

Part - II

Q2 → what are the fundamental differences between Gender studies and woman studies? Substantiate your arguments with examples. Highlights the current status of woman studies in Pakistan!

Gender Studies

Woman studies

Emergence

Gender studies

Woman studies

emerged in 1980s

emerged in 1960s.

Always attempt differences part in headings and paragraph This is not allowed

Focus on as a Social Construct

Gender studies

Woman studies

explores the concept of gender as a social and cultural construct that affects all people, including men, women, and non-binary individuals.

primarily only focuses on the social and cultural experiences of women. For example,

For example, focuses on how males, females are portrayed in media.

"The Feminine Mystique" by Betty Friedan explained the experience of woman in 1960s.

Scopes

Gender studies have a broader scope covers a wide range of topics related to gender including masculinity, femininity, queer studies and the intersectionality of gender with race, class etc.

Woman studies have narrow scope focused on women's role and their contribution.

Use the word differences in heading

Roles in Society

Gender studies explores how gender roles influence various aspect of life or society, including economics, politics, and family life. for example; role as a parents etc.

women's study focuses on how women's roles have been shaped by and contribute to society. for example: women role as a wife, role in office etc.

Power Dynamic and Patriarchy

Gender studies explores power dynamic related to gender, including how power is distributed between men, women, and different gender identities. For example, Powers at workplace.

woman studies focuses on understanding and challenging the patriarchy and how it has historically oppressed women.

Current Status of Women's Studies in Pakistan:-

Women's studies in Pakistan has gained more recognition in recent years, with a growing focus on addressing gender inequality and promoting women's rights through academic research and activism.

Several universities now offer women's studies programs, such as the University of Karachi and Quaid-i-Azam University in Islamabad, where courses are designed to explore women's roles in society, history and culture.

One notable example is the Centre of Excellence for Women's Studies (CEWS) at the University of Karachi, which has been actively involved in research and advocacy for women's issues in Pakistan. The center conducts seminars, workshops, and research projects focused on topics like women's health, education, and legal rights.

Another example is the Aurat Foundation, a leading women's

rights organization that collaborates with academic institutions to integrate Women's studies into broader educational and social programs. The foundation has been pivotal in pushing for policy changes and raising awareness about issues such as domestic violence, child marriage, and women's political participation.

Despite these advancements, women's studies in Pakistan still faces challenges such as societal resistance to feminist discourse and limited resources for academic programs. However, the increasing involvement of universities and NGOs in promoting gender equality indicates a positive trend in the development of women's studies in the country.

Q. NO. 7:-

Discuss different theories of Gender Based Violence. What form of violence is more prevalent in Pakistan and how it can be eradicated?

Gender:-

According to WHO, Gender refers to the characteristics of women, men, girls, and boys that are socially constructed. This includes norms, behaviors and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy as well as relationships with each other.

Gender based violence (GBV):-

Gender based violence (GBV) is violence directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately.

It can include violence against women, domestic violence against women, men or children living the same domestic unit. Although women and girls are the

main victims of gender based violence, it also causes severe harm to families and communities.

Theories of Gender-Based Violence :-

1- Patriarchal theory - Do not prioritize this theory

Patriarchal theory explains that gender based violence is a result of patriarchal societies where men hold power and control over women. It argues that such violence is a way to maintain male dominance.

In many societies, including parts of Pakistan, violence against women can be linked to traditional views that men should control women's behaviour and choices.

2- Social learning theory:-

Social learning theory posits that people learn behaviour through observing others. If individuals witness violence or are exposed to violence behaviour in their environment, they may come to see it as normal or acceptable.

For example, if children grow up in households where domestic violence is prevalent, they might learn to accept ~~their~~ this behaviour in their own relationship.

3- Structural theory-

This theory focuses on how societal structures and institutions contribute to GBV. It looks at how social, economic, and political system creates environment where violence can thrive.

→ Prevalent forms of violence in Pakistan:-

In Pakistan, honor-based violence is particularly prevalent. It includes acts like force marriages, domestic violence, and acid attacks.

One recent disturbing example is the case in Karachi where father cuts legs of his daughter as a punishment for seeking divorce. This extreme form of violence highlights the severe consequences of patriarchal attitudes and the misuse of traditional

customs to control women's lives

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

use subject specific jargons e.g. Patriarchy, entrenched traditional values etc. Also, do not add blunt statements

use types, waves and theories of feminism as references

attempt all parts in the question. do not neglect one

add facts and figures to support your argument

add pictorial description as well

Add names of Mary Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart Mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia Zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck