

Subjective Part.

Part - II

Q #1

Difference Between Gender Studies and Women Studies. Shed light on Sex and gender.

Difference between Gender Studies and Women Studies

(i) Definition

Gender Studies

Gender Studies is an interdisciplinary studies that includes

to study all aspects of genders: Gays, Lesbians, Queens, two spirited and others.

Women Studies

The women studies is a branch of women writing that focuses on experiences, experiments of all sorts of women and girls. It includes the sufferings and success of all women.

(ii) Scope

Gender Studies

Gender studies includes social sciences, philosophical subjects, historical sciences, literature, biological sciences, environmental sciences and others.

Women Studies

Women studies include only women writings that are present in literature and other social sciences.

(iii) Approach

Gender Studies

Gender studies utilizes an inclusive approach as it includes all aspects in its writings (i.e.) Homosexuality and heterosexuality

and bisexuality.
Women Studies

Women Studies revolves around heterosexuality and how it impacts women's life.

(iv) Theories

Gender studies

Gender Studies includes Radical Feminism, Psychoanalytical Feminism, Eco Feminism, Socio-Feminism, and Marxist Feminism.

Women Studies

Women Studies includes only Liberal Feminism. It talks about women's inclusivity in the existing structure.

(v) Themes

Gender studies

Gender studies discusses the gender inclusivity, Gayism, Lesbianism, Two Spirted, and Homosexuals. It includes and discusses all the aspects explain by or challenged for these different groups.

Women Studies

Women Studies focuses on the patriarchal supremacy, subjugation and marginalization of women, ~~and~~ misogyny and subalternation of women.

(vi) ~~Scope~~ Focus

Gender Studies

Gender Studies is multidimensional. It focuses on all aspects of people in the society. Besides it informs about all aspects through which these people go through.

Women Studies

Women Studies focuses on women exploitation and how this exploitation could be reversed.

(vii) Aspects of Discussion

Gender Studies

Discusses the gender representation in all aspects of life. It ~~explains~~ ~~the~~ demands for more rights for different genders, their equal representation and equal opportunities. It seeks inclusivity, pluralism and social acceptance.

Women Studies

It seeks equal representation and equal opportunities in all fields of life. It seeks all the fundamental rights from: life to free will, jobs occupation to to votes and representation of women in government sectors.

viii) Famous work

Gender Studies

"The Myth of Vaginal Orgasm"
"To The Lighthouse"

Virginia Woolf

"Pride and Prejudice"

