

Areej Farooq,

Batch 53

LMS ID 33581

MOCK EXAMS 6

Gender Studies

---

## Part - II

Q NO 3

Write a detailed note on the colonial and capitalistic perspectives of gender.

Outline:

I- Introduction

II. Colonial Perspective of Gender

1. Imposition of western Gender Norms
2. Race and Gender
3. Gendered Labour Exploitation
4. Missionary work and Gender.

III. Capitalistic Perspective of Gender

1. Gender division of Labour
2. Exploitation of women in labour markets
3. Commodification of women Bodies

- 4. Intersection with Neoliberalism
- IV. Feminist Critiques of Capitalism
- V. Conclusion

## I. Introduction:

Colonial and Capitalistic perspective greatly influenced the role of gender. These two perspective shaped the experience and construction of gender in the society. The purpose of colonial and capitalistic perspective of was to dominate the structure of patriarchy and exploit the role of women in every aspect of the society.

## II. Colonial Perspective of Gender:

Colonialism fundamentally changed the roles of gender / gender relations in colonial societies often enforcing patriarchal structure and redefining traditional gender roles. here's how it operates

### 1. Imposition of Western Gender Norms:

a. Patriarchy and Heteronormativity

b. Binary Gender System

a. **Patriarchy and Heteronormativity:** Colonialism imposed patriarchy in the colonial societies. Western gendered norms were imposed where men are dominated and women were exploited in private spheres. At that time there were societies in

which there was indigenous societies had more fluid roles, with women holding leadership position and engaged in public affairs. But colonialism imposed western gendered norms and erase these structures.

**b. Binary Gender System:** Many colonized societies had non-binary genders understanding. Eg Two Spirit in Native American society or Hijra community in South Asia. But colonialism imposed binary gender systems (identifying) [male and female], marginalising other genders.

## a. Race and Gender

a. Racialized Gender Stereotype

b. Sexual Violence as a tool

**a. Racialized Gender Stereotype:** Colonialism used racial lines to dominate themselves. Indigenous women was considered as hypersex and men was considered as savage and in need of civilizing. These stereotypes normalised violence, exploitation and control over the population.

**b. Sexual Violence as a tool.** Colonial powers use sexual violence against indigenous women as a tool to dominate themselves in the society. These reinforce both gender and racial hierarchies where European

men position as superior and women as inferior and as object of exploitations.

### 3. Gender Labour Exploitation.

a. Colonial Division of Labour

b. Reproductive Labour

a. **Colonial Division of Labour:** Colonial power recognised division of labour along gendered and racial lines. Women categorised as indigenous and enslave women with work related to domestic work and low wage agriculture work.

b. **Reproductive Labour:** Colonial power uses/exploit women body for their reproductive labour. Women were as a force source of producing a work force (through child birth) and through domestic work.

### III. Capitalistic Perspective of Gender

Capitalism as an economic system, have been shaped the gender dynamic particularly in terms of consumption, labour and production. as follows.

#### 1. Gendered Division of Labour:

a. Productive and Reproductive Labour

b. Wage difference and Segregation

a. **Productive and Reproductive Labour:** Capitalism

divides labour into two categories as productive and reproductive labour. Productive labour associated with men and reproductive labour associated with women. Productive labour consist of paid labour and Reproductive labour consist of un-paid labour.

**b. Wage difference and Segregation:** In capitalist economy women are often granted with lower wages jobs or sector which create persistent wage gap between men and women. This segregation reinforces the idea that women work is less valuable.

## 2. Exploitation of Women in Labour Market.

a. Cheap female labour

b. Globalisation and female labour

**a. Cheap female labour:** In capitalism, female labour is associated with cheap, low and informal sector (e.g. garment factories, domestic work, and service work). Women's work often devalued they feel more exploitation such as low wage, poor working conditions and Job insecurity.

**b. Globalization and female labour:** In capitalism female labour is associated with domestic work or job opportunities in low valued sectors globally. Globally women are exploited in terms of labour market. This reinforces gender inequality globally.

