

No 02  
ANS

# # GENDER Studies & Women Studies AND Their Salient Differences;

## Introduction:-

These two terms Gender Studies and Women Studies are commonly used by different types of social female activists, feminist.

\* These two terms are just like the (two-side of same coin used for different manifesto) by feminism movements and political parties for propaganda purpose.

## \* GENDER Studies:

⇒ Gender Studies is a learning discipline by which genders role, their status in relevant societies and their mutual relationship with among themselves.

⇒ Gender Studies is a multi-disciplinary approach to analyze different aspects of Politics, Economy, Sociology from perspective of gender.

⇒ Gender Studies involves understanding of issues, discrimination, obstacles grievance of genders, and to resolve these problems in accordance with gender need & fulfilment.



## \*01) # Women Studies:-

Women Studies is a distinct discipline learning about the Women-Specific issues, hindrances and their development. Women Studies involves the complete appraisal of Women related flaws in any developmental project.

### \* # Salient Features of Women Studies:

- 01) It is a offshoot of "Radical Feminism". The 2nd movement of Feminism that started in early 1970s was a radical in sense that it focused only on the Women-Specific development in Capitalism.
- 02) Women Studies has a "narrower scope" because it covers only few aspects of Women life without considering Society.
- 03) Women Studies is an "Isolationist approach" in a sense that it isolate Women Studies from men's Studies, Sociology.
- 04) Women Studies assesses about the (Women In development approach) WID that is to (Give women separate opportunities) and (platform for development & progress).
- 05) It (doesn't take a holistic view) of Society from Gender-Specific lens.  
\* It takes (Women-Specific lens).



## \*02) # Salient Features of Gender Studies:-

- 01) Gender Studies is a off-shoot of "liberal feminism" that is the "3rd Wave feminism" in modern times of Capitalism.
- 02) Gender Studies has a (broad-scope) in a sense that it covers all aspects of individual life & society.
- 03) It takes a "holistic view" from the (gender-specific lens) in a society.
- 04) It asserts about Women And development. That's consequences of Capitalism on (WAD) over all women related development & growth.
- 05) It rejects (Unequal power distribution) in a society to a specific faction of peoples.
- 06) It is studied with relation to other mutiple learning disciplines in academics.
- 07) It Analyze different dynamics of society that affect an individual conception of gender.
- 08) It denounces the gendered division (GAD) of labour work that is a specific task or job or profession is socially assigned to specific gender like:  
★ (Women as house burner);  
★ (Men as bread & butter earner);



\* # Salient difference b/w Gender Studies  
And Women Studies:-

GENDER Studies:

Women Studies:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 01) It is a off-shoot of liberal-Feminism (3rd wave)  | 01) It is a off-shoot of Radical-Feminism (2nd wave)  |
| 02) It covers all aspects of individual life in relation with Society.                                    | 02) It covers only few aspects of Women-Specific life without considering Society.  |
| 03) It takes a holistic view of Gender-specific problems.   | 03) It takes a half-view of Women-Specific issues in an biased society.   |
| 04) It is Studied in relation with "multiple learning discipline" like Sociology, Economy, Politics       | 04) It is not Studied in relation with other discipl it only studies Women-Specific learning disciplines.                   |
| 05) It stipulates about Women And development   | 05) It asserts only about the Women In development (WID)  |
| * <u>Women And development (WAD)</u>  | 06) It rejects only discrimina policies of Women-Specific.  |
| 06) It rejects the "unequal power distribution" in Fraction of Society.                                   | It asserts that Women should be given more power & opportunity. It takes side of Women & parity or equality with other men. |
| 07) Gender Studies is upholder of Gender based Equity that is to give deserving Candidate more incentives | It is Upholder of Women Specific equality only  |



Q NO: # Autonomy And Integration Debates

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This debate had started in the decades when feminist theories got a central place in society.

These two terms are flip-opposite of each other in nature & function.

\*1) # Autonomy: - (Salient Principles)

The exponents of autonomy assert that Women Studies be separated, given an autonomous status of a learning discipline.

The demand that Women Studies should be learned in separate academics from other learning discipline. Women Studies should be given a higher status as like Men's Studies.

\* # Autonomy as Isolationist approach: -

Autonomy assumes that women are left behind in development & progress.

Women should be given separate and isolated environment to fill the development gap and make progress to meet new demands of globalized world.

They discriminate between varying academic learning as Queer theory, Gender Studies, Men's Studies.

\* Examples: (KSA Separate Women Universities)

Malaysia, Pakistan's II Islamic Universities.

\* Best Example: Aurat March, 2nd Wave Feminism



## \* # Autonomy & Women In development:

Autonomy upholds notions of Women in development (WID) that is to give Women separate platforms and opportunities to develop themselves.

They reject the discrimination of Men dominance in developmental projects.

The grievance of Women due to discriminatory policies in industrial

sectors caused them to form an association, Union to speak about their rights, privileges. WID approach emerged in capitalist decade of 1990s.

## \* # Autonomy & Separate Electorate:

Autonomy also upholds the notions of Separate Electorate for Women in politics. Separate electorate ensures enforcement of common will of Women who are left behind in race of globalization.

Separate electorate guarantees the protection of minorities who are most vulnerable.

Specific political quotas are also method of benefiting Women in a society which is dominated by Male.



## 02) Integration:

- ⇒ Integration is another aspect of debate which is flip-opposite of the autonomy. Integration proponents assert that there is "incorporation of all disciplines" in modern societies.
- ⇒ Integration concept means "to include something" which is considered as separate.
- ⇒ Integration assumes that all learning disciplines as Gender Studies, Women Studies, Queer Studies should be studied, observed collectively to acquire "complete knowledge".
- ⇒ "Inclusivity" is basic stipulation that is based in integration approach to increase participation of all sectors regardless of gender, class, race discrimination.
- ⇒ Integration takes a "holistic view" of a society to understand basic problems that are faced by different genders and to evolve a "holistic approach" to remove the grievance of vulnerable gender types.
- ⇒ Integration takes a "pluralistic view" through "gender specific lens" in modern pluralistic society to remove discrimination, disaffection, grievance of vulnerables.



## \* # Integration And Women's Development:

Integration approach also resonates for women and development that is to give equitable developmental opportunities to women to progress and share in process of development. Women And development asserts that exploitation of woman labours in capitalist society is major problem (WAD) approach tries to break chains of exploitation tied to vulnerable gender class. It speaks about collective development in all aspects of gender life.

## \* # Integration & Inclusivity of Women in Corporate Sectors:

Integration empowers women to compete in all aspects, race of life side by side with men dominated society and to seek best available opportunity for self-development. Inclusivity of all gender class in private sector best describe a nation as whole working for the ultimate goal of prosperity, Equality.

## \* # Integration & Co-education System:

Integration also supports co-education to learn about all disciplines regardless of sex, race, class.

\* Best Example: 3rd wave of feminism, HAYA March



Q#1  
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Define Gender based violence? Explain various forms of violence against women in Pakistan and devise some strategies to eliminate this menace.

Introduction:-

Gender based violence is a mistreatment of violent actions against women in a society. Gender based violence is a surging phenomenon of oppression, misery, aggression, sufferings of most vulnerable gender in a monistic society.

Q1) #According to UNDP definition of Gender based violence

According to United nation development project the concept of gender based violence is that;

It is a process a using some ~~perpetrating~~ tactics against women to cause them various forms of oppressions, assaults, abuse, violence either in public life or in private life of domestic sphere.

