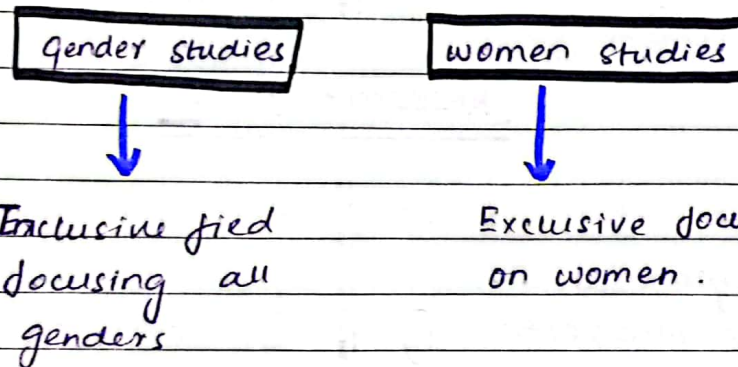


Question: 21

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



Difference between Gender Studies and Women Studies

Definition

Gender Studies

It is the scientific study that focuses on how biological orientations of male and female translates into social categories of men and women.

women studies

women studies refer to studying women and their issues in the society exclusively.

Gender Studies

It is offshoot of 3rd wave of feminism

women Studies

women studies is the offshoot of 2nd wave of feminism and predecessor of gender studies

OriginResearch Focus

Gender studies inclusively incorporates subjects like intersectionality, race, class of various genders in its research focus

Research focus of women studies is exclusively women.

Scope

Gender studies have a broader scope including all genders.

women studies is limited in its scope to women only

Goals

To bring gender equality for all genders

To highlight and deal with the issues of women only

Theoretical Orientation

Theoretical orientation of gender studies lie in post modern school of feminism

Theoretical orientation of women studies lie in radical school of feminism

Focus of language biases

Gender studies focus language biases of all genders

Language biases for women are considered only.

Liberal/conservative Approach

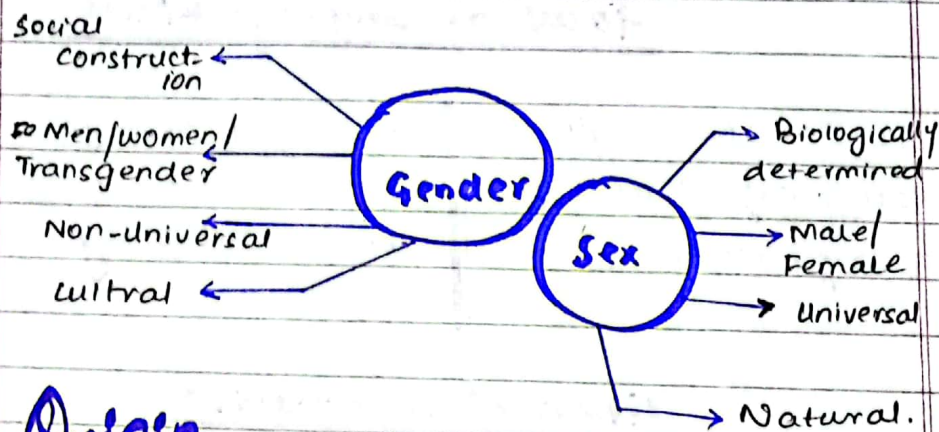
Gender studies is liberal in its approach, being inclusive in nature.

Being exclusive in nature, women studies have a conservative approach.

Sex Vs Gender Debate

Sex: Sex refers to the biologically determined category of an individual, be it male or female.

Gender: Gender refers to the social translation of biologically determined categories of male and female into men and women.



Origin

Gender has a social origin while Sex has a natural origin determined by genetic expression.

Social Construction / Biological Determinism

Gender is socially constructed. Its social construction is based on biological categories of male and female. Gender is assigned on the basis of genetics. On the other hand, sex is biologi-

cially determined. Individual with XX chromosomes is labeled as female. while the one with XY chromosomal orientation is labeled as male. These categories of male and female then become the basis of gender categorization.

Universality of Sex and Gender.

Concept of gender is not universal. It varies from culture to culture and also changes over time. On the other hand, sex is a universal concept, with universal categories of XX and XY.

For example, the description of feminine / being women varies from culture to culture, but the description of female is universal across cultures, and is based on biology.

Flexibility in Gender and Sex.

Gender is a flexible construct, having a continuum of categorization, while sex is a rigid construct having binary categories of male and female.

Source of Acquisition

Gender is acquired socially. It is a

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3 while the one with XY chromosomal
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Flexibility in Gender and Sex.

Gender is a flexible construct, having
a continuum of categorization, while
sex is a rigid construct having
binary categories of male and female.

Source of Acquisition

Gender is acquired socially. It is a

learned concept. Early socialization practices and observations, forms gender identity of an individual. While, sex is naturally determined, expression of genetics and no learning plays part in it.

Question: 2

Discuss the evolution of feminist thoughts in Pakistan by highlighting the development of gender studies as an academic discipline in the country.

Evolution of Feminists

Thoughts in Pakistan

Feminist thought has evolved much in Pakistan since its inception. This is evident by the fact of ever increasing feminists movements and expressions in the country along-with the development of gender studies as an academic discipline in the country. Following

marks the timeline of evolution of feminist thoughts in the country, amidst the development of gender studies.

Pre 1970s period

The feminism in Pakistan during period before 1970s, was largely based on women welfare by traditional methods and via operations of NGOs.

1970s - 1990s

Emergence of feminism based movements during 2nd and 3rd waves, along with the initial ^{progress} processing of women studies as an academic discipline

1990s and onwards

Graduate and masters programs in gender studies in universities.

Emerging Trends



Digitalization and intersectionality of gender studies with various disciplines has enhanced awareness of feminist thought in the country.

Development of Gender Studies and Evolution of Feminist Thought in Pakistan

Feminist thought in Pakistan has progressed over time, due to the development of gender studies as an academic discipline. Following measures were promoted to promote gender studies as a discipline and enhance awareness of feminist thoughts.

(i) Ministry of Women Development and National Commission of Women Development

Ministry of Women Development (1972) has proactively taken steps to

to cultural diversity

to promote women studies as an academic discipline. It works to improve literacy rates among women and reduce discrimination against women. National Commission on Women Development has also promoted information collection and analysis of information on feminist subjects, thus promoting feminist thoughts side by side advancing gender studies as a discipline.

ii) National Plan of Action

National plan of action, designed in 1998 to take actions for against discrimination against women and promote gender equality.

i) Curricula Revision Committee

Steps taken by curricula revision committee regarding the academic discipline of gender studies, to proactively advanced the feminist thoughts eventually by promoting the field of gender studies. Following revisions were added.

Inclusion of gender studies in competitive exams like civil service

to cultural diversity

Gender sensitive syllabus drafting

Alame - e - Naswan

started in 1994, Alame - e - Naswan is the journal dedicated to research on women studies.

It serves as an established tool to promote feminism ~~and~~ ^{via access to} research advancement in the field of gender studies.

Pakistan Association of Women Studies

Formed in 1991, Pakistan Association of Women Studies is actively propagating the feminist cause and act as a networking platform for scholars and activists.

Centres of Excellence

In late 1980s, centres of excellence were built in universities to promote women studies and aid in the awareness of feminist thought. These centres engaged population by private public partnerships.

Institutional Advancement

various institutions in Pakistan are ~~pro~~ offering undergraduate and postgraduate degrees in gender studies, thus aiding in the development and propagation of feminist thought in the country.

- (i) Allama Iqbal Open University
- (ii) Women studies, center of excellence, in Karachi university.
- (iii) Women studies department, Jamshoro University, Sindh
- (iv) Women studies, Research and development centre at Fatima Jinnah University Rawalpindi
- (v) women studies department at Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad.

Above mentioned are one of the leading institutes in Pakistan offering degrees in gender studies, and developing feminist thoughts across the country.

Conclusion

By academic and institutional supports, the development of gender studies have added the progress of feminist thought in the country. The evolution of feminism in Pakistan, has been greatly contributed by the progress of gender studies as an academic discipline.

Question: 4

Discuss different types of feminism and their contribution in elevating the socioeconomic status of women globally.

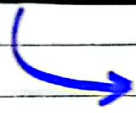
Introduction

Feminism, since its inception has made paramount amount of progress in elevating the socioeconomic status of women.

Different brands of feminism including liberal, radical, marxist, post modern and men's feminism have contributed to elevate the

socioeconomic status of women in various ways.

Feminism

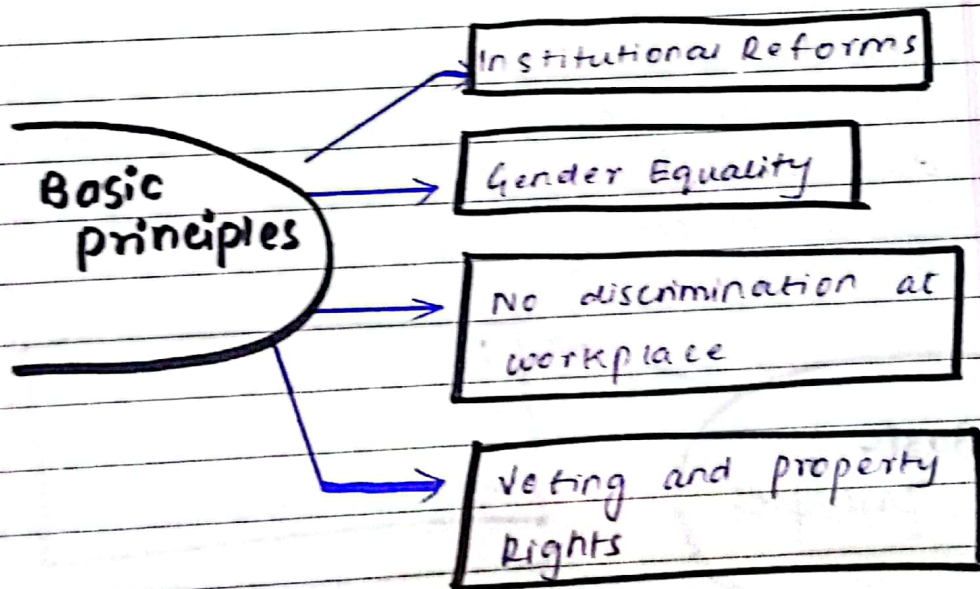


Advocacy of equal rights of women based on equality of sexes

Types of Feminism and their Contribution in elevating the socioeconomic status of women globally

Liberal Feminism

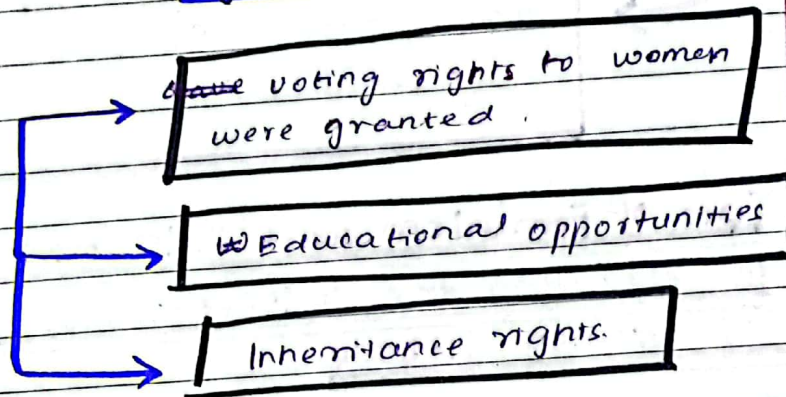
One of the initial school of thoughts on feminism, with the following basic principles of operation.



Liberal feminism seeks to bring gender

equality by institutional reforms.

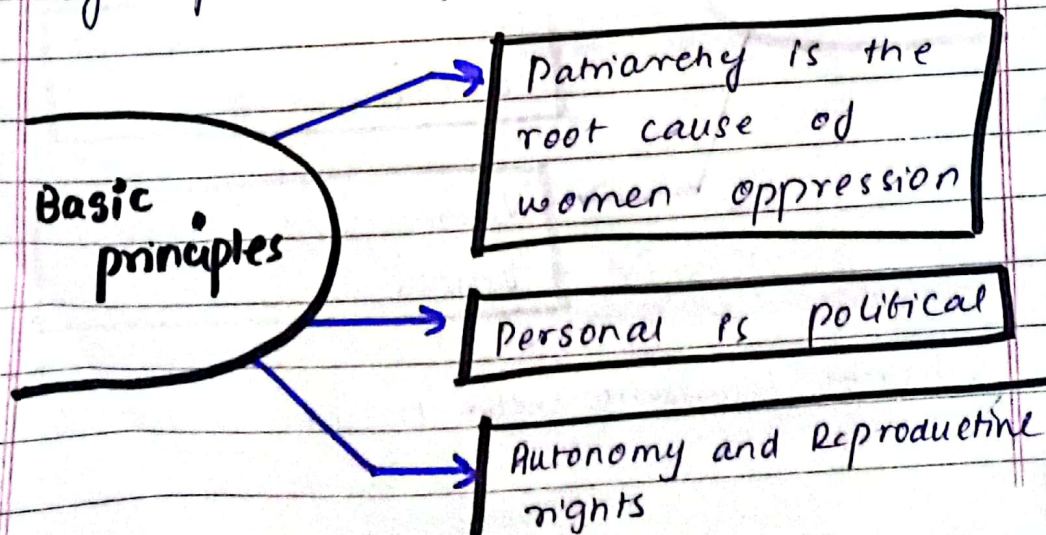
Role in Elevating Socioeconomic Status of women

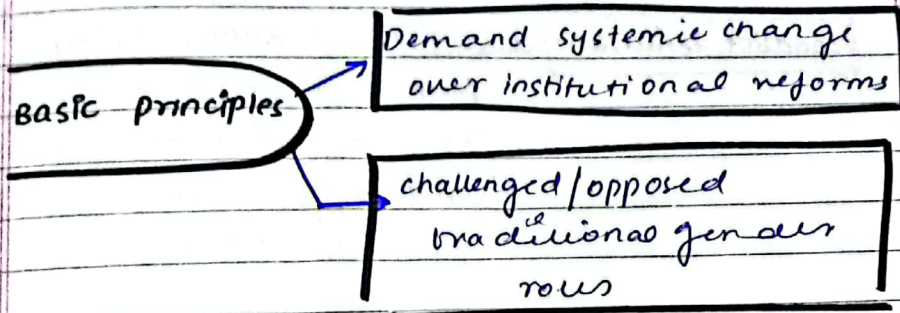


All these rights were granted under by bringing reforms in institutions/ amendments to constitution

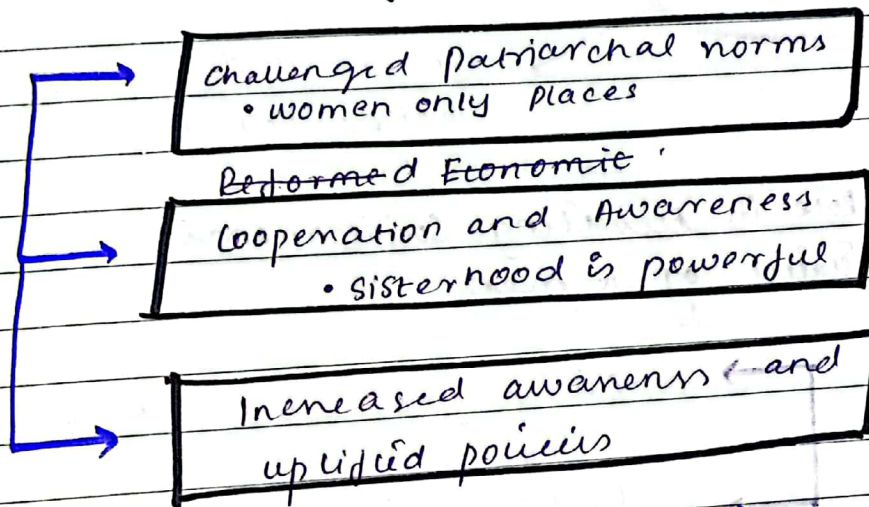
ii) Radical Feminism

Radical feminism came as a critique to liberal feminism, which didn't address the root cause of oppression of women.



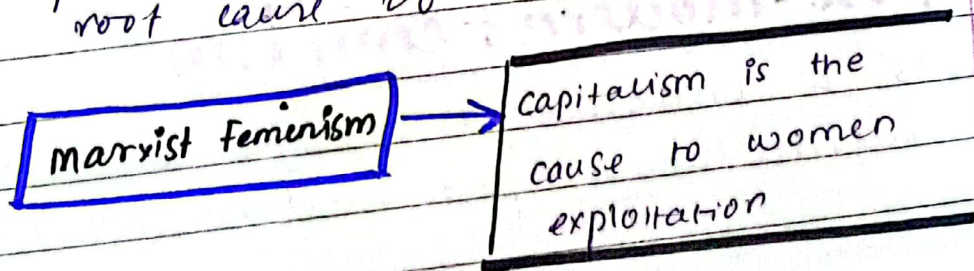


Role in elevating socio economic status of women.



