

QUESTION # 1

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Gender studies is related to the study of roles, rights, problems, theories and evaluation of gender. The roots of gender studies as a discipline in Pakistan is not very old. The focus toward gender studies and elevating the role of gender is primarily the duty of Ministry of Women development. Nation Action Plan of 1998 constructed the Women studies center. In 1979.5 Women studies centers were established with different goals. From then onwards, different universities started establishing gender studies department. They were either funded by government or by NGOs, international donors or by both. Women Journal 'Mam-e-Nishta' was also established. Curriculum Revision Committee suggested different measures for enhancing the interest in this discipline.

DELVING INTO GENDER STUDIES AS A DISCIPLINE:

(i) DEFINITION:

Gender studies as a discipline

Gracy

the social construction of gender in relation to race, class, sexuality and other factors.

It sees the world through gender lens. It means ~~and~~ it measures the effects of all the event happening in the world on the gender. This includes from passage of local bill in Assembly to large scale wars.

(ii) SCOPE OF GENDER STUDIES:

Gender studies has broad scope. It deals with the following matters:

- 1) Problems and issues of gender
- 2) Solution of different problems of gender
- 3) Economic Condition of Genders
- 4) Health status of Genders
- 5) Legal position of Genders

(iii) NATURE OF GENDER STUDIES:

Gender studies is a multidisciplinary field. It borrows knowledge from different disciplines but it itself remain in its ambit. It draws knowledge from various discipline. This includes economics, biology, Law, sociology, psychology, history, religion and many more.

EVOLUTION OF GENDER STUDIES IN PAKISTAN

(i) WORKS OF MINISTRY OF WOMEN DEVELOPMENT:

Ministry of Women & Development is the department that is concerned with the development of women in every field of life especially in education field. It takes various steps to enhance literacy level of women, attainment level of women by reorienting the current curricula. National Commission on Women Status also encourages the generation of studies, report, and analysis on women.

(ii) NATIONAL ACTION PLAN:

National Action Plan was initiated in 1998. It contains orders regarding women studies centers in different universities. It further encouraged the exchange of information and collaboration between public and private women studies centers.

(iii) ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN STUDIES CENTRES:

There are two types of women study centres in Pakistan. One is

public which are funded by government and other is private which is funded by private bodies. In 1989, an initiative was taken to build 5 Women studies centers in 5 universities for 8 years - following are its objectives.

- 1) To search the causes responsible for the invisibility of women in technical and scientific field
- 2) To enhance awareness about gender issues
- 3) To revise the courses and introduce the services of women writers for Pakistan
- 4) To establish introductory courses in universities.

(iv) WOMEN STUDIES CENTRES IN PAKISTAN

(a) ALLAMA IQBAL UNIVERSITY WOMEN STUDIES CENTRES:

The department of women studies in this university offers distant learning programs. It also makes efforts in sensitizing gender issue and raise awareness. It offers the courses such as psychology of women and contribution of Pakistani women writer.

(b) **WOMEN RESEARCH AND RESOURCE CENTRE IN FATIMA JINNAH COLLEGE RAWALPINDI:**

It also makes contribution in raising awareness about gender issues. It offers women in development and women in management courses. It offers MA with collaboration of university of glasgow

(c) **WOMEN EXCELLENCE CENTRE IN KARACHI UNIVERSITY:**

It adopted comprehensive approach regarding its courses. It offers introductory courses along with the Feminist Theories, Research Methods of Feminist and History of women in South Asia. It took first batch of MA in 1996 and PHD in 2002.

(d) **QUAID-E-AZAM UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN:**

Initially department was combined with other department of social sciences. However, full fledged department established afterward that offer MSc in the field.

(v) **FUNDINGS FOR DEPARTMENT:**

Fundings for Quaid-e-University came from government. However, it

Gracy

halted which led to termination of activities. Fundings for Center of excellence of women of Karachi University was done by government, UNICEF and others. Punjab University department was funded by HEC.

(vi) JOURNAL OF WOMEN STUDIES:

A journal of women studies is established. Its name is "Alma-e-Niswa". It coordinates with international centers and generates important information, studies and analysis regarding women. It is bi-annual journal.

