

## Gender Studies

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### Q#6

#### 1- Introduction: Gender based violence:

Gender based violence has various forms such as physical assault, sexual violence, domestic violence and psychological violence. In Pakistan, the most prevalent form of violence against women is domestic, cultural and structural violence. Addressing the heinous crimes of gender-based violence requires collective effort of society and government. Moreover, gender sensitive laws and their robust enforcement can alleviate gender-based crimes.

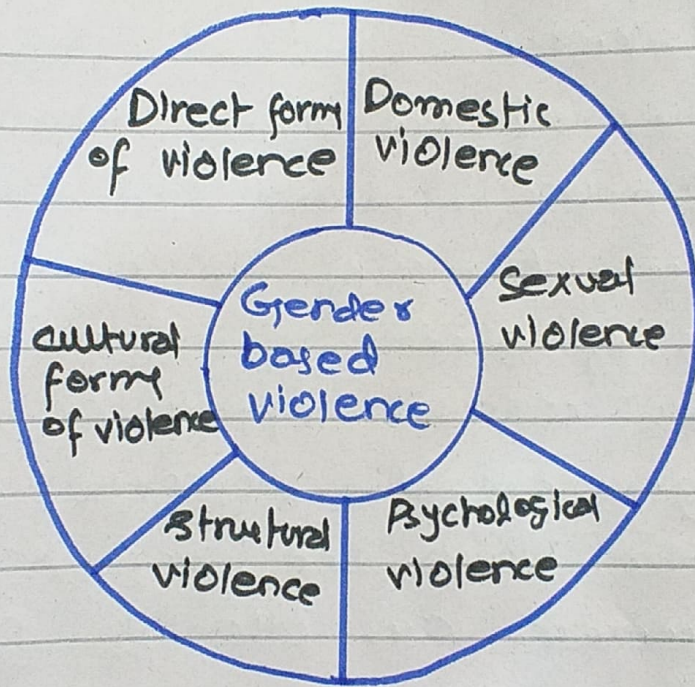
#### 2- Gender-based violence:

"Any form of gender based violence involving physical, sexual or psychological harm to women or including threats of such acts, coercion or physical intimidation against women, whether in public sphere

or private sphere"

- UN Declaration of Elimination of Violence Against Women

### 3. Various forms of gender-based violence:



#### (3.1) Direct forms of gender-based violence:

(i) Sexual violence against women:

Women face sexual violence and sexual harassment, mostly at workplaces at the hands of unknown person or their spouse.

Example: Zainab rape case

(ii) Domestic violence against women:

It is the most common type of violence against women at homes either they are married or unmarried.

**Example:** Acid attack, burning, physical assault.

(3.2) Psychological forms of gender-based violence:

(i) Isolation of women by their husbands:

Surveillance of women, controlling their time and activities and prevent them from interacting with others.

**Example:** Ban of women from going outside without husband's permission.

(ii) Using children to threaten the women:

Usually men intimidate their wives, saying they will

harm their children if she will be disobedient.

**Example:** Force children to see physical abuse of their mother.

### (3.3) Cultural forms of gender-based violence:

"Patriarchy is the system of men's domination that denies women their full humanity and is a system that persists through ideology, culture and tradition"

— Kate Millet's 'Sexual Politics'

(i) Cultural norms of violence against women: Culture of violence theory perspective:

In some cultures, violence against women considers normal. As culture of violence theory explains that it is the culture that perpetuates violence.

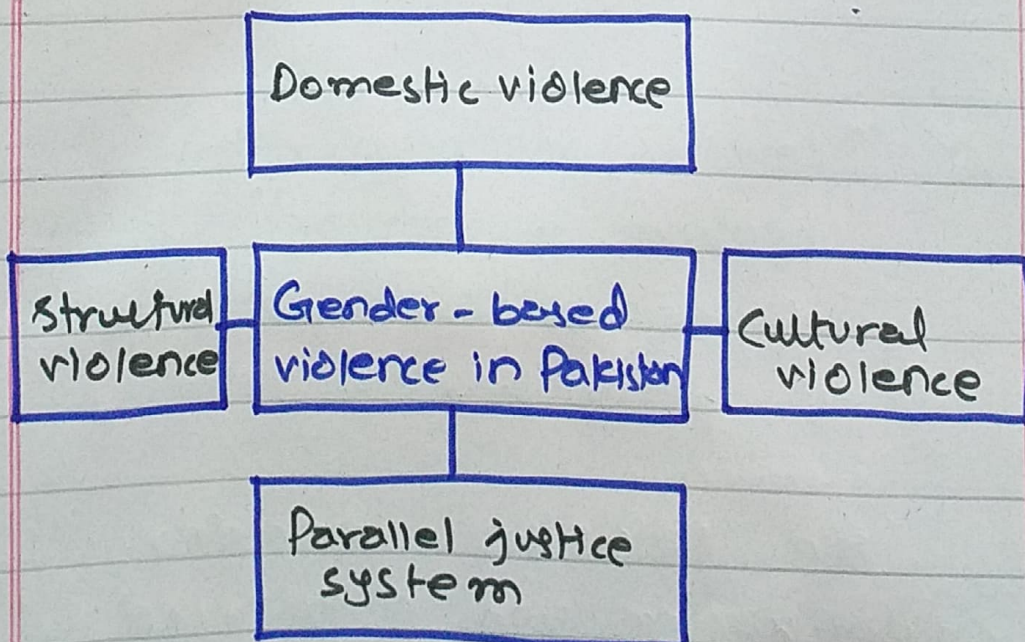
**Example:** Honour killing, Karo kari, Wani, girga system in Pakistan.

