strategies to eliminate gender based violence from Pakistani society?

Q.4 "Women active political participation could stabilize democracy and boost economic development". Comment on this statement within context of socio-economic realities of Pakistani society.

Q.5 What is the status of women's health in Pakistan. How it could be improved within the available economic resources?

Q.6 "Powerful forces of globalization have highlighted various gender issues across culture and throughout the globe." Discuss by quoting examples from developing countries.

Q.7 Write a comprehensive note on autonomy versus integration debate in gender studies.

Q.8 Write short notes on the following

(a) Honor Killing

(b) Gender and development

Ch# 1 INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STUDIES

- Introduction to Gender Studies
- Difference between Gender and Women Studies
- Multi-disciplinary nature of Gender Studies
- Autonomy vs. Integration Debate in Gender Studies
- Status of Gender Studies in Pakistan

Ch# 1 INTRODUCTION TO GENDER STUDIES

- **CSS 2016:** Write a note on the status of women's studies in Pakistan and give your views on the autonomy/integration debate in Women Studies.
- **CSS 2017:** Define and discuss the discipline of gender studies and also differentiate between women studies and gender studies?
- **CSS 2017:** Write a comprehensive note on autonomy versus integration debate in gender studies.
- **CSS 2018:** What are the fundamental differences between gender studies and women studies? Substantiate your arguments with examples. Highlight the current status of women studies in Pakistan.
- **CSS 2018:** Write short notes on the following;
 - Gender strategic needs and Gender Practical Needs
 - APWA AND WAF
- **CSS 2019:** How do you differentiate the discipline of Gender Studies from that of Women Studies? Historically trace the need for the establishment of Gender Studies as a distinct discipline and its scope and significance with especial reference to Pakistan.
- **CSS 2020:** Gender has multiple meanings. How do you deconstruct the word "GENDER"?
- **CSS 2021:** Discuss in detail what the autonomy and Integration debate in gender studies have important contribution for the development of the field of knowledge.

Ch# 1 Introduction to Gender Studies

- ❖ Study of gender Roles e.g. male, female and transgender.
- ❖ To abolish gender distinctions completely, creating a gender-free (but not sexless) society.

- **Gender role encompasses (AIMS OF G.S)**

- ❑ 'Are you a **man or a woman?**'

- Male and female are more similar to each other than either is to anything else: 'exclusive gender identity is the suppression of natural similarities' (**Gayle Rubin** 'The traffic in women: Notes on the political economy of sex' - 1975)

- One is not born, one rather becomes a women' (**Simone de Beauvoir**, 1961: 249)

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- ❑ Removal of **gendered barriers** to equality for male, female or non-binary (neither male or female, both male and female or some other identity) in all areas. **E.g.** subjects, shirt size, appearance –thin etc



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❑ Genders especially women are no more **commodities/objects** to be preened and maintained, to enable them to entice men into matrimony so that they would have the material means to live.

❑ **Equality**; Negate metaphor-based female animalization: as ‘**vixen**’ and ‘**kitten**’ (applied to women) the terms connote not just sexual availability, but also dominance and submission, respectively.

❑ Autonomy in norms (color etc.)

❑ Rejecting traditional meanings of sexuality: to reproduce and to produce pleasure.

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❑ ‘Gender’ as a more inclusive concept which embraces the sexuality of both different- and same-sex relations.

❑ Ending sexist attitudes (**hostile and benevolent sexism**)

OUTCOME

- Sustainability and equality
- Independence in roles
 - E.g (socio-economic political etc)
- Rejecting **Inter/Intra Differences**



