

(1)

Subject: Gender Studies

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Q-2

1) Introduction

Gender Studies is a multi disciplinary in nature. Because various other fields such as economics, political science, public administration, history, biology and psychology are attached with it in one way or another.

2) Historical Overview to the Gender Studies as a subject:

The first wave of feminism in 1848 had raised the conscious of women about their rights. Which resulted a proper launched of the women studies subject in

(2)

In 1960s. The issue with the women studies was that, it only addresses the issues of women. While, the other gender such as; third gender, black women, men and dalit women issues were not addressed by the subject.

This issue compelled the feminist to introduced or replaced the subject into a field where the issues of all gender addresses collectively. As a result Gender studies replaced the women studies in 1980s. Different universities in the various parts of the world started its department and awarded graduation to the students.

3) Gender studies as a Multidisciplinary in nature

i) Gender Studies and History.

History subject studies about the past events and the situation and status of the

(3)

of the people lived in the past. Similarly, Gender Studies evolved from its past and studied the situation of women in the past. It has observed the socio-political and economic situation of women and adopted strategies to eradicate these issues.

Example

History revealed to women of the 19th century that they did not have the equal rights to men. Therefore, they started struggle and gained vote, economic, educational and political rights one after the other.

ii) Gender Studies and Economics

The subject of economics deals with states of economy which provides data and information about revenue generation from different sectors and its expenditure on the people. Moreover, it also fixes the maximum and minimum wages for the gender.

Gender Studies taken

help from the economic subject and revealed, researched and noted all sort of economic discrimination against women.

Example

The economic subject fixes the wages of an individual according to his/her ability. When the feminists observed that they are getting less than their rights. They started marches and gained their rights.

iii) Gender Studies and Psychology

After first wave of feminism, when the women got their right to vote, the discrimination with them still exist. Then they reached to the conclusion with the help of psychology that the discrimination is not external but internally.

The society as a whole considered the women oppressive, dependent, inferior, innocent and passive.

Example

The subject of psychology revealed to the feminists that the problem with the women is not

(5)

externally but internally which made them able to adopt strategies to counter that accordingly.

iv) Gender Studies and Biology

The subject of biology studies about the bodies of living things. It says that how the human bodies are constructed and how does it work.

When the feminists know through the help of biology that male and female both are human and there are only genital and hormonal differences between the two. otherwise, both are the same in their emotions, thinking and working capabilities.

Example

The subject of biology says that how the human bodies are constructed. While naturally, both are the same, but society provided them different roles.

v) Gender Studies and Political Science

political science studies

(6)

about political systems and the representation of women in the sphere of politics.

Gender Studies has taken help from the subject and raised awareness among women to fight for their political rights.

Example

According to the data provided by the political science about the women representation in the political sphere. Pakistan has adopted the same data and given them 20% representation in the legislation.

4) Conclusion

Gender studies is a multi-disciplinary in nature. While, it takes assistance from various other disciplines to gain data and information to improve the status of women in all spheres of life.

Q.3

1) Introduction

Sex is the biological construction of an individual while gender is socially constructed. The genital structure of men and women are different including some hormonal differences. While, society has associated some gender roles, attributes and responsibilities one over the other.

2) Debate on the sex vs Gender

i) Sex

Sex is the biological construction of an individual especially his/her genital parts and hormonal differences.

ii) Gender

Gender is a collective noun, which includes both men and women including third gender.

(8)

iii) Sex is inherently

Any individual gets their sex by birth. An individual either to be a male or female. Which cannot be changed in the later life.

Contrary to it, gender is gained after their birth. The society starts expectation from an individual according to their gender.

iv) Sex is natural

Sex is given to every individual naturally without any personal interference or choices.

While, gender is artificial and it is created and generated by the society.

v) Sex is universal

Sex is universal, anyone who possess gender of one or another would be that, if he/she goes to the one corner of the world or into the other.

Contrary to it, gender is changed from one society

(9)

into the other. The role of women in the western may be different from the role of women in the china and eastern.

vi) sex is physical

Sex is physical, one can be easily distinguished either a male or a female.

Contrary to it, gender is internal. It depends on a society and an individual perception that how he/she sees himself and other in the society.

3) The social construction of Gender

i) Social Expectation

Society expects according to the sex of an individual. Like the women should be caring, passive, dependent and emotional.

Contrary to it, the society expects from a man that he should be a bread earner, aggressive and independent. Therefore, the

(10)

mother provides to a male child a weapon as a toy, a vehicle and horses. While, to a daughter clothes and training about the household chores.

ii) Socially Constructed roles

Society assigned roles to both men and women. The society expects from a man that he should be socialized, bread earner, cooperative in the social gatherings.

