

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:

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Marks would be given on the following parameters

PART # II

No. 1: Introduction

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%

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

1) Understanding Gender Studies

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

good luck

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its impacts on life of an individual. This field of academics mainly deals with the social construction of goals, attributes and behaviour.

2) Understanding women Studies:

"It is an inter-disciplinary field that exclusively studies roles and achievement of women. It also deals with the causes of subjugation women and ways to elevate status of women in society".

3) Differences Between Women Studies and Gender Studies:

Both the field, though, show some common boundaries are distinct

from each other.

Women Study	Gender Study
1) It exclusively deals with the issues of women and ways to overcome women's subjugated position.	It is inclusive in gender, as it study the roles, attributes of all gender.
2) Women Studies is older as compared to Gender Studies, dates back to 1960s.	It's relatively newer field of study, dated back to 1970s.
3) It draws theoretical frameworks from Feminist Theories	Its theoretical foundation lies in Queer theory.

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Not the academic way to address the question

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W. Studies

G. Studies

4) It does not allow sexual freedom i.e. profen Hetero-Sexuality

It allows Sexual freedom believe that sexuality is socially constructed

5) It deals with patriarchy. Believe that it is root cause of subjugation.

They believe that it is social const. ruction of Gender which is cause of subjugation.

6) They want active equality of women in all spheres of life

They want to achieve equality of all gender in every sphere of life.

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7) Awareness among males and legal reforms to breakdown hierarchies, achieve equality	To study cross-cultural construction of roles and deconstruct it to achieve equality
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4) Understanding the term "Sex":

"These are biological characteristics, gonads, genitalia, chromosomes, and hormones, which differentiate a male from a female"

5) Decoding the term Gender:

"It is a social process by which an individual born in biological category"

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of male and female becomes a social category of Man and Woman, by adopting socially constructed roles and Behaviour?

5) Differences between Sex and Gender:

SEX	GENDER
1) These are Biological characteristics	These are socially adopted roles & Behavior
2) It does not change from culture to culture	It changes from culture to culture
3) It does not change with time	It does change with time

4) It is of 3-types: Male, Female, Intersex

It consists of Spectrum.

5) It is showed through physical process of sexuality

It is showed through conformity with social order and norms.

