

34988 - Haleema Asif - 140Gender Studies23 Jan 2025QUESTION-1i Introduction

Gender studies originated from women studies. Women studies is a product of second wave of feminism. However, we debates started that women problem can not be studied in isolation under a patriarchal system, the discipline added aspects of men's study and Queer theory to it, making it more holistic. Both disciplines have various aspects to them which are broadly based on their context. including which includes, women centric nature of women studies and holistic approach of gender studies etc. On the other hand, sex and gender debate are also two very prevalent concepts. Sex is biological and gender is socially constructed. Although, there are many more difference to be studied discussed ahead.

ii Women studies vs Gender studies:

	Women studies	Gender studies
1	It is a product of the second wave of feminism	It is a product of women study itself late
2	formed in early 1960's	formed in 1960's and 1970's
3	women centric approach	includes men's study and queer theory
4	Narrow scope	broad scope
5	Interdisciplinary	multidisciplinary
6	discussed women problem, women weaknesses / strength	holistic, focussed on recognition of queer, women issues, men as a subject to patriarchy.

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discusses feminist theories	focusses on Psychoanalytical theory, structuralist theory etc
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Women studies emerged from the second wave of feminism in early 1960's, and Gender studies was a product of women studies because it was thought that women issues can not be discussed in isolation especially under patriarchy. Women studies is an interdisciplinary in nature as it only ^{studies} ~~enter~~ women ⁱⁿ with respect to cultural, society, education, job opportunities etc. However, gender studies is multidisciplinary as it studies women, men and ~~queers~~ in regards to culture, society, race, class. Moreover, it also seeks to establish the effect of each three of each other. Therefore women studies is narrow in scope and gender studies is broad in nature. Lastly, women studies only concerns feminist theories. However, Gender study takes in to account psychoanalytical theory, feminist theory, Queer theory etc.

iii

Sex vs Gender theory:

	Sex	Gender
1	natural	Socially constructed
2	Physical and biological ^{and} traits	roles ^{and} behaviors ^{of} society
3	Can not be changed	can be changed
4	Male and female	Masculine and feminine
5	binary	lies on a spectrum

Sex is the psychical and biological traits of an individual. This mainly includes reproductive organs, genitalia etc. Sex can be characterized as Male and female. Sex is natural and can not be changed. On the contrary, gender is socially constructed and accounts for all the roles and behaviors a person is expected to act upon by society in order to become ~~a~~ Masculine or feminine. A person acts as per the desires of the society. Gender lies on a spectrum, means that there are multiple genders and one can easily switch to any gender one prefers.

iv Conclusion:

Sex and gender are two categorization of an individual. Sex refers to natural aspects, psychical and biological traits, of a human that can not be changed. In the sexual categorization an individual is either male or female. However, Gender is the rules and behaviors or society construct for an individual to perform in order to become Masculine or feminine. There are multiple genders and one can easily switch a gender. Similarly, Women studies and gender studies are two another fields that concern humans. Women studies is ~~an~~ ^a field of study originated from second wave of feminism in ^{early} 1960's to discuss women centric ~~iss~~ concerns based on feminist theories. It is an interdisciplinary field of study. On the contrary, lies gender studies that is a multidisciplinary field, emerged from women studies in late 1960's. It is holistic and includes men and Queers as well. Moreover it is based on theories of psycho-analysis, Queers, structural etc.

Question 2

i Introduction

Feminist thought in Pakistan was initiated back in late 1970's. It has majorly evolved by the introduction of Gender studies as an academic discipline. Ministry of women development played a major role in developing the field by introducing Centre of excellence for women ^{and ratifying CEDAW.} CEW was the main mechanism that promulgated the academic discipline. Although, it still is a nascent field in the academic landscape which requires a lot of attention, women studies grew in significance by various steps taken by CEW which includes establishing Pakistan Association of women, funds allocation to five big universities of country and further review the curriculum in 2015.

ii Ministry of Women development:

Ministry of women development was the first ever step initiated in Pakistan for women development in 1979. ~~This minister~~ Convention on the Elimination of All forms of discrimination against women, CEDAW 1979, was also ratified by MDW in 1996 and works tirelessly to implement the provisions of CEDAW in Pakistan. Another major step MDW took was to establish Centre of excellence for women in Pakistan in 1989.

iii Centre of Excellence:

Centre of excellence, CEW, promulgated funds to five universities in Pakistan, in Karachi, Lahore, Balochistan, Peshawar and Islamabad, to initiate academic

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Date: _____

discipline of women studies. CEW is the ~~so~~ cause that today Quaid e Azam University has a full department for women studies and University of Karachi receive international funding for their ~~and~~ discipline of women studies. In ¹⁹⁹⁶ 2000, a Masters program was initiated in women studies in University of Karachi. ~~At~~ because of the efforts of CEW. This took a greater leap and in 2002 an Mphil program was started in the country. Moreover, in 2004 a PHD degree was initiated in the discipline. Simultaneously, the women studies discipline was initiated as a subsidiary course for undergraduates. At least in 2007 a full Hons degree was initiated in the field of women studies.

