

Roll
22-july-23

Gender Studies
Mock Exam

PART-II

QUESTION # 02

1. INTRODUCTION:-

Gender studies is the study of norms, patterns of behaviour and socio-cultural context associated with all genders i.e. male, female, gay, lesbian, bi, trans. whereas, women studies is an interdisciplinary academic field of women only. It often includes feminist theories, women's history, social history, women health means everything about women, while, gender studies focuses on social roles and position of all genders. Difference between women and gender studies is described below.

2. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WOMEN

& GENDER STUDIES:-

The key differences between gender and women studies are described in

under various headings.

a. Origin of the subjects:-

→ Gender studies begins from the critical position established by women studies in order to look more broadly at gender as phenomenon.

→ Women studies:- women studies is basically an older subject than the gender studies. originated from women centered view of the society, politics and power.

b. Inclusiveness of the subjects:-

→ Gender studies is more inclusive than women studies because women studies merely focus on women and their issues. It covers relation and behaviour of all genders.

→ Women studies:- women studies is less inclusive than gender studies because women studies mostly focus of women issues, their history and their well-being.

c. Scope of the subjects:-

→ Gender studies:- Gender studies is more universal in scope. It is based on number of theories like: psychoanalytical, psychosocial, Masculinity, Queer studies, LGBT, rights and their critical races, ecological feminism and others.

→ Women studies:- women studies is not universal in scope. It revolves around feminist theory, women fiction etc.

d. Nature of the subjects:-

→ Gender studies:- Gender studies is multidisciplinary in nature. It overlaps with the subjects of sociology, Anthropology, psychology, Biology etc.

→ Women studies:- women studies is interdisciplinary in nature. It revolves around social sciences, arts and humanities.

e. Basis of Foundation:-

→ Gender studies:- foundation of gender studies is based on consciousness raising, that how it can

make ^{people} aware people about the social and individual rights of each gender.

→ Women studies:- There is no strong focus on raising consciousness for women studies. As it is already focusing a particular subject.

f. Challenge:-

→ Gender studies:- Gender studies is challenge to fix boundaries and gender essentialism.

→ Women studies:- women studies is a challenge to male-centered society.

g. Need for Activism:-

→ Gender studies:- There is no need for activism or feminist in gender studies as it is not based on gender only. Feminism activism is not its integral part.

→ Women studies:- There is activism of feminist approach in women's studies.

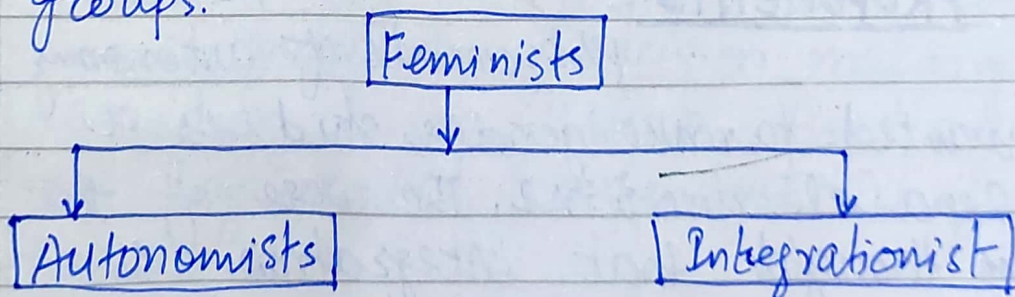
3. WHAT IS AUTONOMY VS INTEGRATION DEBATE IN GENDER STUDIES?

Autonomy is the right or condition of self government. whereas, integration is the act or process of uniting different things.

The debate is over the issue that whether gender studies should be a separate discipline or it should be integrated with any of already existing disciplines. The debate divides feminists into two groups. which are discussed below.

4. TWO GROUPS OF THE DEBATE:-

Autonomy vs integration debate divided the feminists into two groups.



Autonomist: wanted to make gender studies a separate discipline.

Integrationist:- wanted to integrate gender studies with already existing disciplines.

History of Autonomy Vs Integration debate

This debate was started after the establishment of National Women Suffrage Association, which was founded in 1977. The debate originated at annual meeting of NWSA in 1982, it was discussed that either gender studies should be made another subject or discipline or it should be added in sociology, Anthropology, economics, etc in form of short courses.