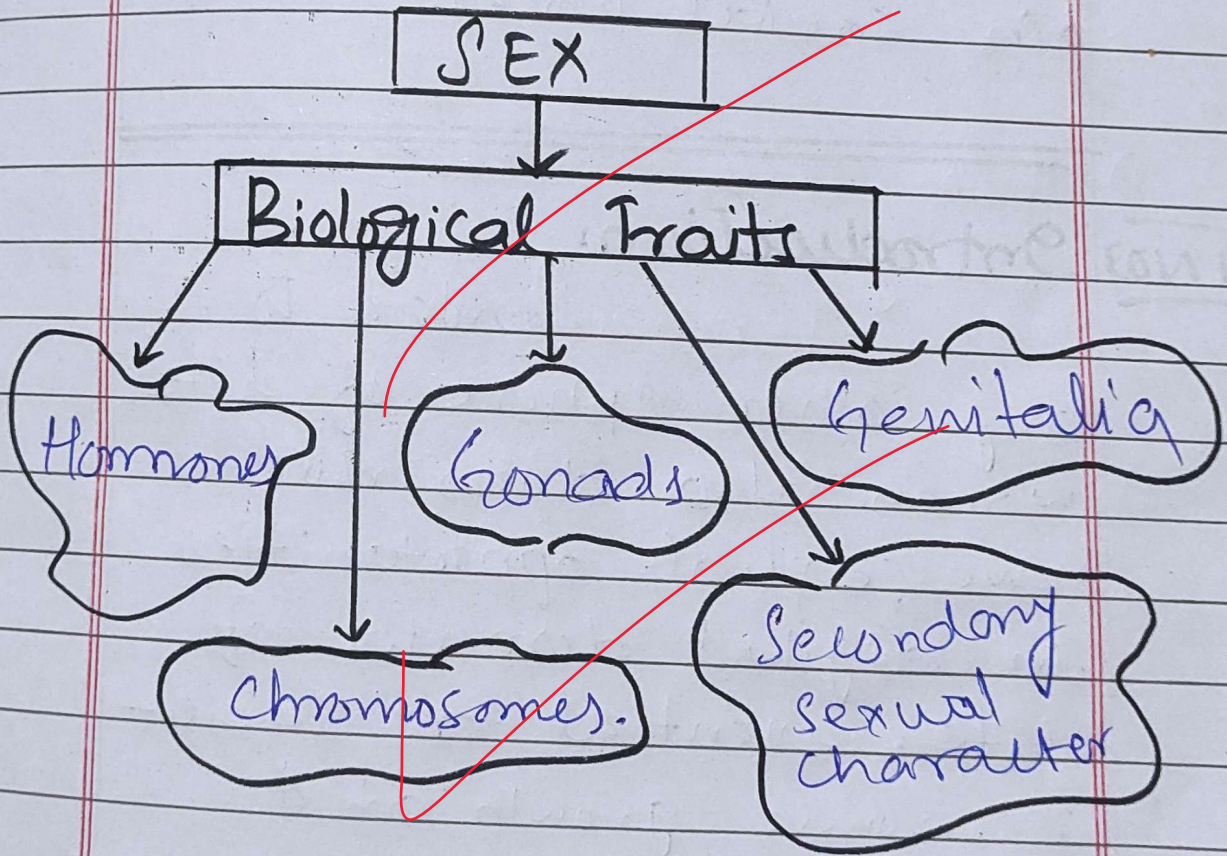


Fig: Characteristics of SEX

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Conclusion:

Gender Studies and Women Studies are different fields. One is inclusive in nature while second exclusively studies women. Similarly, Sex and Gender are two distinct terms. While one is biological other is socially constructed in social process.

NO3 Introduction:

Similar to any other sphere of life, women also does not have equal opportunities in digital domains of life, essential for socio-economic growth and progress. To achieve gender equality in digital sphere, Pallasani's government

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has to take certain reforms, which includes: digital skills development, higher education, providing free digital devices, and ensuring free and accessible internet to everyone. By adopting these reforms, the gender divide can be overcome.

1) Measures to narrow down gender-based digital divide:

a) Ensuring technological driven higher education:

To become active part of digital domain, which is highly competitive, the state must ensure tech driven higher education.

This can be achieved by reforming higher education

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and providing free and inclusive education to all.

b) Skills development of girls:

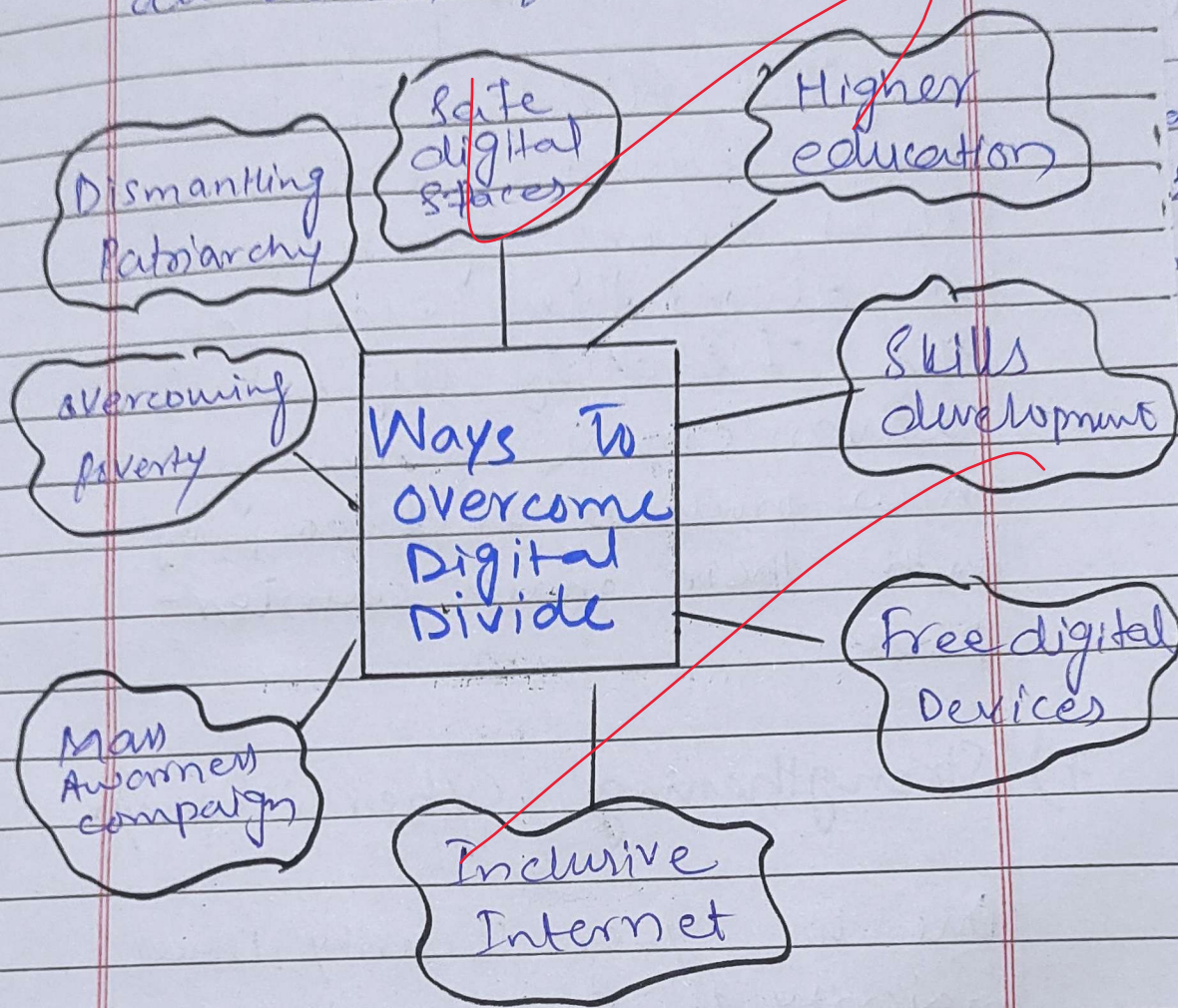
one of main reason of gender base divide is lack of digital skills.

Pakistan's government must provide digital skills. to enable Pakistani women to take active part in socio-economic program.

c) Provision of free digital devices:

Digital devices form an integral part of digital domain. As they are quite expensive, therefore, not affordable for all. So, the government should provide free digital devices. PM Laptop Scheme can be a

good initiative, to expand to all women of Pakistan.



d) Ensuring Inclusive Internet:

Internet access is another measure barrier to women in Pakistan. Government has to ensure access to all across the country.

e) Encouraging women entrepreneurship:

To overcome digital divide, state must inculcate entrepreneurial skills among girls. This will allow them excel in the field of digital advancement. Developing new products and competing with their male counterparts.

f) Strengthening Cyber Security

Due to cyber security issues, majority of girls can't actively become part of digital domain. To inculcate them in digital domain, cyber security must be ensured, to overcome cyber-stalking and teen-driven GBV.

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g) Dismantling patriarchy:

The patriarchal structure of Pakistan Society keeps women out of every public sphere. In order to make women an active part of digital sphere, the patriarchal norms must be deconstructed, allowing women to progress.

h) Overcoming poverty in Pakistan:

According to WB, 39.4% Pakistan's population lives under poverty. So, being living in poverty, creates barrier to entry in every sphere, specifically digital domain. Therefore, to make woman part of digital sphere, poverty must be overcome.

i) Mass awareness campaigns:

Awareness

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regarding importance of making women part of digital domain must be ensured, to make women digitally well equipped.

Conclusion:

To enable women to become an active player in digital landscape of Palakkad, the state must ensure required higher edu., skills and digital devices. It must also deconstruct patriarchal structure and overcome poverty to enable girls become part of digital sphere, overcoming digital divide.

