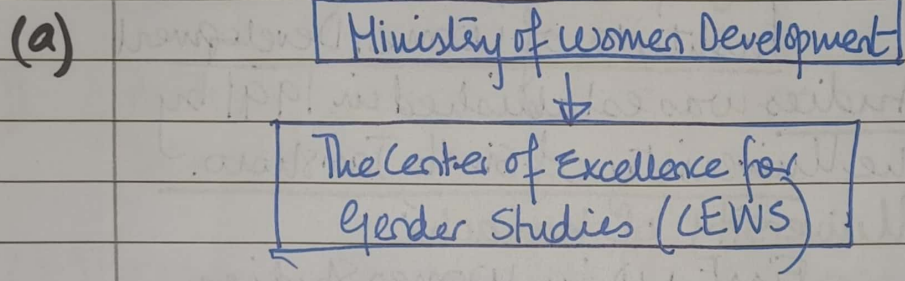


Question 2

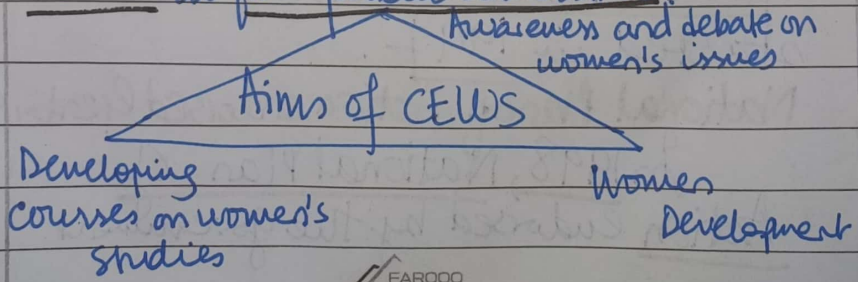
Gender studies as a subject was introduced in 1990s in Pakistan. Since then, it is being taught at many universities of the country. The autonomy versus integration debate refers to the notion of whether to make Gender Studies a distinct and separate discipline or merge it with Women Studies.

## I Status of Gender Studies in Pakistan

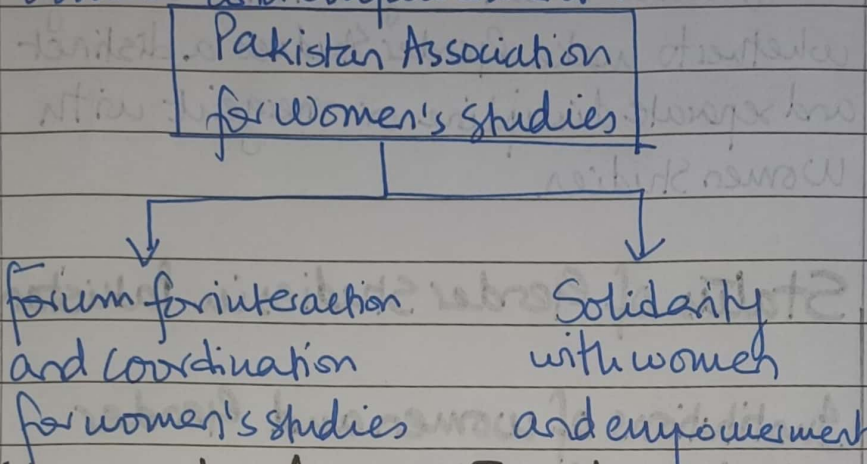
### (i) Institutions of women and Gender Studies in Pakistan



In 1989, the discipline of Gender Studies was introduced in Pakistan. ~~for~~ The Ministry of Women Development, Government of Pakistan, established CEWS in five public universities.



(b) In 1991, Pakistan Association for Women's Studies was established as a forum of interaction and coordination for women's studies and to build solidarity on women's related issues and empowerment.



(c) University of Sindh, Jamshoro  
Institute of Women Development Studies was established in 1991 by the University of Sindh, Jamshoro.

(d) University of Karachi  
First MA in Women Studies  
Department began in University of Karachi in 1996.

(e) Allama Iqbal University  
In Allama Iqbal University,  
Gender Studies Department was  
started in 1997.

(f) National Plan of Action endorsed Gender Studies  
In 1998, National Plan of Action endorsed by the government.

also recommended the promotion of the 6 inter-disciplinary field of gender/women's studies in public and private education and training institutions and strengthening of action-based, policy directed research on women's issues.

### (g) Departments at postgraduate level

Currently, there are many departments at university level that offer <sup>upto</sup> postgraduate and doctoral level programs in gender and women studies and it is flourishing swiftly.

