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	ted: National Officers Academy	\supset
Dai	Mock-6 For CSS-2015	-07
	December 2024	-
	GENDER STUDIES	-
	Part-II	-
Q. No. 8	Write short note on following:	9-X
a-	Woman and Globalization	-
	11. noted women by	3
	Globalization has significantly impacted women by	9
	time holy appearluntles and	a 2
	I DI A SA CALLENTIPAL FOY WO	0
	participation in the global economy, increased access	
	The same of social taled cross control	
	that momote gender equality. Women is all	
	countries have particularly be regited from	00
	employment in export-oriented industries and the	2
	Service sector.	J.
		3
	On the other hand, globalization has also exposed	1
	to ville with exploitative	9
	I I and limited disparities, and limited	***
	social protections. In some cases, traditional roles	•
	and cultural norms have restricted women from	m
	Fully capitalizing on globalization's benefits.	
	Fully capitalizing on growing	
	The intersection of gender and global economic	
	trends underscores the need for inclusive policie	28
	that ensure women's empowerment and	
	equality in the global avena.	
		K

1	Dated	•	
	<i>b.</i>	WAD LAND CAN	2.04.
10-	1	WID; WAD, GAD.	
9-	1,	WID (Women in Development):	
N		WID emerged in the 1970s, emphasizing the inclusion	
0		of women in development programs. It focused	
0		The MARKET IN A STATE OF THE ST	
9		economic activities advacating for aqual office	2.
•		and accept to become the west it was thing	
		For theating way of a haragenous group and	1.5
2		not addressing satemic inequalities.	
9		A second of the	
O	2.	WAD (WA)	
2_		WAD developed as a critique of WID in inc our	
<u></u>		It emphasized the relationship between we	2.2
3 _		and global development structures, acknowledgery	
)		that women were already contributing to	
>		development but were disadvantaged by existing	
5		systems: It rocused on structural integlualities out	
		did not address gender relations comprehensively:	
9		i.	2.5
3	3.	GIAD (Gender and Development)	
•		GAD emerged in the 1980s as an evolution of WID and	
Ç		WAD It shifted the focus from women alone w.	
•		broader gender relations, analyzing how power	
•		dynamics and social structures perpetual gender	
)		inequalities. GAD, emphasizes empowerment, participation	· Fa
		and transformative change to promote gender.	<u> </u>
)_		equalities. It seeks to address the root causes of	•
		inequality rather than just integrating women	À.
)		into existing systems.	
)—		apitalistic leasuretine of themine	3. (
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\mathcal{D}	ated:		-
	Write a detailed note on the colonial and capitalistic	ď	-
	perspectives as a la	. j.	- 2/
	perspectives of gender.		- -X
	Outline		- →X
1	Introduction		
	Whatever have a somewhat when the street was		3
2.	Colonial Perspectives of Gender		3
	The test I have a some a first many a first		3
2.1	Grender and Imperial Ideologies		
	Patriarchal structures of colonied powers.	.5.	<u>ع</u> الح
•	Emphasis on the "civilizing mission" and its impact.		2
	on women in colonized societies.		2
2.2	Gendered Division of Labor	-13-2	اد
	Role of women in agravian economies before		_د_
	colonization		يد—ي
	Disruption of traditional gender roles under	****	لد_
	colonial policies.		3
		-	3
2.3	Representation of women in Colonized Societies		3
	Exoticization and stereotyping of colonized women.		
•	Intersection of water and gender in comme		
	narratives		
		;	ر
2.4	Impact on Women's Right's and Agency		
	Restrictions on women's education and mobility:		
•	Colonial begal frameworks reinforcing gender	.,	-
- 4	devarchies:		
2 /	apitalistic Perspective of Grender		
3.	apriliment respective of Clerial		

