

CCS - Mock-8 (NOA)  
Gender Studies

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← Subjective Part - II

Q1:

Introduction:

Gender studies is an interdisciplinary academic field that critically examines the social, cultural, political and economic aspects of gender, explains how gender identity and relations shape human experience. This discipline address the inequalities and discrimination between the gender, and also communicate the role that are assign to them by society.

Background and Evolution:

1- Early Feminist Movements:

Gender studies has roots in the feminist movements of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, which advocated from women's right and early challenged traditional gender norms.



## 2- Second Wave Feminism:

the 1960s and 1970s saw the emergence of second wave feminism, which spurred increased academic interest in gender-related issues. scholars began questioning societal expectations and studying the impact of gender on various aspects of life.

## 3- Institutionalization of Gender Studies:

the institutionalization of gender studies is started in late 20<sup>th</sup> century, with universities establishing dedicated departments and programs. This allowed for the development of theories, methodologies and frameworks to analyze gender issues systematically.

## Gender Studies in Pakistan

### 1- Early initiatives:

In Pakistan, early initiatives addressing gender studies concern were linked to women's rights movement in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Organizations like the Women Action Forum played a pivotal role in raising awareness about gender-based issues.



### 2. University Programs:

The formations of Gender Studies in Pakistani academia began in the 1980's and 1990's. The women Association has also begun and start working actively since its inception in 1991.

Currently in Pakistan, Gender studies at university level is flourishing swiftly. Some universities that offer gender studies as a subject include:

- a) Allama Iqbal open University
- b) Fatima Jinnah University, Rawalpindi
- c) University of Sindh, Jamshoro
- d) University of Quaid-e-Azam, Islamabad
- e) University of Balochistan
- f) University of Punjab.

" we realized the importance of our voice, when we are silent "

By Mariya Yousaf

### 3. Key Contribution:

Dr. Afiya Zia The contribution of Dr. Rubina and in the field of gender studies have a great significant through their research and Development and publication.



#### 4- Challenges and Progress.

Pakistan's journey in embracing gender studies has faced many challenges in terms of accepts from the local public. This is because of society norms, and conservative attitudes. However, there has been progress in creating awareness and fostering a more inclusive academy environment.

Saigol, R (2003). "Gender and National identity: Women and politics in muslim societies". Lahore: Vanguard Books.

Since the arrival of autonomy, the status of women has ~~been~~ changed because it is more than just a ~~firm~~ feminist view point, so both perspective must be viewed and must be taught both using social media also as at educational institution. The current need is of to develop ~~it~~ <sup>is</sup> to make gender studies an official subject and must be taught to every discipline.



Q3: Suffrage Movement: A Hallmark of feminist Success in the West and Europe.

### Introduction:-

The suffrage movement, also known as "Women Rights Movement" and "Women's Suffrage", played a pivotal role in the advancement of feminist causes in the western world at Europe. It was a transformation movement, which was to get the right of to vote for women and, it doing so, became a hall mark of success for the broader feminist movement.

### Historical Content:

The early 19's and 20's centuries witnessed a surge of feminist activism driven by the Enlightenment ideas of equality and individual rights. Women faced legal, social and political discrimination, notably being denied the right to vote.



## Key Elements of the suffrage Movement

### 1- Seneca Falls convention (1848).

The movement's roots can be traced to the Seneca Falls Convention in the United States, where activists like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony fought for women's rights, including suffrage.

### 2. Strategies and Tactics:

Suffragists employed diverse strategies, including peaceful protest, civil disobedience, and lobbying, to raise awareness and pressure governments for change. Notable tactics included hunger strikes, marches, and the distribution of literature.

### 3. International Impact:

The suffrage movement gained momentum globally, influencing feminist activism in Europe. Notable suffragettes in the UK, such as Emmeline Pankhurst, fought passionately for women's voting rights.



## Hallmark of feminist Success

### 1- Legal Reforms:

The research of legal reforms moment is evident legal reforms that granted women the right to vote. The movement's victories marked a seismic shift in societal attitude towards women's participation in political processes.

### 2- Symbol of Empowerment:

The success of suffrage moment became a symbol of empowerment for the women, as they challenge the agencies and traditional norms of gender.

### 3- Political participation:

Suffrage paved the way for increase in the female participation in political and public spheres. Women began running for offices, shaping legislations and contributing to policy-making.

### Legacy and Continued Struggle:

The suffrage moment laid the groundwork for subsequent feminist waves, inspiring continued efforts to address



Issues beyond voting rights, such as a reproducing right, work place equality and society attitudes toward gender roles.

Therefore, the suffrage movement stand as a hallmark of feminist success in the West and Europe. But securing women's right to vote, it transformed societies, empower women politically and paving the way for ongoing struggles for gender equality. The movement legacy resonates in the ongoing pursuit of justice and equality for Women worldwide.