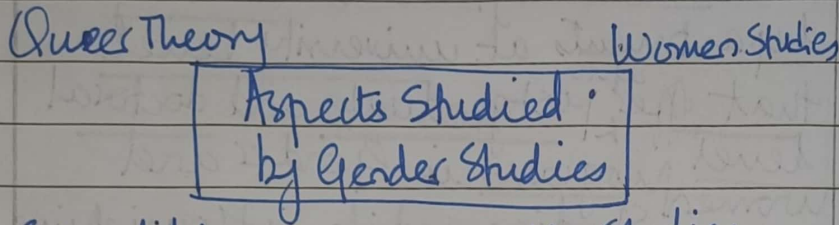
## II Autonomy versus Integration Debate

### (i) Women studies was totally and exclusively fixed on women related issues and rights

Throughout history, when the emergence of women's rights movements took place, women studies at its core focused on women scholarship and role of women in male dominated society.

(ii) Incorporating various other genders than only women in gender studies

Development of queer theory led to a multi-level inclusion of various other identities in the study of gender studies. Men's studies was also seen as an important part of the study of gender roles.



(iii)

Gender studies is intersectional and more holistic. All of the aspects incorporated by gender studies, led to the development of intersectional theory and the study of matters related to identity and societal roles in a more holistic study of them.

(iv)

Gender studies is overarching — Women's studies is an ambit of Gender Studies

The nature of the discipline of Gender Studies incorporates within it not just women's studies but all kinds of sexes, genders and identities.

### III Critical Analysis and Conclusion

(i) Status of Gender Studies is evolving and prospering in Pakistan

As seen through the various initiatives to promote Gender and women's Studies in Pakistan, its status is constantly improving. Both public and private universities are offering courses at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

(ii) A complex phenomenon such as societal roles and gender identity should be autonomous

As discussed how gender being a complex and intersectional phenomenon is adequately addressed through Gender Studies. Gender Studies incorporates all kinds of gender roles in its study, whereas women's studies exclusively focuses on women. Hence, to create better gender sensitisation about gender roles and relationships and responsibilities, the discipline of Gender Studies should instead of being integrated into women's Studies, have its separate position.

Question 7

“Acts that inflict physical, mental, or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other forms of deprivations of liberty constitute Gender Based violence”

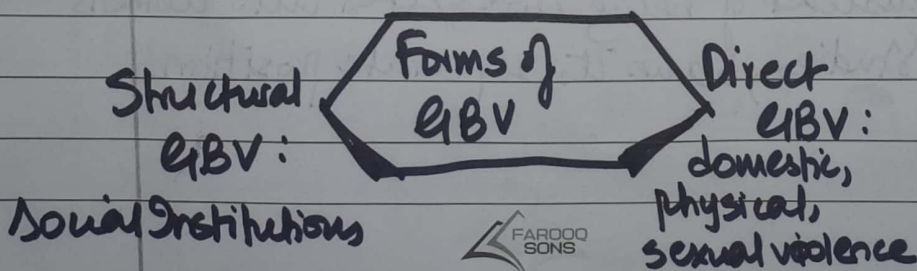
[UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women]

Gender-Based violence (GBV) is a general term that includes violence that occurs as a result of the normative role expectations associated with each gender and the subsequent power distributions. According to UNFPA, the primary targets of GBV are women and adolescent girls. In Pakistan, sexual and domestic violence are the two forms of GBV most prevalent.

women  
↓

early marriages

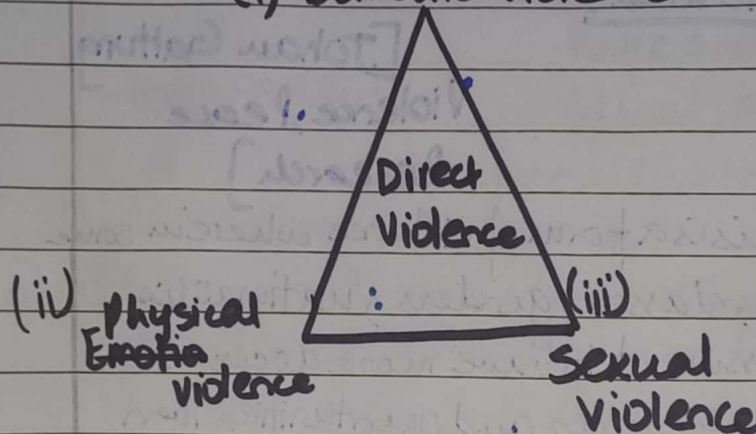
I Various forms of GBV



## Direct Violence

It is the use of force - directly - like physical force, killing, torture, rape and sexual assault. Verbal violence is also direct violence.

### (i) Domestic violence



(i) Domestic violence as a form of direct violence

Domestic violence involves physical and emotional violence. As well as Assault.

(ii) Physical violence as a form of direct violence

This includes slapping, throwing, punching.

