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Q1:

## Introduction

Gender studies is an interdisciplinary subject. It also studies the difference between men and women. Gender studies is the detailed study of women's studies and men's studies. Gender studies in an academic arena may seem to be inclusive and attractive to male students and academics. Gender studies according to Rubina Saigol in 'The state of the Discipline of Women studies in Pakistan' is a social studies and a discipline with women's movements and struggles all over the world. It has established in the last three or four decades. The ministry of women's Development in Pakistan is committed to the overall development of women including education. They want Pakistan to prosper by decreasing the gender gap. The national action plan was endorsed in 1998. It recommended the promotion of inter-disciplinary field of women's studies in the educational institutes of Pakistan.

## Gender Studies as a Discipline

### From women and men studies to gender studies

Gender studies provided strength to women studies and it also gave birth to men's studies.

### Gender studies as all inclusive

Gender studies is the key driver of increased recognition of diversity and difference, inequalities and differences not just between genders but within genders based on:

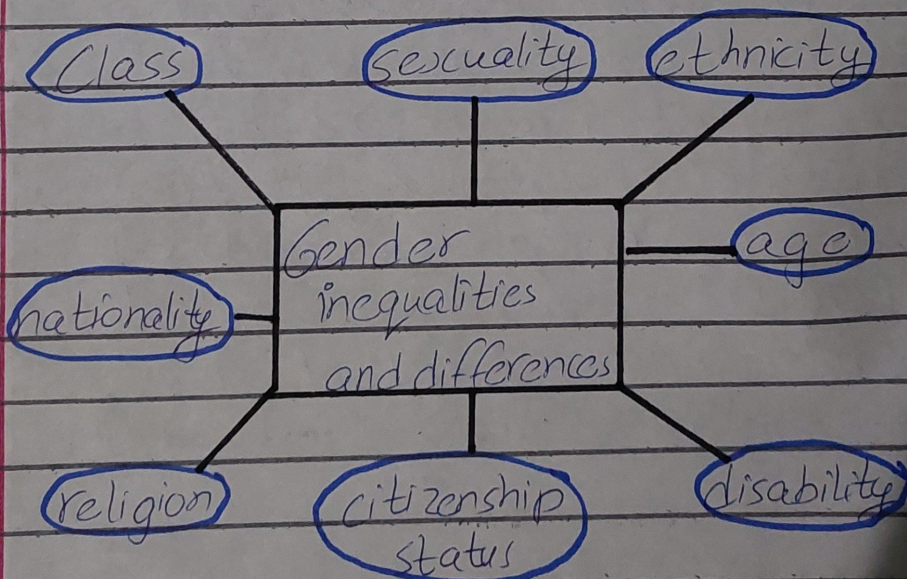


Figure: Causes of gender differences

# Evolution of Gender Studies as an academic discipline

## Second Wave of feminism

In the late 1960s, gender studies started to develop as an academic discipline. The second wave of feminism developed critiques of gender inequality in personal and social life.

## Academic disciplines as tools to restrict women

Women started to draw their attention on the academic disciplines which were reducing the experiences, interests and were excluding the identities of women.

## 1970s

Till 1970s the social sciences were only studied by men in general. The main subjects enlightened men about the social world and how to sustain in it through work and politics.

# Evolution of gender studies in Pakistan

## Ministry of Women's Development in Pakistan

The ministry of women's development committed to the development of women specially in education. It wanted to reduce the gender gap for the prosperity of Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam said:

“No nation can rise to the height of glory unless your women are side by side with you.”

He also said:

“No nation can be ever be worthy of its existence that cannot take its women along with the men.”

## National Plan of Action in Pakistan

The national plan for action was endorsed by the government of Pakistan in 1998. It recommended the promotion of interdisciplinary field of women's studies in educational institutes. It also funded women's studies centers at five universities throughout Pakistan.

## Women's Studies Centers

Women's studies centers were made. The public centers were funded by government and private centers were funded by international donors. Awareness of women issues was given and curricula was reoriented to include more knowledge.

## Women Development studies at University of Sindh

The institute was established in 1994 by the University of Sindh, Jamshoro to replace outdated value system with new based on equality and mutual respect of both genders.