6. VIEW POINTS OF AUTONOMIST PROPONENTS :-

Proponents of autonomy wanted to make gender studies a separate discipline. They were of the thought that integration will undermine the discipline. According to them autonomy of the discipline was better in following ways.

a. work in isolation would result in focusing more problems.

Autonomists were of the thought that if discipline is given the keen attention in isolation it would help in focusing more problems, instead of focusing on small parts of a bigger picture.

b. Integration would steer feminists from their main goals.

Autonomists believed that integration with other subjects would lead to steer feminists from their main goals as it would not be a discipline or with self-identification.

c. Autonomists wanted independence decision making.

Autonomists believed that integration would never ensure independent decision making regarding course, curricula, funding etc. They wanted independent to all these decisions.

d. Integration would reduce funding.

Autonomists also believed that

integration would reduce funding and support towards feminists cause and will dilute the message they wanted to convey.

①. Being a separate discipline
it would be more theoretical:-

Autonomists believed that by giving autonomy to the subject, it can be designed of more theoretical nature and can better point out gender related issues. According to them autonomy was the best option of generating new knowledge.

7. VIEW POINTS OF INTEGRATIONIST PROPONENT:-

Proponents of integration wanted to integrate gender studies with existing subjects like :- sociology, Anthropology, psychology, and others. They were of the thought of integration because of following reasons.

①. Integration would help to reach the bigger picture:- Integrationists

believed that integration would help subject to reach to the bigger picture because people have already mastered their disciplines can help the subject to integrate with society.

b. Integration would help it to reach power corridors:- They believe that integration would help the subject to reach power corridors. As integration would give the subject, exposure to many universities and people.

c. Integrationists believed change is a slow process:-

Autonomists wanted a frequent change and world wide acceptance of the discipline. But according to integrationists change is a slow process and it requires actors working within the system to change it.

d. Integration would give more logical ideology to the subject:- They believe that by integrating

subject there may be less theoretical knowledge, but less or few course with more logical ideology. which would be more practical.

①. Integrationists were afraid of confinement of women studies:-

Integrationists were afraid of the gender studies getting more recognition by being autonomous and as a result the confinement of women studies was their concern.

② CONCLUSION:-

Gender studies is the study of norms, behaviour of every gender. whereas, women studies focuses on women only. Both are different in terms of nature, scope, inclusiveness. The debate to integrate or to give autonomous status to the subject divide feminists in two groups. Autonomists wanted to be make it a separate subject, whereas, integrationists wanted it to be part of existing disciplines.

QUESTION # 03

1. INTRODUCTION:-

Social construction of the gender is the idea that race, class, and gender does not really mean anything. They only have meaning because society gives them a meaning. It is how society groups people and how it gives privileges to certain groups over others. It is society and culture that creates gender roles for specific gender.

2. BEGINNING OF SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER:-

Social construction of a gender begins just after the birth of a baby. According to Judith Lorber, the social construction of gender begins with assignment to a sex category on the basis of what the genitalia look like at the birth. "Soon societies start associating sex with gender in terms of

appearance

3. SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER IN THE LIGHT OF THEORIES OF SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION:-

Social construction of gender does not happen at once and does not stop with children. It continues throughout our lives and influences our perspectives and the way we view things and situations. Following are the theories of social construction of gender.

a. Gender Role Theory:-

This theory assigns men and women, their specific gender roles according to the appearance and strength of the gender. Continuity of this process leads to social construction of gender. Gender role theory describes how a specific gender is ^{supposed} required to act, speak, dress, walk and conduct himself/herself based upon the

assigned sex.

Example:- A girl is supposed to speak slowly, laugh in a decent way, should have to wear a socially accepted dress. whereas, boys can shout, can sit and walk abruptly.

All these are the outcomes of gender role theory.

b. Feminine and Masculine Culture:-

Masculinity and femininity differ in the social roles that are associated with the biological fact of the existence of the two sexes. This theory was given by Deaux and Leui's which states that femininity stands for a society in which social gender roles overlap, and masculinity refers for a society where gender roles are clearly distinct.

Example:- A man is supposed to be responsible for material success, he has to be the breadwinner of the house. while, woman is supposed to be concerned with the quality of life i.e. her task is to manage house.

c. Butler's gender performativity:-

According to this theory there is no inherent truth to gender instead gender is constructed by social expectations and gender performance. Repetitious performance of males and females of society in accordance with social norms construct the gender.