Jane Austen

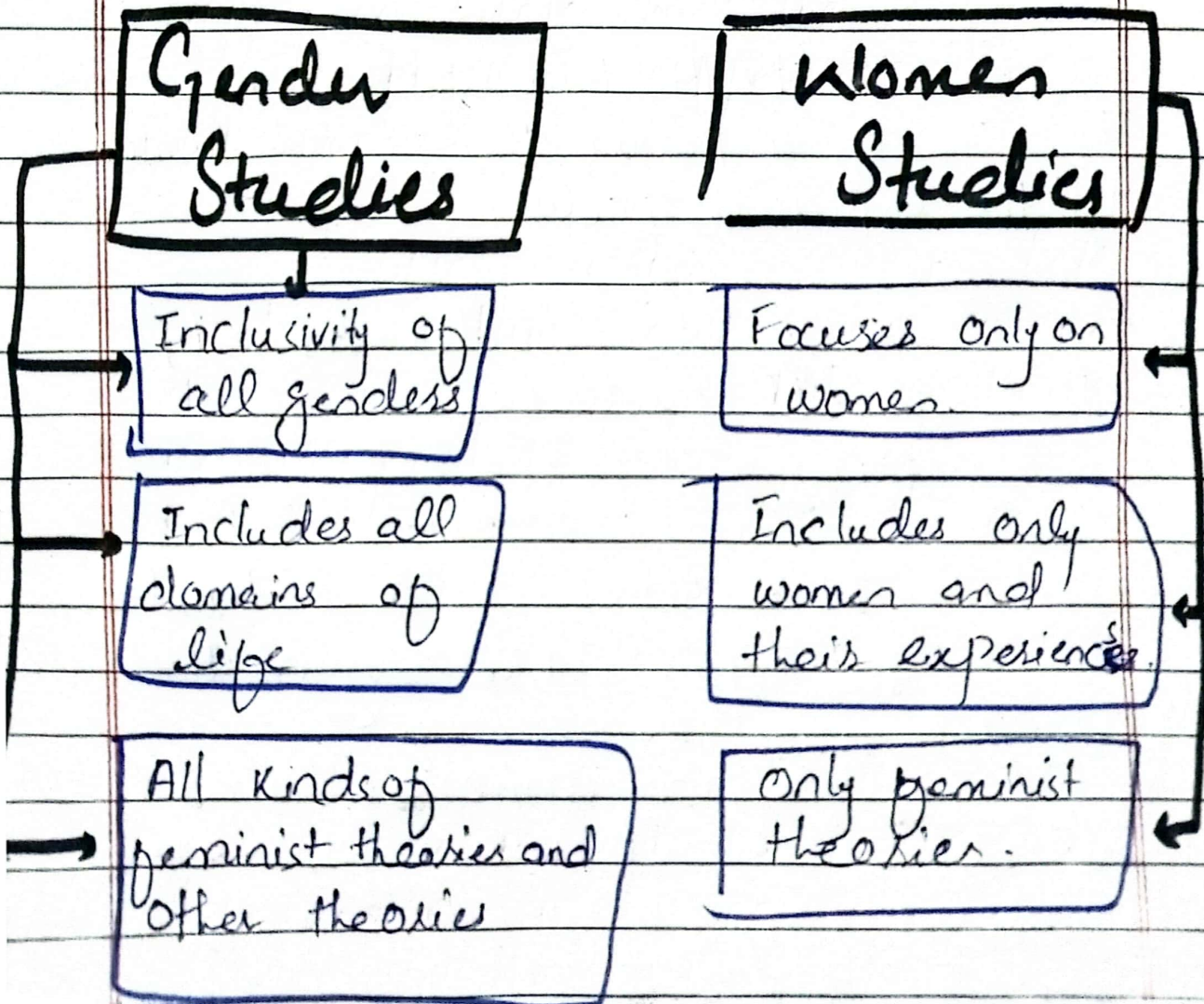
Women Studies

"The Bluest Eye"

Toni Morrison

"The Mezzanin Days"

Sarah Sulehi



Sex Vs Gender Debate

(i) Definition:

Sex

Sex is the biological construction of a person.

Gender

Gender is a social construction of a person/individual.

(ii) Scope.

Sex

The birth time determine the sex of a person. It is not influenced by the external factors.

Gender

The gender is determine by the external factors.

(iii) Universality.

Sex

It is universal and timeless.
(i.e) Male and Female.

Gender

It is not universal and not timeless. It varies from areas to areas. (i.e) Gay, Lesbians, Homosexual or Heterosexual.

(iii) Determination.

Sex:

It is determined by ~~the~~ the reproductive organs that are specified at the time of birth (i.e.) Testes for male and Vagina for female.

Gender:

There is no clear indication of gender. It is determined by the society.

vi) Roles.

Sex:

No roles assigned to sex of different people. However, this difference determine the difference in the physical appearances of both bodies.

Gender:

Society assigns roles to both genders. Certain works are assigned to male genders while certain are assigned to female. For instance Man is a warrior, while women as a teacher.

vii) Creation of difference

Sex:

Sex is just to create a difference and one can distinct other. On the basis of Sex the

whole biological sciences, anatomical sciences are developed.

Gender:

Gender is socially constructed. There is no objective and absolute reality regarding gender.

(viii) Writing

"Race, Sex and Gender"
"Gender a Social Construct."

(ix) Theories

Sex

It includes Biological Theory, Hormonal aspect and Psychology Theory.

Gender

It includes Feminist Theories, Sociological and psychoanalytical Theories.

(x) Representation

Sex:

The reproductive organs that are determined by Sex chromosomes.

For male: XY

For Female: XX.

Hormones for:

Male: Testosterone

Female: Progesterone

Gender.

