

- iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- iv. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.
- v. No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- vi. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART-II

Q.No.2. Describe Gender Studies as a Discipline. Also trace the background of Gender Studies with special reference to its evolution in Pakistan. (20)

Q.No.3. "Feminism in the 21st century needs to address the concerns of all genders and sexual orientations." Discuss this statement with reference to contemporary feminist movements. (20)

Q.No.4. Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon. Discuss in the light of theories of social construction of gender. (20)

Q.No.5. Critically analyze the women vulnerabilities in the contemporary societies in the light of Modernization and Dependency theories. Also suggest the way forward to revamp women status globally. (20)

Q.No.6. How do gendered roles in developing countries shape women's vulnerability to climate-induced disasters, and how does this intersect with class and rural-urban divides? (20)

Q.No.7. To what extent do socio-economic factors- such as unemployment, poverty, and gendered labor roles- shape the patterns and intensity of GBV in Pakistan today? Explain by highlighting the different forms of gender-based violence. (20)

Q.No.8. Write note on following: (20)

- i. Gender and Globalization
- ii. Psychoanalytical feminism

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~~Q No 7~~

Introduction:

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Pakistan is not only a cultural or legal issue - it is deeply shaped by socio-economic structures such as unemployment, poverty, and gendered labor roles. These factors create an environment which leads to different forms of GBV.

Socio-economic factors
for gender-based violence

Following are the factors of
gender-based violence in
Pakistan:

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Socio-economic
factors

Unemployment
and economic
distress

Poverty and Lack
of Resources

Gendered Labor
Roles and Power
Imbalances

A) Unemployment and Economic distress

Add type in
heading

High unemployment
rates lead to GBV. It
creates economic pressure
and psychological stress, which
often manifests as violence
within households.

For example; it leads
to Domestic Violence, Intimate
Partner Violence and
Economic abuse

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B) Poverty and lack of resources

Poverty heightens women's vulnerability by limiting their access to education, legal protection and safe mobility. Poor families resolve disputes through "Forced Marriages", *SWars*, or *Vani* to settle debts.

For example; Forced and early marriages

ii) Honor-related crimes

iii) Trafficking and sexual exploitation

are forms of violence related to poverty.

C) Gendered labor roles & power imbalances

Traditional gendered

Roles dictate that men are bread-winners and women are care-givers. These roles produce structural inequalities. Women working outside home challenge patriarchal norms, provoking backlash such as harassment or violence to "re-assert control".

For Example; i) workplace harassment

ii) Mobility restrictions and coercive control

iii) Psychological violence.

Forms of GBV

Physical violence

Psychological & Emotional

Sexual violence

Economic violence

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A) Physical Violence

Due to socio-economic factors, Physical Violence is resorted to. It is often intensified by unemployment and social stress.

For Example; Beating,
Marital abuse, honor Killings.

B) Psychological & Emotional

It is employed to maintain control in financially dependent households.

For Example; Threats,
indirect intimidation, humiliation.

C) Sexual Violence

It is more

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Common where women lack economic independence or safe work conditions.

For example; Rape, gang-rape, marital rape, harassment

B) Economic Violence

This form of violence is rooted in patriarchal labor roles.

For example; Denial of money, dowry, restricting on employment, confiscating earnings.

Conclusion:

Socio-economic factors don't act alone but interact with cultural and structural inequalities. Unemployment, poverty and gender roles collectively shape the intensity and patterns of GBV

Seem like notes

Add content under headings

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in Pakistan.

Q NO 6

Introduction

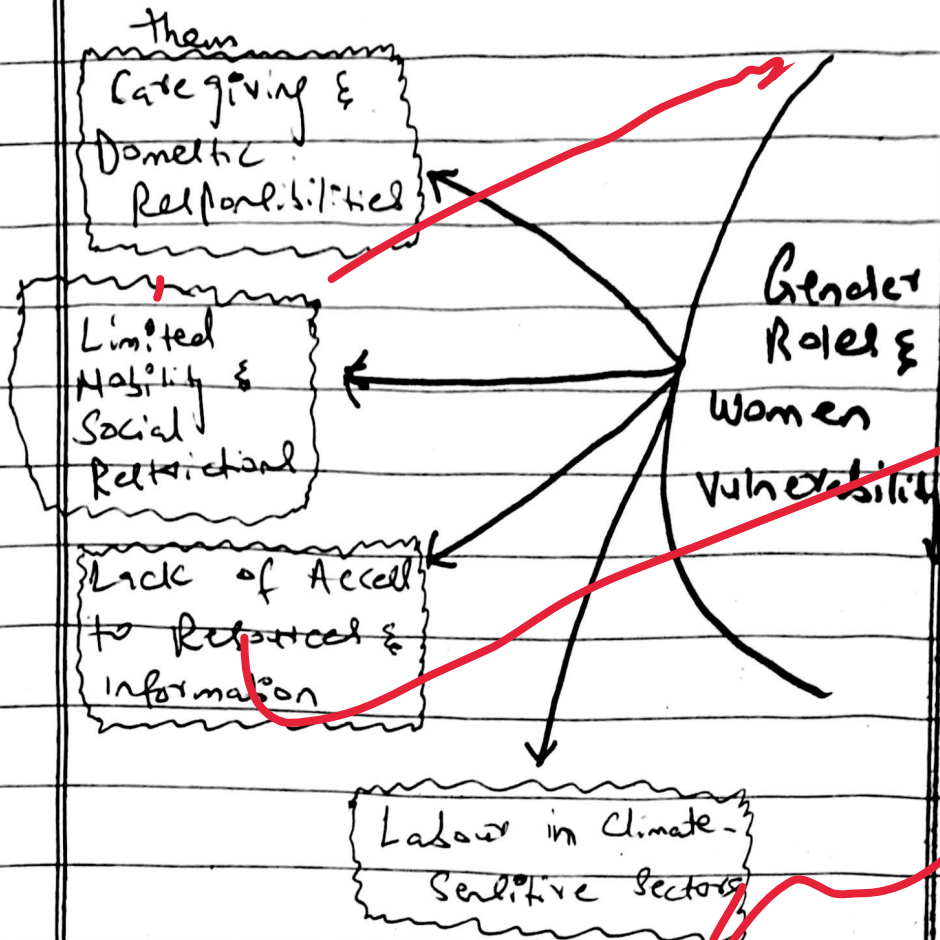
In many developing countries, gendered roles significantly increase women's vulnerability to climate-induced disasters such as floods, heatwaves, droughts, cyclones and food insecurity. These vulnerabilities are further intensified by class differences and the rural-urban divide, creating overlapping layers of risk.

Gendered Roles and women's Vulnerability

Following are the gender roles and women's vulnerability with

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A) Caregiving & Domestic Responsibilities

Women are usually responsible for collecting water, fuel, cooking and caring for children and elderly. During floods or heatwaves, women cannot easily evacuate because they must assist dependents increasing risk of injury or death.

For Example; During 2010 floods in Pakistan, many women stayed behind to gather belongings, leading to disproportionately high female deaths.

B) Limited mobility & social restrictions

In many developing societies, women require permission to travel alone or lack safety to leave home.

For Example; During Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh (2007), many women died because their men were away working and they couldn't leave home without a male relative.

Merge with example

C) Lack of Access to Resources & information

women often have

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less access to land ownership, money, mobile phones, this makes it harder to prepare or recover from disaster.

For example; in rural Nepal, men migrate seasonally, leaving women in charge of home without financial or technical resources.

D) Labour in Climate-Sensitive Sectors

Women disproportionately work in small-scale agriculture, livestock rearing, informal labour. Climate shocks directly threaten their livelihood.

