

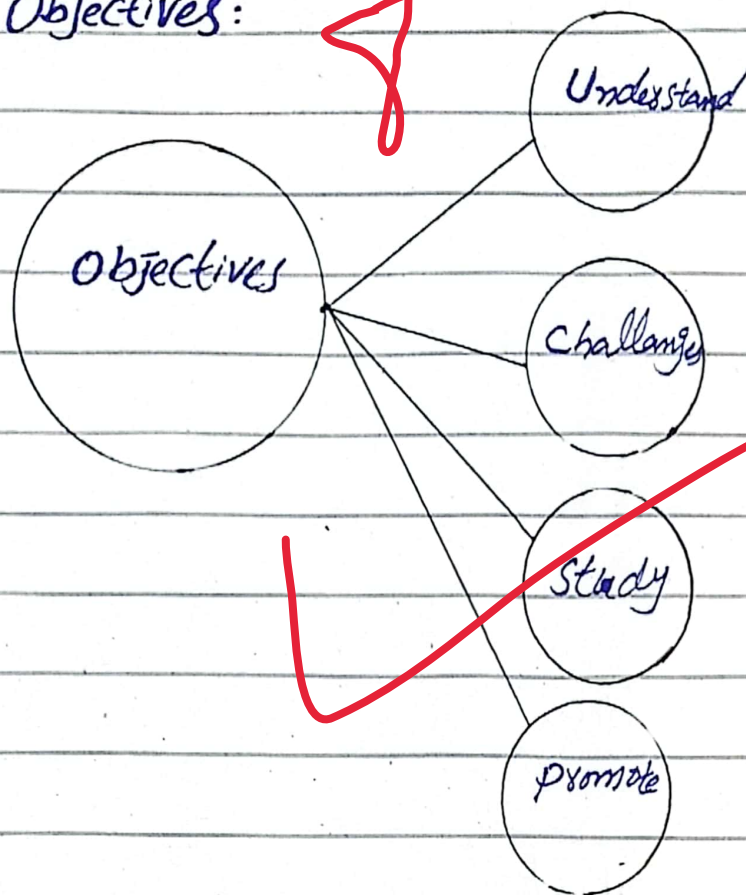
~~Answer of Q. No. 2~~

~~introduction~~

"One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman"

As Simon de Beauvoir famously highlighted that gender is socially constructed rather than biologically determined. Gender studies is an interdisciplinary field examining how gender identifies, roles, and relations shapes societies, institutions and individual experience. It focuses on power, inequality, and social justice, addressing women, men and gender diverse populations.

Objectives:



1. To understand how society shapes gender roles.
2. To challenge patriarchy and discrimination
3. To study intersectionality.
4. To promote gender equality and human rights

Importance

Gender study helps the people understand better, reduce

Make elaborative headings

inequalities, and create inclusive development. It is useful for education, law, policies, and social reforms.

Background.

Gender Studies started from feminist movement in 1960-1970s. First known as "Women studies", it focused on women's history, education, rights. Later, it became Gender Studies, including men, masculinity, LGBTQ+ issues, and social power relations.

Evolution in Pakistan

1. 1970-80s

NGOs and women's group worked on education, health, and women issues.

2. 1990-2000s

Universities like Quaid-e-Azam

Punjab Karachi started women's studies program. Research focus on human rights.

3- 2010s- Present

- Women studies become gender studies, connecting diversity, human rights and intersectionality.
- Research focused on gender based, violence and inequality.
- UN and NGOs helped include gender issues in law

Relevant Cases:

1. Mukhtara Mai (2002)

Survived gender-based violence and brought legal reforms.

2. Benazir Bhutto

Showed women's political leadership in Pakistan

3. Prevention of Harassment Act work place.

Act (2010) law influenced by gender research.

4. Mary Sirsed

Highlights the women fighting for rights and equality

Merge examples within the arguments

Conclusion

Gender studies in Pakistan has grown from focusing only on women welfare to analyzing all gender relations. It helps shape policies, research, and awareness.

"She rises like the sun each day
Breaking chains that held her sway
Her voice, her right, her dream take flight
A beacon shining through night"
(extracted from Rising women)

Too short
Write 8-9
sides

Q. No. 3 Answer

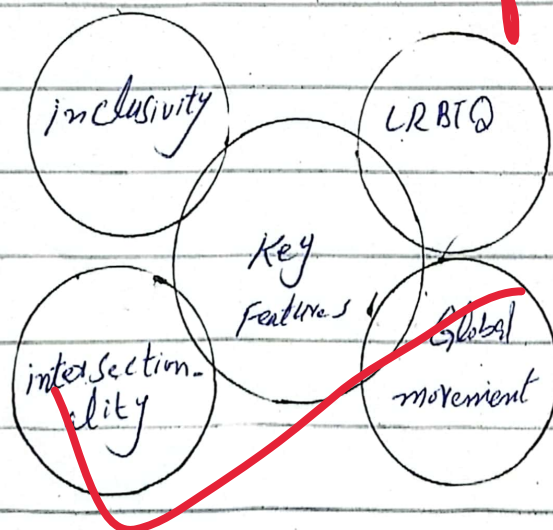
introduction

"Feminism is for everybody."

This Bell hook notes reflects that need of inclusive feminism

That goes beyond women only
advocacy. Feminism has historically
focused on women's rights,
fighting against patriarchy,
discrimination, and inequality.
However in the 21st century
it has evolved to recognize
that gender is socially construct
and intersect with sexuality,
race, class, and culture. Contemporary
feminist movements argue that
true equality must include
all genders and sexual orientation.

Key Features



1- Inclusivity of All Genders

Modern feminism addressing the concern of men, transgender, and non-binary individuals.

Recognizes that patriarchy negative to all gender.

2- LGBTQ+ Rights

It challenges heteronormativity and advocates for anti-discrimination laws, and marriage equality.

3- Intersectionality

It is coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw. Intersectionality shows gender overlap with class. Modern feminism tries to solve problems.

Link headings to the asked part

4- Global feminist movement

- #Me Too Movement: Raised voices against sexual harassment worldwide.
- UN He for She Campaign: Encourages men to women support.
- Ni Una Menos (Latin America): Fight violence against women.

Example from Pakistan

1. Aurat March

Support women's right, but also speak for LGBTQ+ people, transgender rights, workplace equality, Consent, and Safety.

2. Transgender Right Act 2018

- Pakistan passed a law giving transgender people rights.
- Feminist groups actively support these rights.

3. Awareness

Many organizations in Pakistan, such as **Stress on why there is a need???** spread awareness about Pakistan's gender equality, domestic violence and harassment.

Challenges

- Society resists talking openly.
- implementation of pro-equality laws.

- Critical and religious misunderstanding
- Even These Challenges, modern feminism continue for getting fairness.

Conclusion

21st - Century feminism clearly shows That equality can't be achieved unless every gender and sexual orientation is respected. Modern feminist movement are working to build A world wide safe zone, She, He, They - each voice is strong, Joining Hands to right The wrong. in every land, in every weather, Equality grows when we rise together
(Rise together)