It is either woman or man, two spirited, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and Queer +

Sex

Gender

Male = XY
Female = XX

Male Hormone Testosterone
Female Hormone Estrogen

LG₂BTQ /
2STLG₂BTQ⁺

Representation

Male
♂

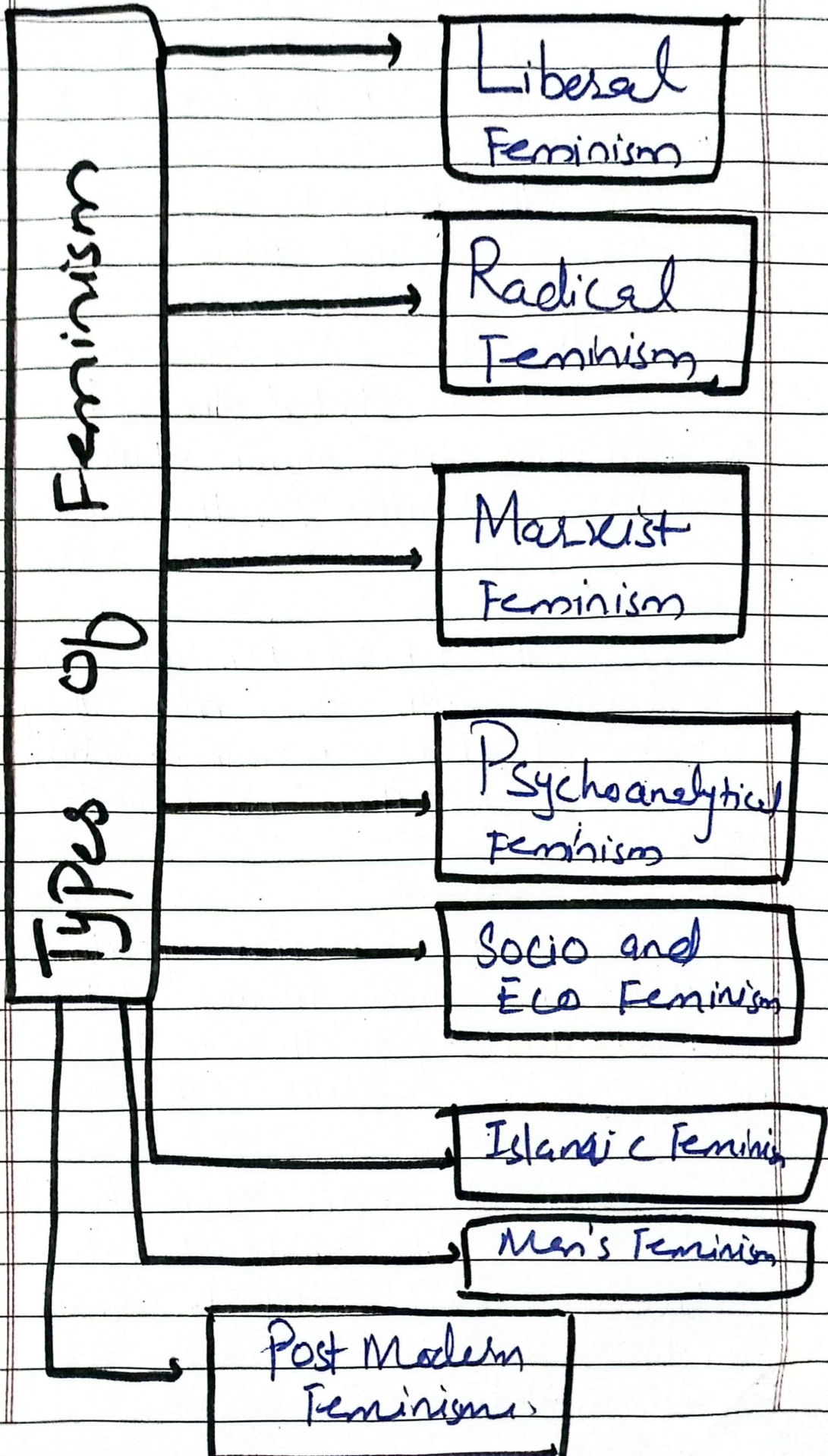
Female
♀

2 ≠ 4

Types of Feminism

1) Introduction :

Feminism is the most controversial and debated debate that discusses the women and genders. Initially, its scope was little as it discussed only issues related to women, however, with the growing time period this debate has transformed the world. The reason of start of the movement was the marginalization and subjugation of women. Later on, it transformed into a whole changing debate with focus on gender that includes different aspects. There are different writers who worked on it and they took it to the world's focus. The impacts of feminisms are far reaching and successful as it has grabbed the chance for women representation and women equality. There are many types of feminisms like Liberal, Radical, Psychoanalytical, Marxist, Eco Feminism and Socio-Feminism and Islamic Feminism. However, the first four are the main feminist theories that brought revolution in the world.



2)

Types

DATE: ___/___/___

1)

Liberal Feminism

(i) ~~Def~~ Definition:

"The branch of feminism that demands equal rights and opportunities for women."

ii) Background:

It was started in 1787 for the first time when women started to seek opportunities for themselves.

iii) Core principles:

a) Equal right:

The Liberal Feminists seek equal rights with ~~women~~ men. They experienced their marginalization and deem for their fundamental rights.

b) Equal opportunities:

They sought equal opportunities as that were given to men. It was important for the creation of the difference.

c) Demand for fundamental rights:

women demanded their fundamental rights like: right to vote, education; ~~or~~ occupation and growth.

vi) Famous writers:

"Pride and Prejudice"

Jane Austen

"Twelfth Night"

Shakespeare

Jane Austen explained the woman's role in the form of Elizabeth: How she takes a stand for herself.

(2) Radical Feminism

1) Definition:

A critique on Liberal Feminism as it seeks more opportunities and separation of women from already existing system. "It seeks ~~more~~ ^{other} and separate system for women and other genders as well well."

2) Core Principle:

The feminism that criticizes liberal feminism for considering the rights for women. It focuses on other aspects of life as well.

i) Demands inclusivity:

It focuses on the inclusive environment where other genders can also participate.

ii) Plurality:

It demands rights for other

genders like Gays and Lesbians.

iii) Separate institutes:

It demands separate institutes for all the genders and their equal representation.

iv) Challenges binary roles:

It challenges binary roles like man and woman, but focuses on Two Spirited, Gayism and Lesbianism.

v) Fosters Gender fluidity:

It informs about the non binary function of genders. All the genders are not always binary. Some are the genders whose representation changes over the time.

According to **WHO**: 17% people of the world are gendered fluid. They are not binary.

3) Criticism:

It was met with severe consequences.

3) Marxist Feminist

1) Definition:

"The feminism that explains that how economic differences has created marginalization

on one gender over other"

ii) Core principle:

A branch of feminism that gets its core from Karl Marx's Capitalism and establishes it further.

(i) Hegemonic role of men:

Man was patriarchal supremacist because society has let him too. Man had economic resources so, he controlled women.

ii) Stereotypical roles given to women:

Women are given the role to do household chores and maintain the houses and give birth to children.

iii) Role of a man:

Man is made a bread winner so he controlled women.

iii) Book References:

"An Unhappy Marriage of Feminism and Marxism"

It tells that how a woman is marginalized because a man controls the hegemony of the world.

4) Psychoanalytical Feminism

i) Definition:

"The psychology of a person is

built with the ideological representation of gender roles."

ii) Core Principle:

a) Based on Sigmund Freud's theory of psychoanalysis:

He elaborates that a child learns the behavioural patterns from families in their childhood.

b) Impact of a gender role:

He ~~contends~~ that the gender role is learnt through childhood through the behaviour of father or mother. He further gave electra complex for this.

5) Post Modern Feminism

"It explains that the gender is fluid. There is no one representation of a gender in a society. It changes and varies over the time."

6) Mens Feminism

"The inclusion of men in the feminist movement are called mens feminism. They discuss the exploitation that men face

due to gender roles."

7) Eco Feminism

"It studies the impact of man on environment and impact of environment on men and women."

4) Contributions of Feminist Movement

(1) Supragist Movement:

It started in 19th century for the vote right. Later on it ^{women were} ~~was~~ awarded ^{with} the right of vote to the women.

2) 19th Amendment in constitution:

In the constitution of America had done 19th amendment for women rights.

3) Women rights activists: They work for the women of the whole globe.

4) Increase in women rights.

Increase in women quotas in all fields.

5) Increase in women role.

Increase in women representation in administration.