(ii) Child marriages of girls:

In most of the developing countries, girls are married before the age of 18. Therefore, premature childbirth and deaths during pregnancy are common.

**Example:** According to Unicef report, almost 18.8 million girls are married before age of 18 in Pakistan.

4- Violences that are more prevalent in Pakistani society:



(4.1) Domestic violence against women is common in Pakistan:

Women mostly face physical attacks, marital rape, sexual violence, emotional abuse and psychological violence in Pakistan after their marriage.

**Example:** According to Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, almost 39 pc unmarried and 80 pc married women in Pakistan face physical assault and domestic abuse in Pakistan.

(4.2) Cultural form of violence in Pakistan:

"One is not born, rather become a woman"

- Simone de Beauvoir's  
'The Second Sex'

In Pakistan, gender socialization and patriarchal

norms confine women to private sphere. Moreover, toxic cultures of violence persecute women in Pakistan.

### Case study of Kohistan's honour killing:

In Kohistan, a woman was killed due to her clapping on the dance of boys.

"A girl was killed for having fun in Pakistan"  
- Washington Post

### (4.3) Parallel justice system in Pakistan:

In Pakistan tribal system subjugates women and restrict them from having access to education and health.

**Example:** Jirga system, compensation of women. Case study of Mukhtaran mai: She was gang

raped on the mandate of jirga system,

(4.4) Structural violence against women in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, extractive institutions also subjugate women. They have limited access to education, employment and health.

**Example:** Only 2pc budget allocation to health and education in Pakistan according to Economic Survey of Pakistan.

## 5- Ways to eliminate gender-based violence:

(5.1) Provide legal protection to women:

make gender sensitive policies to provide protection to women. For instance, Women Protection bill 2006, Domestic violence act should be



enforced in letter and spirit.

(5.2) Spread education and awareness about gender-based violence:

Using media, religious platforms, and educational institutions awareness can be prevailed.

For example, UN Women in association with Girls Guides and Girl Scouts has designed non-formal educational curriculum to engage youth in efforts to prevent violence against women.

(5.3) Subdue parallel justice system:

Radical feminists analysis:

As radical feminists say by eliminating male supremacy, women's can be prevented from subjugation and violence.

(5.4) Enforce laws in true letter and spirit: Exchange theory perspective:

If men that perpetuate

violence are socially and legally censured, then they will resist to commit crimes against women according to exchange theory. Therefore, strict enforcement of law can prevent gender-based violence.

## 6- Conclusion:

Gender-based violence have been committed in various forms. However, in Pakistan domestic violence, cultural violence and structural violence are most common which can be addressed through legal action.

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## Q#4

### 1- Introduction: Three waves of feminism:

The feminist waves have been started in 19th century. The first wave was largely dominated by liberal feminists. The second wave was influenced by radical feminists while the third wave included all genders and queer theory. The impact of this wave on Pakistan has created deep influence, involving making laws to protect women, organizations and universities to study women-based issues.

### 2- First wave of Feminism: 1848 - 1920s:

"I do not wish them to have power over men; but over themselves"

- Mary Wollstonecraft's  
'A Vindication of the Rights of Women'

(2.1) Seneca falls declaration 1848:

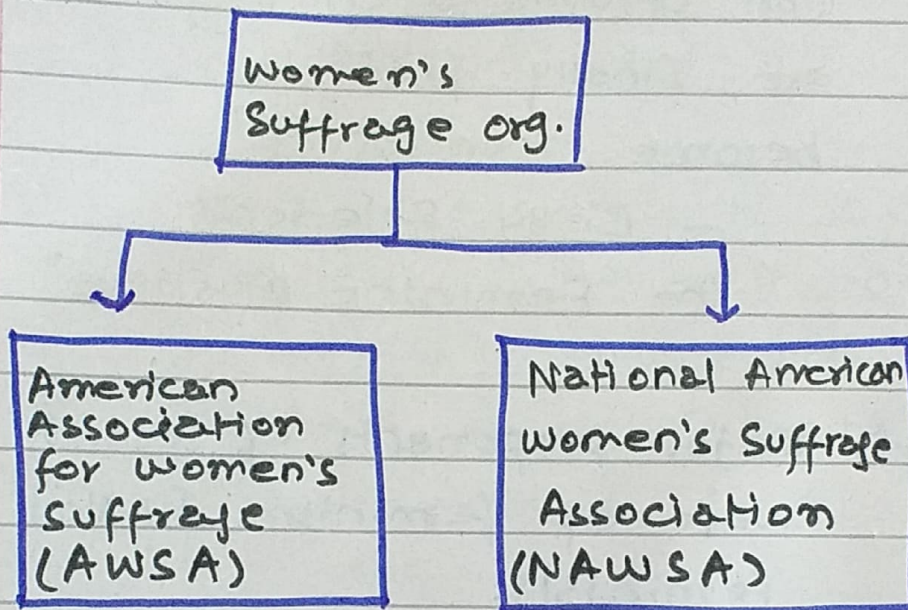
First wave had been started from Seneca falls declaration where almost 300 women united and Elizabeth Cady Stanton declared sentiments and rights of women in this women's association.

(2.2) Core ideas and demands of

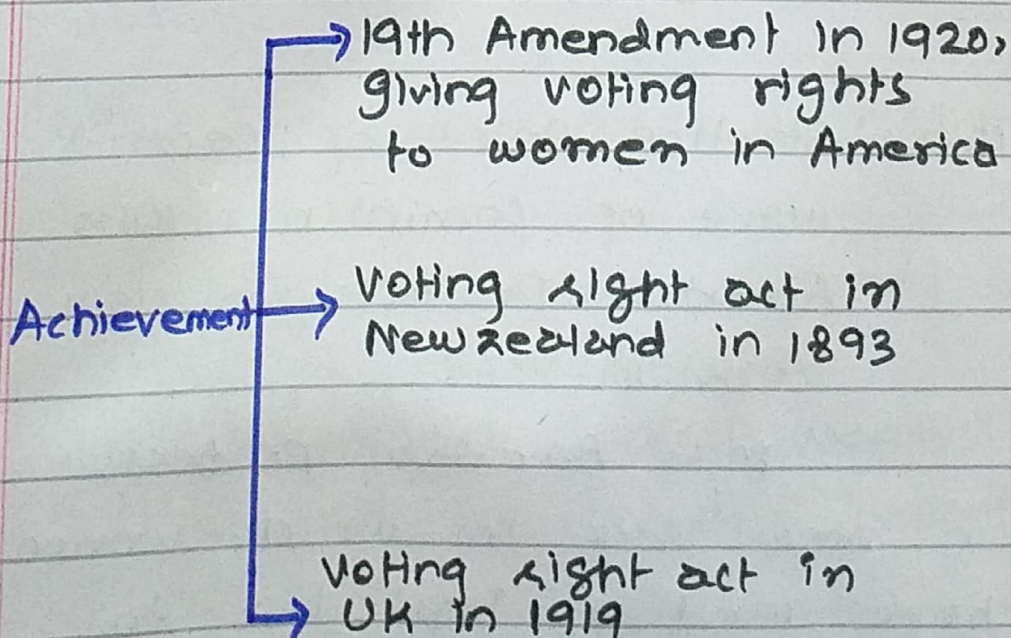
Liberal feminists during first wave of feminism:

- (i) Demand for political and legal rights of women.
- (ii) Women's suffrage movement for voting rights
- (iii) Equal opportunities for women
- (iv) Employment equality for women & men
- (v) Reproductive rights
- (vi) Right of quality education
- (vii) Women's autonomy over their body
- (viii) Abortion right to women.
- (ix) Proponents: Mary Wollstonecraft, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth

(2.3) Organization for women's rights during first wave:  
National organization for women.



(2.4) Achievements of first wave of feminism:



### 3- Second wave of feminism 1960 to 1970s:

"Who know what women  
can become when they  
are finally free to  
become themselves"

- Betty Friedan's  
'The Feminine Mystique'

(3.1) Major proponents of second  
wave of feminism: Radical  
feminists:

Betty Friedan, Simone  
de Beauvoir, Bell hooks,  
Catherine A. Mackinnon, Shulamith  
Firestone, Kate Millet.