Have not addressed the asked part well

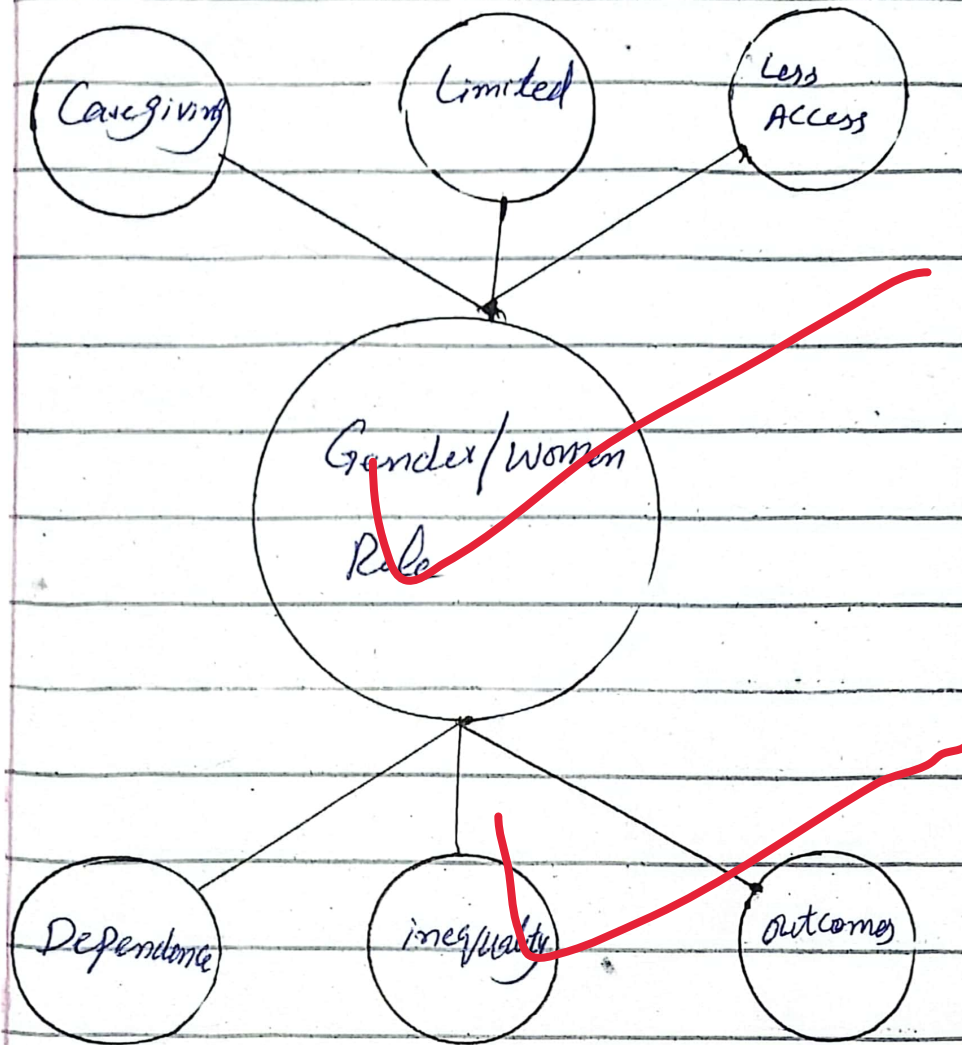
Answer of Q. No 6

introduction

"Climate Change is not gender neutral; it hits the most vulnerable hardest" - UN Women Report in developing countries like Pakistan, women face more risks during climates and disasters such as floods, droughts, heatwaves, and storms. Gendered roles, social inequality and lack of resources increase their vulnerability. Poor women, especially in rural areas, are most affected due to poverty, traditional role and limited access.

~~1. How women~~

2. How Gender roles increase women's vulnerability.



• Care giving duties

Women take care of children, elderly and sick family member.

Pakistan is one of the most topper country in which women are playing tough role in disasters.

1. Limited mobility

Cultural norms often restrict women from moving alone. Pakistan rural areas specially example for this.

• Less Access to information

Women may not have access to mobile phones, radios, or disasters alert.

• Dependence on natural resources

Collecting water, firewood, and food increases their workload and exposure.

• Inequality

Women are low paid and ignored in every field of life.

2- Intersection with class

Poor women mostly affected from this because they are living weak in houses, lack saving, and have no insurance.

middle class women ^{has} safer homes
access to transport and financial
resources.

3- Rural Urban divide

- Rural Women: Depends upon farming
live stock and forests. Flood
and disaster destroy these sources.
Limited access to transport and
hospital.

Urban Women: Many lives in slums
and informal settlement which are
affected by urban floods
and heat waves.

- Rural Areas lack of basic
life facilities.

4. Pakistan Specific examples

- 2010 Pakistan Floods.

millions effected; women in
rural Sindh and Punjab
faced deaths, forced migration
and lack of resources.

. 2019 Heatwave

2019 Heatwave in Karachi:
poor women working in domestic and informal sectors suffered more due to long hours in heat.

. 2022 Flood

Thousand of women in rural areas lost homes and livelihoods. Restricted mobility increased their vulnerability.

5. Combine effect

Women who are poor and restricted by traditional gender roles face higher vulnerabilities during climate disasters.

Conclusion

Women vulnerability to Climate

disasters is shaped by gender roles, poverty, and rural-urban differences. they have less mobility fewer resources limited decision making power. Policies must provide education, disaster and training for women.