Q # 6

Gender Based Violence

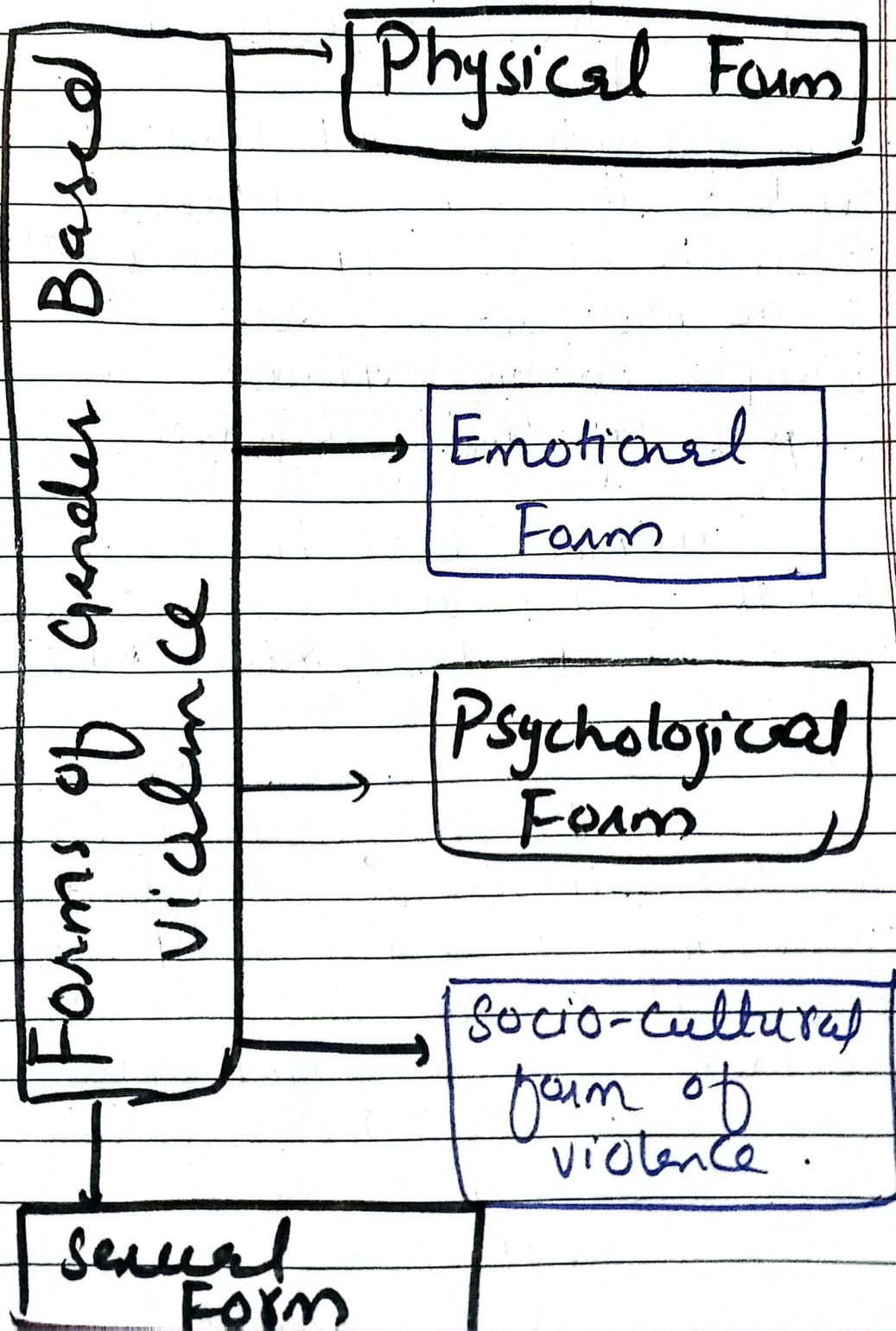
1) Definition:

"The violence that includes physical, sexual and other form of harm that is inflicted upon a person due to the gender is called gender based violence."

2) Introduction:

The gender based violence is generally a general term that includes all types of gender in this scenario. It explains all the aspects and reasons that cause towards such an act. It is not related to only one gender but it is for all the genders and the way they are exploited in the society. There are different type of Gender based violence that

includes physical, psychological and socio-cultural forms. To tackle gender based violence different laws are made and utilized but still they need implementation and proper checks.



