

## Difference between Gender Studies & Women Studies

### 1- Introduction

- (a) what is Gender Studies
- (b) Literal meaning
- (c) WHO Gender Definition
- (d) Origin and Background

### 2- Gender STEROTYPING

- (a) what is STEROTYPING
- (b) male STEROTYPING
- (c) Female STEROTYPING

### 3- Traditional Gender Stereotypes

- (a) Feminine Stereotypes
- (b) masculine Stereotypes

## Women Studies

### 1- Introduction

### 2- Background

### 3- Status of Women Studies in Pakistan

- (a) ministry of Women Empowerment <sup>2000</sup>
- (B) National Commission on the Status of Women July
- (c) The National Plan of action

### 4- Women Studies as Discipline

## 5- Feminist organization/movements

(a) APWA - 1949

(b) Women Activism 1981

(c) Aurat Foundation 1986

(d) Human Rights Commission of Pakistan 1986

## 6- Role of women Activism

### Autonomy vs integration

1- Introduction

2- What is Autonomy of Gender Studies

3- What is integration of Gender Studies

## Feminist movements

### 1 - Introduction

### 2 - What is Feminism

### 3 - Waves of Feminism

(a) First wave Feminism 1830-1890

(b) Second wave Feminism 1960-1980

(c) Third wave Feminism 1980 - to till

(d) Fourth wave Feminism 2012

## 4 - First wave of Feminism 1830-1890

(a) Back ground - Time Period

(b) Slogan (Angel in the house)

(c) Objectives

(d) major Achievements

(e) Events

(f) Notable Feminists (Mary Wollstonecraft)

### 5 - Suffrage movement

### 6 - criticism or Failure

### 7 - Conclusion

## Suffrage movement

### 1 - Introduction

2 - Significance of WWI (1914-1918)

### 3 - Global women Suffrage

(a) women Suffrage in Europe

(b) Women Suffrage in Europe

(c) The National Women Suffrage Association (NAWSA)

(d) Women Suffrage in America

## 4- Women Suffrage in Pakistan

(a) Suffrage in 1947

(b) Constitutional history from 1956 to till

(c) General election 2013

## 5- Conclusion

## Second wave of Feminism 1960-19

### 1- Introduction

(a) Background - Time Period

(b) Slogan (The Personal is Political)

(c) Notable Feminist (Simone de Beauvoir)

### 2- Objective

(a) Sexual Freedom

(b) Intersexualization

(c) Equality

(d) Empowerment of freedom

### 3- Impacts

(a) Civil Right act 1964

(b) Women Study Course 1969

(c) Educational Amendment 1972

### 4- Criticism

### 5- Conclusion

# Third wave of Feminism 1990 till

## 1- Introduction

- (a) Time Period
- (b) Back ground
- (c) Slogan (The Pleasurable is Political as well)
- (d) Feminist notable (Rebecca walk)

## 2- Objective

- (a) Issues on queer and non white women
- (b) Talk about issues
- (c) Proponent of third wave

## 3- Achievements

- (a) Feminism and cycling 1990
- (b) 1992 Year of Women
- (c) 1992 4 women entered in US Senate
- (d) Family and medical leave act 1993
- (e) Violence against women Act in the US

## 4- Conclusion

# Fourth wave Against Harassment 2012

## 1- Introduction

- (a) Time Period
- (b) Events (Back ground)

## 2- Purpose Against harassment

## 3- Criticism

## 4- Conclusion

## Influence of Three waves in Pakistan

### 1- Introduction

- (a) Between First and second wave Pakistan get independence
- (b) During Second wave Pakistan women victim
- (c) Women suffered is not solution
- (d) Muslim family law ordinance 1961
- (e) Liberation movement in Pakistan 1970
- (f) During this wave Pakistan women gender equality

## United Nations conferences on women

→ Mexico city in 1975

→ Nairobi in 1985

→ Beijing in 1995

### → 1995 Conference in Beijing

- Gender equality adopted 189 countries
- women and Poverty - violence against women
- Education - women and the economy
- Health - women and armed conflict
- Women and media - women and environment

## Feminist movement in Pakistan

- Independence Era
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- Zia ul Haq
- Zardari Era

# TYPES of Feminism

## 1- Introduction

## 2- Types

- (a) Liberal Feminism
- (b) Radical Feminism
- (c) Marxist / Socialist Feminism
- (d) Psychoanalytical Feminism
- (e) Men Feminism
- (f) Post modern Feminism

# Liberal Feminism

- (a) Time Period (19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>)
- (b) All people are created equal by God
- (c) Notable Feminine (Mary Wollstonecraft)

## 1- Salient Features

- women need to become like men -
- Primarily focus on individual autonomy, rights, liberty

## 2- Criticism

- It does not focus on the patriarchal social

# Radical Feminism

- Time Period 1960s
- Formed the Women Liberation movement
- Talk about Revolution
- men would be the part of solution
- Gender inequality is rooted
- Notable Feminist (Susan Brownmiller)

## Salient Features

- Right to give birth
- Right to abortion
- see Prostitution through the lens of male domination Secretly
- Understood rape

## Criticism

- Focus on white women and middle class
- Radical feminism often resorts to violence
- Radical feminist methods for resolving tensions



## Marxist / Socialist Feminism

- Begin in 1960's and 1970's
- Relationship is similar b/w men and women
- Need to restructure the Economy.
- Notable Feminine (Clara Fraser)

## Salient Features

- Women oppression is through the family.
- Role of Gender.
- Focused on liberating by improving their material <sup>condition.</sup>

## Criticism

- It focus only economic reason
- Changing only Economic Structure

## Psychoanalytical Feminism

- Freud is the founder of Psychoanalytical school.
- Women way of behavior is rooted in her Psyche
- Notable Advocate (Nancy Chodorow)

## Features

- experiences of early childhood and family relations.
- Rooted Psychic Structures.

## Men Feminism

- Slogan (ALL men are not slave)
- Start 1960-1980 (Second wave)
- It emerged at the time of women liberation movement
- Dominant men (great hegemonic masculinity)

## Objective

- Bringing men into gender research
- main behaviour towards other genders

## Post modern Feminism

- One is not born woman but becomes one
- ~~One~~ - Try to reconstruct and redefine every structure
- Women character is socially constructed.

## Salient Features (Radical feminism)

- Women are treated as commodity.
- Queer theory presented by Post modern feminism
- Female & male bodies, sexual desires are exhibited through these discourses

## Criticism

- Post modern view is not clear
- According to critics, the ideas and language used by Post modernist-

# Gender Based violence

## 1- Introduction

## 2- Forms of violence

- 1- Physical violence
- 2- Sexual violence
- 3- Psychological violence
- 4- Economical violence

## Physical violence

Violence that causes the physical harm

- Beating
- Killing
- Arm twisting
- Stabbing
- Burning

## Psychological violence

Aim at attacking the mental stability and women peace.

- Trolling
- Abusing
- Threatening with weapons and objects
- extreme Humiliation.

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Sexual Violence

It is an attempt to acquire a sexual pleasure or act by the force of violence.

- Forced Sex
- RAP
- Marital RAP
- Harassment
- Forcing sex with others.

## Economic Violence

~~4~~ Social learning theory

- Creating obstacles to refrain women to reach out her economic or financial goals.
- Denial fund
- Denial of financial contribution
- Depriving rights in Property.
- Discrimination in daily wages.

# Theories of violence

## 1- Social learning theory

- Person behave and learn from experiences.
- Girls are taught to bear violence
- Boy learn violence from family.

## 2- Psychological Disorder theory

- Due to certain Psychological mental disorder a person become mentally disturbed.

## 3- Loss of control theory

Due to drug addiction many people violence on women.

## 4. Frustration aggression theory

man commit violence  
Due to unemployment-

## Resource theory

Violence against women takes place as men take control over the resource of household. male violence against on intimate partners.

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Exchange theory

Violence is done to seek certain reward or escape from punishment.

## Culture Acceptance theory

Due to economic and psychological violence as result of cultural acceptability.

## Evolutionary Theory

Violence against women is an evolutionary process.

man commit violence to maintain the desire pattern behavior.

# Gendered Based violence in Pakistan

## 1- Introduction

## 2- TYPES of violence in Pakistan

According to Human Right Commission of Pakistan, the most common forms are Domestic abuse are-

- Shouting
- Slapping
- Threatening
- Pushing
- Punching
- Kicking

## Domestic violence

Domestic violence include Physical and sexual attack against women at home.

It is committed by family member or close friend.

## Sexual Harassment

Sexual Abused women at work Place.

- 93 % women sexual Harassment every year.
- Stove and Bride Burning  
38 cases of burning.

## Acid Throwing

- Done by the throwing acid on girl
- 36 cases acid throwing
- Acid throwing - Due to honour.

## Women Trafficking

- Forceful transportation of women
- 236 cases

## Honor Killing

- Honor killing is unlawful violence against women.

## Girls as Compensation

Giving away girls as compensation to solve dispute.

## Forced and Child marriage

- marriage against the will of girl
- Forced to stay in marriage.



## Strategies to end violence

- INVESTING more on Gender equality
- Education - Health Empowerment
- Provision Economic Powers-
- Role of media
- Encouraging Political Participation of women

## Case Study of Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy

- Born on 12 November 1978
- Oscar-winning film maker
- Amplifying the voice of Pakistan women
- Girl in the River
- Two time Academy Award winner-