### 3. Commodification of Women Bodies:

a. Women as consumers and commodities

b. Sex Work and Trafficking

a. **Women as consumer and commodities:** Capitalism commodifies women's bodies particularly in advertising media, and beauty industries. Women are presented as an objects for consumption and beauty standards are commercialized, creating industries around women appearances such as cosmetic and fashion.

b. **Sex Work and Trafficking:** In a capitalist group system women bodies are often women (especially from marginalised groups) are vulnerable to exploitation through trafficking and prostitution.

#### IV. Feminist Critiques of Capitalism:

Many feminist argue that capitalism inherently relies on exploitation of women's unpaid labors. They advocate for economic system that recognize reproductive labors and promote more equitable work condition for women.

#### V. Conclusion:

To pen off, in both perspective genders becomes as tool. Through which power and control are exercised, whether through the imposition of

patriarchal norms or through exploitation of labour (Capitalism). Feminist scholars analyse how these systems intersect to create complex forms of oppression and exploitation based on gender.

Q No 4

Provide an outline and explanation of the three major waves of feminist movements in the west. In your opinion, what type of feminism could elevate socio-economic status of women in Pakistan?

Outline:

I. Introduction

II. Three major waves of feminist movement

1. First Wave of Feminism

a. Flow Chart

b. Demands of First Wave

c. Prominent feminist of first wave

d. Achievement of 1st Wave

e. Weakness of 1st Wave

2. Second Wave of Feminism

a. Flow Chart

b. Demands of Second Wave

c. Prominent feminist of Second Wave

d. Achievement of Second Wave

e. Weakness of 2nd Wave

3. Third Wave of feminism

a. Flow Chart

- b. Demand of Third Wave
- c. Prominent feminist of Third Wave
- d. Achievement of Third Wave
- e. Weakness of Third Wave

IV. What type of feminism could elevate socio-economic status of women in Pakistan?

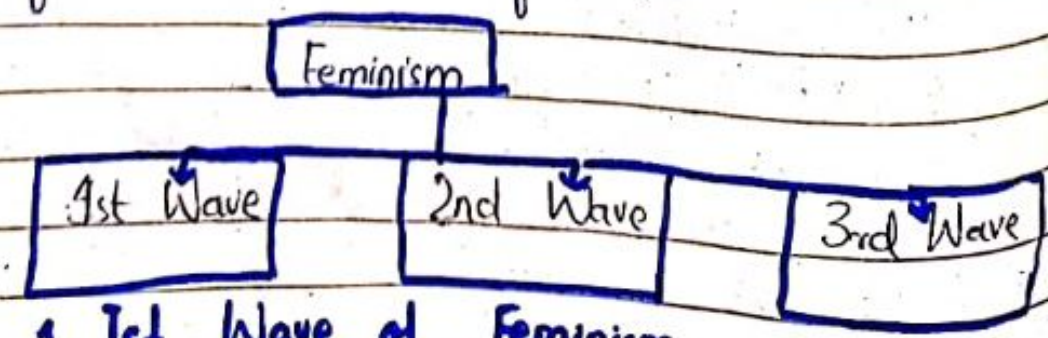
V. Conclusion.

### I. Introduction

Three waves of feminism in the west played significant role in giving rights to women. Before waves of feminism women were facing exploitation and oppression in every aspect of life. Waves of feminism gave rights and wages to women. It identify the role of women in the society. These three waves of feminism in the west also played vital and significant role in elevating socio-economic status of women in Pakistan.

