

Subjective Post

Question No. 2

Define and Discuss the discipline of Gender studies and differentiate between Women's studies and Gender studies.

(1) Introduction

In the world of disparity, patriarchy ~~was~~ is at its peak. Some scholars gathered and laid the foundations of a multidisciplinary field called Gender studies. The field which talks about non-binary identity and abolishing gender discrimination. They also highlighted differences between gender studies and women studies. So, let us discuss the definition and discipline of gender studies. Also understand difference between Gender studies and women studies.

(2) Define and Discuss the discipline of Gender Studies

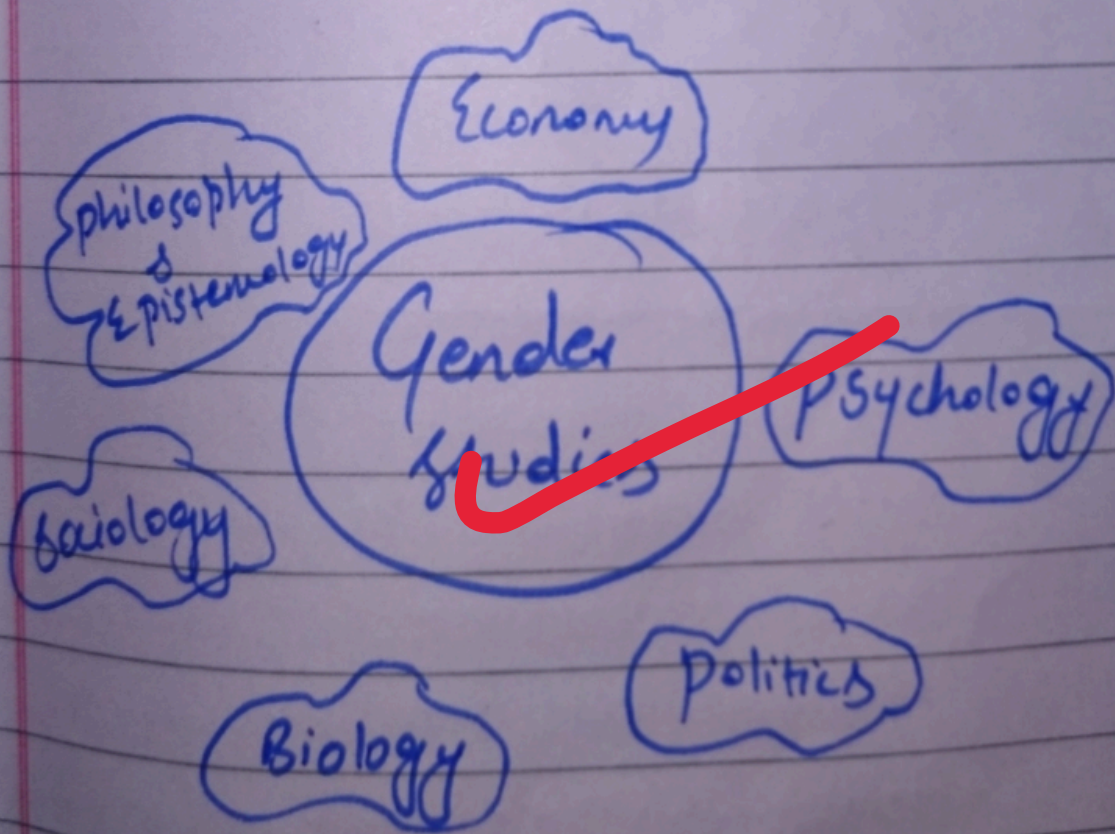
(a) Defining Gender Studies

Genders Originally, gender is a grammatical term borrowed from linguistics. It is the collective term for the categories of masculine, feminine or neuter gender into which nouns of many languages are allocated.

Gender Studies: Gender Studies is an interdisciplinary academic field that examines the social and cultural construction of gender. It talks about non-binary identity, which can be male, female or transgender. Also, it emphasizes abolishing gender distinction but not creating sexless society. As an academic field it includes women studies, men studies and queer studies.

(b) Discussing the discipline of Gender studies

(i) ^{It is inter} ~~Multi~~disciplinary field of study: Gender studies is a multi-disciplinary field of study that studies various disciplines. economics, politics, sociology, psychology, biology and philosophy and epistemology from the perspective of gender.



(iii) It abolishes gender discrimination but does not create sexless society.

Gender studies discuss that whatever sexual identity ^{one} you have ^{one's} your identity but you cannot hold certain expectations just on the basis of sex. **Sexless society.**

It is a society where there is no identity of individuals on the basis of sex.

