

Mock Exam Gender Studies

~ (Qno-2) ~

1. Gender Studies as a Discipline :

Gender studies is an interdisciplinary academic field that critically examines how gender shapes social structures, identities, relationships, and power dynamics. It goes beyond biological differences and focuses on gender as a social and cultural construct.

• Core Features of Gender Studies

a. Interdisciplinary Nature :

Draws from sociology, anthropology, psychology, political science, economics, history, literature, law, and development studies.

b. Focus on Power and Inequality :

Studies how gender hierarchies are created, maintained, and challenged in society.

c. Critical Analysis of Social Structures:

Examines institutions like family, education, media, religion, and the state and how they produce gender norms.

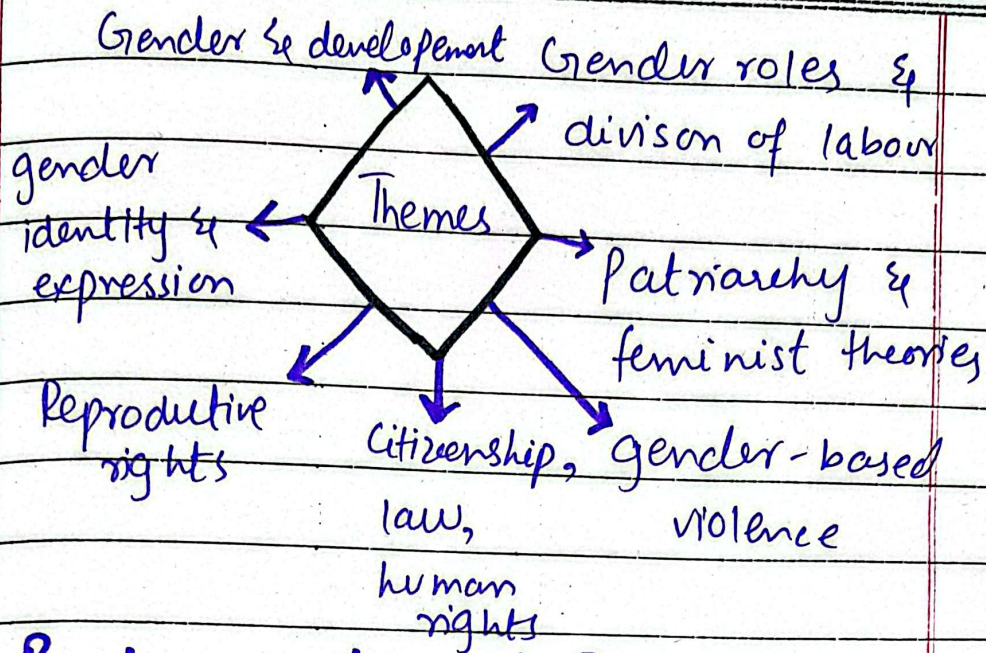
d. Intersectionality:

Investigates how gender intersects with class, ethnicity, religion, disability, and sexuality to produce multiple forms of inequality.

e. Focus on Masculinities and Femininities:

Includes research on men and masculinity, queer identities, trans studies, and non-binary experiences.

• Major Themes in Gender Studies



2. Background and Evolution:

late 19th - Early 20th Century ; First wave feminism → 1960s - 1980s ; Second wave feminism
← of feminism

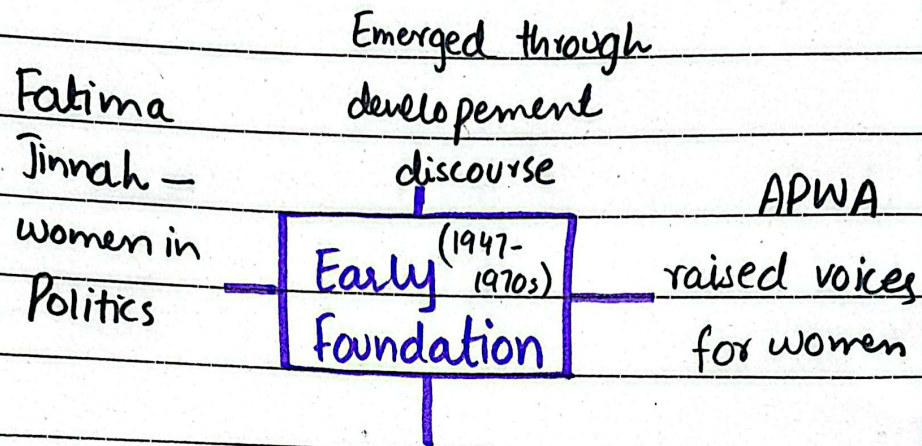
Introduced women's studies in Universities (US, UK)

Shift women studies 1990s
to gender studies, onward
inclusion of masculinity,
queer theory,
intersectionality.