### II. Three Major Waves of Feminism:

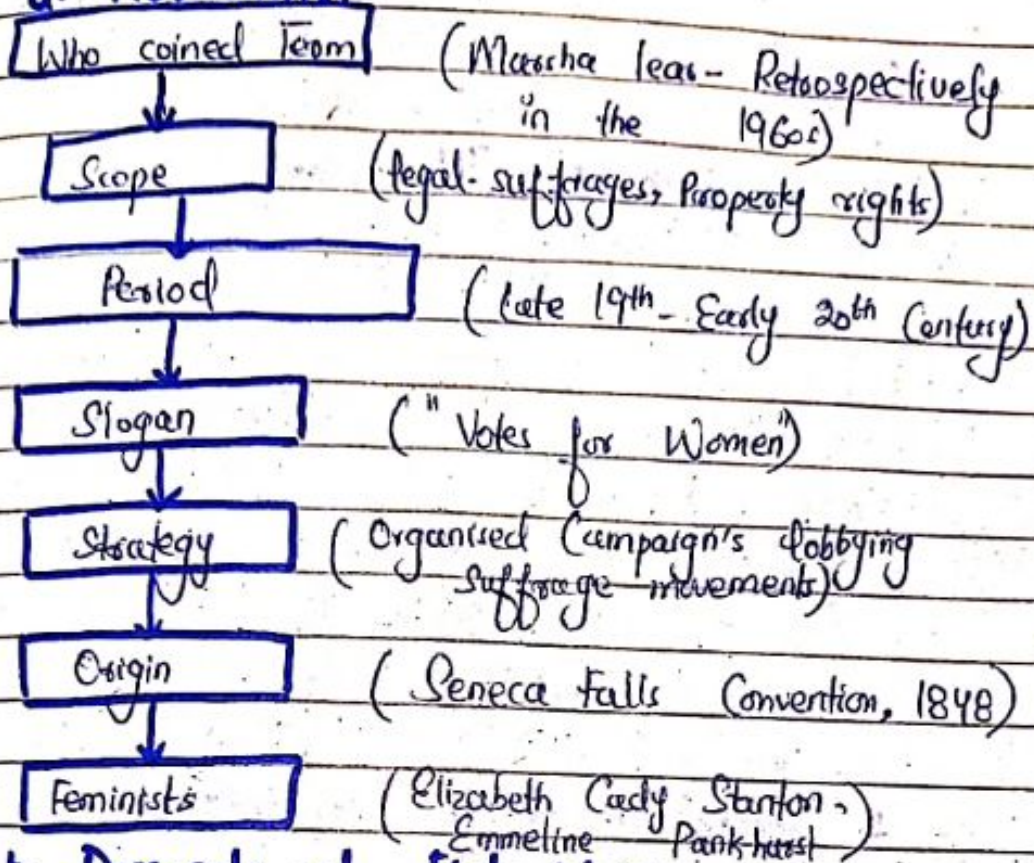
Western three major waves of feminism are as follows



#### 1. 1st Wave of Feminism:



### a. Flow Chart:



### b. Demands of First Wave:

Demands are as follows

- Right to education
- Right to vote
- Women had to submit to laws
- Women had to pay property taxes.
- Divorced and child custody laws.

### c. Prominent Feminists of First Wave:

Abigail Adams, Mary Wollstonecraft, Mathew Carey and Elizabeth Cady Stanton are the prominent feminists of first wave.

### d. Achievement of First Wave:

Achievements of first wave are as follows

- Opening of higher education for women.
- Reforming Girls secondary school system

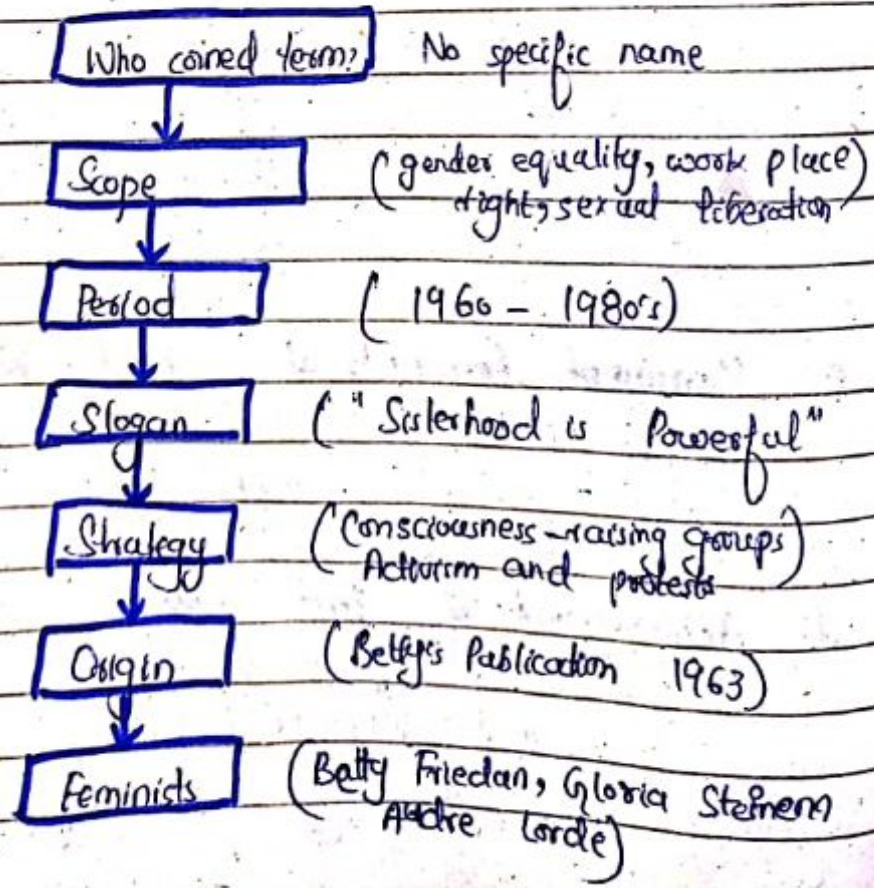
- Right to vote
- Widening of access of profession especially Medicine and law etc.