Marxist / socialist feminism

Marxist feminism advocates that capitalism is the root cause of women oppression while socialist feminism proclaims that both capitalism and patriarchy are the root cause to women oppression.



Socialist feminism

→ capitalism and patriarchy both are the cause to exploitation and oppression of women.

Basic principles

capitalism and patriarchy: forces exploiting women: Dual oppression

Undervalued reproductive labor

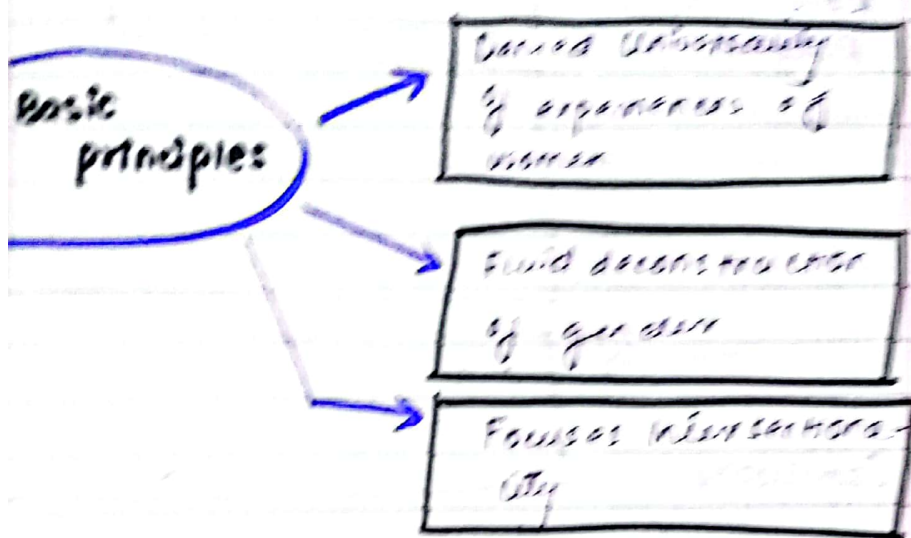
Role in Elevating Socioeconomic Status of women

- Advocacy for labor rights
- Recognition of unpaid labor
- Equal pay Acts in countries across the globe
- Collective Responsibility concept

Post-modern Feminism

As a critique to earlier feminism theories, came post modern feminism

accepting universality of experiences
of women of different class/castes,
or race



Role in Elevating Socio economic Status of women.

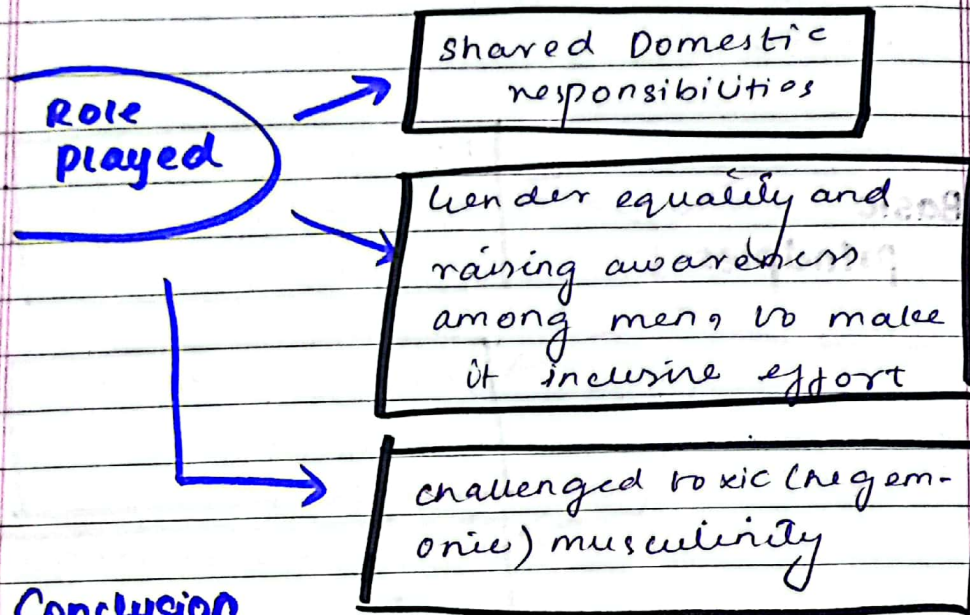
It has elevated the economic status of women by highlighting the existence of intersectionality, requiring conversation in gender experiences.