(3.2) Starting point of second  
wave of feminism: Miss  
America protests in New  
York in 1968:

Miss America protests  
in New York in which women  
have used a trash bin to

throw their clothes, sandals and other stuffs to protest against sexual objectification.

(3.3) Core ideas and demands of second wave of feminism:

- (i) Radical reordering of Society
- (ii) Patriarchy is the main cause of women's suppression
- (iii) Eliminate men's supremacy
- (iv) Liberate women from reproductive labour
- (v) Eliminate sexual objectification
- (vi) Give autonomy to women on their body
- (vii) Give reproductive rights to women.
- (viii) End wage gap in employment.

(3.4) Organization of second wave of feminism:

New York Radical Women's Association to demand women's rights.

(3.5) Achievements of second wave of feminism:

Achievement



- Equal Right Amendment Act
- Civil Rights Act 1964

4- Third wave of feminism:  
1980s to 2000s:

"The confusion around what constitutes the third wave is its major defining factor"

- Rebecca Walker

(4.1) Major proponents of third wave of feminism:

Judith Butler, Helene Cixous,  
Gayl Rubin, Michel Foucault,  
Rebecca Walker.

(4.2) Starting point of third wave:

Anita Hill case 1991:

The Anita Hill case in



which she filed her case against transgender rights ignited the fire of fourth wave.

(4.3) Core ideas of fourth wave of feminism:

- (i) Gender identity is socially constructed
- (ii) No objective reality, only subjective reality
- (iii) Gender and sex are two different identities
- (iv) Emancipate all genders from traditional gender roles
- (v) No gender performativity.
- (vi) Gendered language defines gender identity.

(4.4) Achievements of third wave of feminism:

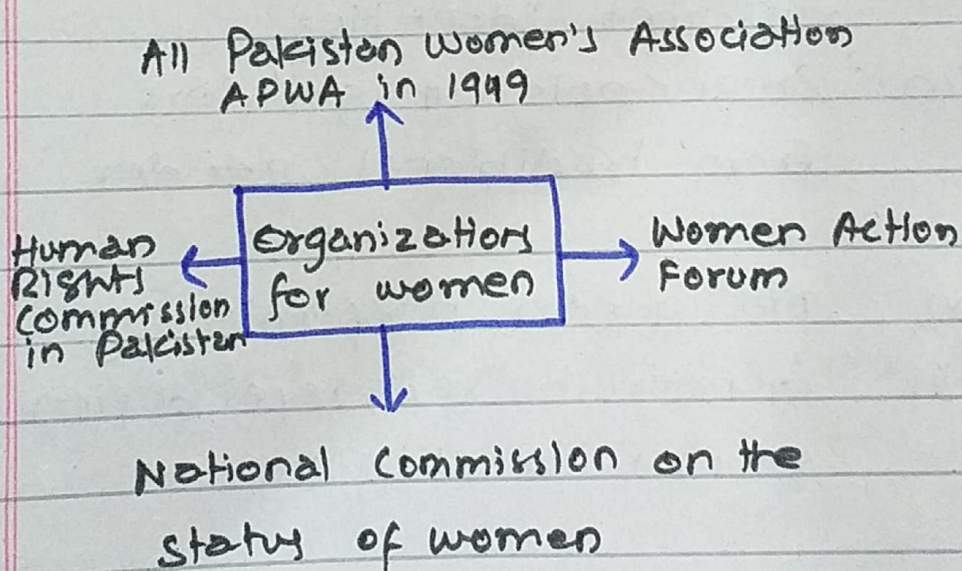


- Queer theory
- LGBTQ rights

## 5- Impact of feminist movements on Pakistan:

(5.1) Organizations formed in Pakistan to protect women's rights:

The major impact of feminist waves is that many feminist activists actively engaged in safeguarding women's rights.



(5.2) Women universities were established to study issues of indigenous women:

Special women study departments were launched to

study women in Pakistan in different regions.