## Women's Studies center at Quaid- e-Azam University in Islamabad

The center initially offered three certificate courses. The courses were interdisciplinary and integrated.

## Women studies centre, University of Balochistan in Quetta

The center was established in 1989  
• Few seminar courses on issues of women were given.

## Department of Women's Studies, Punjab University

The centre of Women's Studies was made a department in 2001 and offered Masters Degree in Women's Studies.

## Department of Women's Studies University of Peshawar

This centre has also become a full fledged centre of women's and gender studies.

## Research Publications

Many research articles and books were published in USA and Canada relating to gender issue.

## Professional Associations

Sab beena Hafeez gave the idea of setting Pakistan's Womens Studies Association in 1987.

## Funding

Government couldnot fund most public gender studies centers. CIDA, USIS, British Council and other donors funded.

## Conclusion

Gender studies is an interdisciplinary field which studies both men's and women's studies. It creates awareness about the gender gap and is a prominent part of the social sciences. It came to Pakistan through the national action plan and was funded by government and foreign donors.

## Q3: Introduction

The women's suffrage movement was done to acquire political rights. Maroula Jaannou explained in her book 'The Women's Suffrage Movement: New Feminist perspective', the call for more legal rights and social freedoms for women. In 1869, two national organizations were formed to work for the legal rights of the women. Thousands of women joined the suffrage movement. Public lectures, billboards, newspapers, and every imaginable tactic was employed by various suffrage organizations. The 19<sup>th</sup> amendment was finally passed in 1920 which gave women the right to vote.

## Suffrage Movement Background

### Economic conditions of women

Poor women worked in mills in 1846 and got paid \$1 for 12 to 16 hours work.



## There was no identity of women

Women were not permitted to give evidence in court, nor did they have the right to speak in public before an audience.

## No ownership of entities

After marriage, everything the women had was legally owned by the husband. If he died, she was entitled to only one third of her husband's estate.

## Beginning of Movement for Women rights

### Public Speaking

Women began to speak against slavery in the 1830s. Sarah and Angelina opened the way for women to speak.

### Petitions

Abigail Adams's son, John Quincy Adams spoke for the right of women to sign petitions and collect signatures.

## Seneca Falls Convention

Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized a women rights convention in Seneca Falls

## After Civil War

### Amendments

14<sup>th</sup> amendment in 1868 established citizenship for all born in the U.S.

### Organizations

Many organizations were made like NWSA, AWSA, NAWSA

### Action in Western States

In 17 years since Seneca Falls, women had conducted = 56 referenda campaigns, 460 campaigns to submit suffrage amendments etc.

### Activists.

Main activists who participated were Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Stanton, Elizabeth Cady Stanton etc.

## Influence from Britain.

Feminists went to Britain and saw suffragists working for power.

## Victory

The house of representatives voted for amendment in 1918. On August 24, the 19th amendment was made a law.

26 million American women had won the right to vote in all public elections.

## Conclusion

The women suffrage movement demanded equality and wanted women to acquire political rights so that they can participate in democracy and be identified.

The 19th amendment was finally passed in 1920, which gave the women of America the right to vote in all the public elections.

Q4.

## Introduction

Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon. The main pillars of gender are psyche, sexual orientation and profession. Gender changes from behavior to behavior as it is based on the culture of a society and its manifestations.

Gender associates the qualities of rationality, aggression and decision with men. Also, gender links the qualities and characteristics of emotions and imagination with women.

Gender is a process whereby the natural and the biological categories of both male and female are converted into the social categories of society through the process of socialization.

“Gender is seen as the process by which individuals who are born into biological categories of male or female become the social categories of men and women through the acquisition of locally-defined

attributes of masculinity and femininity. →

**Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon in society**

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities and attributes that are given to men and women by a society.

**Theory of gender social construction**

It sees culture as the basis of gender identity not biological gender distinction.

**Gender Performativity theory by Judith Butler**

In this theory, Judith Butler states that gender is the name of performance. He further states that gender cannot be related and linked with the

chromosomal makeup

For examples

Caster Semenya performed better in races against females due to the release of testosterone.

## The theory of objectivity and subjectivity

According to the theory of objectivity and subjectivity. There are three sexes in the world which include, male, female and intersex. But the subjectivity is based on the performance of the gender and the performance can be linked with the chromosomal makeup.