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١,		
2)ated:	
	3.1	Gender and Economic Exploitation
	•	Feminization of labor in capitalist economies.
		Unequal pay, exploitation in sweatshops, and
_		informal sectors.
-		THE SECTIONS.
	2.0	Construction and
	3.2	Commodification of Gender Women as consumers and objects in capitalist
_	•	Women as consumers and objects in consumers
	•	Beauty standards and gendered marketing
		practices.
	3.3	Gender and the Global Economy
		Pale of women in alphal supply chains.
	•	Challenges in achieving gender equality in
_	•	Chattering in activity general
		capitalistic systems.
_		C I I D Hen
_	3. 4	Capitalism and the Double Burden
Ę	0	Women's dual roles as wage earners and
_		caregivers.
	•	Lack of social support systems for working
	•	women.
Ē	4.	Intersection of Colonial and Capitalistic Perspectives
Ī		Continuation of colonial gender ideologies in postcolonial,
	•	capitatist societies.
		Neo-colonialism and its gendered impact.
_	•	D it time the little of the list wind
	,	Persistent inequalities due to historical and
_		economic structures.
	Ç.	Critique and Alternatives
		U .
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Dated:	1.6
· Feminist critiques of colonialism and capitation	
Dated: Feminist critiques of colonialism and capitalism. Advocacy for gender justice and inclusive: economic systems. I authors or intersectional approaches in	
amomic susteins.	-
economic systems. Importance of intersectional approaches in addressing gender disparities.	-
Importance of disparities.	
addressing gender to	9.6
	6.5.
6. Conclusion	
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Dated: Introduction The constructs of gender have been deeply influenced by historical and economic systems, particularly colonialism and capitalism. These systems not 7 only shaped societal structures but also V entrenched inequalities that continue to affect 4 gender roles and relations. Colonialism, driven 2000 y the expansionist ambitions of imperial powers imposed patriarchal ideologies or colonized societies disrupting traditional gender dynamics Women in these societies were often marginalized, portrayed as subservient, and excluded from public life under the guise of the "civilizing mission." J J Similarly, capitalism, with its profit-driven ethos, Y has exploited gender inequalities for economic gain. It has commodified women, subjected them 3 J to exploitative labor practices, and reinforced 3 the gendered division of labor. While both 200 systems functioned independently their intersection amplified the oppression of women, particularly in colonized regions, where colonial 2 hierarchies and capitalistic exploitation worked hand in hand. V V Understanding these perspectives is crucial for analyzing the historical roots of contemporary gender disparities and the ongoing V > 7 7

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Dated:	11 Line Pikistan	g.F
Q. No. 5	What are the reasons responsible for ranking Pakistan	6
	at the second wast countries in the world	
	gender inequality despite lakistan communication	
	many international Conventions and protocors	.,
	strong commitment to gender equality in 1973	200
	constitution?	· 0
	mid district researched alament to dissert	1.17
	Outline	
1	Introduction	
-1.	Trispendent	
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2	Historical and Structural Charlenges	c
	Charles and the control of the contr	
2.1	Colonial hegacia	6.7
	Patriarchal structures wherited from colonial	
	rule.	
2.2.	Feudal System	
	Entrenched gender hierarchies in rural areas.	-
2-3	Weak Institutional Frameworks	•
	Lack of implementation of laws and policies	
	For gender equality.	
	Lange of the state	
3.	Cultural and Social factors	
3.1	Patriarchal Norms and Mindsets	12.2
	Preference for male children and restrictive roles	4
	For women.	
3.9	Religious Misinterpretations	
J 2		٠,
•	discrimination.	
	Land Comme Wietland Rates	1.05

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	Honor-Based : Violence			2
	nactices like honor killings and forms			ئے۔
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4.	E contact la southwest le materie			-3
	Economic Disparities.	1. Same		
4. 1		1		5
	Limited Female Workforce Participation Cultural restrictions on women working	artide		3
-	Lutural restrictions on women working	000		3
	the home.			3
4.2	\\\\ \\ \\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Historia	\$	3
	Wage Gap and teonomic troploitation	iomem		3
	Wage Gap and Economic Exploitation Lower wages and job insecurity for i	1011	. 6	2
4.3				2
1,2	Informal Sector Dominance			2
7	Lack of social protections for women i	3 1.1	2.0.	1
	informal employment.	1	,	3
	Division of the second of the	1 /	2.0	3
ζ	Political Challenges:			3
<u></u>	DI:	L	•	37
5.1	Underrepresentation of Women in Poli			=
•	Limited Female leadership in decision-	naking	2	2
	roles.			
	11 12 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	- D.1		
5-2	Weak Enforcement of Gender-Sensitiv	e foucies	1.00	7
	Gaps between legislation and practical	20.11/15 13.5	•	7
	Weak Enforcement of Gender-Sensitive Gaps between legislation and practical implementation.	- /m to /		_==
	State of the state	Sugardy?	25	<u>ہے۔</u>
6.	Educational Barrier	The training of		
		1100000		
6.1	Low Female Literacy Rates			
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2	Dated:	Limited access to education, particularly in
	•	Limited access to education, partie
		rural areas.
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4-	<u> </u>	Gender Disparities in Higher Education
-	6.2_	Ole Control of the Co
-		Fewer opportunities for women in advanced fields.
_	•	rewer opposite
•		1/1 A
7	7	Violence Against Women -
V		
5	7-1	Prevalence of Domestic Violence Social stigma preventing reporting and action.
-		Social stigma preventing reporting and action.
-	•	white and are assisted as a second to a country consider
9		Lack of Legal Protection: Ineffective enforcement of laws against gender- based violence.
)	7.2	That of laws against gender-
3	•	Ineffective enforcement
1		based violence.
`		TI I L. L.C. Harate
J	8.	Weak Implementation of International Commitments
~		
3	0.1	Failure to Align Domestic Laws with International
3	8.1	Protocols
3		Grap between ratified conventions and local
•	•	
2		practices.
9		
V	8.2	Lack of Monitoring and Accountability
)		Insufficient mechanisms to track progress on
)		gender equality.
~		
2_	9.	Conclusion
)	1.	Concussion
>		THE PARTY OF THE P
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Introduction Despite Pakistan's constitutional commitment to gender equality and its ratification of numerous international conventions and protocols, the country continues to nank as one of the worst globally in terms of gender inequality. The 1913 Constitution explicitly guariantees equal nights and opportunities for men and women, while Pakistan has endorsed international frameworks like the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (ADAM). However, the reality remains starkly different. Deep-rooted cultural norms, systemic barriers, and weak enforcement mechanisms have perpetuated widespread gender disparities. Women face significant challenges in accessing education, healthcave, and employment, and are often excluded from decision—making processes. Additionally, societal acceptance of patriarchal practices and inadequate institutional responses to violence against women further hinder progress. Understanding the reasons behind this persistent inequality requires examining	2d:	
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oated:	and political factors that continue to marginalize	810)
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	to gender justice. This analysis is critical for to gender justice. This analysis is critical for devising actionable solutions to bridge the devising actionable solutions and practice.	
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-	The Second Wave of Ferninism (1960s - 1980s)	£.
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	ated:	—-×
Q.No. 4	Provide an outline and explanation of the three.	—-À
	major waves of feminist movements in the West:	
	In your opinion what type of feminism could	
	el out a pinion what tipe of women in	<u>`</u>
	Pakislan?	
21.	Outline	
1	Introduction	
1.	Inhodiction	
2.	The First IV of in 11 to 19th Fooler 20th	
	The First Wave of Feminism (Late 19th-Early 20th	3
	Century)	3
2.1	L. E	2
X.[Key Focus	3
	Advocacy for women's suffrage and property rights.	3
	rights.	
• .	Focus on legal and political equality.	
2.2	Achievements	
•	Women's right to vote in many Western nations.	
•	Property rights reforms.	4
		3
2.3	himitations	
•	Primarily addressed the concerns of middle	
	Primarily addressed the concerns of middle and upper-class white women.	
3	The Second Wave of Feminism (1960s - 1980s)	6
EE		4
3-1	Key Focus	
•	Broader social and cultural issues, including	
	workplace equality, reproductive rights, and	
	Broader social and cultural issues, including workplace equality, reproductive rights, and sexual liberation.	-

-	Dated:			_
-		Achievements		_
-		Legalization of contraception and abortion.		_
		Introduction of anti-discrimination laws in		_
		workplaces and education.		_
~		Springer 1 Dies 2011		-
7	3.3	himitations		_
7	•	Critiqued for its lack of intersectionality and exclusion of minority women's perspectives:		-,
9		exclusion of minority women's perspectives:		_,
?		inggo Procent)	2.0	-
7	կ.	The Third Wave of Feminasm (1990s-Present)		-
9				_,
9	4.1	Key Focus		-
9	0	Emphasis on diversity, intersectionality, and	1.4	
V		(hallenging gender norms and stereotypes.		
P	•	Challenging general in		
V	110	Alianaments		
3	4.2	Inclusion of diverse voices and experiences	.81	_:.
4	•	ist discourse.		
7	_	Advocacy For LGBTQ + rights and gender		
P		Fluidity.		
7				
¥	4.3	Limitations		
7	•	Criticized for being tragmented and lacking		-
•		clear goals.		-
3		V		-
9	ς .	Feminism For Eleventing The Socio-Leonomic		٠.
9_		Feminism For Elevating the Socio-Economic Status of Women in Pakistan		
<u> </u>				7.
9 9	5.1	Contextual Challenges		ī.;
3				7

Dat	ed:	
	Socio-cultural norms, patriarchal shuctures,	3.20
	and economic disparities:	
	aceptotal Co	
5.2	Recommended Feminism: Intersectional Feminism	
	Combines economic, social, and cultival	
	empowerment.	8.5
	All regarding the interior years - urban	•
In	Addresse: 16 gas Golfmaritijn och rural - urban	
	TOTAL STATE OF THE	
	arks would be given on the following	1
3.3 pe	Robeter Grassicots Feminism Content 60% References 15% Subject ange and	
SI	pecificulanguage 15% Graphs and charts 10%	11:2
_ , A	td 12-13 headings in each question Importance of State Policies	
5.4	Importance of State Policies	
th	Introgrientionarry 13. Ferrainiste porinciples in legal,	
e	reduceitagnab diagnals etlementalis reforms	6.13
- 11	e Subject specific jargens o a Patriarchy	
6. u	se subject specific jargons e.g. Patriarchy, htrenched traditional values etc. Also, do not	-
	Nd blunt statements	
		•
us	se types, waves and theories of feminism as	
r e	ferences	
7 - 7 - 7	Limitations	8.1
	tempt all parts in the question, do not neglect	4
or	1 0	
20	dd facts and figures to support your argument	100
ac	dd facts and figures to support your argument	72
ac	dd pictorial description as well	
A	dd names of marry Wollstonecraft craft,	1.7
	idith Butler, Stuart mill, Simone de Beauvoir,	
	afia zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc.	1
	relevant arguments to make your paper	
at	tractive.	

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Dated	(:
Dire	Introduction
	Feminism, as a movement for gender equality,
	has evolved over time to address the changing
	the West, Feminist thought and activism
	have historically been categorized into three
	major waves, each representing distinct
	goals, methods, and outcomes. From the
,	Fight for basic legal rights to broader issues
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	the waves series in the
	for justice and inclusion.
	While the feminist movements in the West
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-	intige including latistan. Will
	timelal shuchuses and some
	inequalities, Pakistan faces immense charterys
V.	in improving the status of women.
	Understanding these waves of Ferninism and
	their contributions can help identify the type
	of Feminism that might be most effective
K.	in elevating the socio-economic status of
	women in Pakistan, paving the way for a
	more equitable and inclusive society.
<u> </u>	You need to learn ways to attempt
	paper