### Women study in Pakistan

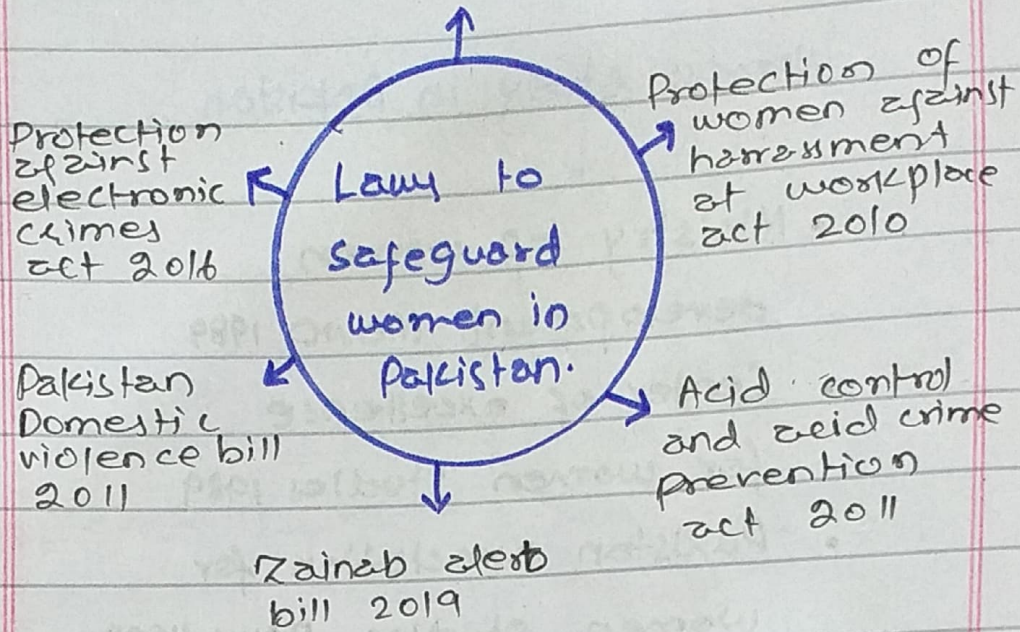


- Ministry of women development MOWD 1989
- Center of excellence for women studies 1989
- Pakistan association for women studies PAWS (1991)
- M.A in women study department in Sindh Jamshoro, university
- Gender study department in Guald-i-Azam, Punjab and Allama Iqbal university

(5.3) Enactment of laws to protect women's rights in Pakistan:

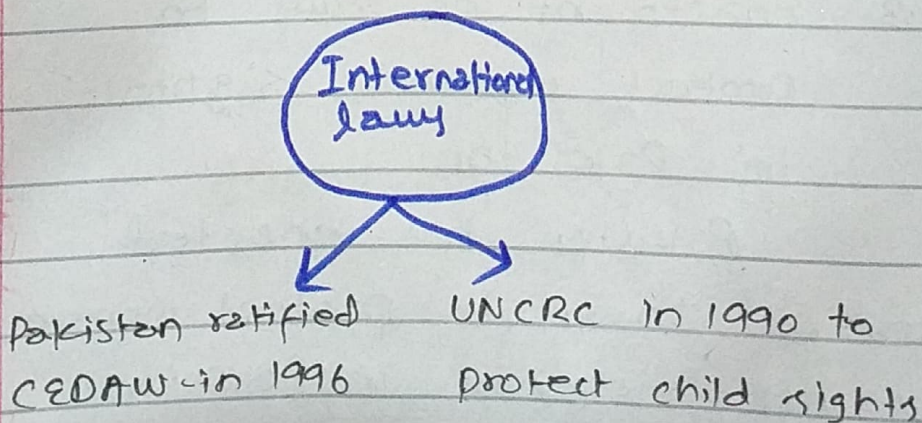
Pakistan has enacted several laws to protect women against violence in Pakistan.

women protection bill 2006



(5.4) Pakistan ratified international law for collaborative efforts to eliminate gender-based violence:

Pakistan aligned its objectives to protect women with international goals.



## 6 Conclusion:

The waves of feminism started in 19th century which safeguarded women's social, economic, political and legal rights.

The ramifications of these waves on Pakistan were significant.

The manifestation is the law, universities and organizations in Pakistan to protect women's rights.

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## Q#3

### 1- Introduction: The financial dependence of women over men:

Women have been exploited and face gender-based violence, particularly due to their financial dependence on men. It suppressed them and denied access to their fundamental rights, encompassing right to education, employment and

good health. According to Karl Marx, capitalism has perpetuated patriarchal system which has subjugated women by making them slaves of men as men own the resources while women depend for these resources on men.

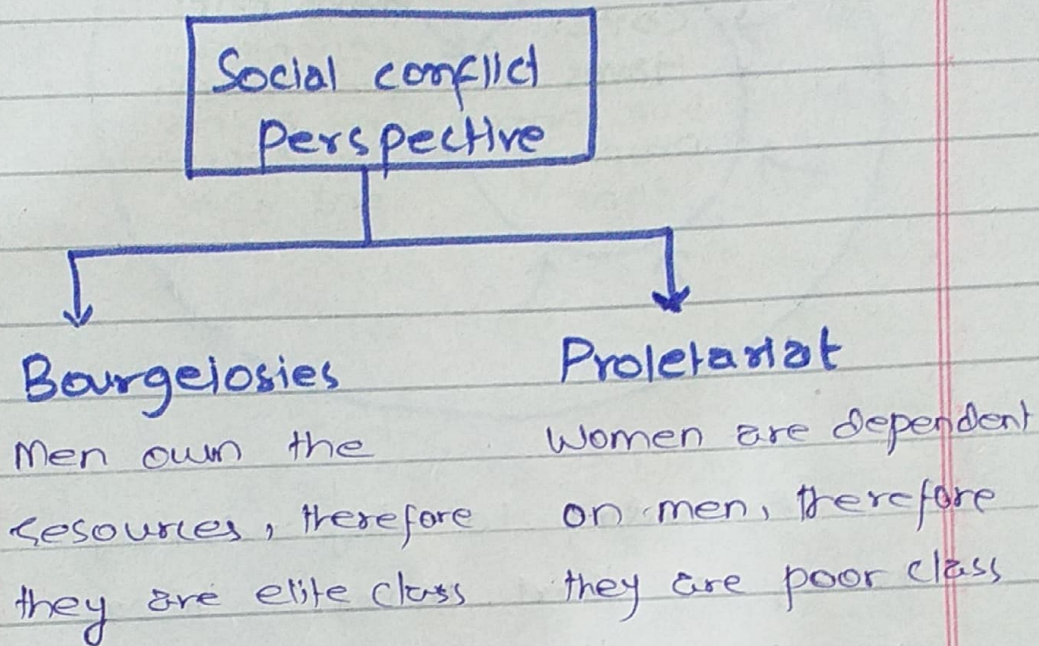
## 2. How financial dependence of women over men leads to female exploitation: Marxists perspective:

"The shift from feudalism to private land ownership led to women being denied their access to waged labour as they are in enslavement of men who own the land"

— Friedrich Engel's

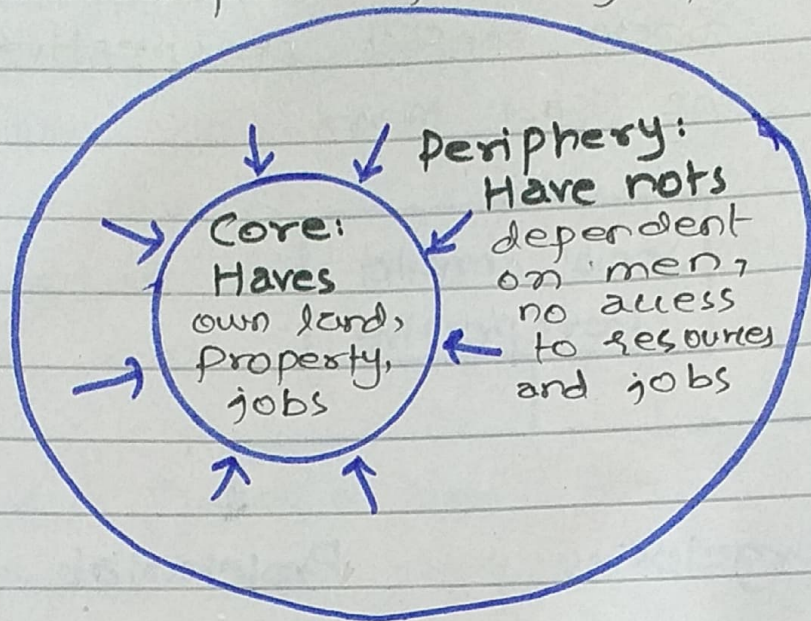
'The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State'

(2.1) Women as marginalized class  
 owing to their dependence  
 on elite class of men:  
 Social conflict perspective  
 of Karl Marx:



A class struggle exists between men and women due to overt dependence of women on men according to Marxist perspective. Men use women as they want which is the reason of women's suppression and exploitation. They cannot come out of this vicious cycle of exploitation.

(2.2) Women are slave of the slave in capitalist system:  
Dependency theory of Karl Marx:



According to dependency theory of Karl Marx, men are core in capitalist system who own the manufacturing class while women are periphery who are dependent on men for these resources which lead to gender apartheid.

(2.3) Women are the reserve force of labour: Exploitation of women:

Whenever, men want



women to work, then they work. Otherwise, they keep them away from employment opportunities. For instance, during World Wars women had worked in factories as men were fighting in wars.

(2.4) The nexus of patriarchy and capitalism led women to become subjugated:

According to Marxist analysis, there is a relation between patriarchy and capitalism as in both systems women are the suppressed class while men are the dominant class.

Therefore, women depend financially over men in both systems which lead to gender discrimination.

(2.5) Women do unpaid reproductive labour: Cause of their suppression:  
It is highly overrated

work of women that they do reproductive labour but it is not recognized. Hence, men become dominant due to becoming bread winners of homes, leading marginalization of women.

