

- 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 labour 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:

Date: _____

Date:

Socio-econ
mic
factors

Unemployment
and economic
distress

Poverty and Lack
of resources

Generated labor
Rates and power
imbalances

A) Unemployment
and economic
distress

Add type in
heading

High unemployment
rates lead to GRV, it
Creates economic pressure
and psychological stress, which
often manifests as violence
within households.

For example; it lead

to Domestic Violence, intimate
partner violence and
Economic abuse

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 Marriage", SWaP, or Vanu to settle disputes.

For example; Forced and early marriage
i) Honor-related Crime
ii) 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 "care-allot control".

For Example; i) workplace

harassment

ii) Mobility restriction

and coercive control

iii) Psychological violence.

Forms of GBV

Physical

Mental

Psychological &

Emotional

Sexual violence

Economic violence

Date: _____

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A) Physical Violence

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

For Example; Beating, Marital abuse, honor Killings.

B) Psychological & Emotional

It is employed to maintaining control in financially dependent households.

For Example; Threat, ~~intimidation~~, humiliation

C) Sexual Violence

It is more

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 market.

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

Conclusion:

Socio-economic factors don't act alone but interact with cultural and structural inequalities.

Unemployment, poverty and gender violence, collectively shape the intensity and pattern of GBV.

Seem like notes

Add content under

headings

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in Pakistan.

Q NO 6

Introduction

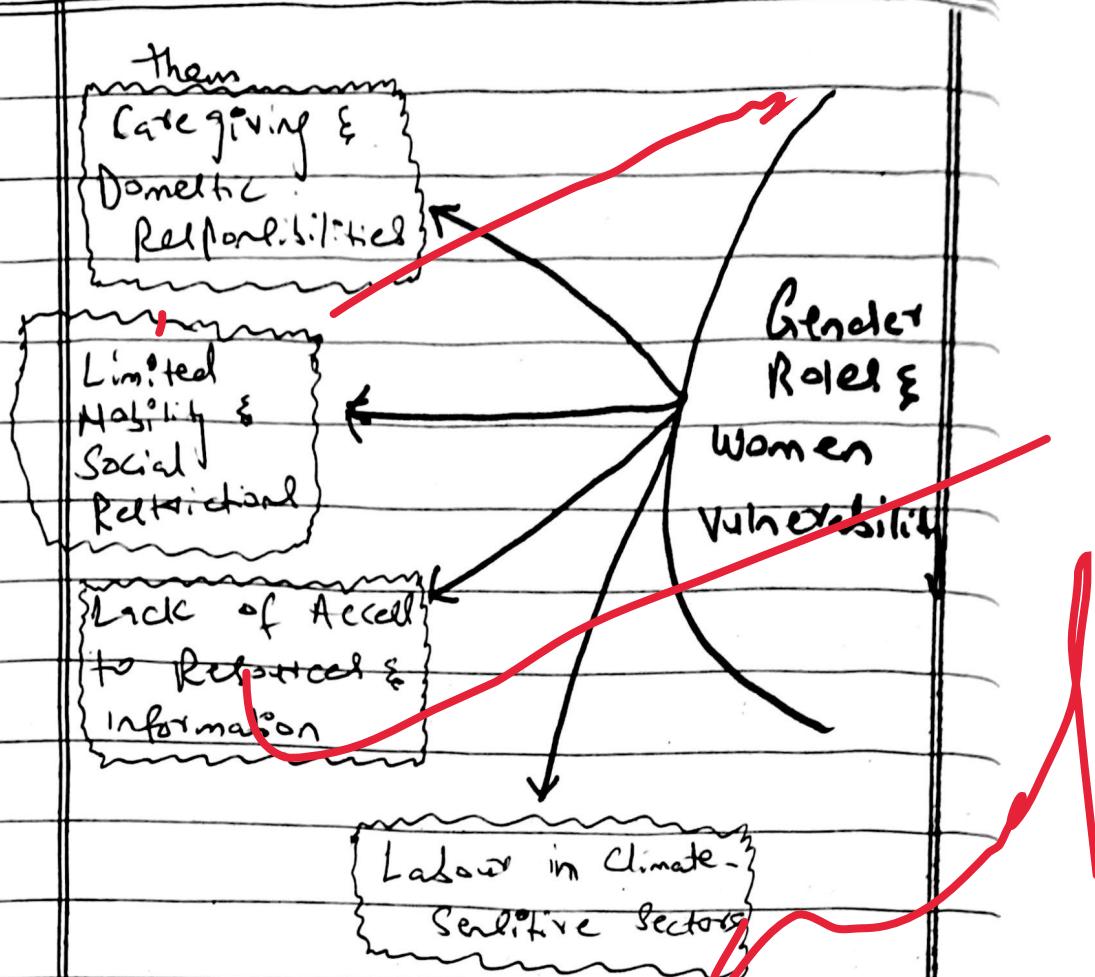
In many developing countries, gendered roles significantly increase women's vulnerability to climate-induced disasters such as flood, heatwave, drought, cyclone and food insecurity. These vulnerabilities are further intensified by class differences and the rural-urban divide, creating overlapping layers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

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 flood or heatwave, women cannot easily evacuate because they must collect 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 permissions to travel alone or lack safety to leave home.

For Example; During Gdane

Siit in Bankok (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

Date: _____

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lack access to land ownership, many, 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.

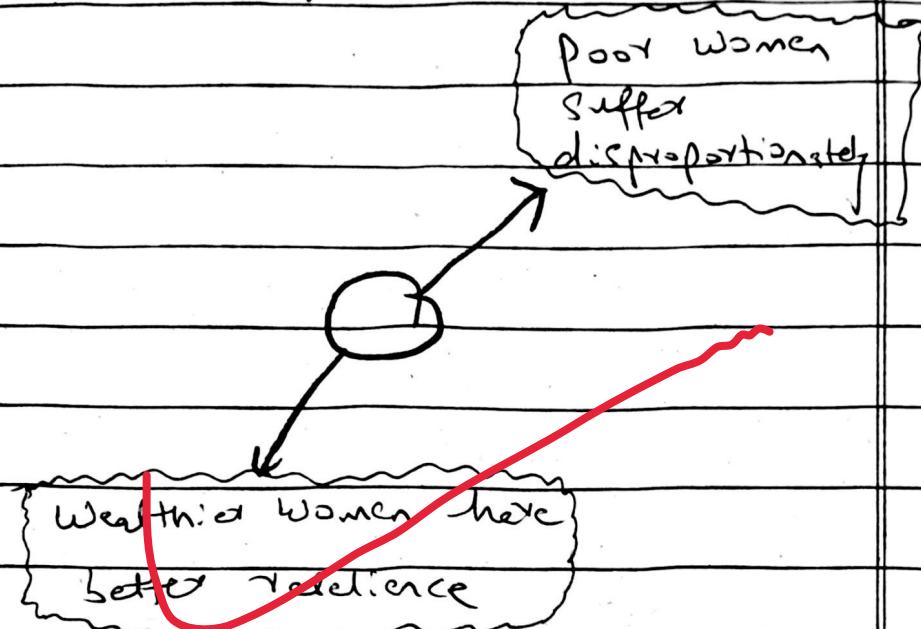
For example; In rural Pakistan and India, prolonged drought force women to walk longer distances for water and firewood, increasing

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health risks and exposure to
harmfulment.

Intersection with class



A) Poor women suffer
disproportionately

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

Example: In Katrina's

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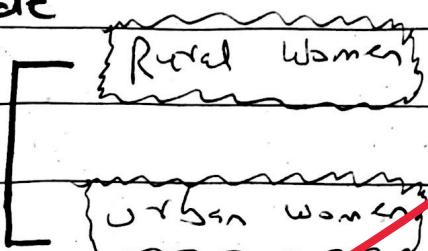
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heatwave (2015), more deaths
occurred among poor women in
informal settlements

B) Wealthier women
have better
resilience

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

Intersection with Rural-Urban
divide



A) Rural women
Rural women

are more vulnerable because their livelihoods depend directly on climate. Water scarcity increase 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 harassment in crowded places, water contamination, and scarcity, lack of sanitation after floods, income risks of GBV in shelters.

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

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Conclusion:

Very weak presentation
Add content and improve it

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

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 recognises that gender inequality affects not

Only cisgender women but also men, transgender and sexual minorities. Therefore, modern feminism argued 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, class, sexuality, race and disability.