### e. Weakness of 1st wave:

- 1st wave have weaknesses as well such as
- Black women were barred on some demonstrations or forced to walk behind the white women.
  - Racism was existing.
  - First wavers fought for all right of education, vote, employment only for white women.

### a. Second Wave of Feminism:

#### a. Flowchart:



## b. Demands of Second Wave:

- Demands of second wave of feminism are
- Legal, economic and social rights
  - Priorities gender roles, Reproductive rights
  - It focused on the rights of financial independence, workplace equality and domestic violence.

## c. Prominent feminists of Second Wave:

Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem, Audre Lorde, Germaine Greer, Kate Millett and Shulamith Firestone were feminist in 2nd wave.

## d. Achievements of Second Wave:

Major achievements / milestones of Second wave of feminism are

- 1963 - The Equal pay act
- 1964 - Civil Rights Act in USA
- 1966 - (NOW) National Organisation of Women
- 1968 - Mother's Day celebrated with the slogan "Rights, not roses"
- 1969 - 1st women studies course.

## e. Weakness of 2nd Waves:

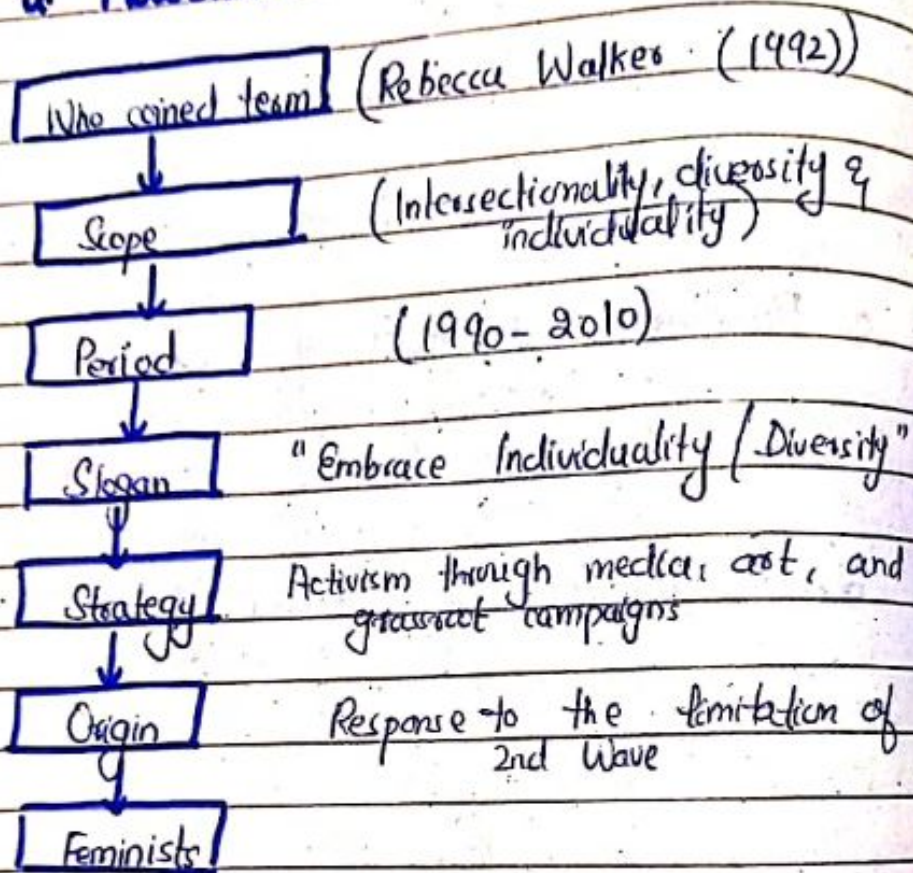
Second wave weaknesses are that

- They targeted towards a specific class.
- "White washed feminism" - Second wave of feminism was asking for the rights of only white women.
- It was white women centered.

Feminist split: Feminist were supporting different types of feminism thus creating a split.

### 3. Third Wave of feminism

#### a. Flowchart.



#### b. Demands of 3rd Wave

There are following demands of 3rd wave as follows.

- Freedom of Expression
- Sexual Liberation
- Fight against women harassment at workplace and working to increase the number of women in positions.
- Ending gender discrimination
- Resistance to objectification
- Changing connotations of words
- Abolishing gender construction

#### c. Prominent feminist of 3rd Wave:

Rebecca Walker, Judith Butler, Crenshaw and Ariel Levy are the prominent feminists of 3rd wave of feminism.

#### d. Achievements of 3rd Wave:

- Major achievements of 3rd wave are
- Intersection and Inclusivity
  - Body positivity and Reclaiming sexuality
  - Media and Pop culture
  - LGBTQ Advocacy
  - Legislative Achievement: Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