(2.6) Industrialization led men to show hegemonic masculinity due to their control over capitalist system: Modernization theory perspective:

According to modernization theory, as industrialization has changed the economic system, it led to social changes. Men have become dominant in industries while women remain confined at home, which is one of the biggest reasons of their subjugation and exploitation.

(2.7) Women face economic violence due to their dependence on men:

cycle of violence theory:

As women are financially dependent over men, they restrict them from having control over economic resources.

According to cycle of violence theory, the economic violence repeats over and over again even in generations, which suppresses women.

(2.8) Men become machismo due to the sense of pride of having control over resources: Exploitation of women becomes cultural norm:

It has become normative in different cultures that men are for public sphere while women are for private sphere. Therefore, sense of having

control over resources make men machismo and they think it is normal to subjugate women as they remain at home.

### 3- Conclusion:

The overly dependence of women over men has made them suppressed because of their less empowerment. The marxist perspective of dependency theory and social conflict perspective provide evidence of how men as dominant class make women subjugated due to their suppressed class.

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## Q#5

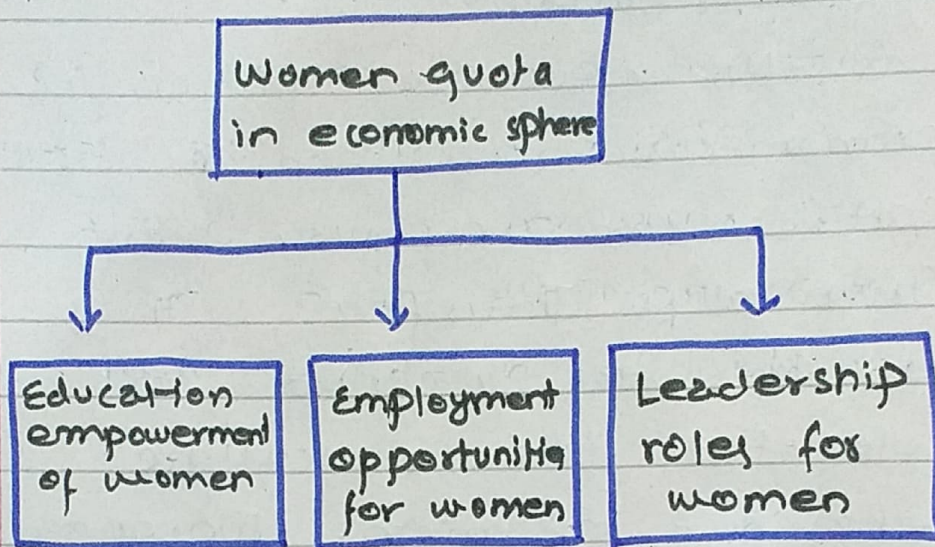
1- Introduction: Women's quota as a panacea to gender discrimination:

Women's participation in economic, social and political spheres can empower them financially. Therefore, they will be less inclined to tolerate toxic masculine behaviour of men. Moreover, it will create awareness among them about their rights, remove cult of domesticity, recognition of their labours, and eliminate glass ceiling, leading them to secure their fundamental rights.

2- How women quota can eliminate gender apartheid in economic sphere of society?

Women's empowerment and inclusion in economic

sphere can reduce their dependence on men for financial needs; therefore, reduce gender discrimination



(2.1) Gendered education provision can provide women equal opportunities to attain education: Reduction of gender apartheid in education: Liberalist perspective:

By providing equal opportunities in education, women can also excel in every field according to liberalist approach.

Example: At different levels of education, seats of females must be fixed. If they are not getting enrolled for their seats, then government should provide them incentives. Its apt example is 'Apni beti apna dhan' programme in India which provides cash to families to motivate them to send their daughters to school.

(2.2) Eliminating patriarchy and inclusion of women in different institutions can lead them to become financially independent:  
 Women in development approach:

“The change in the role of women must be understood as part of wider development process”  
 — Ester Boserup's 'Women's Role in Development'

The allocation of quota in different institutions such as in civil services, management government jobs, law, police and judiciary for women can empower them financially. As liberalists emphasize the inclusion of women in development process, it will reduce gender apartheid.

