

Q No. 1

Critically examine the differences between Gender studies and women studies. Shed light on sex vs Gender debate as well.

### ① Introduction

Gender studies is a multi-disciplinary approach that integrate different aspects of subjects and a ~~more~~ broader concept. Women studies is a more particular field that deals with oppressions and discrimination against women and it was developed during waves of feminism.

### ② Difference between gender studies and women studies.

Gender studies	Women studies
① Gender studies is a multi-disciplinary approach that integrates	Women studies is a particular debate against discriminatory principles



different disciplines to study a particular topic or specific problem.

and oppressive policies present in the world, against women.

(2) It involves study of different subjects and focusing on their correlation with the female, these subjects include history, anthropology, literature, psychology, economics etc.

It involves ~~the~~ both autonomy and integration debate. Some feminist supported autonomous study of women and some of them supported it as an integration study.

(3) Gender studies can't be understood in social isolation from different aspects such as race, religion, traditions, culture etc.

Its main focus has been on oppressive attitudes of man against women and women studies was aimed to ~~be~~ gain liberation, equality

(4) It is a multi-faceted concept that is not limited to only male and female.

and rights for women. It also deals with sexual violence, sexism and patriarchy. etc.



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Gender studies focus on how gender influences social, political, and cultural dynamics.

Women studies focus on marginalization and oppression of women in a society.

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It not only involves women but also masculinity of women, gender roles, LGBTQ+, and other non-binary genders.

It focus mainly on women and their issues of subjugation

It emerged later than women studies. to ~~be~~ broaden focus from women to spectrum of gender and sexuality.

It emerged during second wave of feminism to create awareness for the lack of representation of women in history, medicine, law, and other disciplines.

### 3 Difference between Sex and Gender

#### Sex

#### Gender

1 Sex is a biologically ~~const~~ or genetically based differentiation

Gender is socially constructed concept.



Sex	Gender
<p>② Sex is determined through differences of chromosomes, sexual organs, masculinity and femininity.</p>	<p>Gender is determined through gender roles specified in different cultures and traditions.</p>
<p>③ Sex is mainly include male female and she-male etc</p>	<p>Gender is socially constructed, these roles are not fixed, they vary from time to time and place to place and vary culturally.</p>
<p>④ Sex is a particular identity of an individual.</p>	<p>Gender is a cultural distinction (obligations associated with particular sex).</p>
<p>⑤ Sex is naturally determined through sexual organs, hormones and chromosomes.</p>	<p>Gender is societal delineation that may classify them as male (aggressive, dominant, violent) and female (submissive, soft, and calm)</p>



⑥ Sex has a biological essentialism. It is a deeply rooted concept that there are certain genes that produce feature of masculinity and femininity.

Gender is a complex inter-play that is determined after integration of different aspects such as culture, society, religion, ~~so~~ shaping their identity and behavior.

⑦ It includes a universal classification. For example female is universally a female in all cultures.

It is not universal. Gender roles are specific and particular in different cultures and traditions.

⑧ It include policies of identity e.g male and female

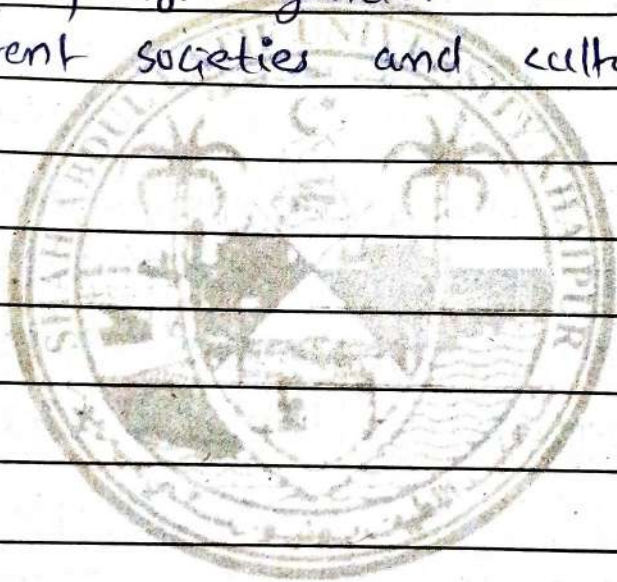
Gender include ~~po~~ stereotyped policies such as intelligent, courageous are males and passive and emotional are females.

## Conclusion

Gender studies is a broad term that include different aspects of a society, such as cultures, history, traditions, religions, Women studies



originated against oppressive and subjugative cultures of man against women. It is more related to discriminative policies against women. ~~Sex~~ In addition to this, sex is a biologically determined entity based on reproductive organs, hormones and genetics whereas gender is a socially constructed concept that determine specific gender roles according to different societies and cultures.





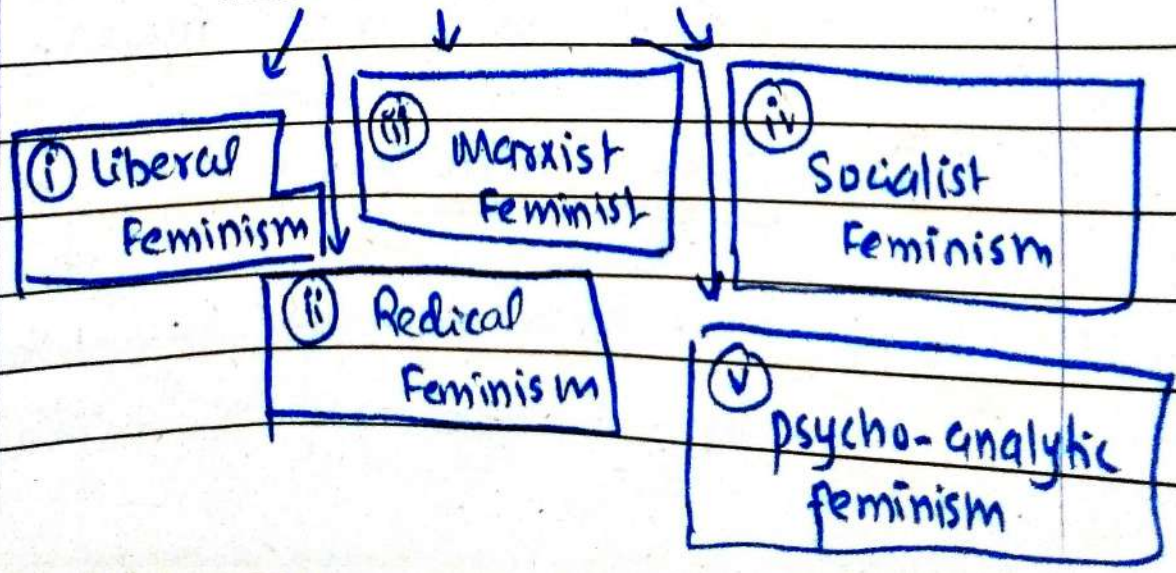
Q. NO. 4

Discuss different types of feminism and their contributions in elevating the socio-economic status of women globally.

① Introduction

The concept of feminism aimed to bring equality between man and women in social, political and economic sphere. The major contributions includes right to vote, social equalities, equal pay, property rights, education and employment opportunities etc. Different feminist arose based on different ideologies and perspective but their aim was to ensure equality of women in domestic and public life.

② Types of feminism





## (i) Liberal feminism

Liberal feminist pointed out various factors that contribute to inequality between male and female such as marriage, family, motherhood, reproductive rights etc. The liberal feminist advocated for equal legal and political rights for women. They wanted to ~~en~~ exclude discriminatory laws against women in workplace and public.

### Contribution

(a) Equal pay Act was passed in 1963.

(b) Women subrage achieved in different countries like Newzealand, Australia, United States and United Kingdom etc.

(c) Promoted wome's opportunities ~~of~~ for employment and education.

## (ii) Redical feminism

Redical feminist argued that main cause of oppression of women



is the capitalist system and patriarchy. They advocated to remove ~~part~~ patriarchal system to end dominance of men. They viewed patriarchy as root cause of social, political and economic exploitation of women. Also liberal feminist worked against gender based violence and reproductive rights.

### Contributions:

Radical feminist brought attention over violence of women based on gender, rape cases, domestic violence, harassment and marital rape. Certain harassment and rape crisis centres were developed. Also reproductive rights were given such as rights to contraceptive use in 1965 and right to abortion was given in 1973.

### (iii) Marxist feminism

Marxist feminist were of the view that women's oppression occurs due to social relation under capitalism. ~~and~~ women are sub-ordinated in



the system as bourgeoisie subjugate - the proletariat. Women's dependent on man economically contributes to the exploitation of women.

### Contributions

It highlighted the ~~the~~ unpaid labour by women in household. Maternity Paid leave was given along with workplace protection rights.

### (iv) Socialist feminism

They highlighted their inter-connection of sexual oppression and class exploitation. It <sup>also</sup> highlighted the contribution of women as domestic labour that play significant role in ~~the~~ running capitalist system when man go and work in offices and female do housework, look after children and make food for the man.

### Contribution

"Wages for housework" was



an international campaign that highlighted and recognized women's unpaid labour in domestic sphere.

### ① Psychoanalytical feminism

These feminist highlighted how the psychological manipulation and sexual differentiation contribute to genders inequalities and women's subjectivities. It creates a sub-conscious attitudes where man dominates and women is submissive under influence of ~~men~~ men.

### ③ Conclusion

The feminism objective was to bring equality of men and women in social, political and economic dynamics. These feminist contributed to enfranchisement of women throughout the globe, they ~~pr~~ contributed to equal pay acts, laws against sexual violence and rapes, workplace harassment, rights of abortion and contraceptive use. Different feminist worked with determination to improve the socio-economic status of women and bring an end to exploitation of women by man.



## QNOG

Elaborate the different forms of gender based violence. Also, evaluate the effectiveness of existing laws and policies in addressing gender based violence in Pakistan.

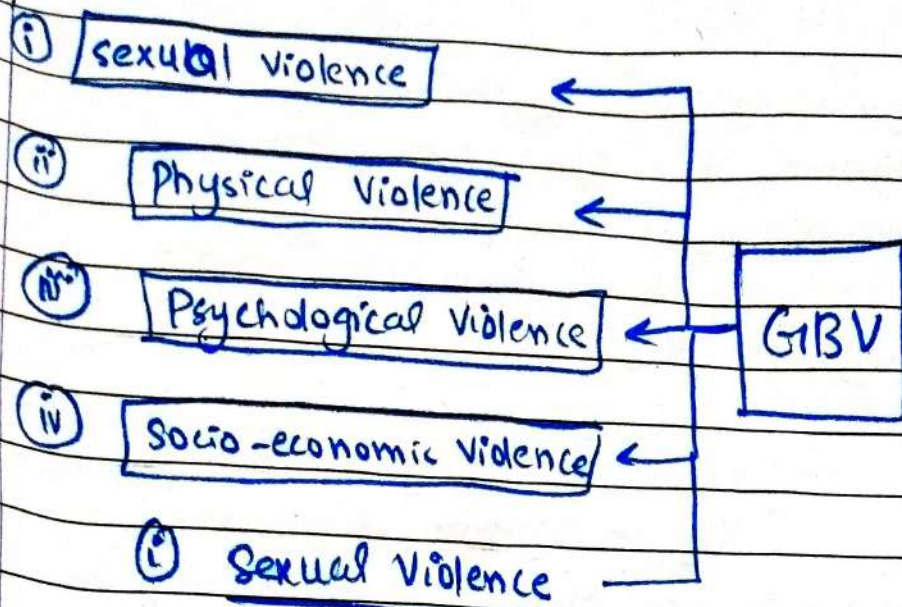
### ① Introduction

There are different forms of gender based violence in Pakistan including physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, cyber-crime and technology facilitated violence against women. These different forms are common in Pakistan. With the pace of time, different laws have been passed but there is ineffective implementation of those laws, which has significantly contributed to the continuity of sexual violence in Pakistan.

