



# GENDER STUDIES

## \* PART II \*

### QUESTION 88

write a short note on:-

### ANSWER:-

b- Malala Yousafzai

#### Introduction :-

Malala Yousafzai is a young female activist. She is well known for activism towards female education and also for women rights as she puts her views in the books. We are displaced by Malala Yousafzai. She initiated a campaign to allow girls to get to go to school in order to get education. She is basically from Mingora; a small town in Swat District of Pakistan. Yousafzai survived a gunshot attack. At the



age of 15. October 2012. She is also known as the youngest person to have won the Nobel peace prize.

### Personal Profile :-

She was initially known as young girl motivating the society to allow to go to school. She belongs to Mingora, a town in Swat valley. Despite her youth Yousafzai was an outspoken education and human rights activist. Her father named Ziauddin Yousafzai was a school owner and also a member of Swat Peace tribal council (Tirga). Malala was motivated by her father as Ziauddin was also an education activist. In 2008 Ziauddin had taken his daughter to Peshawar to speak to a local press club about girls right to basic education. This event was covered by Television and newspaper of the region. Later Malala started working as a vlogger for BBC Urdu. Malala was also featured in a documentary "Class dismissed" The death of female education" by "New York Times".

She was nominated as children peace prize in 2011. The same year she was awarded Pakistan's first national youth peace prize.

## Back ground and scenario:-

1- Yousafzai: A young female activist.

In early 2008 a young girl came into screen of world with an ideology that women should get basic education. She raised the voice for female education. She was against the stereotype thoughts of only male getting the basic education. Her speech "How dare Taliban take away my basic education" drew the attention of world. She started working for BBC as young activist and vlog for BBC (Urdu) that how does it feel like living under a cruel and hegemonic rule.

2- Yousafzai's first appearance

Yousafzai in February 2009 made her first appearance on television in a talk show called Capital talk.

In early 2009 Adam Ellick's New York Times reported worked with Malala to make documentary with the title "Class Dismissed". Another film of Malala with collaboration with Ellick was made titled as "A School girls odyssey" later both film were posted on New York Times website 2009.

The event of October 9, 2012:-

The ninth day of October 2012 served as black day in life of Malala Yousafzai. As she was returning to home from school her bus was stopped by TTP militant. The militants demanded identification of Malala from school children on bus by shouting loud "who is Malala" Yousafzai was identified and shot in her head. The bullet was traversed her brain and lodged her head spine. Malala survived the injury but was critically damaged. Militants also hurt two other girls while shooting. Fortunately both of them survived in this crucial incident.

## Response of attack :-

- 1- The government of Pakistan instantaneously responded to the attack. Malala was immediately shifted to military hospital Peshawar under full security. The higher military and civil authorities offered a US \$ 100,000 reward for capturing assailants.
- 2- The attack on Taliban confirmed by the spokesperson of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan. The spokesperson confirmed that the assassination attempt on Yousafzai had been made by TTP.
- 3- The attack on Malala resulted in serious outrage from the public; rallies and multiple sessions of prayers were held for her quick recovery. The religious scholars condemned the incident and released a fatwa against attacks on children.
- 4- The attack was strongly condemned by UN and US president.  
Later in 2012 Asif Ali Zardari launched a \$10 million education fund for honour of Malala.

## Post recovery Goals :-

After successful surgery in Birmingham and made first public appearance on July 12, 2013. The same year she addressed 500 people of UN



in New York City. She won many Prize. In 2013  
she won United Nations Human right Prize.

### Criticism on Malala:-

In media interviews over last few years, P-  
akistan's various elites have registered their  
disapproval of Malala.

In November 2014 just a month after Yousafzai  
was awarded Nobel Prize the All Pakistan  
Private School Federation announced an "I am  
not Malala" day.

All international attention have disappointed Pakistan  
giving limelight to Malala. Pakistan's other issues  
are over shadowed.

### Conclusion:-

she has influenced a large chunk of Public  
on national and international level. while on  
other hand many people think the incident  
was pre planned. The current scenario reflects to-  
wards remarkable achievements and contribution  
of a young female activist who struggled hard  
for girls education known as Malala.

## a- Queer theory:-

### Definition:-

"An approach to literary and cultural study that rejects traditional categories of gender and sexuality"

Queer theory is a set of ideas based around the idea that identities are not fixed and do not determine who we are. It suggests that it is meaningless to talk in general about women or any other group as identities consist of so many elements that to assume that people can be seen collectively on the basis of one shared characteristic is wrong as related by Annamarie Jagose) in her book, Queer Theory: An Introduction. Indeed it propose that we deliberately challenge all notions of fixed identity, in varied and non-predictable ways.

### Origin:-

Queer theory originated in Judith Butler 1990 book Gender trouble. and was first decided with the term in case of notions. The



Immediate effect of queer theory is to destabilize all other notions of gender and sexuality. Even various forms which are commonly seen as perversion may be framed as temporary destination.

### Queer prerogative :-

Queer can be and is used in multiple different ways in academia and in western culture. Most obviously it can be used as a derogatory noun or adjective for homosexuality. In late 1980s and early 1990s queer was taken back by activists.