(iii) Sexual violence includes the following:

- (1) Marital Rape
- (2) Sexual Slavery
- (3) Sexual harassment
- (4) Forced pregnancy
- (5) Forced sterilisation
- (6) Female genital mutilation
- (7) Trafficking for sex

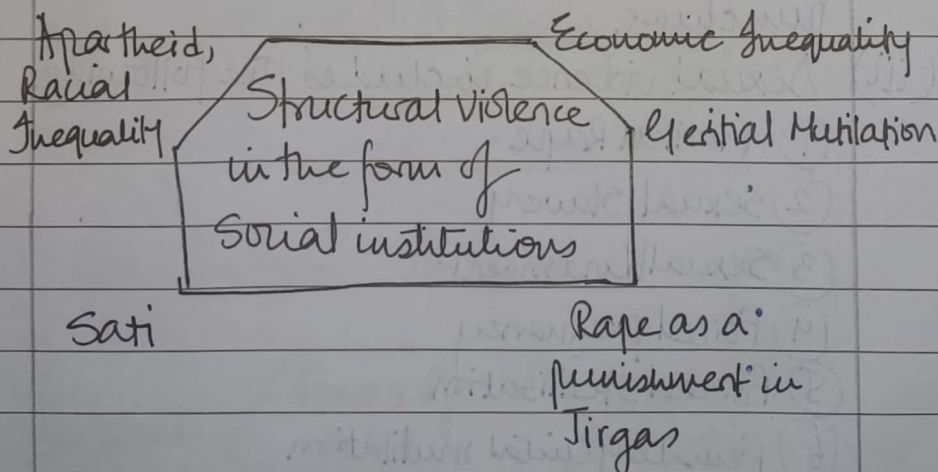
## Structural violence

“Form of violence wherein some social structure or social institution may harm people by preventing them to meet their basic needs.”

[Johan Galtung, Violence, Peace Research]

This is a form of violence wherein some groups, classes, genders & nationalities are assumed to have more access to goods, resources and opportunities than other groups.

The unequal advantage is built into the very social, political and economic systems that govern states and the world.





## II Violence prevalent in Pakistani Society

### (i) Sexual Violence

Stoveburning/  
Brideburning/  
dowry murder

Sexual  
violence

Girls as compensation

Trafficking of  
women and girls

Rape and  
Sexual Assault

The above forms of sexual violence are prevalent in the society of Pakistan. They may occur due to **loss of control theory** where the dominant entity controls the weak - the women in this case and they lose control. They may also be put in a state of **learned helplessness** as a result of **early marriages** and **not being allowed to work**.

### (ii) Domestic Violence

In this form of violence, **acid attacks** are common. On the community level, **sexual harassment** and **honor killing** occur.

"Pakistan has the highest number of documented and estimated honor killings per capita of world" [United Nations]

## III How QBV can be eliminated in Pakistan's society

### (i) Legislation

Laws such as those declaring marital rape as illegal and their implementation is the first step to eliminate QBV.

Similarly, legislation against dowry murder, honor killing and violence would help in the cessation of QBV.

### (ii) Better enforcement

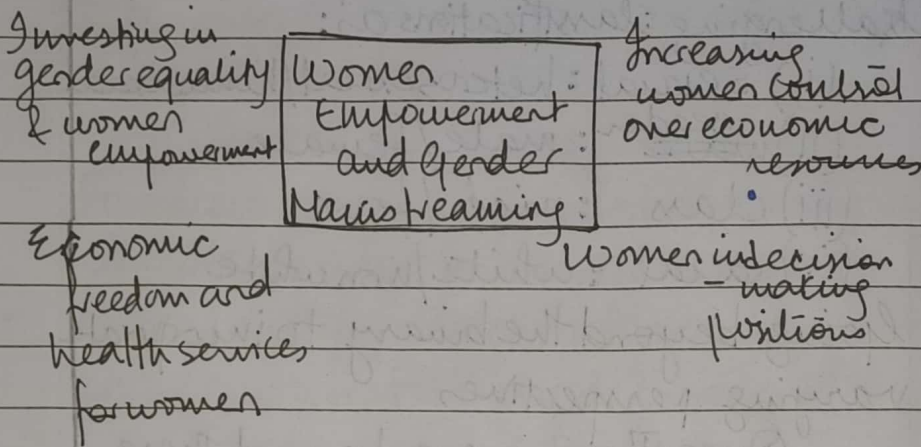
This needs to be materialised through education as it will lead to awareness, both in women to know their rights and state institutions to enforce task force against violence against women.

### (iii) Awareness and Cultural Change

This is the first and foremost step that is long-term. In this, addressing socio-cultural norms and attitudes, role of NGOs, Media and Religious Leaders needs to collectively shed light on the vice of QBV and its redressal.