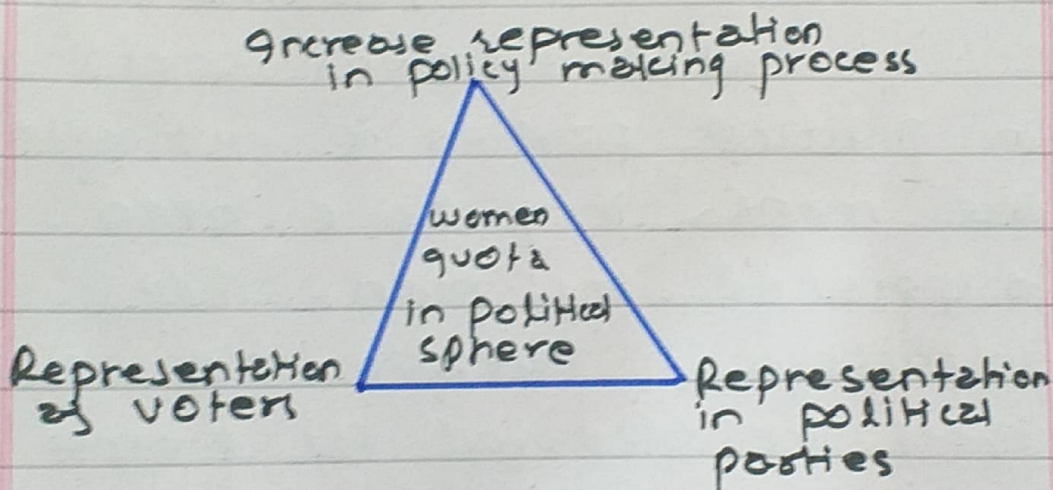
(2.3) Removing glass ceiling and adding quota for women in managerial jobs will diminish hegemonic masculinity of men:

According to World Bank report, women inclusion in managerial jobs such as chief secretary, foreign minister, chairmanship is very low. This glass ceiling needs to be removed as women representation in leadership



role will improve their role in decision making process. Ultimately, it will change the behaviours and misogynistic attitudes of men towards women.

3- How can women quota eliminate gender discrimination in political sphere of society?



(3-1) Women's participation should be increased as voters:  
fixed number of votes for women:

The participation of women as voters is very low, which hinders their representation in politics. However, by

increasing their votes and providing them incentives to cast votes can empower them politically, leading to reducing gender apartheid.

(3.2) Representation in political parties can increase their authoritative role and reduce subjugation:

While women's quota in political parties is not upto the mark, they have been suppressed by men. For instance, in Pakistan only 10pc seats are reserved for women in political parties according to election commission of Pakistan. However, increasing quota in parties will enhance their role in politics and empower them.

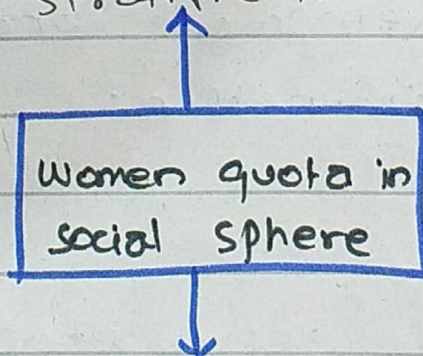
(3.3) Increasing quota in parliament will boost up their role in decision making process.

### Role congruity theory:

The number of seats in national assembly of Pakistan for women are only 10 as per article 51 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973. However, if these seats are increased, then women can make gender-sensitive policies which will reduce gender apartheid.

4- How can women quota eliminate gender disparity in social sphere of society?

Removing gender stratification



Eliminating cult of domesticity

(4.1) Women quota in social sphere will reduce gender stratification:

Reducing public-private divide:  
 women's role should be increased in social development process such as increasing participation in various NGOs.

It will empower them by reducing gap between men and women

(4.2) Freedom from cult of domesticity will reduce gender apartheid in social sphere:

women should actively participate in community development process. It will also lead to women's development and decrease gender discrimination.

## 5- Conclusion:

Increasing representation of women in socio-economic and political process will make them financially independent which is the leading cause of women's suppression.

## **Gender Studies MOCK EXAM**

**NOTE: (I) Part II is to be attempted on a 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 Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of the Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempts of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.**

1. Write a note on the status of Gender Studies in Pakistan. Also, write a comprehensive note on the autonomy versus integration debate in gender studies. How gender studies has contributed to feminist movements in Pakistan.
2. Different factors are involved in constructing the Gender Identity: however, one can also not overlook the biological factors involved. Discuss in the light of the Nature vs Nurture debate.
3. The financial dependence of women over men is responsible for prevailing disparities and female exploitation. Elaborate on the given statement keeping in view the Marxists Feminism's Perspective.
4. Discuss three waves of Feminism. Also, highlight the impacts of these movements on Pakistan.
5. How Women's Quota can eliminate the prevailing Gender Disparities in economic, political, and social spheres of society.
6. What are various forms of Gender Based Violence? What type of violence is more prevalent in Pakistani Society? In your opinion, how it could be eliminated?
7. Write a short note on the following: (a) QueerTheory  
(b)Malala Yousufzai

**GOOD LUCK!**