Attempt this part by giving subheadings

Whatever the sex ^{one} you has one just go for it but expectation should not be conforming with it.

Examples Only men are rational. these barriers are challenged in gender studies.

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(3) Differentiating between Gender Studies and women studies.

(a) Difference in Scope

(i) Women studies

Women studies is relatively limited in scope. It only talks about women. It seeks to study the issues of women such as reproduction, health, education, economy, and political status in isolation.

(ii) Gender studies

The Scope of Gender studies is quite broader because it covers all genders irrespective of their sex. It is broadly distributed into four domains - women studies, men studies, Queer studies, Sexuality.

(b) offshoot of waves

(i) women studies:

It is considered as an outcome of second wave of feminism.

Improve the description part under the argument

(ii) Gender studies

It is an outcome of third

wave of feminism.

(c) Emerging Year

(i) women studies

It got started as academic discipline in 1960s.

(ii) Gender studies

It emerged in 1970s/1980s

(d) Theories being discussed

(i) women studies

The various feminist theories are discussed in women studies. These theories support women. They are 8 in number. e.g. Liberal Feminism, Radical, Marxist, Psychoanalytic, men's and post-modern.

(i) Gender studies

Feminist theories are part of Gender Studies. In Gender studies, men and intersex are also discussed. It is in favour of Queer theory.

(e) Conservative or liberal.

(i) Women studies

It is more conservative. It supports boycott of heterosexuality. Its supporters believe that men exploit women in sexual activity. So it is heterosexuality in which a man acts as an aggressor.

(ii) Gender studies

Add and highlight references/examples against these arguments

Gender studies is more liberal.
It supports all kinds of situations
For instance. Heterosexuality, Homosexuality, grey sexuality. etc.

(f) Types of biases being pinpointing

(i) women studies

It pinpoints biases for women only. For example, Bachelor is used for unmarried male ^{and} it taken in positive way while Spinster in negative way.

(ii) Gender studies

It pinpoints language biases for all entities. e.g. male is hero, female is heroine but intersex has no role.

Add more argumetns

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(4) Conclusion

In short, Gender studies is an interdisciplinary academic field of study. It is about not creating gender binary. Gender study is different from women studies. The difference in scope, effects, theories make them different.

Improve the references, paper presentation and the headings quality part

Question No. 6

Explain the scope and significance of Gender studies in Pakistan.

(1) Introduction

Gender equality

Attempt and upload a single qs at a time . Work on the pointed mistakes and then attempt the next answer

utopic, because the world has started discussion about it. In a developing country like Pakistan, the scope of gender studies is broadening. Different universities and colleges have started offering courses about it. Also, the significance of gender studies cannot be overlooked. So, Explaining the scope and significance of gender studies in Pakistan.

(2) Explain the scope of Gender studies in Pakistan

(a) Historical Overview

- (i) After inception, no emphasis was laid on this discipline, till 1970s.
- (ii) The development of gender studies in Pakistan is a response to

the growing women's rights movements which gained momentum in late 1970s and 80s.

(iii) During this time, women in Pakistan were increasing vocal in their demands for greater political and social rights for increasing access to education, employment and health.

(iv) The development was also influenced by broader social and political changes as in 1980s, Pakistan was undergoing a period of rapid urbanization and industrialization, which brought about significant changes in social norms and gender roles.

(v) The UN Decade for women, which ran from 1975 to 1985, helped to raise awareness of women's rights issues around the world, including in Pakistan.

(vi) Feminist scholars and activists also created space for discussion of gender issues and worked to establish academic programs.

(b) Institutions
Universities offering Gender-
studies as a degree
Program

Some of the universities in Pakistan that offer degree programs in gender studies at graduate and under-graduate level are

- (i) Lahore College for Women University
- (ii) University of the Punjab
- (iii) Quaid-e-Azam University
- (iv) Fatima Jinnah Women University
- (v) Allama Iqbal Open University
- (vi) National University of Modern Languages (NUML), Islamabad
- (vii) Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar
- (viii) University of Sindh, Jamshoro.
- (ix) Sardar Bahadur Khan Women's University Quetta, Gilgit
- (x) University of Karachi

11 Universities and colleges are offering BS Gender studies in Pakistan

	Institute	City	Degree Duration
(i)	The Islamabad University of Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur	BS, 4 years
(ii)	University of Sindh	Jamshoro	BS, 4 yrs
(iii)	Shah Abdul Latif University	Khairopur	CERT, 4yr.
(iv)	University of the Punjab	Lahore	BS, 4 yrs
(v)	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	Multan	BS, 4 yrs.
(vi)	University of Peshawar	Peshawar	BS, 4 yrs.
(vii)	Fatima Jinnah Women University	Rawalpindi	B.S.C, 4yr.
(viii)	Women University of Swabi	Swabi	BS, 4 yrs
(ix)	University of Management & Tech	Lahore	BS, 4 yrs.
(x)	Government Fatima Jinnah College for Women	LHR	BS(Hr) 4yr.
(xi)	University of Home Economics	LHR	BS, 4yr.