#### e. Weaknesses of 3rd Wave:

There are many weakness of 3rd wave

- Lack of cohesion
- Failure to address class
- Overemphasising on individual.
- Excessive focus on western feminism.

#### IV. What type of feminism could elevate socio-economic status of women in Pakistan?

Third wave of feminism could elevate socio-economic status of women in Pakistan.

Firstly, third wave of feminism was more open and have wider scope for the women. It defines the rights of individuals. It gave broader aspect to feminists.

Secondly, 3rd wave of feminism was not specific towards one gender. It was

focused on the right of individual. Thirdly, it highly impacted the women's role in the society. After that that western waves of feminism came towards Pakistan and gave all the socio-economic and individual rights to Pakistani women. Therefore, third wave of feminism can elevate socio-economic status of women in Pakistan.

## V. Conclusion:

To pen off, three major waves of feminism played significant role in giving/granting rights to women in every aspect of life. First wave gave suffrage right, education rights. Second wave gave violence related rights to women and third wave gave rights to individual irrespective of sex. Therefore, these waves have significant role in socio-economic status of global women and women in Pakistan as well.

Q no 7

Explain the structural and direct forms of violence against women in the Pak society with special reference to theories of violence in gender studies.

Outline:

I- Introduction

II- Forms of violence Against women

### III. Theories of violence

- Micro oriented (Social learning theory, Biological theory etc)
- Macro Oriented (Feminist theory, subculture of violence, family violence perspective).

### IV. Theories related to structural and direct form of violence against women in Pakistan.

- 1) Social learning theory
- 2) Personality characteristics & Psychopathology
- 3) Biology theory
- 4) Exchange theory
- 5) Feminist Theory
- 6) Family Violence Perspective
- 7) Subculture of violence
- 8) Cultural acceptance of violence

### V. Various patterns of violence against women in Pakistan.

### VI. Strategies to eliminate violence against women.

### VII. Conclusion.

#### I. Introduction:

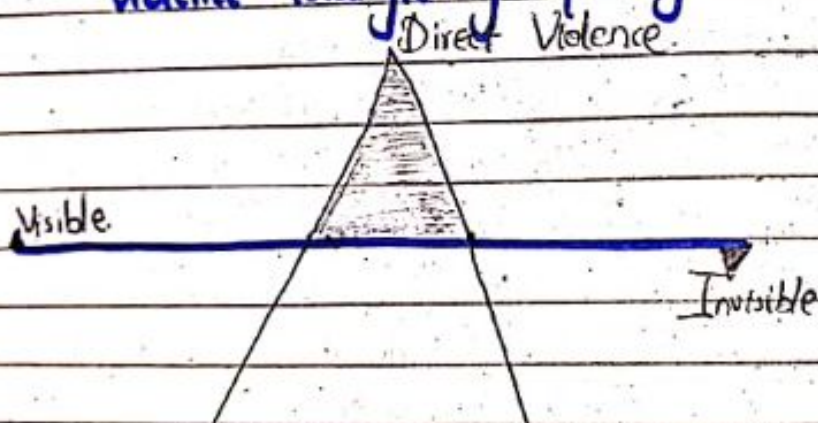
There is a gap that exists on the backdrop of a structurally and

culturally patriarchal society where social norms promote gender based abuses and disclosure to violence in Pakistan. Women in Pakistan are often blamed for their abuse.

## II. Forms of Violence Against Women,

John Galtung introduced a theory to argue that direct visible violence is only 1 of 3 forms of violence present in society. The two other are invisible form of violence.

### Violence Triangle by Galtung



Cultural Violence

Structural Violence

It means there are three major forms of violence in the society

1. Direct Violence (Visible)

2. Indirect Violence (Invisible)

#### 1. Direct Violence:

It is the form of violence that is visible. All the law making are on the direct violence. It involves use of force but also involve



psychological or emotional state.

## 2. Indirect / Structural Violence:

Indirect violence is divided into two violence. One is str.

i) Structural Violence

ii) Cultural Violence.

i. **Structural Violence:** (It is occurred to said when some groups in society are denied or are perceived to be denied. E.g. economic well-being, right to vote.)

ii. **Cultural Violence:** (Religion, ideology and language from the beliefs and attitude within society. can be used to justify existing direct or structural violence)

## III. Theories of Violence

There are different theories that define form of violence against women in the society. It is divided into two

### → Micro Oriented <sup>Violence</sup> Theories

• Social learning theory, biology theory etc.

### → Macro Oriented Theories

• Feminist theory, family violence perspective etc.

## IV. Theories related to structural and direct form of violence against women in Pakistan.

### 1. Social Learning Theory:

This theory is about direct form of violence. It defines socially constructed learned norms

e.g. • Bobo Doll Experiment

• Lorenz Experiment

## 2) Personality characteristic & Psychopathology:

Those individuals who use violence against women have some sort of personality disorder or mental illness that might cause them to behave like the way they are behaving.

## 3. Biology Theory:

This theory states that due to hormone releasing, behavioral changes come. E.g. testosterone hormone released in men which makes them aggressive.

## 4. Exchange Theory:

In order to avoid punishment and receive rewards, you give something back. E.g. Friends with benefit.

## 5. Feminist theory:

This theory defines that how patriarchal norms are dominating in the society. Their domination makes women inferior.

## 6. Family Violence Perspective:

In early childhood, whatever child sees from family reflects in their personality. E.g. If children have seen violence in family, he will normalize it and start doing the same.

## 7. Subculture of Violence:

Groups within society which normalise violence and accept violence. E.g. In Past era, Men put hand on women was normal. Those who didn't do this will not be considered as men.

### 8. Cultural Acceptance of Violence:

TV, Drama, Movies and different shows present some violence which reflects in the family later on as well.

### V. Various patterns of violence against women in Pakistan:

Women in Pakistan face violence in many way

- Domestic Violence (Asma Aziz)
- Rape and sexual assault
- Stove-burning (2018) - 22 year old girl in Gajrawana
- Acid Attacks
- Trafficking of women and girls
- Honor killing
- Girls as compensation
- Forced Hospitalisation (2020)

### VI. Strategies to Eliminate violence against women in Pakistan:

There is dire need to etern eliminate violence against women in Pakistan some strategies are

- Identify root cause then treat accordingly

- Social learning
- Parenting
- Create Awareness
- Law enforcement agencies implement law
- Publicly punishment for deterrence
- Checks on sale of acids
- Eliminate Taboos
- Investing in gender equality and women empowerment.

## VII. Conclusion

To pen off, Pakistan is facing many challenges related gender based violence especially violence against women. There are different form of violence that should be identified and treated accordingly. Therefore, gender disparity and gender based violence especially violence against women should be eradicated from Pakistan. Women plays vital role in building nation. It must be safe and protected in all spheres.