### ② Forms Of Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Some forms of gender based violence include:





Sexual violence is the discriminatory behavior and sexual attitudes including rape, non-consensual sexual activities, marital rape, bad touch, ~~to~~ sharing of sexual or pornographic or nude image without consent and harassment. Other examples include child rape or sexual abuse and trafficking for sexual activities.

Impact - It leads to emotional influence mental health issues, sexually-transmitted disease (STDs), injuries of sexual organs and unwanted pregnancies.

### (ii) Physical Violence

It may be domestic or public. It includes domestic abuse and



injuries, domestic aggression on partners, acid attacks, beating, physical assault, honour killing, and all those activities that cause bodily harm are included in physical violence.

### Impact:

Physical injuries, disabilities, injuries of reproductive organs, or may be death.



### Psychological Violence

They include different kinds of verbal abuses, mental trauma, stalking, blackmailing, exploitation of nudes or sensitive photos to use women physically, workplace harassment, threats, coercion, humiliation and relationship manipulation.

### Impacts

Psychological violence may cause severe anxiety, depression, fear, low self esteem and post traumatic stress disorder.



## (ii) Socio-economic violence

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It is exploitation of the gender by limiting their social and economic rights. Controlling access to the financial resources, employment and education are included in socio-economic violence.

For example: Denial of property rights, denial of inheritance rights, controlling access to higher education, withholding money or financial support etc.

### Impact:

It leads to economic dependency, poverty and limited opportunities.

## (3) Existing laws and policies in Pakistan

### and their effectiveness:

Pakistan has made legislative and policy efforts to control the gender based violence at all levels but the inefficiencies in implementation has resulted in limited impacts of these policies.

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## (i) The protection of women act 2006

Amendment was made in the Hudood ordinance to protect the women against accusations of adultery.

### evaluation:

It was passed and implemented but impacts are limited due to societal and institutional discriminations.

## (ii) Acid Control and Acid <sup>Crime</sup> ~~Crime~~ prevention act of 2011

It regulated the sale of acid in the market and imposed strict penalties against acid attackers.

### effectiveness:

It resulted in significant reduction of acid attacks but rural areas need some regulation.

## (iii) Protection against harassment of women at workplace (2010)

this act provide a legal



framework to report gender violence at workplace. This law also reduced the workplace harassment but ~~the~~ implementation should be strictly carried out.

### (iv) Criminal law (amendment) (Offence of Rape) Act 2016.

It enhanced the penalties against the rapist and legalized imprisonment and strict actions against rape offence.

### Evaluation

The Act ~~reduced~~ significantly reduced the crime but still the act is underutilized due to ineffective implementation, incomplete investigation and accusations on rape victims. Also the societal and cultural limitations and biasness stifle the voices of the victims.

### Conclusion

~~Gender based~~ ~~violence~~

Gender based violence is the harassment against another person based on specific gender. It include physical,



sexual, psychological and economic violence. It ~~may~~ can be anywhere such as hospitals, workplace, schools, railway stations, airport, roads or home. Pakistan has passed many acts against gender based violence but effectiveness of implementation ~~are~~ is limited due to cultural biasness, institutional weakness, lack of will in judiciary and law enforcement agencies. Certain ~~are~~ structural reforms and stringent policies are required in Pakistan to control the looming gender based violence in Pakistan.