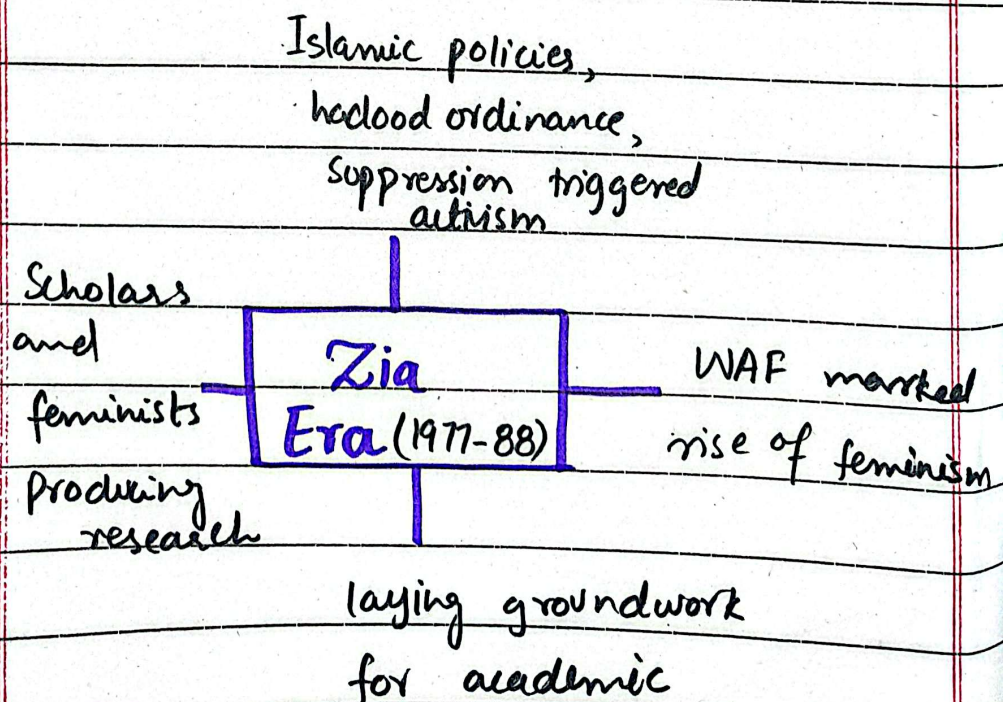
3. Evolution in Pakistan:

Gender

studies in Pakistan evolved under the influence of historical political, feminist, and development-sector dynamics.



No formal academic discipline existed yet.



followed by
other

← University of Karachi - centre of women's studies

HEC
encouraged
curricula
gender related

Institutionalization
of Gender (1990s)

UNDP, UNKEF,
USAID → funded
Research

Shift of women's
Studies to gender studies

Being taught in
universities from
BS - PHD level

Transgender
rights
(Act 2018)

2000s -
Present

Research themes
include - gender
related issues

National Gender Policy
Framework

4. Challenges in Pakistan:

- Social resistance due to misconceptions about feminism.
- Politicisation of gender issues.
- Limited funding for research.
- Lack of trained faculty in rural universities.

5. Contribution in Pakistan:

- Produced research to inform laws as Women protection Acts.
- Helped highlight issues like honour killings, workplace harassment, digital misogyny.
- Supported policymaking in education, health, labour, and family laws.
- Created professional gender experts in NGOs, academia, and government.

Conclusion:

Gender studies has evolved from a feminist and development-oriented movement into a mature academic discipline in Pakistan. Its growth reflects wider struggles for women's rights, social justice, and democratic values. Today it plays a crucial role in

shaping public policy, challenging patriarchal norms, and promoting an inclusive society.

~ (Qno-3) ~

Introduction:

Feminism in the 21st century has moved beyond its earlier focus on women's rights alone. Contemporary feminist thought argues that gender-based oppression affects not only women but also men, transgender, and non-binary individuals. Therefore, feminism today seeks to become more inclusive, intersectional, and responsive to diverse gender identities and sexual orientation.

1. Traditional to Inclusive Feminism:

a) First and Second-Wave
Feminism:

Earlier feminist waves
mainly addressed:

- Women's suffrage
- Legal rights
- Workplace discrimination
- Reproductive rights

Focus was largely on hetero-
sexual, middle-class women,
leaving out marginalised
groups.

b) Third and Fourth Waves:

Modern feminism recognizes:

- Intersectionality (race, class,
- gender identity, sexuality).
- LGBTQ+ rights
- Masculinity studies
- Digital activism

Thus, the scope has widened
to include all genders.

2. Why Feminism Must Address
All Genders and Sexual
Orientation:

a) Gender Inequalities Affect Everyone:

Patriarchy harms women, but it also harms:

Men (toxic masculinity, mental health stigma)

Transgender persons (violence, exclusion)

Non-binary and queer persons (social invisibility)

b) Recognition of Diverse Gender Identities:

21st century acknowledges gender as a spectrum, not a strict male/female binary.

Feminism must evolve to reflect this reality.

c) Human Rights Framework:

Global human rights norms (UN, CEDAW) demand equality regardless of sex, gender identity or sexual orientation.

3- Contemporary Feminist Movements :

a) Intersectional Feminism

Coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw, it highlights overlapping identities :

- Gender
- Race
- Class
- Sexuality
- Disability

b) Queer Feminism

Challenges heteronormativity and fights for:

- LGBTQ + rights
- Same-sex marriage
- Protection from discrimination
- Representation in media

c) Trans-Inclusive feminism

Advocates for:

- Trans rights
- Gender recognition laws
- Healthcare access
- Protection from violence

Day: _____

Date: ____/____/20____

d) Men and Masculinity Studies

Modern feminism also

recognizes that:

- Rigid masculinity norms harm men.
- Men must be part of feminist advocacy.

Campaigns :

- HeForShe (UN Women)
- MenEngage Global Alliance.

e) Digital Feminist Movements

- #MeToo (sexual harassment across globe)
- #TimesUp
- #NiUnaMenos
- #SayHerName
- #LGBTQIA+ activism

4. Importance

a) Builds stronger coalitions

Shared struggles unite women, men, and queer communities against patriarchal power.

b) Reflects Social Reality

Today's societies are diverse; feminism must match that diversity.

c) Human rights and Justice

Inclusive feminism aligns with global equality standards.

d) Ensure Relevance

without inclusivity, feminism risks becoming outdated or exclusive.

Conclusion:

Feminism in the 21st century is no longer a movement solely for women; it is a struggle for equality, dignity, and justice for all individuals regardless of gender identity or sexual orientation.

~ (Dro. 8) ~

(i) Gender and Globalization

Introduction:

Gender and globalization examine how

global economic, cultural, and political processes impact men and women differently. Globalization is not gender-neutral; it redistributes opportunities and inequalities across genders.

Key Points:

1. Feminism of Labour:

- Rise in women's employment in export industries, call centers, textile factories, and overseas domestic work.
- Often low wages, job security, and exploitation.

2. Global Care Chain

- Women from developing countries migrate to work as caregivers, nannies, and nurses in wealthier nations.
- Creates emotional and social gaps in their home families.

3. Gendered Impact of Neoliberal Policies

- Privatization and austerity measures reduce social services.
- Women bear the burden of unpaid or unpaid care work.

4) Technology and Digital Divide

- Globalization increases access to information and jobs, but many women in the Global South face limited digital access.

5) Cultural Globalization

- Spread of feminist ideas, human rights norms, and women's empowerment campaigns worldwide.
- Simultaneously, global media can reinforce beauty standards and stereotypes.

6) Migration and Trafficking

Increased cross-border movement affects women differently

theorists to understand how gender identity, desires, and power relations are shaped by the unconscious processes of the mind.

Key Ideas:

1. Gender Formation in Childhood

- Early childhood experiences shape gender identity.
- Social norms get internalized through family, especially parent-child relationship.

2. Freudian Influence

- Feminists critique Freud, but use his ideas to explain how patriarchy becomes internalized psychologically.

3. Nancy Chodorow

- A major psychoanalytic feminist.
- Argues that because women are primary caregivers, girls develop identity

through separation.

4. Lacanian Perspective

- The "Symbolic Order," language, and cultural structures shape gender and sexuality.
- Women are positioned as "the other" in patriarchal symbolic systems.

5. Internalized Patriarchy

- Psychoanalytical feminists study how women may unconsciously accept subordinate roles due to internalized norms.

6. Gender, Emotion, and Desire

- Examines how emotions, fantasies, sexuality, and desires are shaped by patriarchal culture.
- Important for understanding gender-based violence, body image, and self-esteem.

Conclusion :

Psychoanalytical feminism helps uncover the deep emotional and unconscious roots of gender inequality. It

explains how patriarchal norms
become embedded within
individuals from childhood,
influencing identity, roles,
and relationships.