## Theory of Functionalism by Talcott Parson

In the theory of functionalism, Talcott Parson states that a society is like a machine and

different functions are assigned to men and women.

### Functions given to both

Usually men get the dominant positions, physiologically due to their strong build up and nature of job.

Similarly women get jobs according to the delicacy and nature of job.

## Gender Role theory by John money

According to John money, gender is the execution of one's own role in society.

For example

Male

Female

Decision makers

obey decisions

rational

emotional

potent

impotent

grounded

scattered

aggressive

submissive

These roles are assigned because men are considered more rational which is good for decision making, men are considered more aggressive due to their potency.

Similarly, women are considered submissive that's why they are given positions to obey decisions. They are considered more emotional and less rational.

## Gender Schema theory by Sandra Bem

According to this theory, children adjust their behavior to fit in gender norms and expectations of culture.

It suggests that cultural influences largely influence how children develop their ideas about what it means to be a man or a woman.

## Erikson's Psychological Theory of Social Development

It considers the impact of external factors, parents and society on



personality development.

## Sex Role Theory

It suggests that boys and girls experience a passive and sponge like absorption of messages from models of masculinity and femininity.

## Queer theory of de Lauretis

The queer theory of de lauretis is against nature. It identifies all genders as LGBTQ. But it focuses on attraction between males and ~~females~~, and also between females and females which is against the laws of nature and culture of society.

## Conclusion

Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon. Its main pillars are the sexual orientation, psyche and profession of people living in a society. Gender is also based on the cultural expectations of the society.

It associates the qualities of rationality, aggression and decision making with men.

It also links the qualities of emotions and imagination with women. Gender is a process whereby the natural as well as the biological categories of both male and female are converted into the social categories of society through the process of socialization.

## Q7. Introduction

The violence due to the presence of prejudice, discrimination and biasness is known as gender based violence. It has two forms. The first form is Direct violence which consists of the violence which is done directly through physical violence, psychological violence, verbal violence, sexual violence etc. The second form consists of the indirect violence, which is done indirectly through a structure in the society and through culture. The most prevalent violence in Pakistan is the mixture of direct and indirect violence which is the domestic violence, it can be eliminated by creating strict rules and awareness.

# Gender Based Violence

The violence which occurs due to discrimination and increase in prejudice towards a specific gender in a society.

## Forms of Gender Based Violence

### Direct Violence

It is the visible form of violence.

#### Examples

- Rape
- Acid attack
- Child marriage
- Women trafficking
- Psychological violence
- Ignoring

## Forms of Direct Violence

### Physical Violence

It is the display of violence and aggression physically

For example,  
acid attack and slapping women

### Psychological Violence

It is the psychological display of violence against women in a society

For example,  
peer pressure and ignoring women

### Verbal violence

It is the form of violence in which the women of a society are vocally harassed

For example,  
talking loudly to  
women, abusing women, using  
inappropriate words to defame  
women.

## Sexual violence

It is the sexual harassment  
of women in a society

For example,  
the bad touch in  
professional organizations and  
rape etc.

## Indirect Violence

It is the type of violence  
which is not visible

## Forms of Indirect Violence

### Structural violence

The violence which is related

to the system and the structure of society. The gender disparity and violence is engrained in all the elements of a society.

For example,

In the Marxist theory, the culture in the society where capitalism prevails, the culture showcases violence against the proletariat in the form of suppression.

For example,

In many societies, gender biased jobs exist which showcase the gender discrimination in the society.

For example,

Many black women are not given jobs in the big companies due to their racial background and their gender.

## Cultural violence

The violence in a society which is created due to the culture. It creates an environment of violence against a gender.

### For example,

In societies where the culture of Patriarchy exists, women are treated badly.

### For example,

In the Hindu historical culture, the widow sacrificed herself by sitting atop her deceased husband's funeral pyre.

### For example,

Domestic violence is present in many Asian countries which restricts the women to only work at home and are not preferred in professional workplaces.



## Conclusion

Gender based violence exists in many societies. It is divided into two types: direct violence and indirect violence. The violence type depends on the culture and the assumptions of society.