



National Officers Academy
Mock-7 for CSS-2024
November 2023
GENDER STUDIES

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: <ol style="list-style-type: none">Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.		

SUBJECTIVE PART — PART-II

- Q 2.** Write a note on the status of Gender Studies in Pakistan. Also, write a comprehensive note on autonomy versus integration debate in gender studies.
- Q 3.** Different factors are involved in constructing the Gender Identity; however, one can also not overlook the biological factors involved. Discuss in the light of Nature vs. Nurture debate.
- Q 4.** The financial dependence of women over men is responsible for prevailing disparities and female exploitation. Elaborate the given statement keeping in view the Marxists Feminism's Perspective.
- Q 5.** Discuss three waves of Feminism. Also, highlight the impacts of these movements on Pakistan.
- Q 6.** How Women Quota can eliminate the prevailing Gender Disparities at economic, political and social sphere of society.
- Q 7.** 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?
- Q 8.** Write a short note on the following:
(a) Queer Theory
(b) Malala Yousufzai

Best of Luck for CSS-2024

Qe

Q5:-

Discuss three waves of feminism
Also, highlight the impacts of
these movements on Pakistan:-

Ans:-

The three waves of feminism
span the late 19th to 20th
century, each with distinct
bases and impacts

1. First wave (late 19th to early 20th
Century:) primarily concerned
with suffrage and legal rights
it laid the groundwork for
women's basic rights. In Pakistan
during British colonial rule
some educated women participated
in early feminist movements, advocating
for education and legal rights.
- 2) Second wave (1960s - 1980).
Emphasized broader social
and cultural issues. Such

as reproductive right, workshaped
discrimination and gender roles.

in Pakistan, this period saw increased
awareness of gender inequality
but societal norms and conservative
values often limited the scope of
feminist movements.

Third wave (1990 - Present)

focused on intersectionality
embracing diversity and
acknowledge that women's
experience vary based on
factors like race, sexuality
and socio-economic status.

in Pakistan the third wave
has witnessed the emergence
of grassroots movement, challenging
traditional norms and advocating
for gender equality within the
context of cultural sensitivities.

Impact on Pakistan:

1. Legal Reform: Feminist activism

in Pakistan has contributed to legal changes, such as amendments in family laws and the criminalization of honor killings.

2) Education Employment. Feminist activism in Pakistan movement have encouraged discussions on women education and workforce Pakistan and workforce participation. Challenging Stereotypes and contributing for women in these domains:

3) Violence Against women. Feminist activism has shed light on issues like domestic violence and acid attacks, prompting public discourse and pushing for legal measures to protect women.

In Summary, Feminist waves have influenced Pakistan by shaping legal reforms, challenging traditional gender roles and

Fostering dialogue on
women's issue although challenges
remain in achieving comprehensive
gender equality.

Q8:-

write a short notes on the
following

Queer Theory

(b) Fatma Malala Yusufzai:-

Queer Theory:-

Queer Theory is field of
critical theory that emerged
in the later 20th century.

It primarily focusing on
issues related to gender and
sexuality:- Some key aspect
of about of Queer Theory,

Deconstruction of Norms: Queer
theory challenges and deconstructs
traditional norms and categories
related to gender and sexuality

(2) Fluidity and Performativity. Queer theory emphasizes the fluidity of identities and rejects fixed categories. It views gender and sexuality as performative, suggesting that these identities are not inherent but rather constructed through actions and expressions.

(3) Intersectionally. Queer theory intersects with other forms of critical theory, such as feminism and postcolonialism.

(4) Social Construction of Identity. Queer theorists argue that identity categories, including sex, sexual, and gender identities, are socially constructed.

(5) Historical Context. Queer theory considers the historical context of LGBTQ+ experience, acknowledging how societal attitudes

and norms have evolved over time:

Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani education activist known for her advocacy of girls' education.

Born on July 12, 1997 in Mingora, Swat Valley, Pakistan; Malala

gained international attention after surviving a Taliban assassination attempt in 2012.

Key points

Education activism:

Malala began her activism for girls' education at a young

age, writing a blog for BBC Urdu

under a pseudonym when she

was just 11 years old. She shared

her experiences living under the

Taliban's influence in Swat Valley

where they banned girls from

attending school.

Taliban Attack: In 2012 Malala was

targeted by the Taliban while returning home from school. She was shot in the head but survived the attack.

(4) Nobel Peace Prize: In 2014, Malala along with Indian children's rights activist Kailash Satyarthi, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people for the right of all children to education.

(5) Global Impact: Malala has become an international symbol for girls' education and human rights. She has spoken at numerous high-profile events, met with world leaders, and used her platform to emphasize the importance of education as a tool for empowerment.

Q7:

What are various forms of Gender Based violence? What type of ~~war~~ violence is more prevalent in Pakistani Society? In your opinion, how it could be eliminated.

Ans:

Various forms of gender-based violence (GBV) include

Physical violence: inflicting bodily harms or using force to control or harm someone.

Sexual violence: Any form of non-consensual sexual activity including rape, sexual assault, and harassment.

Emotional / Psychological violence.

Manipulative behavior, verbal abuse, threats and ~~int~~ intimidation to control or harm someone.

Emotionally.

(4) Economic violence: Controlling financial resources, preventing access to employment or economic opportunities to maintain power and control

(5) Structural violence: systemic inequalities and discrimination embedded in social, economic and political structures that disproportionately affect one gender

(6) Honor Killings:

Killings carried out to restore a family's perceived honor often due to perceived honor violation, of conservative societal norms.

(7) Forced Marriage: Coercing someone into marriage without their free and informed consent:

(8) Human Trafficking: Exploiting someone into marriage without individuals through force or

deception, often involving sex
trafficking or forced labor

in Pakistan Society various
forms of gender-based violence

exist with issues like domestic
violence, honor killings and

harassment violence, in particu-

lar, is a significant
concern where individuals, mostly

mostly women, they may face

violence for perceived violations
of family or societal norms.

To address and eliminate gender-
based violence in Pakistan.

1) Legal Reform:

Strengthen and enforce laws

addressing gender-based violence

ensuring swift and effective justice

for survivors.

2) Education and awareness: promote

education on gender equality

consent and women's right to challenge

Cultural norms that perpetuate violence:

- (3) Support Services: - Establish and enhance support services for survivors, including shelters, counseling and legal assistance
- (4) Community Engagement: - Engage communities in discussions to challenge harmful social norms and promote gender equality; -
- (5) Law Enforcement Training: provide training for law enforcement agencies to sensitively handle cases of gender-based violence and ensure accountability.
- (6) (8) International Collaboration, collaborate with international organizations and NGOs to share best practices and resources in combating gender-based violence.

it's crucial to recognize

that addressing gender-based violence requires a comprehensive and multifaceted approach involving legal, ~~Societe~~ Societal, and cultural changes, sensitizing communities and fostering a cultural of respect, equality and justice is essential for creating lasting change.