When the storm comes, danger rises
she carries burden on her eyes.

Give her power, Give her space
So every woman can live safer place.

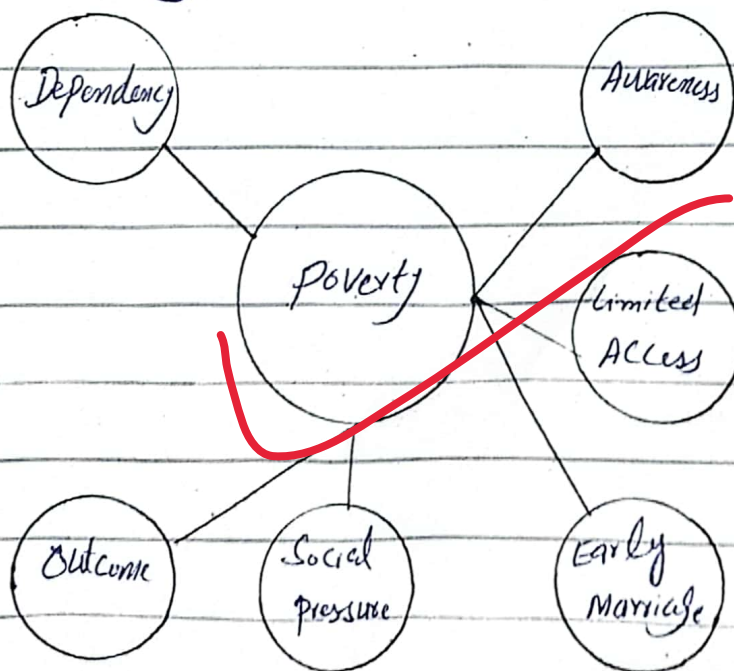
(The Earth and women)

Answer of Question No.7

Introduction

"poverty is not only lack of money. It is a condition that make women more exposed to violence." UN Report in Pakistan Socio economic disadvantages such as poverty Unemployment, and restrictive gender roles significantly increase both The occurrence and severity of gender based violence.

• Poverty and GBV



1. Economic Dependency

women rely on male, because of male dominance culture in Pakistan. Some are independent in urban areas.

2. Lack of Education

women unaware of rights due to lack of education. mostly education are unavailable in rural areas such as Baluchistan and Sindh are example for lack of education.

Specify linking to each type

3. Limited Access

women are limit access to every field of life due to male dominance. injuries, sexual violence and domestic abuse go unreported.

4. Early marriages

Poverty push families to marry daughter early. It increase

The domestic violence and many other issues.

5. Social pressure

Traditional role limit the mobility which exposure to harassment and domestic violence.

• Gender Labour Roles and Vulnerability

Traditional norms assign to household work, caregiving, and unpaid labour increasing their exposure to violence at home and in public. Social restrictions also report violence or seek help.

• Different forms of GBV Domestic violence

A. large number of cases reported every year. in Punjab alone over 60,000 cases of violence reported. (Dawn)

• Rape and Sexual Harassment

in 2024, Thousand of cases reported in such as rape, abduction,

murders. One NGO documented
5,339 rape cases crimed
GBV statistics

• Child marriages

Pakistan is among the top
countries for child marriages.
nearly 18% of young women
were married before 18 year old.

• Sexual Abuse of Children

According to 2024 report over
2000 children were sexually
abused with a significant rise
in abuse cases.

• Rural Urban Differences

GBV is widespread in both
rural and urban settings.

But rural area has lack
of legal awareness, shelter,
and reporting mechanisms.

Combined impact of

Socio economic Factors

Poverty, unemployment, gendered
roles reinforce each other,

Important Note to get Good marks
in Gender Studies:

Marks would be given on the
following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15%

Subject specific language 15%

Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each
question

Mishandled the
question

the questions carry 3_4 parts...

each part has equal weightage so
discuss all equally

use subject specific jargons e.g.

Patriarchy, entrenched traditional
values etc. Also, do not add blunt
statements

use types, waves and theories of
feminism as references

attempt all parts in the question, do
not neglect one

add facts and figures to support
your argument

(Whisper of Change)