### Gender studies leading to queer theory :-

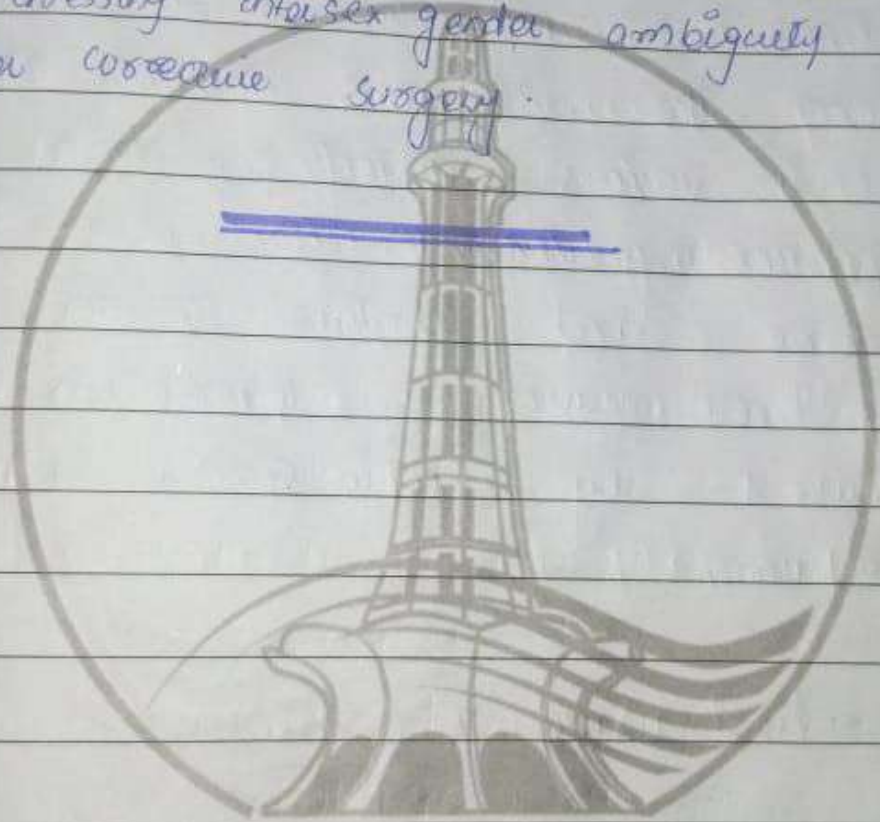
Butler is one of the most important figures in queer theory. Queer theory emerged from gay/lesbian study which in turn emerged from gender studies in 1980. In the 1980s the term queer had a derogatory connotation meaning odd or peculiar or out of order. However queer theorists including Butler applied this term using that all sexual behaviours.





conclusions:-

To conclude Queer theory focuses on mismatches between sex, gender and desire. Queer has been associated most prominently with bisexual, lesbian and gay subject but its analytic framework include such topics as cross dressing, intersex, gender ambiguity and gender corrective surgery.





## QUESTION 5:-

Discuss waves of feminism?

### ANSWER:-

Feminism is a socio political movement advocating the rights and equality of women in various aspects of life.

The feminist movement has evolved over time and scholars often identify three waves of feminism each characterized by specific goals, challenges and achievements.

#### 1st wave of feminism

Time period :- late 19th to early 20th century

Key issues :-

Suffrage

The first wave primarily focused on securing women rights to vote. Activist such as Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton played a crucial role in this movement.

women sought legal rights and access to education equally including property rights

∴ Impact on Pakistan ∴

The first wave have limited impact on Pakistan during the colonial period as it was not yet an independent state.

∴ Second wave of feminism ∴

Time period :- 1960s to the 1980s

Key issues ∴

∴ Gender roles ∴

This wave challenged traditional gender roles and norms, seeking to address issues like domestic violence, workplace discrimination

Equal opportunities

Advocacy of equal opportunities in education and employment was a central theme.

social and cultural critique.  
 The second wave also critiqued cultural representations and stereotypes of women.

Impact on Pakistan:-

The 2nd wave had a global impact and influenced feminist thought in Pakistan. Pakistani women inspired by the international movements began challenging societal norms and advocating their rights.

• Third wave of feminism •

Time period: Early 1990s to present.

Key issues:-

• Intersectionality •

The 3rd wave emphasize the intersexuality of gender ~~an~~ with other aspects of identity.

• Global perspective •

Addresses issues on a global scale recognizing that women's experiences vary widely.



focuses on women's sexual agency.  
right to make choices about their bodies

Impacts on Pakistan:-

The 3rd wave have resonated globally leading to increased awareness of diverse women experiences including those in Pakistan.

Pakistani feminist have embraced the principles of 3rd wave advocating for their rights of marginalised women and challenging intersecting forms of discrimination.

-: overall impact on Pakistan :-

legal forms:-

Feminist movements have contributed to legal reforms in Pakistan such as legislation against domestic violence.

Increasing visibility:-

Feminist activism has increased the visibility of women's issues of Pakistan, fostering a more open dialogue about gender equality.



### challenges persist:-

Despite progress challenges like gender based violence unequal access to education and limited economic opportunities for women in persist in Pakistan.

### Conclusion:-

Feminist movements have helped women around the globe and Pakistan also added its part in awaring women to their rights