

# GENDER STUDIES

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20  
MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS  
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)  
PART-II

- NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.  
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.  
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.  
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.  
(v) No Page Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.  
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

## PART-II

- 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)
- 'Gender Strategic Needs' and 'Gender Practical Needs'
  - APWA and WAF
  - Government Initiative for combating the menace of violence against women

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Q:3

Answer 1- Introduction

"One is not born a  
woman,  
but  
becomes one."

(Simone de Beauvoir)

"Sex and gender debate' is a great debate in Gender Studies. In feminist philosophy and social sciences, it is prevailing a main debate on Gender Studies. However, nature versus nurture arguments have clearly highlighted this debate. This shows that 'sex versus gender' is a great debate in gender studies.

2- An overview of 'Sex and Gender' debate

"Sex is originally  
biologically concern,  
however

gender is social  
concern without Biologically  
focus.

(Nature versus Nurture)

Sex is specific nature  
debate. On the other side, gender is  
totally nurture debate. Both have  
different views on relations between  
genders. Simply, sex is more related  
as nurture, while 'gender' has concern  
towards nurture phenomenon.

3- 'Sex versus gender' debate in feminist  
philosophy and social sciences

Following are  
evidences:

Comparison	Sex	Gender
a) Origin	Sex is a 'Biological identity'. It is	Gender is 'expectation' to that identity

Discuss by giving headings and  
subheadings; and not in tabular  
form

different in every gender, which specifies its importance on 'Biological' basis.

Regarding their sexual position, every functions are considered in society.

"Male genitalia"

a source of pleasure.

(Sigmund Freud)

This particularly emphasizes on origin of male identity.

"Male can be a good driver, while

female can be a dangerous in driving."

(Self-perception in Historicizing Theory)

This shows societal expectation about gender.

by

nature

Sex is naturally phenomenon. It is designed by nature.

However, gender is socially and culturally phenomenon. It is shaped by society as:

'Masculinity is a character of males and

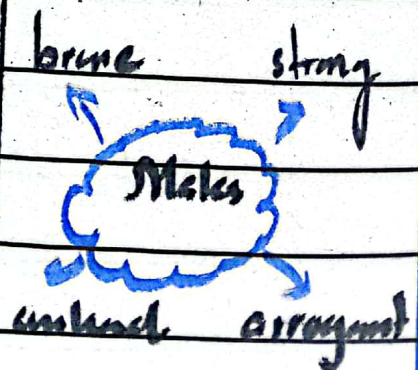
Femininity is related to females.

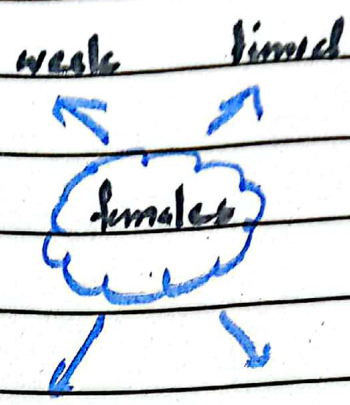
(Masculine and Feminine construction)

This shows how origin of the nature is constructed.

'Male is a brave personality, while female is weak.'

(Gender stability in Islamizing theory)





This shows how nurture shapes gender.

4) ~~purpose~~

Further, sex is a 'single' performance. It has an exclusive nature -

Gender is an 'inclusive' performance. It has a pluralism concept.

Use self explanatory headings

"Women are assigned special tasks as they are physically weak"  
(Article 14 of

"Gender must have equality in all parts; economic, political, and"

the Geneva

Convention, 1948)

social."

(The New York

Times, 1914)

Thus, sex is an  
exclusive perform-  
ance.

Hence gender  
is pluralism  
in every sph-  
ere.

d) economic  
role

Sex, modu-

ly, is a narrow  
economic role.

As it prevails  
patriarchy.

However,

gender is a  
broad concept.

It equally  
performs economic  
development.

"Man is good  
in economic  
participation,  
and  
female remains  
at home."

(Symon E)

This indicates

According to the  
World Bank recom-  
mendation,

"Relative con-  
tribution of  
GDP by  
women participation  
in economic

narrow economic  
role.

(The World Bank,  
2013)

This shows  
a broad role  
in economy.

e) Outcome

Sex creates  
disparities among  
individuals. While  
sexual represent-  
ation is considered  
supreme.

While, gender  
creates parity.  
Feminists dem-  
and parity  
and equality  
in all spheres.

"Patriarchy is  
a root cause  
of discrimination"  
(Kobe Millet)

"If women would  
not be brave;  
If women would  
not be indep-  
endent,

Hence, sex is  
creating disparity

Men had to  
increase oppression  
on against  
women."



(Jane Flax)

Thus it shows  
end of dis-  
parity in  
nurture debate.

4- Conclusion

Men's equality

women's equality

Add more  
arguments.....

(Trenbach)

In Gender Studies, 'sex  
and gender' is a main debate.  
It is clearly highlighted by femi-  
nists and philosophical views. More-  
over, 'nature versus nurture' debate  
is clearly explaining phenomenon  
of 'sex versus gender' debate in  
Gender Studies.