Day: _____

(3) Significance of Gender studies in Pakistan

(a) Making all genders as active participants of society

- (i) Sarah Gill, a transgender woman became Pakistan's first transgender doctor by attaining (MBBS) from Jinnah Medical and Dental college in Karachi
- (ii) Rimal Ali was one of the first to entering in modeling industry as transgender

(b) Increasing efficiency of all individuals/genders by providing them identity as human being

- (i) Fehmida Mirza was appointed as first female speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan in 2008.

- (ii) Hina Rabbani Khar was appointed as first foreign minister female, in the history of Pakistan, in 2018.

(c) Maintaining peace of Society

- (i) Tehmina Janjua was appointed as Pakistan's first women foreign secretary in 2017.

- (ii) The Federal Ombudsman Secretariate for Protection against Harassment appointed Emaan Kazmi, 1st transgender to serve on constitutional institution, in 2020

(d) Establishing rule of Law

- (i) Nigar Johar was appointed as three star general in 2020

- (ii) Pakistan's first ACLA - qualified

transgender Sara Khan has made history after getting a job as Finance manager following the completion of her studies

(ii)

(e) promoting healthy competition among genders

(i) Justice Ayeshah A. Malik was appointed as a first female judge to Supreme Court of Pakistan in 2022

(4)

(b) Helping in providing better opportunities for women

(c) Jannat Ali is a trans artist and an activist with an MBA Degree

(ii) Malcha Lodhi, the first woman to be appointed permanent representative of Pakistan to the United Nations in 2015.

(4) Conclusion

From women rights movement to UN Decade for women and creation of academic programs for gender studies, — all evidences ^{explain} ~~illustrate~~ the ~~total~~ scope of gender studies in Pakistan. The significance of gender can be ascertained by analyzing the increasing appointments of women and ~~transgender~~ ~~gender~~ on different higher ranks in Pakistan, along with their male counterparts.

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Question No. 4

Discuss in detail how the autonomy and integration debate in Gender studies has contributed to the development of the field of knowledge.

1) Introduction

Although today the scope and significance of gender studies is increasing, the debate which divided feminists into two groups is essential to discuss. The autonomy versus integration debate ~~divided~~ raised the question whether Gender Studies should be developed as separate subject or merged with other subjects. This debate contributed in the development of Gender studies as a subject. Let us have a look.

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(2) 9th Autonomy and Integration Debate, To Be or Not to Be is the Question!

Integrationists View's

Integrationists were of the view that gender studies not necessarily need to be introduced as a separate subject since it can be merged with other disciplines, too.

Autonomy view

This group of feminists was of the view that Gender studies need to be introduced independently. It should not be merged with any discipline.

(a) Arguments of Autonomy Debate

(i) Giving this discipline separate space

Since even today, individuals have their educational issues,

political issues, voting rights issues,
right to marriage, worship etc. —
all these issues need to be dis-
cussed thoroughly. It is possible
only when this discipline will be
given separate space.

(ii) Highlighting individual's unequal
treatment in a better way

Individuals are not treated
equally. Inter and Intra
differences exist. In various
ethnic, national and racism
issues, individuals are un-
equal. So, this entire
discussion can be easily
conducted and more
awareness can be spread if
individuals can be taken
on board in autonomous
approach.

(b)

(b) Arguments of integration Debate

(i) Equal rights : main goal

Integrationists argued that this goal can be achieved even by merging this discipline with others.

(ii) Inter-disciplinary subject

Gender Studies has inter-disciplinary nature. When one reads Sociology, one studies social norms. Social norms are equally applicable in Gender studies. One cannot claim both disciplines operate differently.

Both have connectivity. There is no harm if GS is merged. ^{and sociology}

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(3) How do these debates contribute to the development of Gender Studies?

(a) Theoretical Diversity

The debate between autonomists and integrationists had led to a rich and diverse theoretical landscape within Gender studies, incorporating feminist, queer, postcolonial, and other perspectives.

(b) Methodological innovation

Scholars have developed innovative methodologies to study gender, including qualitative research, ethno-

graphy, and critical discourse analysis.

(c) Policy Implications:

Gender Studies research has informed policy debates on issues such as gender equality, violence against women and LGBTQ₂ rights.