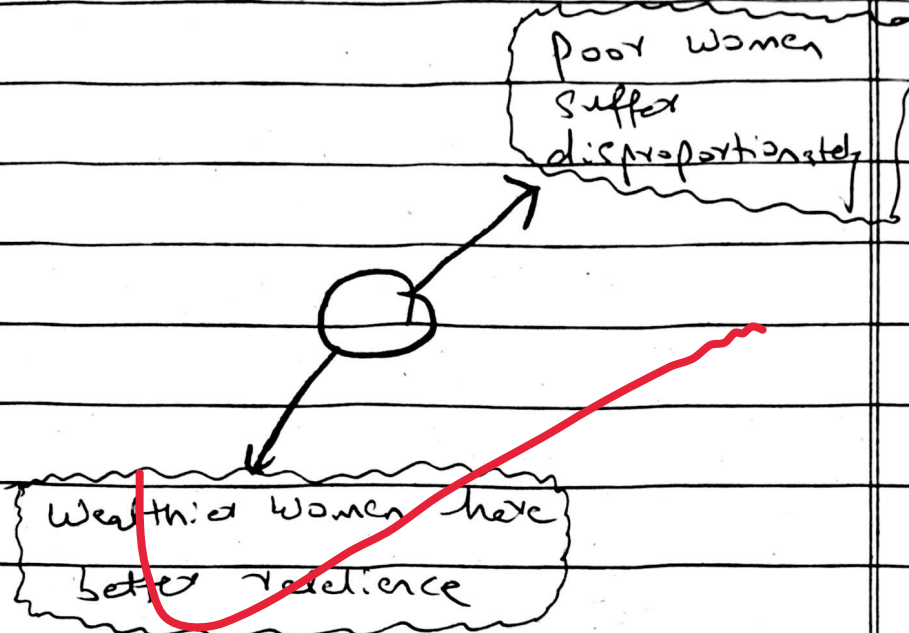
For example; in rural Pakistan and India, prolonged droughts force women to walk longer distances for water and firewood, increasing

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health risks and exposure to
harassment.

Intersection with class



A) Poor women suffer
disproportionately

low-income households
live in more hazard-prone
locations such as near flood,
unstable hillside, informal urban
slums. Poor women have fewer
assets, limited saving, weaker
housing.

Example: In Ketchi's

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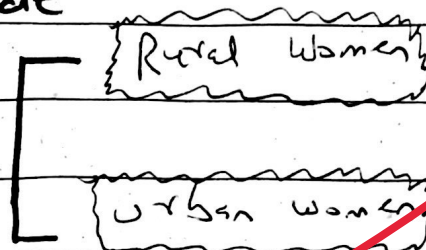
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heatwave (2015), more deaths
occurred among poor women in
informal settlements

B) Wealthier women
have better
resilience

Middle and upper class
women often live in safer
housing, have access to social
healthcare and transportation
system. They also receive information
through digital networks. Thus,
class cushions climate vulnerability.

Intersection with Rural-urban
divide



A) Rural women
Rural women

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are more vulnerable because their livelihoods depend directly on climate. Water scarcity increases work load and infrastructure is weaker.

For example; During droughts in Tharparker, Sindh, women walk 5-10 km daily for water.

B) Urban women

Urban women face different but significant risks. They face heatwaves in congested slums, water contamination and scarcity, lack of sanitation after floods, ~~increase risks of~~ GBV in shelters.

For example; In Dhaka and Karachi, flood-displaced women in shelters report harassment and lack of privacy.

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Conclusion:

Gender roles in developing countries significantly increase women's exposure to climate-induced disaster. When gender intersects with poverty, rural disadvantage and weak institutions, women's vulnerabilities multiply.

Very weak presentation
Add content and improve it

Q NO 3

Introduction

Feminism has historically focused on women's rights, but the 21st century marks a shift towards intersectional, inclusive and diverse feminist movements.

Contemporary feminism recognizes that gender inequality affects not

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Only Cisgender women but also men, transgender and sexual minorities. Therefore, modern feminism argues that struggle for gender justice must include the experience of all genders and sexual orientations.

