



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2022
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENDER STUDIES**

Roll Number

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------------|
| TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS | PART-I (MCQS) | MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 |
| PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES | PART-II | MAXIMUM MARKS = 80 |

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) 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 question will not be considered.

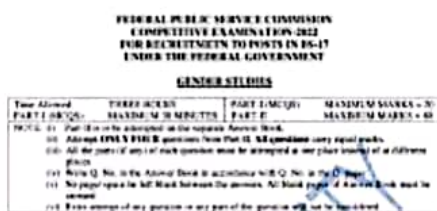
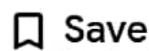
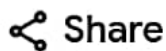
PART-II

- Q. No. 2. Discuss in detail the multidisciplinary nature of gender studies. (20)
- Q. No. 3. Describe any two Western Schools of thought about Feminism in detail. (20)
- Q. No. 4. Shed light on first wave and third wave of feminism. (20)
- Q. No. 5. According to your opinion, what are the main issues in women as representatives in Pakistan? (20)
- Q. No. 6. Discuss in detail Feminist movements in Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 7. What are Capitalistic Perspectives of gender? Explain. (20)
- Q. No. 8. Discuss in detail Gender Critiqued of Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs). (20)

**CSS Paper Gender Studies
2022 - Jahangir's World...**

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Code _____

| Q: No. | Answer |
|--------|--|
| 1 | Q4- |
| 2 | Answer Introduction |
| 3 | "One is not born to |
| 4 | be a woman, |
| 5 | but |
| 6 | becomes one." |
| 7 | (Simone de Beauvoir) |
| 8 | Feminism advocates equal- |
| 9 | ity among genders. This can be seen |
| 0 | from the detail of the first wave |
| 1 | and the third wave of feminism. In fact, |
| 2 | both waves are proven facts of it. |
| 3 | Therefore, feminism advocates justice |
| 4 | among all genders. |
| 5 | |
| 6 | 2 - An overview of feminism |
| 7 | "Rejection of all |
| 8 | oppression against |
| 9 | women, known as |
| 0 | |

feminism"

(The New York Times, 1911)

Feminism is a theory of equality. In fact, it agreed to equal role in all spheres.

Feminism: A theory of equality



This indicates that feminism advocates equality.

3- The first wave of feminism: (1960-1980)

* Right to vote
is a demand of
the first wave of
feminism.

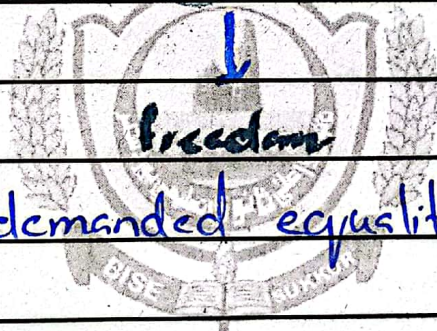
(The first wave of
feminism view)

Following are shed lights
of it:

a) Key features of the first wave

The first wave demanded specific features as below:

discrimination ← Key features → equality



Thus, it demanded equality among all.

b) Achievements of the first wave

Resultantly, the first wave got success at a major extent.

- In New Zealand, the first time right to vote was given in 1893.

(The first wave: An Overseas)

Achievements

| Year | Country | Success |
|------|-------------|---------------|
| 1843 | New Zealand | right to vote |
| 1902 | Australia | a bill passed |
| 1920 | the USA | assurance |

This shows success of the first wave of feminism

c) Popular slogan of the first wave
The popular slogan
was as,

"Right to Vote"

Hence, feminism demanded for political right.

"The Suffrage Movement -
right to vote, in 1848
led by feminism"

4- The third wave of feminism: (1990 - today)
After the first and

Second waves, the third wave of feminism demanded major rights.

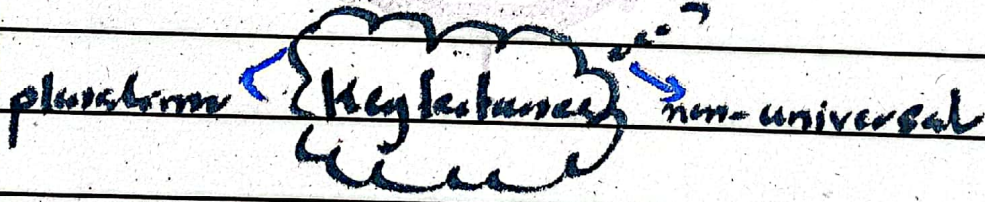
Following are shed lights of it:

a) Key features of the third wave of feminism

The third wave expanded its demands as,

Discretion must be promoted in all fields.

(An overview of the third wave of feminism)



equity in masculinity and femininity

Thus, women should be dealt equally.

Second waves, the third wave of feminism demanded major rights.

Following are shed lights of it:

a) Key features of the third wave of feminism

The third wave expanded its demands as,

♥ Diversification must be promoted in all fields.

(An overview of the third wave of feminism)

pluristemic → (Key features) → non-universal

↓
equality in masculinity and femininity

Thus, women should be dealt equally.

b) Achievements of the third wave

The third wave of feminism got a wider scope.

"In 1992, 4 women
got seats in the
Senate of the USA..."

(An overview of success of
the third wave)

Achievements

| Year | Success |
|------|--------------------------------------|
| 1992 | women in the US-Senate |
| 1993 | women protective laws domestic |
| 1994 | women protective laws at work places |

Thus, women also got equality among women.

c) Popular slogan of the third wave

The popular slogan was as/

'Transversal politics.'

This indicates women need a major role in politics, too.

d) Proponents of the third wave

The third wave was greatly supported by Yuval Davis.

"Women should have

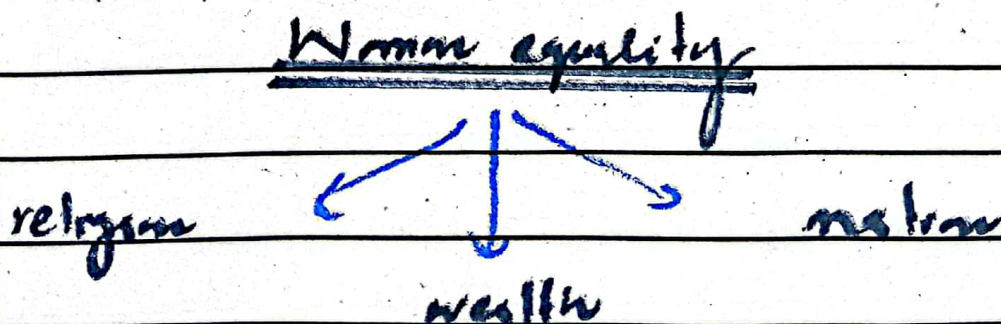
social, political, economic
justice."

(- Yuval Davis)

Further, Yuval Davis in the book, "The Gender and Nation" claimed that:

"Women should not be

discriminated on the
basis of religion, wealth,
and nation."



This indicates the success of the third wave as well.

5- Criticism in the first and third wave of feminism

Both waves had been criticized on certain loopholes.

"The first wave was just about white women of upper class."

(Martha Harter, the proponent of the second wave of feminism)

Similarly,

"The second wave was in favor of colour and race of women."

(Yvonne Danks, the proponent of the third wave of feminism)

This shows certain loopholes in feminism waves.

G- Conclusion

"Men's equality
respects
women's equality."

Feminism advocates equality among genders. This can be seen from the features and success of respective feminism. Thus, feminism supported equal and just role among genders.