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- WHY LACKING EQUALITY IN G. Roles? learn gender roles
 - ‘women-as-prey’ - communicate the appropriateness of women’s position relative to men and women’s relative acceptance of this power hierarchy.
(They are appropriately dominated by their masters and submissive to their will)
 - As Princeton historian **Joan Wallach Scott** once wrote: ‘The rise of gender emphasizes an entire system of relationships that may include **sex**, but is not directly determined by **sex**, nor directly determining **of sexuality**’ (Scott 1996: 156)
 - ‘Boys will be boys’
- OUTCOME
 - Q of "naturalness" of gender? Rejecting ‘Gender Essentialism’ (fundamental attributes of sex) and dichotomous view of sex either male or female
 - Improve understanding of gender identity as non-binary and/or possibly fluid. For example, in one study, children were told (outsides/insides)
 - Relationship between humans/gender qualities (increased support for transgender rights by handling conservative narratives) e.g. **Michel Foucault**: ‘Thought’
 - Antagonism?
e.g. Women were considered as ‘**cougar**’ (perceived as sexually aggressive) involving dehumanization (perceived as objects and animal, inferior to men)
 - Sustainability and equality
 - Independence in roles (socio-economic political etc) rejecting **Inter/Intra Differences**

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- **INTRA DIFFERENCES?**
- **Basis**/They are based on
 - class,
 - race,
 - sexuality,
 - ethnicity,
 - religion,
 - age,
 - (dis) ability to power,
 - citizenship,
 - nationality etc.

...Continue

- **INTER DIFFERENCES?**
- **Basis**
 - i. Cultural Differences**
 - ii. Biological Differences:**
 - Chromosomes,
 - genitals,
 - gonads,
 - hormones,
 - secondary sex characteristics

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEX AND GENDER?

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEX AND GENDER

No	Sex	Gender
1	<p>The term 'sex' tends to be used more to distinguish biologically based differences /</p> <p>Sex is genetic differentiation of persons; classify them as men and women,</p>	<p>'gender' is a societal delineation of persons which classify them as male and female</p> <p>Whereas the term 'gender' refers to cultural distinctions associated with sex</p> <p>Male: aggression, violence, obstinacy, and selfishness</p> <p>Female: shrewishness and laziness</p>
2	<p>Natural</p> <p>'to biological sex, implicitly or explicitly specified in terms of anatomical, hormonal or chromosomal criteria'</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">ZAHOOR ELAHI (CSP)</p>	<p>"socially constructed characteristics" attributed to women, men' and transgender. Ideas and relationships such as those associated with gender emerge from social and historical settings and form a social structural context that deeply infuses and shapes people's understandings of 'reality', what is 'normal', and how things are 'supposed to be?'</p>

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEX AND GENDER

No	Sex	Gender
3	<p>Essentialist notion of sex /biological essentialism (a deeply rooted belief that differences between the sexes are natural)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- characteristics of members within each group are homogenous)- e.g. males are considered muscular	<p>Gender is a social construct and that each person is brought up in a particular society with a rich set of beliefs and expectations about the social categories of female and male (Ashmore,1990) Hyde's (2014) review has demonstrated that men and women are similar on most psychological characteristics.</p> <p>Concepts about culture, race, class, age, sexual orientation, ableness, religion and other social categories similarly shape perceptions. Similarly, Joel et al. (2018) have concluded that human brains do not belong to one of the two distinct types—the so called “male brain” and “female brain.”</p>
4	<p>Universal – classification of being male and female is similar in all the cultures of world</p>	<p>Changes- This distinction, of male and female, verifies the function of persons in a fastidious culture. The responsibility of persons in diverse culture is dissimilar and thus the responsibility of gender is changeable with societal setup</p>

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEX AND GENDER

No	Sex	Gender
5	Policies are wro physical body e.g. identity	Policies are wro stereotype and traditional role <u>Male:</u> activeness, intelligence, courage <u>Female:</u> passiveness, emotions, notably lust
6	Generally fixed	May not be fixed. Gender roles are flexible and ever-changing. They vary across time and place and from one social group to another.
7	Divided into Male, female (and she-male)	May not divided in clear cut division of role across the globe.
8	Identity as a biological recognition	The process in which people acquire individual identities is marked by gender. Gender system comprises beliefs, practices, norms and sanctions which reinforce meaning attached to being male and female (role), inclusive of their duties and rights according to their age and social position
9	Narrow identity as a Male, female and she-male	Wider

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN STUDIES AND GENDER STUDIES?