Intersectional Feminism: The New Foundation

Modern feminist thought, especially influenced by Crenshaw's concept of intersectionality, highlights that individuals experience oppression differently based on gender, sex, sexuality, race and disability.

Why inclusivity is needed:

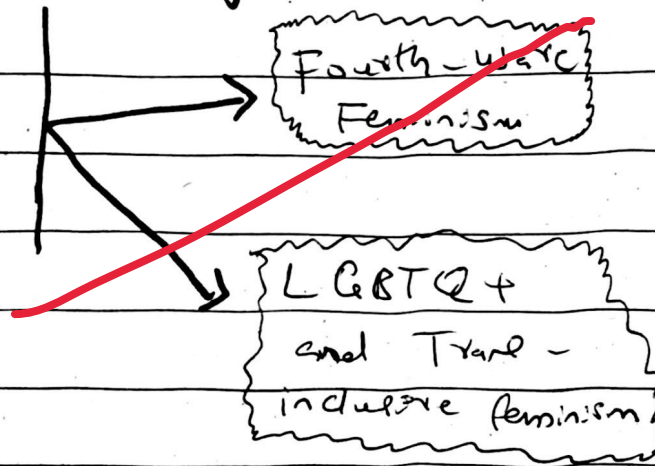
Gender discrimination intersects with sexuality-based discrimination. Transgender and non-binary people face unique forms of violence

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and exclusion. Patriarchal norms harm men as well. Thus, feminism must move beyond a singular category of women to include all marginalized identities.

Contemporary Feminist Movements



A) Fourth-Wave Feminism

It is digital, global and intersectional. It addresses LGBTQ+ rights, body autonomy, gender identity, sexual harassment and online misogyny.

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For example; #MeToo,
#Timeup, and global wide
movements.

B) LGBTQ + and
Trans-inclusive
feminism

Movements such as
Trans-feminism, Queer
feminism and Black Lives
Matter argue that liberation
of women cannot be
achieved without dismantling
gender binaries.

For example; Trans women
face high rates of violence
and discrimination in employment
and health. Their struggles
expand feminist concerns
beyond cisgender experiences.

Why Feminism

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must include all genders
and sexual orientations

Expanding
definition
of gender
justice

Oppression is
systemic, not
individual

Global South
Feminism

A) Oppression is
systemic, not
individual

Patriarchy enforced
rigid norms that harm
women, men, trans and queer.

A narrow definition of
feminism cannot dismantle a
broad system of gender
inequality.

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B) Expanding definition of 'gender justice'

Feminism now includes
rights of transgender and
intersex people. It recognised
non-binary identities. It also
includes marital and adoption
rights for LGBTQ+ persons.
This expansion reflects real
social transformation.

C) Global South Feminism

Contemporary movements
in Pakistan, India, Bangladesh
and Latin America show
growing inclusion of queer rights,
trans rights, GBV faced by
transwomen.

For example; Pakistan's

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2018 Transgender Rights Act
emerged from a feminist -
trans alliance advocating dignity
and legal recognition.

Conclusion:

Feminism in 21st century
cannot achieve its goal
without being inclusive, inter-
sectional and gender-diverse.

Therefore, modern feminism
must address concern of all
gender and sexual orientations
to create a society grounded
in equality, dignity and justice.

Q NO 2

Gender Studies as
a discipline

Introduction:

Gender Studies

Barely linked to asked
part

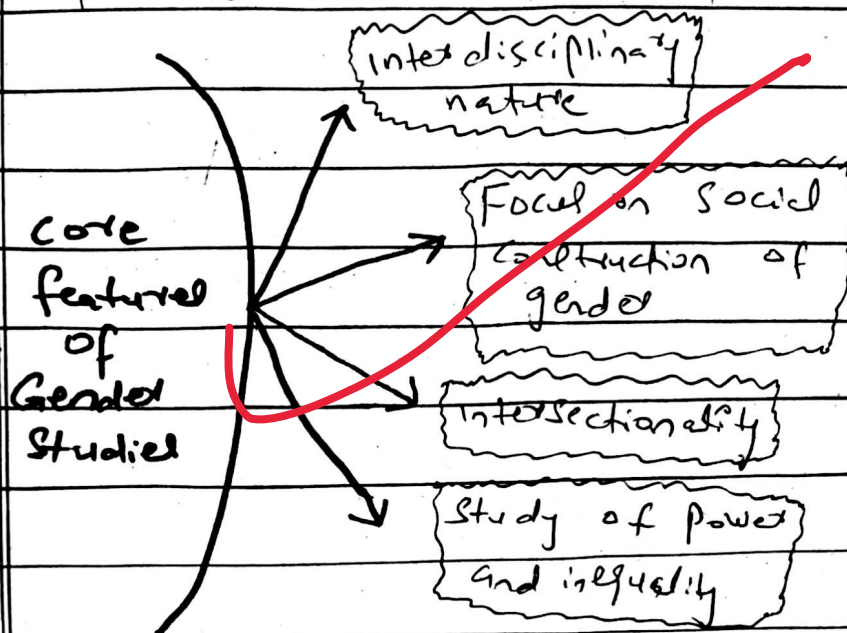
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is an inter-disciplinary academic field that examines how gender shapes society, culture, political, economy and personal identity. It questions traditional assumptions about masculinity and femininity and explored how gender intersects with class, race, ethnicity, religion, sexuality and power structures.

Core features of Gender Studies

Following are the core features of Gender Studies



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A) Inter-disciplinary nature

The nature of Gender Studies is inter-disciplinary. It draws from sociology, anthropology, psychology, political science, history, literature and law.

B) Focus on intersectionality

Gender studies highlight how gender, class, caste, religion and sexuality combine to produce unique experience of discrimination.

C) Focus on social construction of gender

Gender studies differentiate between sex and

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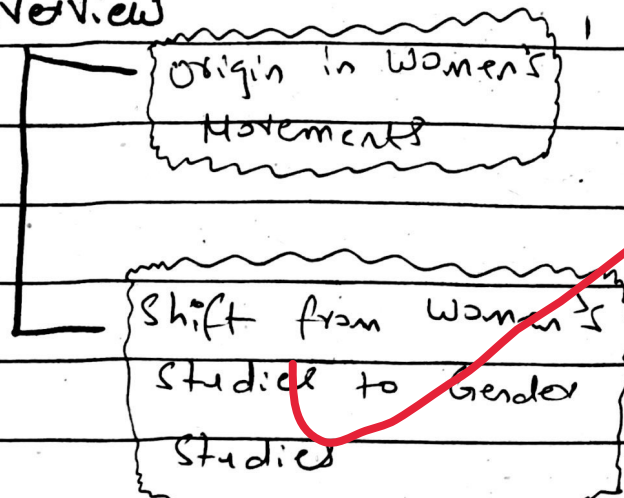
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Gender. It says that sex is biologically determined while gender is socially constructed.

1) Study of Power and inequality

It examines how patriarchal structures marginalize women and gender minorities and how inequalities are produced and maintained.

Background and Evolution of Gender Studies - Global Overview



Date: _____

Day: _____

1) Origin in Women's Movements

Its origin is traced to 19th and 20th century women's movements.

For example; First-wave Feminism (19th - early 20th century), Second-wave feminism (1960s - 1980s)

2) Shift from Women's Studies to Gender Studies

By 1990s, scholars recognised that studying only women was limiting. The discipline expanded to include men and masculinities, LGBTQ+, intersectional inequalities, gender in global politics and development. Thus, Gender Studies emerged as

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:

Date: _____

Day: _____

Marks would be given on the following parameters
a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%

Evolution of Gender

Add 12-13 headings in each 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

add pictorial description as well

Add names of Mary Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart Mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia Zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck

of 1990s

Early Phase

Expansion
in 2000s

Modern Phase
2010-2020

Influence of
international
framework