Example:- A child is absorbing the attitude of his parents, how his father is treating his mother, what his mother supposed to do, how she acts, how his siblings and circle behave. Here the child is learning the gender. soon a boy child adopts the habits of his father and girl child of his mother, which leads to social construction of gender.

d. Functionalist Approach or Talcott Parson's view:-

The functionalist perspective of gender inequality was developed by

Talcot parsons model of family. As in family man is considered superior and woman inferior. He associated this with master-labour relation, which creates division of labor. This create a social system in which particular segment are clearly responsible for certain respective acts of labor.

Example:- woman being assumed having fewer resources are supposed to carry out the household work which is a kind of unpaid labour.

6. Doing Gender or Zimmerman's theory:-

According to this theory many tasks in society are gendered. when actors fulfill the expectations or particular demand of those gendered demanded society they themselves are doing gender. Here is the great role of society associated with this theory. Along with this, role of schools, role of parents, role of media is doing gender.

Example:- When a baby is born the colours of dresses are assigned as per the sex. Boy child is supposed to wear blue colour and girl child is associated with pink. Here baby has no sense of gender or sex, neither he/she is contributing in gender construction. It is parents, society, school, media which is doing gender associating him with particular tasks of particular gender.

f. Gender schema theory by Sandra Bem:-

The word schema basically means a pattern or thought or behaviour that organizes category of information and relationships between them. This theory suggest that culture influences children develop their ideas about what it means to be a man or woman.

Example:- A child learning from the repetition of pattern in his house and from the influences of

his culture. A child who have always seen his mother and grand mother as one who only strives for unpaid house labor, for whom violence is acceptable would have thoughts of normalizing all these things and will construct gender as per the repetitions he has seen that man are superior and bread winners and woman as inferior and ones those who takes care of the house.

9. Sex role theory:-

This theory states that girls and boys adopt the roles of their respective sexes. It is the society that reinforces the roles of sex in their personality. Boys and girls experience a passive sponge like absorption of task, messages from society, family, school and social institutions.

Example:- A girl child is supposed to behave like her mother. since her childhood she is told to learn the ways her mother speak,

walk, talk. Even that she is given doll as a toy to play. Whereas, boys never play with dolls they possess cars, transportation sets, animals sets for their leisure time. This is how society is constructing gender by enforcing various sex assigned roles to the children.

4. CONCLUSION:-

Social construction of gender is the society oriented perspective which started just after the birth of a child by assigning him specific colour as per his task. There are various theories of social construction like: Gender role theory, feminine & masculine culture, Butler's gender performance, sex role theory which are justifying the social construction of gender. Hence, it can be clearly said that gender is socially constructed it is not something pre-determined.

QUESTION # 05

1. INTRODUCTION:-

Waves of Feminism started from pre-nineteenth century and can be divided into three periods known as Waves. First wave took place in later nineteenth and early twentieth century. Second wave began in 1960s and continued till the 90s. Third wave of feminism began in the mid 90s, it is continuation and of the second wave of feminism.

2. WHAT IS FEMINISM?

Feminism is a movement which aims at defending, establishing and providing equal social, political, and economical rights for women as well as equal opportunities for them. In short, it is the movement for the rights of women. Each wave of feminism is discussed below.

3. FIRST WAVE OF FEMINISM:-

First wave of feminism originated

from Britain and USA. First wave of feminism is the result of Seneca Falls Declaration in New York in 1848. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in this convention presented "Declaration of Sentiments" where she addressed women's inferior legal status and listed eleven resolutions for moral, economic and political equality of women.

a. Achievement of First wave:-

1. It resulted in opening of higher education for women.
2. It gives married women, property rights and divorced and child custody rights.
3. It was foundation for girl's secondary school system.

b. Three Key features of 1st wave:-

most important woman's issue was discrimination. women demanded emancipation and equality to see themselves equal to men.

1. Discrimination
2. Emancipation
3. Equality

c. Major proponents:-

major proponents of first wave were:

1. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
2. Mary Wollstonecraft
3. Abigail Adams.

4. SECOND WAVE OF FEMINISM:-

Second wave of feminism arose between 1960s to 1980s. First wave feminists were of the view that political equality will bring social, economic and educational equality too. But failure of achievements of these rights lead to second wave of feminism.

a. Two groups in second wave:-

second wave of feminism was launched by two different groups of women with:

- (i) Liberal approach
- (ii) Radical approach.