It also advocates for community efforts, against gender inequality, at grass root level.

Men's feminism

men advocating role of men

in promoting gender equality



Conclusion

Various forms of feminism has contributed in ~~the~~ various ways to promote gender equality to women globally. From reforms, legislations to awareness raising and challenging traditional norms and roles, feminism has done it all.

Question: 08

b. write a short note on
Autonomy vs. Integration
debate

Autonomy VS Integration

Debate

In early 1990s, arose the autonomy vs integration debate, focusing on whether to integrate the discipline of women gender studies with other disciplines or to maintain it as a separate independent subject. Both of point of views have their own benefits countering the each other.

Autonomy Advocacy

Individuals advocating independent existence of gender studies as a subject, by giving following potential reasons to it.

i) Comprehensive Analysis and strong focus

By keeping subject as an autonomous field, more in-depth analysis and comprehensive study is possible. It will keep focus to the core of subject, giving more space to comprehensive

study of inter and intra differences between and within particular gender.

(ii) Strong theoretical base

Comprehensive research focus on gender, allowing strong theoretical base to flourish.

(iii) Inclusive study of gender.

iv) Integration will lead to division of gender studies.

Advocates of Integration

Approach.

↳ Broad reach can be acquired by integration of subject with other major disciplines

↳ strong practical base

↳ cost effective.

Question: 86

Write a short note on Globalization and women

Introduction

Globalization has affected women, both in positive and negative ways. While on one side it has opened new opportunities for women in education, employment and political participation, it has increased existing inequalities and challenges to women.

Globalization and Gender Equality

Employment opportunities in non traditional fields

Exacerbated existing inequalities e.g. wage disparity

Positive Impacts

Improved healthcare - advanced technology

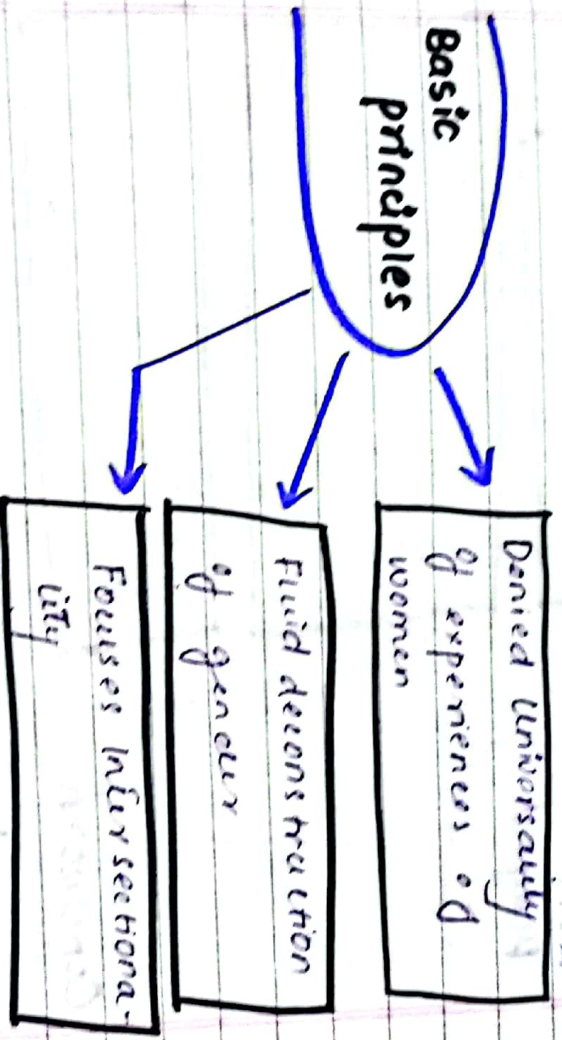
Social and cultural changes - increased ~~made~~ enhanced exposure to cultural diversity

- Enhanced access to education - advocacy of UN, WHO.
- Economic autonomy - economic participation

Negative impacts

- Double burden - work life balance - economic shock absorbers.
- ↳ Exploitation - informal economy, cheap labor
- ↳ Increased poverty - due to decline of welfare states and privatization of social services.

Denying universality of experiences of women of different class, culture, or race.



Role in Elevating Socio economic Status of women.

It has elevated socio-economic status of women by highlighting the existence of intersectionality, regarding universality in gender experiences.

It also advocates for community efforts, against gender inequality, at grassroots level.

Men's feminism

men, advocating role of men