(vii) RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE OF REVISION:

A committee was constituted with the task of exploring the ways that increase the interest in this subject. It gave following recommendations

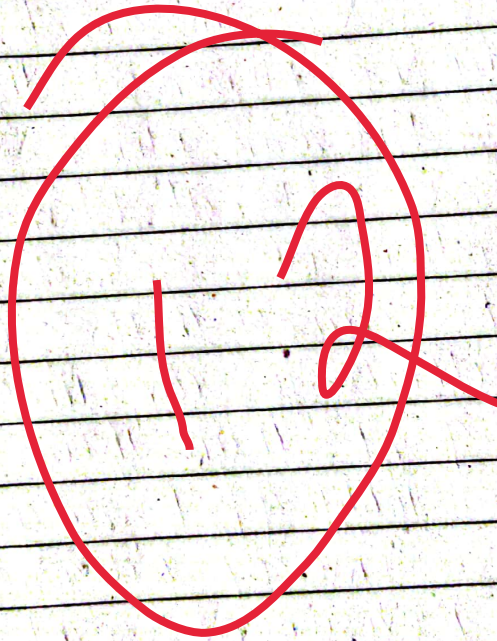
- 1) Include this course in the examination of CSS and PMS
- 2) Made the translation of texts about gender studies in Urdu and local language
- 3) Prepare ~~books~~ Anthologies of text written by women on women and ensure their availability in Urdu

Gracy

and local language.

CONCLUSION:

Gender studies is the subject that deals with the different aspects of ^{the} various genders. It can be used to recognize women's problem and sorting their solution. Steps should be taken to ensure the updating of curriculum as well as revamping of department of women studies.



QUESTION 3

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Suffragist movement is a long struggle that women made for securing of women. Many of them were oppressed and coerced but they continued their struggle. It was started during campaigns when women started speaking against slavery. Seneca Falls Convention strengthened the motive. After Civil War, 15th amendment was passed but deprived women of their right of vote. American Women Suffragist Association and National Women Suffragist Association were formed to advocate the cause. They adopted different methods for compelling government to grant them their right. This include lobbying, Pleading, picketing and rallies. Some of individuals are against the provision of right of vote to women. This include industrialist, moralist, religious bodies and owners of liquor industries. However, on 1920, 19th amendment was passed and granted right to vote to 26 million women.

BACKGROUND:

(1) INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION:

Industrial revolution exploited women -
They were not paid for their work -
Their payment was stalled for long -
They were given only \$2 per week -
There was only 1 bed for two bed
in industries hostels.

(2) EXPLOITATION AT THE HANDS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES:

Church disallowed them from doing
abortion and political participation.

(3) EXPLOITATION AT THE HANDS OF THEIR HUSBANDS:

The property, assets and jewellery
of women were confiscated by
their husband - They are provided
only 1/3 of its property.

(4) INJUSTICE IN COURTS:

They were not allowed to present
evidence in courts - They were also
not allowed to speak in public.

COMMENCEMENT OF MOVEMENT:

(1) PUBLIC SPEAKING:

Women started speaking publicly
against slavery in 1830 - Angelina

Gracy

Equimate and her sister were into activists in abolitionist movement who paved the way for public speaking of women - They travelled around for attending the gatherings and meetings regarding women issue.

(ii) SENECA FALLS CONVENTION:

Seneca Falls Convention was convened in 1848 due to the efforts of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott. They believed that women's condition could only be improved by giving them right to participate in political matters. They presented a Declaration of Sentiment whose 8th clause was related to right to vote.

(iii) OTHER CONVENTION:

Many other convention was called before civil war. Many of the conventions were supporting both right to vote and emancipation of women from slavery. One thousand people from 11 states came for National convention on Human Rights.

(iv) PASSAGE OF 15th AMENDMENT:

slavery was abolished after the

of 13th Amendment - Elizabeth Cady Stanton formed American Equal Right Association that supported the cause of right to vote for both women and black men - 14th Amendment was passed in legislative body that asserted that right of vote would be provide to all those who were born in USA - Although, it used the term 'male' for citizen - However, there were suspicion that it might provided right to both but passage of 15th Amendment provided this right only to black men -

(v) ESTABLISHMENT OF ORGANIZATION:

- 1) American Women Suffragist Association was formed in 1866 by Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony - It supported right to vote and other rights of women.
- 2) National Women Suffragist Association was formed by "Cady Stanton" and Lucretia Mott that supported only right of vote.
- 3) Both of these organizations were merged and National American Women Association was formed that supported the right of vote for next 22 years.