3) Form of violence.

i) Physical form of violence

The violence that results into physical hurting of to the other genders. It includes beating, kicking, pulling, pushing, breaking of bones, head or other body injuries, bruises and other form of violence. Such kind of violence that is ~~not~~ apparent from the clear appearance. It is the most common form that is experienced and explored in conjugal / matrimonial relations.

"The Bleest Eye"

- ⇒ Husband beat his wife for the usual work and he
- ⇒ used to beate her after drinking.

ii) Emotional form of violence:

The violence that occur due to emotional damage and disturbance of a person by another person. It is an intricate and complex system in which a person goes into the emotional breakdown. It leads to tears, ~~and~~ low self esteem and valueless.

ness.
(i.e.) "The Reluctant Fundamentalist" Changez exploits the other girl by emotional use of words.

3) Psychological Form of violence.

The form of violence that impacts a person psychologically is called psychological form of violence. It includes: Fears, traumas, intimidation, blackmailing, fear of death, threats and others.

(i.e.) "To The Lighthouse"

This novel tells how childhood memories impact person.

4) Sexual violence

The violence that is done due to sexual harassments and sexual exploitation. It can lead to sexual exploitation from a child to an adult. It includes: Rape, vaginal mutilation, marital rapes, touching and unconsensual touch, fondling and many other forms. It has deep impact on the body and soul of a person.

"The Kite Runner"

In this novel the story of a rape of

minor boy is discussed.

5) Socio cultural form of violence:

The violence that is due to society and culture. It impacts a person's life greatly. It includes honour killing, genital mutilation, Karokari and Vamir acid attack and other.

(i.e) Documentary: "Saving Fale" tells about women's ^{life} impact after acid attack.

Laws and Policies in Pakistan

For Gender base violence the following are the laws in Pakistan.

i) Anti Harassment Act:

This act includes all forms of harassments and it addresses different issues that lead to it.

ii) Anti Acid Attack Act:

The bill was passed which has categorically condemned acid attack.

iii) Sexual violence Act.

The Act is passed for the sexual violence.

iv) Helpline for domestic violence:

It helps to discuss or address the domestic violence which can be mitigated.

v) Impact:

Although, these laws are made but they are implemented gradually. They can't be implemented swiftly. Moreover, the ratio of acid attack cases reduced in Pakistan.