6 Introduction:

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is coercive action aimed at an individual due to its gender. It can be broadly classified into

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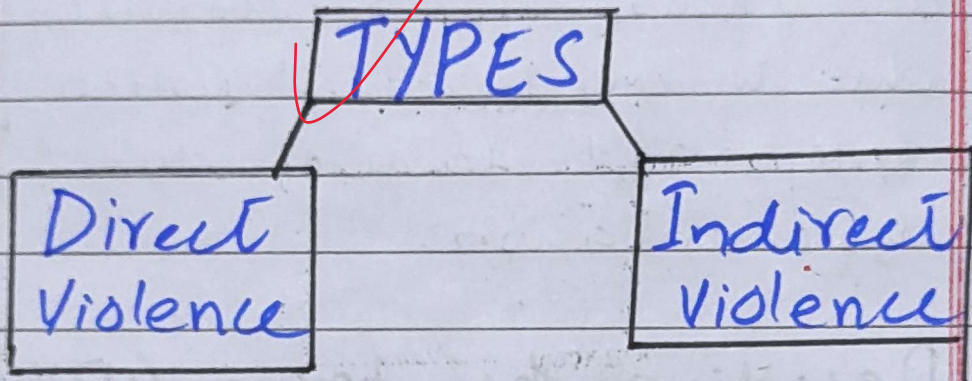
Two categories mainly: Direct violence and structural violence. It includes psychological, economic, physical and sexual harm to an individual. Parliament has, time to time, enacted various laws to counter GBV. However, the policies and laws are ineffective due to over-burdened justice system and lack of due implementation.

A) Decoding the term GBV:

"The actions of violence against women which results in, or likely results in physical, sexual, psychological and economic harm, including threats of these actions, coercion or taking liberty of an individual is GBV" (CEDAW)

In simple words, these are actions of coercion or harm aimed at an individual because of his gender is considered GBV.

B) Different forms of GBV:



a) Direct Violence:

Those actions of GBV that are visible and can easily be detected and tangible in nature constitute Direct Violence. It further consists of following types.

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i) Sexual Violence:

It consists of touching other person without consent or forcing an individual to sex without consent.

e.g. Rape, Harassment

ii) Physical Violence:

It consists of bodily damage of an individual.

e.g. Homicide, Acid Attack etc.

iii) Psychological violence:

It consists of threats and psychological coercion.

e.g. Cyber-stalking, Threats.

iv) Economic violence:

To force an individual to a task, under paying an individual etc.

exploiting labour of any individual.
e.g. Wage gap etc

B) Indirect/Structural Violence.

These actions are more subtle and systematic. These are imbedded in the social, political and economic structure of a society, which keeps a specific gender subjugated. It consists of following types:

i) Economic Inequality:

It develops hierarchies in society, allowing men to remain in upper tier, subjugating women.

ii) Patriarchal Structure of Society:

The patriarchal structural develops power dynamics, which subordinate women and coerce them at every level.

iii) Educational Disparity:

Education plays active role in development of an indiv. Due to disparity in its access, women remain out of productive economy and socio-political sphere.

iv) legal and political inequality:

The legal and political system decisions and design allows man to remain in power. This keeps women subordinated and allowing its violation

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by man at social and economic level.

c) laws and policies addressing GBV in Pakistan:

i) Acid crime Prevention Act - 2010

ii) Inheritance laws (Amendment) Act - 2011

iii) Domestic violence Bill (2012)

d) Protection against Harassment of women at workplace Act - 2010

Punjab protection of women against violence Act - 2013.

Prevention of Electronic

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Act-2016 (Cyber-stalking)

vii) Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act-2020

D) Effectiveness of these laws and policies:

i) Domestic Violence laws.

These laws are largely inefficient because of lack of due implementation. For instance, Punjab protection of violence Act-2026 had provisions of formation of special homes for affected, these are not developed in past decade. According to National Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, 90% of women in Pakistan have gone through GBV in some stage of their life.

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ii) Acid Prevention:

The Acid crime prevention Act failed to overcome the malaise of Acid Attacks. According to Acid Survivor Foundation, annually ~~two~~ girls averagely become victims of Acid attacks, showing ineffectiveness of these policies and laws.

iii) Cyber violence:

PECA Act had provision to counter violent acts originating from digital sphere e.g. cyber stalking. However, due to lack of implementation cyber-violence against women is an emerging threat to women in modern society.

Conclusion:

GBV is a malaise

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threatening the very being of women in society. Although various laws are enacted overtime but, due to lack of implementation, they remains ineffective to counter the threats of GBV.