## (iv) Women Empowerment and Gender Mainstreaming

In the domains of governance and public policy, gender mainstreaming must be institutionalised, wherein integrating of gender perspectives in policy formulation is materialised.



### Conclusion

Gender Based violence persists in the form of structural and direct ways. In Pakistan, direct GBV, primarily in the form of sexual and domestic violence persists due to the social reasons aforementioned such as early marriages. This issue can be effectively addressed through effective legislation, better enforcement of laws and policies, awareness and cultural change and most importantly, gender mainstreaming.

## Question 8.

(a) Queer Theory

Queer theory emphasizes the fluid and humanly performed nature of sexuality. It questions socially established norms and dualistic categories with a special focus on challenging classifications as:

(i) sexual : heterosexual/homosexual

(ii) ~~mate~~ <sup>gender</sup> : male/female

(iii) class : rich/poor

(iv) racial : white/non white

going beyond the binary to incorporate varying perspectives

Queer Theory goes beyond these binaries to contest general political (public/private) as well as international binary orders (democratic/authoritarian)

Study of sexuality in its private and public forms and advocacy of identity-based advocacy

Queer thinking expresses a more challenging and fluid perspective that incorporates non-binary identities and their representation on all fronts - political and economic, as well as social.

“Queer Theory is dominated by the problematising of discourse – how things are spoken out – the deconstruction of categories...”

[Helen Pluckrose and James Lindsay]

Influence of postmodernism and Michel Foucault

Queer theory is influenced by Foucault ideas that underline that sexuality is not an essential human characteristic, rejection of sexuality being authoritatively defined.

Foucault says sexuality is a historical construct.

Gayle Rubin and Sexual Stratification  
Rubin's text, 'Thinking sex' is considered a founding text of Queer Theory.

He discusses how sexual identities and behaviours are hierarchically organised through systems of sexual behaviours. Certain sexual behaviors are encouraged over others.

Judith Butler's Gender Trouble

Queer Theory originated with Butler's book Gender Trouble and its immediate aim is to destabilise all other ~~from~~ notions of gender and sexuality.

(b) Malala Yousafzai

Malala lived in Swat and had been an open activist for female education in Pakistan. In 2012, she was shot by the Taliban in a bus while returning from an ~~exam~~ <sup>exam</sup>.

I International Education Advocacy and Activism

In 2013, Malala gave a speech at the United Nations and co-authored 'I am Malala'.

She founded the Malala Fund that is effectively functioning to date. The stated goal of the Malala Fund is to ensure 12 years of free, safe and quality education for every girl.

II Winning the Nobel Peace Prize

In 2014, Malala received the Nobel Peace Prize for her efforts to improve education access and quality in Pakistan.

"One child, one teacher, one book, and one pen can change the world"

[Malala Yousafzai]

Date:

D D M M Y Y

### Question 3.

Gender Identity is formed through biological and cultural factors. Both are important considerations; however, often in Gender Studies the nurture side is considered more important in identity formation.

#### I Nature: Role of biology in Gender Identity

##### (i) Evolutionary Psychological Perspective

This perspective upholds that differences between genders and sexuality are a result of evolution and for survival, the different biological factors are necessary.

##### (ii) Biological Determinism

This notion, underlines the belief that human behavior is controlled by an individual's genes or some component of their physiology, rather than by social influences.

##### (iii) Genetic Reductionism - understanding genes sufficient for constructing Gender Identity

In this side of the nature debate, understanding genes is sufficient to understand all aspects of human behaviour.

## II Nurture: Role of society/culture in Gender Identity Formation

### (i) Social Cognitive Theory

According to this theory, portions of an individual's knowledge acquisition can be directly ~~linked~~ related to observing others within the context of social interactions, experiences, and outside media influences.

### (ii) Gender socialisation and Gender Roles

Through gender socialisation, individual's learn their culture's gender-related roles, norms and expectations that lead to Identity Formation.

## III Analysis in 'The Second Sex' by Simone de Beauvoir

<sup>66</sup> One is not born a woman, rather becomes one<sup>95</sup>



Beauvoir highlighted the debate of social construction of identity formation.

"So not every female human being is necessarily a woman; she must take part in this mysterious and endangered reality known as femininity"

IV "Sexual Politics" by Kate Millet  
In her book also, Millet emphasises how culture and nurture dominate even biological factors of Identity formation.  
"Sex is biological, gender psychological and therefore cultural"

V Conclusion - Both Nature and Nurture important for Identity formation but Nurture comes first.

As discussed in the light of various theories and theorists, both biological and cultural factors construct gender identity. However, Cultural or nurture factors are more dominant in its construction due to their influence on biology.