

Attempt full questions for proper evaluation

Day: _____

Date: _____

Difference between Gender Studies & Women Studies

1- Introduction

- what is Gender Studies
- Literary meaning
- WHO Gender Definition
- Origin and Background

2- Gender STEROTYPING

- what is STEROTYPING
- Male STEROTYPING
- Female STEROTYPING

3- Traditional Gender Stereotypes

- Feminine Stereotypes
- masculine Stereotypes

Short answer as well. A 20 marks answer should have 15 subheadings

Women Studies

1- Introduction

2- Background

3- Status of Women Studies in Pakistan

- Ministry of Women Empowerment ²⁰⁰⁰
- National Commission on the Status of Women July
- The National Plan of action

4- Women Studies as Discipline

5- Feminist organization/movements

(a) APWA - 1949

(b) Women Activism 1981

(c) Aurat Foundation 1886

(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 1940 - 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)

Work on the spelling and grammatical mistakes

5 - Suffrage movement

6 - criticism or Fallacy

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 (19th and early 20th)
- (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 Feminist (Clara Fraser)

Salient Features

- Women oppression is through the family.
- Role of Gender.
- Focused on liberating by improving their material ^{condition.}

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 Chabrow)

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
- Try to reconstruct and redefine every structure
- Women character is socially constructed.

Salient Features (Radical Feminist)

- Women are treated as commodity.
- Queer theory presents lot of Post modern feminism
- Female & male bodies, sexual desires are exhibited through these discourse

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.

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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 is aimed on intimate partners.

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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. Men commit violence to maintain the desired 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 -