Gracy

(vi) PRAGMATISM:

The steps that women took for compelling government to provide them right of vote are following

- 1) Convention and Campaigning
- 2) Lobbying
- 3) Picketing
- 4) Petition: A petition of 20,000 names was sent to congress initially and then the petition containing the signature of 60,000 was sent to New York Constitutional Convention
- 5) Rallying
- 6) Pleading: 1st parade was made in 1910 - 2nd parade was made in 1912 consisting of 10,000 in New York
- 7) 175 women tried to vote ballots in presidential election. Elizabeth and 15 other women also tried to cast vote but arrested

(vii) INSPIRATION FROM BRITAIN:

Harrist Stanton and Alice Burns visited UK and realized that their campaign was more violent than the campaign of American. They returned and adopted these methods but incarcerated. However, Elizabeth Cady was not in that favour.

(iii) BODY OF PERSONS AGAINST THE MOVEMENT:

Following bodies of person were against the movement.

- 1) Religious bodies were against because they believed that women should remain in confines of home.
- 2) Moralists were against because for them the morals of women was to stay and socialize children - If they came out for vote, then this function would be disrupted.
- 3) Liqueur industry owners were against because they feared that women might close their industry.
- 4) Industrialist feared that women might change laws regarding child labour and conditions of working.

(ix) 19th AMENDMENT - A VICTORY:

The House of Lords supported Anthony amendment and passed it with close vote. However, it was rejected with 2 ~~close~~ votes in Senate in 1918. Women continued their struggle and submitted another in 1920 that was passed in Senate. The consent of 36 states was required that took 14 more months. Tennessee was last state to ratify.

Gracy

the treaty - 19th Amendment was passed and 26 million got the right to vote - 1922 decision of supreme court upheld 2 decision that further secured this right.

CONCLUSION:

The suffragist struggle is filled with plenty of painful stories - Many of them continued till their last breath - Women have always fight hard for securing their rights and services - Government should take special care of the rights of women and consider their interest in every policy.

QUESTION 4

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

This is very controversial debate regarding origin of gender. Some says that it is of biological origin while other says that it is of social origin. This debate is found in the book "Created or Constructed: The Great Gender Debate" by Elaine Storkey. There are various theories that support this side. Gender performativity theory by Judith Butler is in its favour. Gender role theory and Gender Schema theory are on this side. Masculine and feminine cultural theory by Geert Hofstede's consolidate this argument. Doing Gender theory by West and Zimmerman is on this side and Gender development theory is also on this side.

THEORIES OF SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER:

(i) GENDER PERFORMATIVITY THEORY:

Gender performativity theory was given by Judith Butler in his book Gender Trouble. He said that

Gracy

gender is the name of performance.
If a person is ~~doing~~ performing
his gender that resemble to 'man' then
his gender is man and vice versa.
Following are the postulates of
theory

(a) NO INNER SELF:

He ~~has~~ asserted that there is no
fixed inner self. As there is no
fixed inner self, then it means that
gender is not fixed. This rejected
~~the~~ notion that gender is of biolog-
ical origin which is fixed.

(b) FLUIDITY OF IDENTITY:

The identity of a person is fluid
and changes with time - In one
situation, the conditions force to
adopt one identity and other in
another situation.

(c) GENDER IS SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED:

The aforementioned points asserts that
gender is not something of inherently
given but it is something that is
constructed socially.

(ii) GENDER ROLE THEORY:

Gender role theory that there are
certain roles attached by society
to gender. If a person adopts
the role that resemble to any
gender then he becomes ~~the~~ ~~also~~ that

Gracy

gender- These roles are not something that are fixed but changes with place and time. At some places there are some roles that are fixed for male. However, in other culture these roles are for both on for another gender. These roles are of social origin- People has decided that what it means to be men and women. Therefore, nature has nothing to do with this.

(iii) GENDER SCHEMA THEORY:

There is another theory which supports the social origin of gender. Children living in any culture learn from that culture- They observe how man and woman behave, react and feel- They remember these traits. They try to copy and develop these traits in them for conforming to the culture of that side. They learn that certain behaviours are fixed with person gender- One should have to adopt these traits in order to adjust oneself in the environment of that culture. Therefore, child learn socially constructed traits and adopt a gender. Therefore it is of social origin.

Gracy

(iv) MASCULINE-FEMININE CULTURE THEORY:

Geert Hofstede's gave culture dimension theory. These have many dimension and one is masculine-feminine culture dimension. This is used to find why different cultures exist in the world. In the Masculine culture, men are thought to be strong, tough and focused on material success and women are emotional, modern, weak and focused on quality of life. However in feminine culture role of both overlap. Men and women both are considered as tidy, modern and focused on quality of life.