	1996 2000	2002	2004	2007
Masters	✓ at Karachi			
Mphil		✓		
PHD + subsidiary course			✓	
Hons degree				✓

iv Other Contributions of CEW:

i Alam e Niswan:

CEW further introduced a journal in 1994 to sensitize people of the new discipline and further add to the literary contributions of the discipline

ii Pakistan Association of Women:

PAW was formed by CEW in 1991 at Karachi University. It was a form to content the library workers in the new discipline and to support the little work

that was being done for the flourishing of discipline. Moreover, small scale funds were also provided to help researchers excel in the field.

v Curriculum Revision COMMITTEE OF WOMEN STUDIES

Another major addition to the development of feminist thought in Pakistan was the revision of curriculum in the country in 2015. Major steps were

- ① Adding gender studies as a compulsion to pass the civil services exam, which FPSC, the organizing body, accepted
- ② Translating literature in Urdu to make it accessible for all
- ③ Efforts to develop research and teaching capacity
- ④ Active collaboration between various departments, institutions organization teaching women studies.

vi Current Status

Currently, women and gender studies, is becoming a leading discipline to be followed at all graduate/postgraduate and doctorate levels. Major universities that have it include Karachi University, Quaid e Azam, AIOU, University of Punjab, Szabist etc.

vii Conclusion.

Presently, the women studies discipline is quite flourishing in Pakistan as major universities ^{are teaching} have it. However, the current status ^{is} ~~was~~ not achieved that easily. It is an effort of various departments which mainly include MWD that ratified CEDAW

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Date: _____

and promulgated CEW. CEW then further provided funds to five leading university of the time in 1989 to initiate discipline of Women Studies. And because of that Pakistan has women studies at all levels beginning starts from Master in 1996. Other efforts of CEW include work on journals like Alam e Niswan and platforms like Pakistan Association of women that work^{ed} to gather the literary society of women studies. Lastly, ~~CE~~ CRCWS was another major brick for the development of feminist thought in Pakistan that worked to introduce women studies as a compulsion to join bureaucracy and translated literature in Urdu to be accessible to all.

QUESTION 8

a) Globalization and women

i) Introduction

Globalization is the process of interdependence of culture, economy politics between countries due to interaction or multiple interactions. Women in a society or human in general are the most sensitive component of a society that are affected because of any change in a society. Therefore, globalization greatly impacts women in a society. There are various types of globalization i.e Economic and Political, both affect women differently. Economic globalization have a negative impact as the economic race fails to consider the vulnerable position of women in society. However, Political globalization can and cannot be beneficial. #

ii) Economic globalization.

Economic globalization includes the dependence of economies on each other via trade liberalization, privatization, low influence of Public Sector, no government intervention, these all are a cause and consequence of economic globalization. The race to get the bigger economic share and competition exceeds survival in an economy that the economic sector often ignores the vulnerabilities of the society i.e women and poor poor. Therefore, there is a lack of opportunities for women, higher prices, low resources, low availability of retail options for women, no focus on production especially products of women sanitation etc.

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iii Political globalization

Political globalization are of two types

1) State dependence

2) Non state actors

State Dependence

When state (governments) are dependent on each other, there is a less focus on women as they are working to secure the national interests of each country. Hence this affects women negatively as they are neglected.

How

Non state dependence:

When non state actors dependent on each other including, World bank, the Asian development Bank, this is proven to be beneficial for women as they greatly work for development of women.

iv Conclusion

Globalization is the interdependence of states which greatly impacts every aspect of society. Women being an important component are greatly affected as due to economic competition women are not considered a profitable segment to be catered to. On the contrary, Political globalization of non state actors helps women as they majorly target women. However, State dependence does not greatly affect women as they are majorly security national interest and female problems are not significant then.

b) ~~Innovation~~ ^{Autonomy} and Integration debate

i) ~~Innovation~~ ^{Autonomy} and integration debate talks about the diffusion of women studies with other courses or keeping it autonomous. Both having various approaches. ~~The~~ Autonomy side is called separatist. Integration side is called integrationist.

	<u>Autonomy</u>	<u>Integration</u>
1	Nascent subject, integration would divert focus from women	1. diffusely with other subjects will help in highlighting the issue
2	integration would halt the research in the subject as it would not completely focus on women issues	2. Prominent people would highlight women issue to relative authority for policies
3	women studies as an autonomous subject would interact with people/subjects but keep its autonomy.	