Q2) #According to World Bank definition of Gender based violence

World Bank is an institute of United nation that monitors states socio-economic standing, according to that violence against women results from (inequality in distribution of power) between men & women that culminates in subjugation of women to men. Men exert their dominance in certain actions causing women suffering from various oppressions like in domestic violence, physical violence, sexual violence



## \* Various Forms of Gender based Violence: \*

Gender based violence has various strands some of which are mentioned hereafter:

### 01, # Domestic Violence: (Most Common in Pakistan)

Abuse of women, battering of women in domestic life sphere by men, family members, society through certain pestering tactics. (Honor killing in rural areas)

### 02, # Physical Violence:

Women facing physical assaults like; beating, punching, knives attack, arm twisting resulting in bodily oppression sufferings, injuries by men.

### 03, # Sexual Violence:

This refers to sexual abuse, exploitation, assault on women to damage their status in society like: Gang rape, sexual harassment, forced pregnancy, forced prostitution.

### 04, # Economic Violence:-

This refers to (leaving women with no economic resources) to finance her survival, children. Men own economic resources (to exploit women economically) by (no claims on their personal property). Women are (restricted to domestic sphere) of activities which leaves them (isolated from outside world). Women are (paid less wages) in workplace in comparison to men, which cause them suffering by not affording her survival. Women become (economically dependant on men's earning) to take care of children, her needs.



## \* Psychological Violence:

This refers to women mental health oppressions, abuses, miseries caused certain psychological factors like:

## o) Emotional Violence:

Women are innately emotional in their perception. Emotional violence refers to (use of abusive verbal languages), (derogatory terms), humiliations acts, by perpetrators, by emotional blackmails to women to demoralize their inner feelings. It is to shake them of emotionally in their status, moral values.

Women are often emotionally blackmailed in homes, public offices, places by (using certain derogatory terms

## \* like; (Bitch, Slut)

Emotional violence is often accompanied by physical violence to (instill, engrain fear in women's heart of men

## o) Isolation of Women:

Perpetrators often isolate women by restricting their activities, keeping check their contact, abiding account of daily time spending, deceiving them, misinforming them

## o) Children Card Game (Play):

Men by using children in favour or against women by threatening women, to not financing their spending, taking away children from women's sphere of influence. Getting second marriage, not giving childrens' custody to their legitimate mothers, oppressing childrens' to cause mental damage to them by wives.



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## # Strategies to Stop this menace of Gender based violence.

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Although worsening condition is prevalent in society, it can be uprooted by various means which are large wide enough to mention, few of them are mentioned below

\* Access to Fundamental Education (Article 25-A) of Pakistan:  
By providing basic & quality education to girls, will engrain them of knowledge's power, it will make them aware of their rights, to voice if oppressed, to stand if resisted.

\* Adopting domestic, national legislation:

Formulating new domestic level & national level legislation to curb this menace will bring positive change in society

⇒ Ex: (Punjab Protection Act against domestic violence (2016))

\* Strict Enforcement of Anti-Sexual harassment Act (2010):

Strict enforcement of protection acts in working places of women will prevent their sex exploitation by co-employees, boss

\* Social awareness Campaigning regarding VAW:-

By engaging all stakeholders of state to raise voice against all oppressions, miseries, sufferings of woman

\* Accountability & transparency in Govt: decisions, policies:

Holding Govts: responsible for their decisions, not fulfilling their commitments, open discussion, exchange of ideas & experiences

\* Women Participation, Representation, Mainstreaming in Politics:

This will inculcate women of their political will to bring positive changes, curb all menaces, empower & develop selves.

\* Economic independence:

Integrating women in workforce, giving equal wages to women  
giving right to inheritance & property



Q.05  
Q.10#  
ANS?  
(I)  
# Brief overview of three waves of feminism in West

(II) Influence on feminist movements in Pakistan?

Introduction: (Feminism)

- ⇒ Feminism is term used for appraisal of women oppression & exploitation in society.
- ⇒ Feminism is belief, notion, ideal for the amelioration of plight of women.
- ⇒ Feminism means equality in gender of both men & women in all aspects of life.
- ⇒ Feminism denounce, removes or tries to eliminate all layers of discriminations against women.
- ⇒ Feminism asserts that women are subjugated, oppressed, exploited in a patriarchal society.
- ⇒ Feminism demands equality in following aspects:
  - \* Equal access to Education.
  - \* Equal access to basic health care facilities.
  - \* Equal access to job opportunities.
  - \* Equal access to resource for development.
  - \* Equitable development in socio-economic perspective.
  - \* Elimination of all discriminatory policies.



ol) First Wave Feminism: - (Early 20th, late 19th Century)

First wave of political campaigning for  
right of women of oppressed world

Started in (Colonial period of 1870s to 1920s)

★ Central theme of 1st Wave:

First wave feminism propounded for (Suffrage  
and political rights) for oppressed women.

It assumed (Gender Equality) in all aspects  
of life whether: Social, economical, political.

★ Agenda for propagation of Wave:

This includes tools, methods, tactics employed  
by first wave feminist that included:

★ (Women liberation movement):

Women of middle-class, educational background  
developed their conscience by reading the  
literature of (Simone de Beauvoir's Second Sex)

Women frustration, desecration got exaggerated  
by his arguments against social construction.

★ Success of 1st wave: (Liberal Feminism)

Achieved Equality in political, suffrage rights.

Achieved access to higher education & profession

Achieved child care custody right after divorce

Achieved Women anti-divorce act 1870s

★ Drawback of 1st wave:

It was oriented around middle-class, educational  
and privileged white-women, it did not include  
women of colour, developing world, poor families.



## Q2) Second Wave of Feminism: (1960s-1990s)

The term was coined by Marsha Lea in text of Capitalistic Economy.

\* Central theme: (Anti-Vietnam War, Civil Rights movements)

The main manifesto of Second wave of Feminism was to achieve productive & reproductive rights and to remove all socio-economic discrimination.

\* Agenda for propagation:

It employed various methods to inculcate women more radically against Patriarchy:

\* Protest against Miss America Pageant 1969:

They rejected the objectification of women in media, industry and economic exploitation of women in prostitutions by coercion of men.

\* Anti-Pageant Walk: (Red Coats)

They crowned sheep as anti-Pageant and relinquished feminine artifacts like: Lipsticks, bras, sleeves, High heels, Fake eyelashes etc.

\* Literary work of Betty Friedan, Germain Greer:

Publications like (Bitch manifesto), (Sisterhood is unity), (Feminine mystique), (Femal Eunuch) promoted 2nd wave feminism.

Success of 2nd Wave:

Achieved Equal wages for women in workforce.

Achieved Paid maternity leaves, right to work.

Drawback of 2nd Wave:

Overtheoretical, radicalized, Overshadowed by Vietnam War



03,

## Third wave of Feminism: (1990s - onwards)

The third wave feminism was backlash against failure of 2nd wave and re-adoption of feminine artifacts that radical feminist relinquished due to opposition to women objectifying and economic exploitation.

★

### Central theme:

The 3rd wave feminist tried to change the (social construction of gender roles), binary categorization of sex, fixed & rigidity.

★

### Agenda for Propagation:

Employed social media & IT sector by creating only women only spaces for ideas (reappropriated derogatory term to despise sexist culture of verbal weapons) like: Bitch, Slut, (literary work of Rebecca Walker becoming 3rd wave) is procreator of notion of (post-modern feminism) Judith Butler (Queer theory) is credible work for (post-modern feminism) by studying LGBTQ.

★

### Success:

It achieved fluidity, multiple categories in gender, sex, changed perception about gender identity. It changed heterosexuality to homosexuality. It promoted trans-gender rights, political participation.

★

### Backlash:

It rejected the precedent feminist movements. It discredited their contributions, work in fight against



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Feminist movements in Pakistan and their identification with Western Feminist movement;

ANS: Three Feminist movements had influence on women movement in sub-continent of India from Pre-partition to Post-partition -

01) Pre-partition Women movements;

As a response to world-wide progress of Feminist movement of late 19th century Indian sub-continent women also sparked their movement for rights and rights.

\* Background to Pre-partition Women movement;

The British colonial master as ruling master introduced (Modern Educational System) in (English language dominated by man's influence). Women realized discrimination in modern English educational system by depriving them of their legitimate right of Education.

\* Important events in Pre-partition Women movement;

- 1) (Muhammadan Educational Conference of 1878) was first platform for calling women rights.
- 2) (Begum of Bhopal) established Elementary school for women.
- 3) (Jame-Himayat-Islam) established 10 Women training Centre.
- 4) (Bi-Amia and Muhammed Ali Jinnah) were perpetrators of political awareness among women, inculcating women of their rights.



## 02) Post-Partition Women Movement in Pakistan:

Soon after Partition women got conscience about social, political, inheritance right.

The socio-economic status of country also contributed to further women cause -

### ★ Background to Post-Partition Women Movement:-

During period of first constituent assembly only 02 women legislators sat in that national assembly, with male domination -

### ★ Ulema Opposition & Biasness:

Ulema's refusal to sit with women legislators caused discrimination against women in general. Women initiated movements for removal of all discrimination, oppression,

### ★ Important events of movements:

⇒ Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan as steering controller of women movements in Pakistan  
Women Marches for political rights.

⇒ (APWA movement) (All Pakistan Women Association) was a reaction to (Family Ordinance of 1961)

⇒ (Joint vs Separate Electorate) debate for women  
⇒ Roots of misogyny against women were embedded in 1956 constitution because

⇒ Provisions of constitution ignored (Article 16 of UN charter) that give women right to marry according to their own choice.



## Q5) # Feminism movement against Zia's Islamization:

The era of (Zia's Islamization) was an era of oppression, violation of women rights. The 1980s movement were more radicalized for separation from men's influence in all aspects of life.

### \* Background to movements of Zia's era:

Zia's discriminatory policies, ordinances inculcated women social activists to stand out against violation, oppression. Some of Zia's policies included:

Zia's policies included:

Hudood ordinance: (1979)

Zina ordinance: (1980)

Qazf ordinance:

### \* Important event in Zia's era:

- Conference of women status -
- Women deprived of family rights.
- Women deprived of position in Judiciary.
- (Women march of 1985) a reaction to the authoritarianism of Zia.
- (Women's Freedom of Expression) was curtailed on media.
- (Enforcement of veil (Pardai) on women -
- Women march using famous (Myslogam) as (Men, Mullah, Money, Military).
- (Aurat (Women) Foundation of 1980s) to oppose all barbaric policies of Zia.



## 04, # Benazir Bhutto's Era's Consolidation of Feminism:

Benazir Bhutto's era was an development era in women empowerment, elevated their socio-economic status. Benazir came in power in 1992 and promptly gathered all NGOs & focused groups on women development and encouraged them for work.

### \* Important events of Benazir's era Feminism:

(Increased Women Participation) in Politics

(Establishment of Women universities & colleges)

(Established 1st Women Police Station in Pakistan).

## 05, Musharraf's Era Feminism: (2000-2008)

Musharraf himself was an advocate of women rights and dedicated to empower women through certain legislations like:

### \* Important events of Musharraf's Era Feminism:

(10% Reserved Seats) for women in local governments

(27% Reserved Seats) for women in national, provincial assemblies, Protection of Women Act (2006), Anti-harassment

(Pro-feminist legislation): Right of inheritance

(Anti-Rape Bill, Right to education for women)

## 06, Democratic & Individual Feminism:

Contributions done by (Maula Yousuf Zai, Mukhtarabai)

(Rubina Obaid Chiny) to establish Women Study Centers, Workshops, Gender based violence issues

Transgender rights are modern feminist goals of movements initiated in overall Pakistan.

Eliminating gender stereotyping of society

Events: Anti-Honor Killings, Anti-rap bill (2016) Marriage Restraint act (2017)



Q 06

NO#

Elucidate how Participation of Women in Politics

ANS:

The debate regarding active participation of women in politics started early in 20th century from Europe, USA and spread to Indian Subcontinent of pre-partition era.

Active participation has many fruitful effects on woman concerns, needs in state's life

- 1) # Active participation & Stabilization of democracy:  
As the name suggest, (democracy: demos=People  
cracy=sule). Democracy is rule of people in state  
Democracy is equal participation of men & women  
both regardless of sex, race, class differentiation.  
Democracy is giving equal voice to all races,  
ethnicities, vulnerables, in state's daily life aspects.  
Democracy is mandatory, compulsory in a type  
of state which is multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multi-  
-ethnic of various people in same territorial space  
Democracy leads to uniformity in all conducts  
of state business whether legislation, execution -  
Democracy is acknowledging, considering and  
resolving major concerned issues of public.  
Democracy is engined naturally to very basic  
of ones perception about politics, economy, business.  
Democracy is rule of people, by people, for the  
best interests (Abraham Lincoln)



## # Democratic Principles of a democracy:

Democracy is an ideology based on its ideals, stipulations of people concerned.

Following are democratic principles stipulated by prescribed by democratic people:

### Active participation:

Active participation of both men, women develops their civic sense of responsibilities, self-actualize their rights, role in conduct of state-business. Gives platform for vulnerable, oppressed individuals.

### Equal representation:

Regardless of sex, race, ethnicity, dissection all people are entitled uniform spaces to represent their concern, needs to be heard, considered and resolved. Equality requires uniformity in life aspects.

### Equal voice & accountability:

Accountability & voice makes an authoritarian held responsible for his/her decisions, policies, projects.

Women active participation will make dominant men presence liable for their oppression, misery.

### Consensus-orientation in decision making:

In a state containing various classes, races, ethnicities, culture, genders a decision based on mutual agreement will unite them and be obliged by all because it is their decision.

Women active participation will give them a place in decision making regarding their concern, needs.



02) # Women active participation & Economic boost-up:  
A country containing more than half population of women will not prosper in its aspects until women actively participate in conduct of state business affairs to push state a step further in competition of world domination.

There are several consequences of active women participation in economic sector of state:

Achievement of Economic Independence:

Women in a society of patriarchal nature are liable to depend on men's earnings for very basic needs & concern of their daily life.

By actively participating in seeking job-opportunities by women paves way to their liberation, freedom from men's economic dependence. Women then can compete if they are free in earning their needs.

# Promotion of local arts, business, skills:

Women active participation will lead to promotion of local, home based art, business of a poor socio-economic state in its trade & economy.

Working from home women are major portion of informal economy of state to build on their own.

Promotion of local talented women arts, skill will develop their sense of contribution in economy.

It will boost economy by trading its home made products, commodities, handicrafts in world-market to represent their culture.



## Active Women Participation & Economic Growth:

Women contribute to high growth of state economy if given more job-opportunities in industrial commercial sectors of economy. Women due to their innate skilled and expertise in arts & handicrafts share major portion of exports.

## #Active Women Participation & Economic Conduct of Life:

Women by actively participating in economic sectors would achieve a balance in their domestic sphere of life and workplace sphere. It paves way to maintain house-hold, sustain their needs take care of children without any compromise in working place. They could better afford to their livelihood in male dominated society.

## #Active Participation of Women in Context of Pakistan's Socio-economic Conditions:

As Pakistan is developing country, poor in its socio-economic status by world standard livelihood. Pakistan poor socio-economic standing is partly related non-participation of more than half population of women in economic sectors to conduct its business. Partly also related to non-participation of women in decision making regarding to economic and daily life business conduct. Women active participation in politics, economy will contribute a boost-up in state survival. Pakistan will prosper, develop in world of politics, economy till women actively participate.