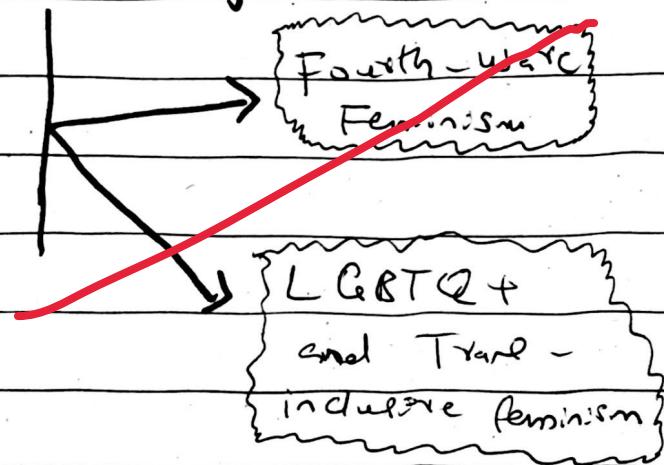
Why 'intersectionality' is needed:

Gender discrimination intersects with sexuality-based discrimination.

Transgender and non-binary people face unique forms of violence.

and exclusion. Patriarchal norm
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 #MeToo
movement.

B) LGBTQ+ and
Third-inclusive
feminism

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

For Example; Transwomen
face high rates of violence
and discrimination in employment
and health. Their struggle
expanded feminist concern
beyond cisgender experiences.

Why Feminism

Date: _____

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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

Partially enforced

Rigid norms that harm

women, men, trans and queer.

A narrow definition of
feminism cannot dismantle a

broad system of gender
inequality.

B) Expanding definition of 'gender justice'

Feminism now includes rights of transgender and intersex people. It recognises 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

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-
sected and gender-diverse.

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

Q No 2

Gender Studies as

a discipline

Introduction:

Gender Studies

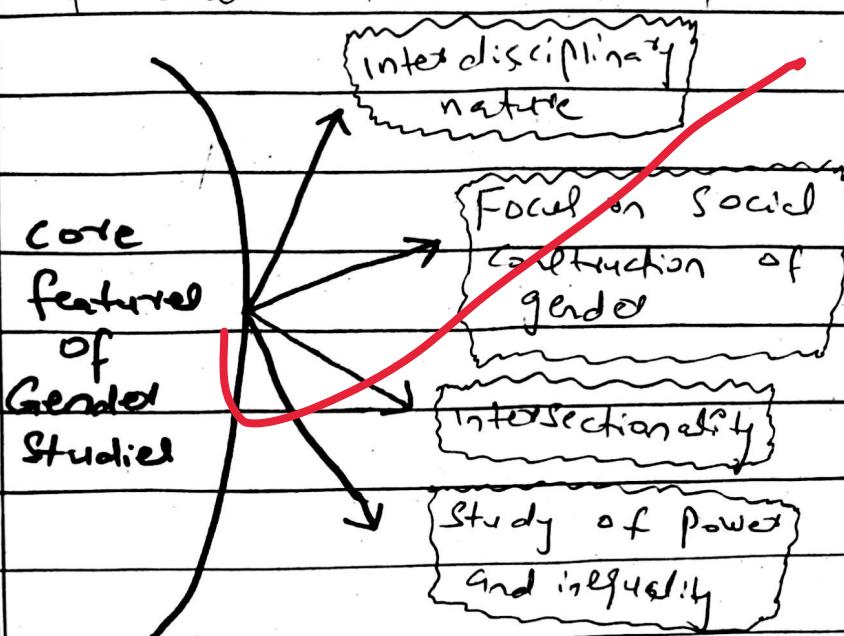
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is an inter-disciplinary academic field that examines how gender shapes society, culture, political, economy and personal identity. It questions traditional assumptions about masculinity and femininity and explores how gender intersects with class,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

Core features of Gender Studies

Following are the core features of Gender Studies:



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, culture, religion and sexuality

combine to produce unique experience of discrimination

C) Focus on Social Construction of gender

Gender studies

differentiate between Sex and

Date: _____

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

1) Study of Power and inequality

It examined how Patriarchal structures marginalize women and gender not minority and how inequalities are produced and maintained.

Background and Evolution of Gender Studies - Global Overview

Origin in Women's Movements

Shift from Women's Studies to Gender Studies

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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, genders

in global politics and development.

Thus, Gender Studies emerged as

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:

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, Farzana Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck