

Evolutionary nature of Women Studies :

Introduction :

It is an interdisciplinary field emerged in 1960's after 2nd wave of feminism

It was based on the concept of discrimination against women. The very first women studies department was in US in 1970.

Later on 300+ schools offered women's studies programme

Since 1970 women studies taken the post modernist approach to understand gender, sex, ethnicity, class

Evolution of W.S.: women studies later engaged in heated debate to

change the term from women and replace it with gender. It is suggested because the relationship between men and women also needs to be focused rather than only women's.

It is also thought that it will give free environment to men if called as gender studies.

In UK, the study of women studies began to develop in 1970s mid and it was rapidly spreading women studies develop new areas of study in educational institutions. This debate grows nationally and internationally.

Women studies as a interdisciplinary subject initially resided with English, history, sociology and some other disciplines.

Once women studies emerged as a new programme, scholars started gathering new research and knowledge to broaden the area of study for the identity of women.

Status of women studies in Pakistan :-

In Pakistan this discipline

got its root in 1990's
and since then it is
taught in different
educational institutions
across the country.

In 1989, women issues
got highlighted and Pakistan
ministry to women's development
established "Center of Excellence
for women Studies" in 5
public universities. Since then
the discipline has taught
regularly in those educational
institution.

The formation of new
feminist organization like
Circle of women and some other
are also developed. Due
to feminist movements and
several NBO's in Pakistan
it get popularity. These
organization are helping
in empowerment of
women in Pakistani society.
Universities now have separate
department of Gender studies
public awareness increased
about the issues of women.

Question # 2

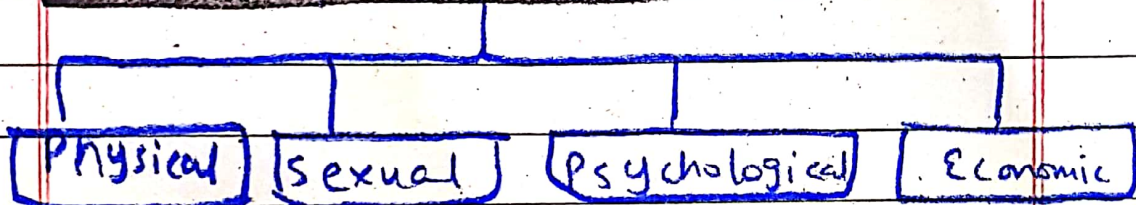
Violence against women:

Introduction:-

Direct form of violence is very common in Pakistan. According to UN report, Pakistan fails in protecting the women from different kind of violence.

Direct or structural violence includes physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence.

Forms of violence



1. Physical violence :-

The form of violence causes physical harm.

It includes beating, killing, burning, stabbing, etc.

In Pakistan, honor killing and domestic violence are very common forms of physical violence. Every year many cases are reported.

2. Psychological Violence :

It is a form of violence attacking on the mental stability and peace of mind. It include torture, abuse and humiliation.

In Pakistan, torture and abuse is very common and it result in various forms of suicide attacks and other crimes.

3. Sexual violence :

It acquire the force of violence for sexual pleasure.

For example : sexual harassment, rape, forced sex etc.

In Pakistan sexual violence like harassment, rape is increasing day by day. These crimes are very common at work places as well.

4. Economic violence :

It includes women from restraining them to gain financial and economic assistance. For instance ;

depriving them from daily wages, rights of property, denial of funds and depriving them for economical assistance.

Pakistan also has this menace due to the gender inequalities and less opportunities for women's further exacerbate these kind of violence in Pakistani society.

→ Strategies to control :-

- Access of Education
 - Women empowerment
 - Awareness of women participation
 - Role of media
- are some of the strategies to counter the violence against women.

→ Conclusion

Date: _____ Q # 3

M T W T F S

(Outlines)

A. Post Modern Feminist

- Introduction
- Salient features
- Notable personalities
- Criticism

B. 3rd wave of feminism

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Notable Feminists
- Achievement
- Criticism

(Outline)

→ Factors Responsible for creating gender identity :-

→ Introduction:-

1. Role of family
2. Role of media
3. Social expectation
4. Gender Roles
5. Role of Religion
6. Role of Culture

→ Examples with respect to theories of social construction of Gender :-

→ Conclusion:-