

Date: ___/___/20

Day: _____

Name: Noor-ul-Huda

Batch: 345-CSS-24-ISBA

Subject: Gender Studies

Q No 1:-

Gender studies as a Discipline:

Gender Studies is the multidisciplinary, scientific and critical study of how assumptions and expectations about gender and biological sex influence culture, social and political ideas about women and men.

The Gender study minor is open to all students and due to its multidisciplinary nature, is suitable for students with a wide variety of subjects, including health, sciences, education, social and natural sciences, humanities and arts.

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Gender studies, as a discipline, focuses on the ways gender identity and sexual orientation shape behaviours and feelings and it investigates power dynamics that relate to sex. The academic discipline also investigates causes of sex-based discrimination, harassment and solution to the problem. It also discusses the social ideas that show that how the community is going to do the justification to all genders. The ideas of political mindset with the ideas of social mindset endorsed the way in which the clear difference is being considered in the assumptions about the gender and the difference about men and women.

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Evolution of Gender studies:-

The academic study of gender emerged in 1960s. It was triggered by the second wave of feminism also called as the Radical Feminism.

It was a result of scholarly efforts of different feminists.

The second wave of feminism focused on how personal relationship and economic and political roles of women in the society were suffering from inequalities. At that time it was called as women studies as a subject.

Gender studies, specifically as a subject, emerged under the wake of women studies, as the result of Post Modern Feminism or the 3rd wave of feminism in 1990s.

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Gender studies evolution was the result of deconstruction of gender. Many scholars broke down binary genders and non-binary genders emerged. Judith Butler in her book "Gender Trouble" said that **Gender is fluid** which gave rise to the inclusion of the rights of all genders in women studies and ultimate evolution of gender studies as a discipline.

Evolution of Gender Studies in Pakistan.

Gender Studies is the product of recent decade in Pakistan.

Though the struggle for the women's education and inclusion in all fields

started right after the inception of Pakistan in 1947. In 1949, Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan founded "All Pakistan's Women Association". With the efforts of women like her, they paved the way for gender studies.

1989:

In Pakistan, women's issues got much attention in 1970s due to the sincere efforts of committed feminist. The Ministry of women development of Pakistan created the Centre of Excellence for women studies in University of Karachi with aims to enhance women's literacy rate, reduce gender gap and generate awareness about the real concept of equality.

1996:-

The CEWS launched the very first MA programme in women's studies in Pakistan at the University of Karachi in 1996.

1994:- Alam-e-Niswan-

The cornerstone to gender equality:

The Pakistan Association for women's studies (PAWS) issued a research journal called Alam-e-Niswan to create research related to women development. It was dedicated to raising awareness about women's issues and problems.

2002:-

CEWS initiated MPhil and Ph.D programmes in 2002.

2003:-

Higher Education Commission

of Pakistan gave recommendations to add women studies or Gender Studies as an optional subject for CSS and create libraries and separate funds for women studies.

2004:-

The discipline of women's studies was introduced as a subsidiary course at the first year (hons) level.

2012:-

HEC introduced new curriculum for women's studies at all levels.

2016:-

Gender studies was introduced as the optional subject to qualify in CSS examination.

Conclusion:-

Being a patriarchal society, gender inequality is deeply rooted in Pakistan. Gender studies, to conclude an important discipline that has helped raise awareness about gender based issues in Pakistan and has challenged the status quo and promote gender equality.

Today, gender studies is being taught in many great Universities like QAU, PU, FTWU in Pakistan. However, there is still a long way to go before gender equality can truly be achieved in Pakistan and gender studies will be a cornerstone for it.

Q NO 3:- Suffrage Movement
in success of feminist
movement:-

The history has witnessed the denial of right to vote for women. Greece has some examples where the law did not allow women to be independent decision makers. However, feminist activists have always advocated the right to vote for women and goal of suffrage has always been a crucial goal of feminist movements.

Suffrage movement in USA:-

In the time of industrial revolution, women were exploited on the basis of their economic dependency and gender discrimination. During this time period the

feminist movements started

i) **Elizabeth Cady Stanton →
SENECA FALLS CONVENTION 1848**

Elizabeth was the first one to declare suffrage rights for women in USA at Seneca Falls convention in 1848. Stanton was determined to seize the right to vote, right of women education and employment opportunities.

ii) **Lucretia Moti - Anti Slavery movement.**

Lucretia Moti observed the plightful conditions of working women where they were dealt as slave and started an anti-slavery movement where the basic agenda was to make women as independent decision makers. Moti and Stanton worked together for the suffrage rights

iii) Lucy Stone → American Women National Suffrage Association:-

Lucy Stone is a feminist famous for the American Women Suffrage Association (1890).

She had taken the first step in 1869 when she established National Suffrage Association.

Later on the name got momentum and she established American Women National Suffrage Association (AWNSA).

iv) Parades, lobbying and petitions:-

The 1912 parade is an important step in the feminist movement as it aimed at protesting against the established norms of only free men having right to vote. Similarly, feminist activists carried out petitions and lobbying to get the voting rights for women.

v. Right to vote to women (1919)

At last, the end of world war-I proved to be a fruitful year for the feminists and women. President Woodrow Wilson of America took the matter seriously and finally right to vote was awarded to women in America.

Suffrage rights in West:-

By the early years of the 20th century, women had won the rights to vote in national elections in New Zealand (1893), Australia (1902), Finland (1906) and Norway (1913). After world war I, in the period of 1914-39, women in 28 additional countries acquired either equal voting rights with men or the right to vote in

national elections. In a number of countries like Russia, Canada, Germany, Austria, Poland (1918), women were initially granted the right to vote in municipal or other local elections or provincial elections, only later where they granted the right to vote in national elections.

Right to vote in UK:-

The Great Britain had some exploitative policies toward the women and denied the women the right to vote.

i) Mary Walsomecraft and John Mills' struggles:-

Wollstonecraft and Mills both were active feminists in UK. Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of women's rights" proved to be a turning point

in the history of Great Britain with regards to the women's right. Similarly John Mills also aimed at liberating women from the existing dogmas. The first woman suffrage committee was formed in 1855 and in 1867 Mill presented to Parliament, a petition which demanded the vote for women.

ii) Women suffrage Union-1897:-

After a long history of struggles, the women suffrage Union was finally established. Christabel Harriette together with many other feminist was at the forefront of the demand for suffrage rights for women and initiated about seven Bills in Parliament.

1919 → right to vote to women:

In 1919, Representation of the People Act was passed by the both Houses and the age limit for the voting right was determined to be 30 years by the British Parliament. An act to enable women to sit in the House of Commons was enacted shortly afterwards. In 1928, the age limit was lowered to 21 years for women on equal footing with male voters.

Conclusion

The success of the women Suffrage movement is the hallmark of the success of the feminist movement in the west and Europe. In the 21st century, almost all

countries allow women to vote.

The UN Convention on the Political Rights of Women adopted in 1952, provides that women shall be entitled to vote in all elections on equal terms with men without any discrimination.

The success of the suffrage movement allowed the women's entry into the power centres of the state and world, which allowed them to work for the betterment of women in society and demand for equal rights in all fields of life, that was the main goal of the feminist movement. Thus suffrage movement has always been considered as the cornerstone of feminist movement.

Q.10 4:- Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon:-

Gender is socially constructed as it is based upon certain cultural and societal norms that one has to follow. It is sex that is biologically constructed physiology of individuals that is determined at birth on the basis of chromosomes or reproductive organ. Gender, on the other hand, categories itself on the basis of social construction, sexual orientation as well as psychologically orientation.

Theories:-

The idea that gender difference is socially constructed is a view presented in many philosophical and sociological theories.

i) Gender performativity Theory by Judith Butler:-

Gender is always considered to be the role performed by an individual, Male and female are bound to perform certain roles according to different cultures. The one performing their role as a superior one is called as male while the inferior one as female.

ii) Masculinity and Femininity by Geert Hofstede:-

Geert Hofstede is of the view that certain parameters are constructed by the society for describing masculinity and femininity. The aggressiveness, assertiveness and other superior roles are assigned to become a masculine one, while passiveness, emotional, mature and softness

are credited to femininity. It proves that gender is socially constructed.

iii) Gender role Theory by John Money:-

John Money considers the society as a stage where different actors performed their assigned roles. The individuals are expected to be better actors rather than what they really are. The debate by John proves that gender is truly a matter of social construction.

iv) Gender Schema Theory by Sandra Bem:-

Sandra Bem refers to gender as a product of learning and proper socialization. In other words, gender is what a child learn through a Schematic manner from his

childhood till maturity - The role of each gender is influenced by various factors that shape their psyche. The environmental influence is being backed by different institutions. The whole learning process and the whole schema compels children to perform accordingly. Thus, gender is socially constructed.

v) Psycho-social Theory by Erikson:-

Erikson is of the view that certain psychological and social factors are responsible for making a gender. The psychological factors refers to the structure of patriarchy being incorporated into one's personality. Female is most likely to repress her feelings due to her

Psychological make up. This psychological make up is influenced by various social factors that indoctrinate the individuals to accept patriarchy as a norm.