(i) Liberal approach:- Feminists with liberal approach were basically demanding the revival of the

demands of first wave of feminism. The scope of demand was expanded to social, economic and educational equality.

(ii) Radical approach:- This approach began from a protest against 'Miss America Beauty contest' held in 1968. Protesters claim that such contests objectifies the women.

b) Achievement of second wave:-

1. The Commission on status on women was created.
2. Law to protect women from discrimination on the basis of sex, race, color, religion was passed.
3. Educational amendments were proposed.
4. women got right to abortion.

c) Three key features of second wave:-

The three key features of 2nd wave of feminism were:

1. oppression

2. Liberation

3. Difference

d. Major proponents of 2nd wave:-

1. Betty Friedan

2. Kate Millet

3. Oakley.

e. Slogan:- The personal is political

5. THIRD WAVE OF FEMINISM:-

Third wave feminism is the rejection of second wave feminism. Feminists of third wave think that second wave feminism put women of whole world under one group by showing they all have the same grievances. But the reality is that the grievances of Asian girls would be different from that of European girl, poor girl from rich girl, and white girl from black girl.

a. Demand of third wave:-

The third wave of feminism was greatly focused on reproductive

rights for women. Feminists advocated for a woman's right to make her own choices about her body, that includes abortion and birth control.

b. achievement of third wave:-

1. Improvement in political representation and equality for women.
2. Family medical leave act, which allowed female employees to take unpaid leave for family and medical emergencies.
3. The violence against women act was passed
4. The first female Attorney General and first female secretary of state took office

c. proponents of third wave:-

1. Joan W. Scott
2. Rebecca Walker
3. Elizabeth Wurtzel
4. Eve Ensler

6. IMPACTS OF FEMINIST MOVEMENTS ON PAKISTAN:-

These waves of feminism are the basis of many of the legislations, organization, and laws regarding women status in Pakistan. Even, before the inception of Pakistan, Anjuman-e-Khawateen-e-Islam was founded in Lahore for the promotion of rights of ^{muslim} women in sub-continent. Following are the major impacts of Feminists movements on Pakistan.

a. Foundation of All-Pakistan Women Association:- Due to these waves of feminism, women world wide got awareness and came to know about their rights. Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan, after the independence of Pakistan, founded many organizations for the welfare of the women. In 1949, she founded All-Pakistan Women Association (APWA), which helped the women who were migrated from India, in finding refugees and their families.

b. Muslim Family Laws Ordinance (MFLO), was passed:-

Another most remarkable impact of these waves is the law passed in Pakistan regarding Muslim Family. It was passed in the era of Ayub Khan in 1962. It gave women rights pertaining to marriage, child custody, divorce and registration of marriages. The act was passed as a result of APWA's efforts.

c. Remarkable achievement in the Constitution of 1973:-

1973 Constitution was a landmark achievement for the rights of women in Pakistan. According to Article 25(2), there would be no discrimination on the basis of gender.

Article 34 of principle of policy said that "steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of national life." It also ensures 5% seats for women in national assembly and provincial

10% in National Assembly

d. Zina ordinance of 1979:-

Zina ordinance of 1979 conflated adultery with rape and erase the distinction between them, This made it impossible to prove rape but in Musharraf era, the conflation between rape and adultery ended. Rape could then investigated in the manner done in other countries.

e. Establishment of NGOs:-

In 1990s many NGOs were established, which for the rights of women in Pakistan. These included:- Rozan, Bedari, Aurat foundation and many others. A large number of donors started talking about gender awareness.

f. Women's Representation in government:-
women representation was increased in Musharraf's era. In local government women representation was 33% while 17.5% seats were reserved

for women in provincial and national assemblies.

g. Laws regarding women's protection:
In 2016, women protection act was passed. In 2010 anti protection against harassment of women was ensured through anti harassment-workplace act.

7. CONCLUSION:-

The Three waves of Feminism has played a vital role in helping women to get their due rights. These achievements impacted on the laws and legislation in Pakistan. Evidencing the establishments of many organizations and NGOs for the welfare of women. Ensuring good representation of women in local ~~and~~, provincial and national government. Passed laws and legislations for Zina, protection of women and harassment of women. Hence, the waves proved to be a milestone for improving condition of women in Pakistan.