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN & GENDER STUDIES

WOMEN STUDIES	GENDER STUDIES
1960s	1980s
Off shot of 2 nd wave of feminism	Off shot of 3 rd wave of feminism
Specific to women's studies	Women, men and third sex studies
Criteria and method of assessing women status (Feminism theories)	Women studies and queer theory
Teaching and research on women's issues to break down hierarchies	Cross cultural studies of gender

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN & GENDER STUDIES

WOMEN STUDIES	GENDER STUDIES
Women's participation in men's trade	Overcome social differences and sex differences
Lack of freedom in sexual orientation	Freedom in sexual orientation
Conscious-raising of women (justice, equality etc)	Conscious-raising of all identities
Single entity	Multi-entities
Conservative	Liberal

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DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN & GENDER STUDIES

WOMEN STUDIES

Highlighted stereotypes pertinent to women

- a) Personality traits
- b) Appearance
- c) Occupation
- d) domestic behavior

Pinpointed language biasness for women

- a) Weaker
 - b) sex oriented
 - c) abusive language)
- e.g. Bachelor/Spinster

Narrow Scope (gender identity)

GENDER STUDIES

Highlighted stereotypes pertinent to all entities, inform their own preferences or behaviors (e.g., I play with dolls because I am a girl – trucks for boys etc.).

Pinpointed language biasness for all entities

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Wide scope (gender identity)

Introduction to GS

History of Women Studies

- First course developed in late 1960s, USA. San Diego State University, California 1969
- (Based on 54 pages work “A Changing Political Economy as it affects women” created by Mary Ritter Beard in 1934).
- First MA in University of Kent, UK 1980.
- PHD in Emory University, Georgia, USA 1990

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MULTIDISCIPLINARY/TRANSNATIONAL NATURE OF GENDER STUDIES?

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MULTIDISCIPLINARY/TRANSNATIONAL NATURE OF GENDER STUDIES

- Multi-disciplines (+ context)
- Multi-aspects/issues every aspect of life
- Challenged multiple hegemonic discourses
- Gender Studies offers new ways of understanding gender (deconstruct) as a socio-cultural, ethical and political process
- Multi-identities
- multi-sexual norms

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- **AUTONOMY VS INTEGRATION
DEBATE IN WOEN STUDIES?**

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STATUS OF GENDER STUDIES/WOMEN STUDIES IN PAKISTAN

ACADEMIC INITIATIVES

- i. **Nighat Said Khan** helped establish the Institute of Women's Studies Lahore (**IWSL**) in 1986 aiming to close the gap between theory and practice in political and social movements.
- ii. Establishment of Ministry of Women Development (**MoWD**) in 1989
 - ❖ Set up in 1979 as a division and upgraded in 1989 into a ministry with two other portfolios (social welfare and special education) tagged to it.
 - ❖ **MoWD** responsibility was primarily that of formulating public policies to meet the public needs of women.
 - ❖ In 1996, when Pakistan ratified the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Cedaw), MoWD was assigned the task of ensuring its implementation.

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Five (5) departments were established in five universities under Ministry of Women Development (MoWD) in 1989

- i. Quaid-i-Azam, University (QAU) – Women Studies Centre
- ii. Fatima Jinnah Women University (FJWU) Rawalpindi –Women’s Research and Resource Centre
- iii. Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU) -- Women Studies Department
- iv. Karachi University – The Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies (CEWS)
- v. University of Sindh, Jamshoro -- The faculty of Institute of Women Development Studies

SCOPE OF GENDER STUDIES IN PAKISTAN?

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SIGNIFICANCE OF GENDER STUDIES IN PAKISTAN ?

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**FACTOR BEHIND
RECOGNITION/ACCEPTABILITY OF
WOMEN STUDIES/GENDER STUDIES?**

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CONCLUSION

**INSTITUTES
ROLE OF MEDIA
LEGISLATION
ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY**

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A man in a dark blue suit, light blue shirt, and dark tie is holding a large white sign. The sign contains the text "Thank you for your attention!" and "Questions?".

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?