Critique:-

The functionalist perspective introduced by Talcot Parsons refer to the fact that society is a complex phenomenon and certain roles are needed to be performed. It advocates the gender inequality to be necessary for a proper and smooth functioning of a society.

Conclusion:-

All the theories consider the gender as a product of the social, cultural and

psychological practices; Thus all the advocates of gender support the notion of cultural influences on the gender and social construction of gender. Gender is not permanent and it keeps on changing with the passage of time. However the changes depends upon the removal of gender gap and discrimination among different genders. As a matter of fact, the gender roles should be understood and the discrimination based on the socially constructed norms should be eliminated.

Q No 71 -

Gender Based violence and its theories:

UN higher commission on human rights for elimination of violence against women defines Gender based violence as "an act of violence against women because she is a woman (gender) and which leads to physical, psychological issues for woman". Gender based violence is reported to have been in progress in almost all parts of the world.

WHO report on Gender based violence:

According to the report, 27% women are a victim of the intimate partner violence. In addition it reported that every one out of three women has experienced some sort of violence. The report has considered Africa to have the highest Gender based violence of 33%. Similarly, most of the women

commit suicide due to the harassment and other violences.

Third Gender Violence:-

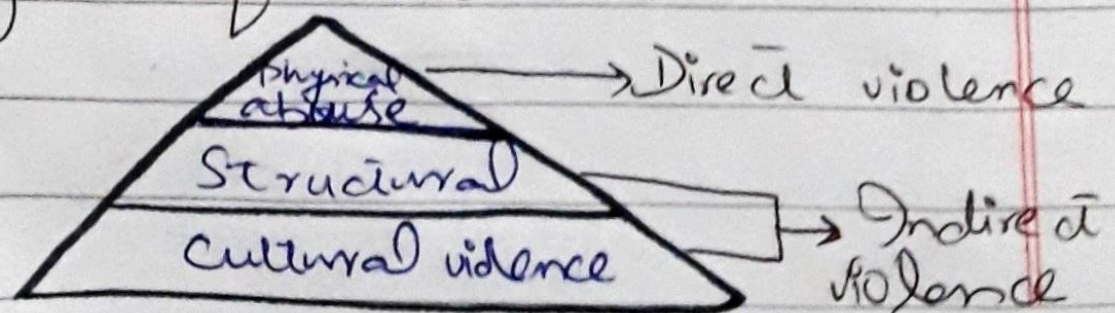
The WHO report has clarified the notion that the third gender is the most vulnerable. In many countries, the third gender is not even considered to be an important citizen and is excluded from all spheres of the state. Ultimately, they face violence due to their inferior position.

Types:

Galtung divides the violence directed against a gender into 3 types.

- i) Structural violence
- ii) Cultural violence
- iii) Direct violence

Triangle of violences:



Reasons:

The reasons behind Gender based violence are.

i) Evolutionary approach:

The evolutionary approach to the society is one of the reasons that women are subjected to violence. The people think that patriarchal society has been a legacy and exploit women.

ii) Social Learning theory:- (learned helplessness):

It refers to the whole socialization process of women. The process has taught women ~~that~~ to be silent. Most of the cases of violence are not even reported by the females due to this kind of upbringing of women.

iii) Physiological and neurophysiological theories (Hormonal imbalance):

It has been noted that increase or decrease in hormonal level (testosterone)

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is responsible for the violence directed against women. Men are aggressive in nature due to their higher hormonal levels.

iv) Psycho-pathological issues:

Similarly, most of the people who inflicted violence against their partner were noted to be mentally ill. They would inflict violence to their partner and then will show remorse over it and promise to never do it against, But will do it again.

vii) Marxist perspective:

The Marxist perspective can be applied to gender based violence in the form of exploitation of female by male in order to create the economic dependency of women. The societal inequality and financial dependency of women, who cannot work because of the need for child care, led men to dominate her on economic fronts and exploit her. And even if the woman works, she is unable to progress as fast as men due to work discrimination.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, the Gender based violence is a social evil and the reason behind the gender inequality and violence should be treated in a proper manner. The emancipation of women and transgender would help in creating better job opportunities for them. Thus, they can contribute to the economy, politics and society of the country.