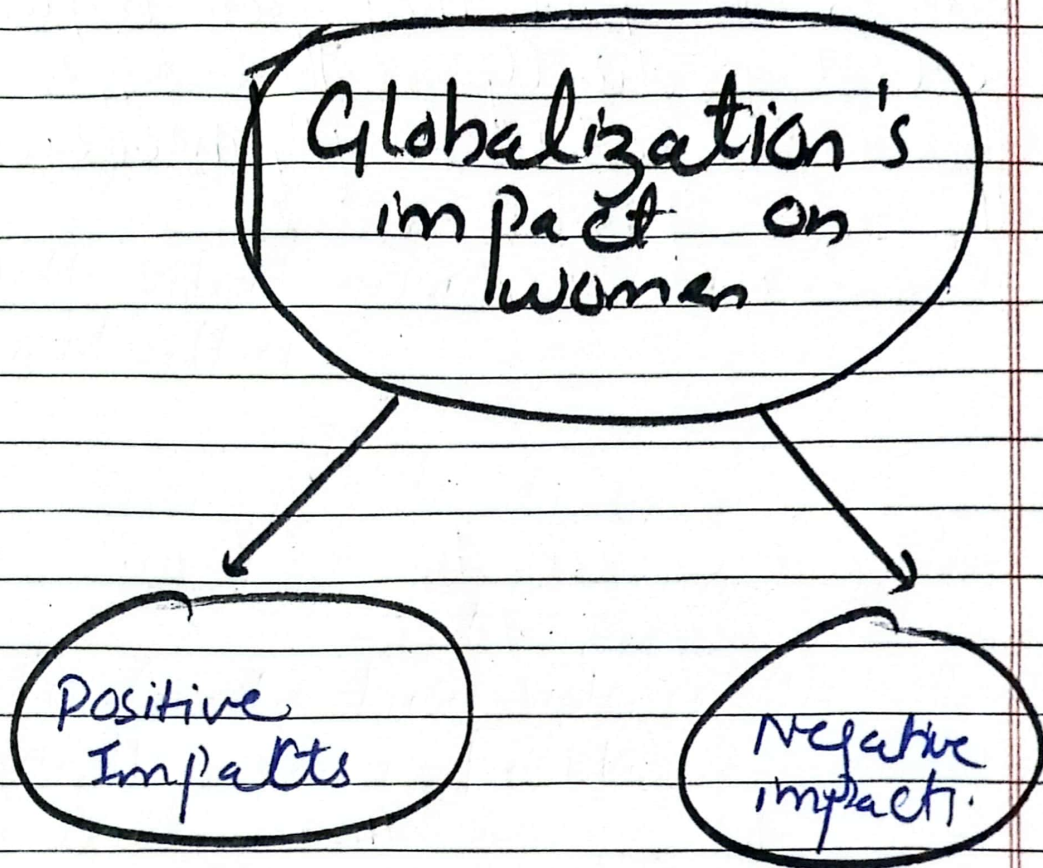
Q # 8

Globalization and Women

i) Introduction:

The process which has connected the whole world together is called globalization. It is an advanced form of connectivity in which the whole world is connected without physical

obstacle. Globalization has impacted women both positively and negatively. Both aspects has far reaching impacts if they are not addressed.



2) Positive impacts on women:

i) Increased connectivity.

It has increased the connectivity of the whole world. So it has increased the women connectivity from one world to another world.

ii) Women entrepreneurs:

It helps in women work as entrepreneurs and other

business ladies.

3) Development.

It helps women to improve their living standards by economic development.

4) Self dependence:

It helps women to be more self dependent.

5) Economic growth.

It is a source of economic growth of a country as women also grow.

6) Increased connectivity

It has increased connectivity of women with the external world.

7) Increase of sources

It enhanced the sources of women utilization for their growth.

8) Social cultural expression.

It is a source of social and cultural expression.

9) Socio-economic growth.

It helps in the socio-economic growth of the people and women.

10) Women's education.

Women can lead to ~~more~~ ~~ev~~

Women can get education

from the best institutes.
 ii) women's prosperity.

It is a source of prosperity and world of exploration.

3) Negative Impact on women

i) women are exploited.

women are more exploited due to globalization.

2) women trafficking

women trafficking is increased.

3) Gender Gap difference:

Difference of gender gap and wage gap increased.

4) Gender labour

Gender labour leads to exploitation of women.

5) Trust deterioration.

Trust of women is decreased.

6) Familial structure breaks.

Familial structures get broken due to women's unprecedented role.

7

Brings complexities in the societies.

8) Overall impact

Brings exacerbated impact

On the whole world.

Anatomy vs Integration

(i) Definition:

i) Autonomy:

The demand for separate institutes and sovereign autonomy of women is called autonomy.

ii) Integration:

The inclusivity of different people into already existing structure is called integrity.

iii) Core theme

1) Autonomy:

It demands all the separate institutes for the representation of women.

2) Integration:

It seeks the inclusivity in already existing structures. It does not seek isolated structures.

iii) Focus

i) Autonomy:

Rejects man's supremacy in a woman's world. It demands only a woman's role.

ii) Integration:

It includes man and all other gender in to the existing structures.

iv) Demands

i) Autonomy:

It seeks new framework for the prosperity as it rejects the older one.

ii) Integration:

It tries to amend these framework for plurality of a subject.

vi) Conventional

i) Autonomy:

It is unconventional as it demands a separate and institution.

ii) Integration:

It accepts conventions and accepts the roles of gender.

vii) Theories

Autonomy:

It includes radical feminism

Integration:

It includes liberal feminism

viii) Acceptability.**Autonomy:**

It is ~~more~~ ^{less} acceptable as it is difficult to achieve

~~It is more~~

Integration:

It is more acceptable as it is easy to achieve.

ix) Narrow and Broad**Autonomy:**

Autonomy is a narrow debate as it does not accept other form.

Autonomy Integration.

It is a broad debate because it accepts all and everyone.

Xi) Work**Autonomy:**

'The Return of the Native'
'The Thousand Splendid
Suns'

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as it discusses the sovereignty of a
man over his wife 'Maryam Joe'

Integration:

'The Ice Candy Man'

It discusses all sorts of
Sexual exploitations.