Contrary to it, society assigned the roles to women that a woman should take care about her house and children. She should be obedient to her husband. She should wash and cook foods in the house.

iii) Physical appearance

Society has moulded both the gender in appearance as per the demands of the society. Society expects that a woman

(11)

should have long hair with cloth of different colours.

contrary to it, society expects from a man that he should have has small hair with simple cloth.

iv) Social deviant

If, any gender deviate from the socially constructed perception then he/she is considered as a socially deviant. If, a women cut her hair or wear the cloth of a man then she lost her legitimacy in the society and vice versa.

4) Conclusion

Sex is the genital organ of any one, one while, gender is a collective noun used for all such as; men, women and the third gender. Gender is usually socially constructed. The society assigned the outward appearance, roles and other expectations from one or over the other.

(18)

2.4

I) Introduction

There are three waves of feminism each one started as per the demands of the time. The first wave started to gain the rights of vote, second to eliminate all form of gender discrimination and third to include the rights of all such as; black, dalit and the colonial women, who are facing the double marginalization.

2) Background to the first waves of feminism.

American revolution started in 1775, while the French revolution started in the 1789. In which the men has raised voice for their own rights and their slogan was equality, fraternity and liberty. Later, on who got success. which raised awareness among women and they also started movements for their own rights.

3) Waves of Feminism

i) First wave of feminism (1848 - 1920)

First wave of feminism formally started in 1848 with the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848. In which the feminists felt that the women are facing discrimination because they do not have the right to vote. They thought that if the right to vote is achieved, the discrimination with women will be eradicated which resulted the achievement of vote rights. America provided the right to vote to women with the 19th amendment in their constitution at 1920. Where the first wave of feminism ended.

ii) Second wave of feminism (1960 - 1990)

Feminists were on the view that achieving the right to vote will eliminate all form of discrimination against women such as;

(14)

While, after the gaining of vote right the discrimination with women still existed in the field of education, economy and in the society.

Therefore, they felt the need of another wave to gain the educational and economic rights. During this time the feminists were divided into two groups.

a) Liberal feminists

Liberal feminists were in the view that, the demands of the first wave should be extended from vote to education and economy.

b) Radical feminists

Radical feminists were in the view that the entire social system should be put into the dustbin and a new perception should be formed. They put all the make up materials into a dustbin in a beauty contest at New York. They cut their hair like with men and tried to mould the stereotypes against them.

(15)

that the women are used in the favour of men who beautify themselves for men. Therefore, they form a universal sisterhood in which they will address the issues of women which they faced.

iii) Third wave of feminism
(1990 - - - -)

Third wave of feminism started against the second wave of feminism. Because, in the second wave of feminism only the white women's rights were protected. While the Black, Dalit and colonial women were ignored. They started their own movement and realized to the white women about their black and colonial women who were doubly marginalized.

4) The Impacts of these Movements on Pakistan

These movements in the west also have raised consciousness among the

(16)

in Pakistan. Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan formed an organization named The Eliminator of all form of violence against women in 1949.

In 1956, constitution the women were also given the right to vote.

In 1961, Ayub Khan introduced the family law in which the husbands were held responsible to take permission from their first wife while doing the second marriage.

In 1973, constitution 10% quota were given to women in the politics. Bhutto also allowed women to join District Management Group and foreign services.

In 1988, in the history of Pakistan first time a woman become as the prime minister of the country.

In 2010, women harassment act passed.

In 2018, women maschees started in Pakistan with

a # Me too. In which they have shown some play cards, such as;

○ میری صومیری میری ○

○ کانا تو تو تم تر دو ○

○ تم دو ○

etc

5) Conclusion

The three waves of feminism has contributed a lot to the rights of women. They have got the right to vote, education and an uplift on their economy. Moreover these waves have positively impacted on the rights of women at Pakistan. They got the right to vote, education, economic independency and social violation eradication, while in the implementation of various acts.

Q. 7

1) Introduction

Any physical or psychological harms to an individual due to his/her gender is called gender based violence. The women are physically, psychologically and sexually violated in the different sectors of the society. These form of violence can be eliminated from the Pakistani society with a proper legislation, awareness, education and the extension of law enforcement agencies to the villages and rural areas.

2) Different forms of gender based violence

i) Physical form of violence

Any physical harm to an individual in one way or another to his/her gender is called physical form of violence.

Q8

(19)

a) sites of physical form of violence

The sites of physical form of violence include that shouting, slapping, acid throwing, honour killing, and

2) Psychological violence

Any psychological harm or stressed to an individual due to his/her gender is called psychological violence.

a) sites of psychological violence

Threatening to reveal the personal photos or video, blackmailing, threatening of killing etc.

3) Sexual form of violence

Any sexual harm to an individual due to his gender is called sexual form of violence.

a) sites of sexual form of violence

Force pornography, force abortion, work place harassment, force pregnancy and the revealing of personal photos.