(v) DOING GENDER THEORY:

Doing gender theory is given by West and Zimmerman. They ^{have} asserted that gender is not inherently fixed but it ~~is~~ changes as person does it. They ^{have} said that gender is performative which is enacted by person through his actions and reflexes. If a person has adopted a language that resemble to specific gender, then he ~~performs~~ performed that gender. It is performed and learned through

Through socialization - ~~person~~ ^{person} performs that gender that is acceptable in society. This is fixed by society. Therefore, gender is socially constructed.

(vi) GENDER DEVELOPMENT THEORY:

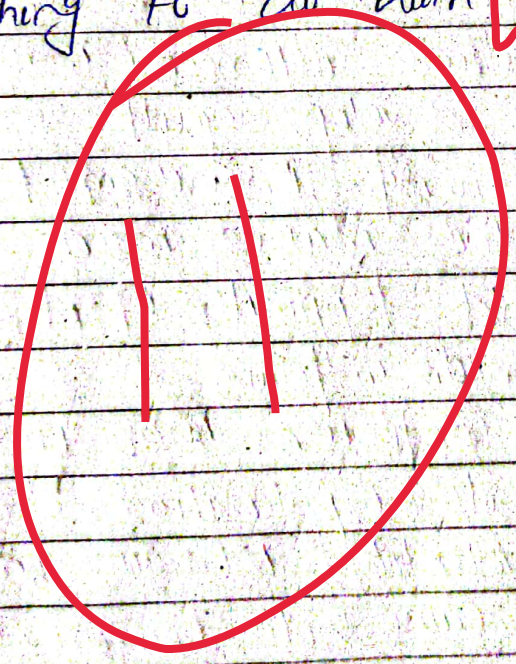
* Personality of person is developed through 8 stage. Socially constructed roles are reinforced in each stage. These stages are following

- (1) Trust vs Mistrust: Men is always trusted by caregiver and women are mistrusted.
- (2) Autonomy vs Shame: Men enjoys autonomy and women are confined.
- (3) Initiative vs Guilt: Man is encouraged on initiative, whereas woman is discouraged and develops guilt.
- (4) Industry vs Inferiority: Encouragement of being creative makes man industrialized and opposite of it makes woman inferior.
- (5) Identity vs role confusion: Man is encouraged for role exploration and develops fixed identity. Discouragement of the same cause role confusion for woman.
- (6) Intimacy vs Isolation: Men can easily make social relation whereas woman is isolated.

- 7) Generativity vs Usefulness: Man considers himself to be useful to society, whereas woman feels useless.
- 8) Ego vs Despair: All these features develop ego in man and despair in woman.

CONCLUSIONS:

All the aforementioned theories prove that gender is socially constructed. It is society that decides what it means to be man and woman. Person learn these traits and roles through socialization. Biology has nothing to do with this.



QUESTION # 7:

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Gender based violence is violence inflicted on person because of its gender. John Fony said ~~that~~ "Gender Based Violence anywhere in the world is threat to peace everywhere in the world." There are different theories that deal with gender based violence. These are physiology and neurophysiology theories, psychopathology theories, loss of control theory, control wheel theory and evolutionary theory. Domestic violence is most prevalent in Pakistan. There are various recommendations for eradicating violence. These are economic empowerment of women, increasing access to education, stringent implementation of laws. Religious scholars can also play very effective role in eradication of violence.

THEORIES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE:

(i) EVOLUTIONARY THEORY:

This theory says that violence stem from transformation of society from matriarchal to ~~the~~ patriarchy. In matriarchy ^{society} ~~the~~ center of production is home. However, patriarchal ^{society} ~~society~~ Gracy

center of production is factory, industry and field. This leads to the accumulation of wealth and private property by men. Women are confined to homes. The dependence of women on men cause surge in violence.

(ii) **PHYSIOLOGY AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGY.**

This theory gives hormonal balance of person that cause increase in violence. Certain hormones in human body are concerned with control of anger. These include testosterone and serotonin. Excess release of testosterone make men aggressive. Lack of release of serotonin also cause aggressive behaviour.

(iii) **PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL THEORIES:**

These theories assert that all the person who are involved in gender based violence are suffering from mental malady. Men suffers mental malady and women suffers because she remains in that relation.

(iv) **LOSS OF CONTROL THEORY:**

This theory says that man has low self control. They often loose

their self control and inflict violence on other gender

(v) CONTROL WHEEL THEORY:

This theory asserts that possession of wealth, power, control and other things give an edge to man to inflict violence on others.