(d) Social Change

Gender Studies has played a crucial role in raising awareness of gender inequality and advocating

for social change hence,
many women can
be seen on higher posts
today.

(4) Conclusion

The discussion between
autonomists and integrationists
has unfolded many hidden
aspects of the related to
Gender Studies. By incorporating
these aspects in Gender
Studies, theoretical diversity,
methodological innovation,
policy implementation and
social change have been
ensured.

Question No.3

Historically trace the need for the establishment of Gender Studies as a distinct discipline, and discuss its scope and significance with special reference to Pakistan.

1) Introduction

The autonomy versus integration debate divided the feminists into two groups, but what were those socio-political or other factors which contributed developed the need for the establishment of Gender Studies as a distinct discipline are essential to explain. Also the broadening scope and offering different programs of Gender Studies along its widening scope in Pakistan will also be discussed.

Day: _____

(a) Historically trace the need for the establishment of Gender Studies as a distinct discipline

(a) Emergence of Gender Studies: A Historical Perspective

The need for a distinct discipline of Gender Studies arose from the recognition that traditional academic disciplines often marginalized or ignored the experiences and perspective of women.

As feminist movements gained momentum in the 20th century, scholars began to question the ways in which Gender was constructed and how it intersected with other social categories like race, class, sexuality.

(b) Gender Studies in Pakistan

The development of gender studies in Pakistan has been influenced by both global trends and local social and political contexts. The Pakistani feminist movement, emerged in 1970s and 1980s, played a significant role in advocating for women's rights and challenging traditional gender ^{roles}.

Key factors contributing to the establishment of Gender Studies in Pakistan.

(i) Social and political challenges

The country experiences with colonialism, nationalism and modernization which shaped its understanding of gender and gender relations.

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The development was influenced by broader social and political changes in 1980s when Pakistan was experiencing a period of rapid Urbanization and industrialization

(ii) Feminist Activism

The Pakistani feminist movement has been instrumental in raising awareness of gender issues and advocating for policy reforms. The movement gained momentum in the late 1970s and 1980s. During this time, women in Pakistan were increasingly vocal in their demands for greater political and social rights, including access to education, employment and healthcare.

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(iii) Academic Initiatives

Universities in Pakistan have established Gender Studies programs and centers to promote research and teaching in this field.

Initially five universities get short listed for ^{opening} offering women studies related centers.

- Quaid-i-Azam University
- Fatima Jinnah Women University
- Allama Iqbal Open University
- Karachi University
- University of Jamshoro

Five departments were to be established there. Owing to shortage of fund only one center in Karachi

University was provided funds but today ^{CSG} even Gender Studies is an optional subject in

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(3) Discuss the Scope and Significance of Gender Studies in Pakistan

(a) Scope of Gender Studies in Pakistan

The Scope of Gender Studies is broadening. It is evident by the fact that in 2016 even this subject has been introduced in CS (Central Superior Services) as an optional subject.

Today, many graduate and under-graduate level programs are being offered for Gender Studies in different Pakistani institutes including

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)
- (v)
- (vi)
- (vii)

- (i) Lahore college for women
- (ii) University of the Punjab
- (iii) Quaid-i-Azam University
- (iv) Fatima Jinnah Women University
- (v) Allama Iqbal Open University
- (vi) NML, Islamabad
- (vii) University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

(viii) Institutions offering ^{BS} Gender studies programs

(ix) The Islamic University of Bahawalpur

- University of Sindh
- Women University Swabi
- University of Home Economics
- Fatima Jinnah Women University

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(b) Significance of gender studies in Pakistan

- (i) Making all genders as active participants of society

Examples

• Sarah Gill, a transgender woman became first transgender doctor for attaining (MBBS) from Jinnah Medical and Dental College in Karachi.

- (ii) Increasing efficiency of all genders by providing them identity as human being.

Examples

• Fehmida Mirza was appointed as first female speaker of the National Assembly in 2008.

Hina Rabbani Khairi was appointed as first Foreign Minister female in the history of Pakistan in 2018.

(iii) Ensuring participation of all genders

Gender studies is promoting healthy competition among genders.

Example

Justice Ayeshah Malik was appointed the first Supreme Court judge in 2023.

(4) Conclusion

Unequal opportunities
marginalization of women

For women created need for

distinct discipline of Gender Studies

It also influenced Pakistani scholars

and women. They started women

^{rights} ~~movements~~ movements here too. Today,

this discipline has become been offered in Universities and ^{at} CM level and

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helping ~~over~~ all the Genders
by reducing gender disparities.
