

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

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

PART-D

Add 12-13 headings in each question

Q. NO: 1

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

B) Context to Women Studies

add facts and figures to support your argument

add pictorial description as well

Add names of Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck

Waves of Feminism → Women Studies.

c) ⁽²⁾ The Difference Between Women Studies and Gender Studies

i) Date Differences

Women Studies, started with the beginning of second wave of feminism in 1960s.

Gender Studies were started in 1980s.

ii) Matter of Concern

Women Studies the matter of concern was only women.

Gender Studies the matter of concern was all genders equally including third gender as well.

iii) Limitations of the Subjects

Women Studies was only limited to the discrimination faced by the women in social, political and economic sectors.

Gender Studies included; social, political and economic disparities with all genders.

Work on your headings

iv) Conservative and Liberal approach

Women Studies was conservative in approach. All the issues faced by women were analyzed through the context of white women.

Gender Studies make liberal its approach and send the issues with women according to the place to place. As Dalite, Black, Colonial and Asian women face different form of discrimination than that of white women.

v) Universal sisterhood and Intersectionality

Women studies claimed that, the subject is addressing all the issues of women throughout the world. called it sisterhood.

Gender Studies, Broken the universal sisterhood and throwing light on the issues according to the place, culture, norms and traditions.

vi) Rejection and consent with the subjects

Most of the people were prejudice toward the beginning of

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of women studies. Because, the subject was serving the women of west and their liberty. Therefore, the view of the people toward the subject was narrowed and often rejected one.

Gender studies persuaded the people through logical, rational and universal way. The issues of black, asian, colonial, palit and colonial women are equally discussed. The nature of the subject feels attractive and promoted by the feminist as compare to the women studies.

D) Sex vs Gender Debate:

i) Biological vs Social

sex is biological. The genital, hormones and physique of male and female are different from one another.

Gender is socially constructed. The roles assign to men and women are specified by the society. e.g. Man is bread earner and women limitation to the bulwark.

ii) Femininity vs Masculinity

In sex, there is only

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male and female as per their physical differences.

In gender, there is something more; called masculinity and femininity. These are the attributes associated with the both sexes.

Example:

Male: is Brave, strong, dominant, with stronger muscles, short hair, and the contestator and decisions maker.

Female: Contrary to it, society attributes to gender especially to women that, she should be submissive, dependent, beautiful, fragile, and the absence of decisions making for herself.

iii) The difference of toys in childhood :-

Sex, Perspective both boys and girls are equally children. So, there should be no specification of toys divisions. All the toys will be equally enjoy by both the children.

Gender, the toys are specified for

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each gender. Boys use the toys of weapons, vehicles and outdoor sports. Contrary to it, ~~women~~ girls children with dolls, house keeping and taking care of ~~a~~ cattles and taught that how to be persuaded and submissive to husbands.

i) Opportunities distributions

Sex, emphasized equal opportunities for both male and female.

Gender, dominants, economic, political, social and educational opportunities for men as compared to women. As a result the women remained dependant in all spheres of life.

E) Conclusion

Women Studies introduced prior to the Gender Studies. which are different from one another on its main goal.

The first one is only concerned with the issues of women and the second with the issues of all genders equally. Sex is something biological and universal while gender is socially constructed and varies from place to place.

Q. No: 6

A) Introduction

There are various forms of gender based violence such as; physical, psychological, sexual and social violence against women. Furthermore, Pakistan has formed various laws to counter all forms of violence against women from work place harassment to protection against violence and authority.

B) Gender Based Violence and its forms

i) Definition

"Committing physical, sexual or psychological harm to someone due to his/her gender is called gender based violence."

ii) Forms of violence

a) Physical violence

Harming or injuring someone

18,
Physically due to his/her gender is called physical
harms.

1) Targeted areas of physical violence

Most of the people especially women are
physically harm through; acid throwing, homicide
killing, punching, and punishing through stick
on the different body parts. Moreover, hair
cutting and removing from homes in harsh
weather conditions.

b) Sexual violence

Committing sexually harm to
someone due to his/her gender is called
sexual violence.

1) Targeted areas of sexual violence:

Gender in general and women in
particular sexually harms through; forced
abortion, work place harassment, child
marriages with older than their age and
pornography shooting.

c) Psychological violence

Psychologically harming someone

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due to his/her gender is called psychological harms.

- 1) Targeted areas of psychological harms

Gender in general and women in particular are psychologically violated. Some of the prominent areas; where the women are psychologically target is, stalking, black mailing, Staring, replacing and suppressing with different stereotypes.

c) Policies in Pakistan to address the Gender Based violence:

- 1) All Pakistan Women Association (APWA - 1949)

During partition migration to Pakistan 75,000 women were raped. After, reaching APWA was launched to rehabilitate the refugees especially the women passed from the hardships and labours.

- 2) Family Law Ordinance 1961

Grand Grand Ayub Khan

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issued an ordinance in 1961. According to this ordinance the woman has the right to divorce and to the husband should take written permission from wife about second marriage.

3) The right to vote

In the 1956 Constitution women legally got the right of suffrage.

4) Political quota

Pakistan 1973, Constitution given 20% women quota in Parliament. The purpose of this quota was to legislate to eliminate the gender based violence from Pakistan.

5) First woman PM - 1988

First time, in the history of Pakistan at 1988 a woman (Benazir Bhutto) became the PM of Pakistan who were expected to legislate for the women to eliminate all forms of violence against them. But due to short duration she could not do anything for the protection of women.

6) The Protection of Women Against Harassment at workplaces act, 2010.

In 2010 PWAHW was implemented to provide security to women at workplaces. Most of the women staff were complaint about harassment due to which this law is formulated. According to this law if an officer take advantage from his post, so he will be imprisoned for life time.

7) The protection of women of Anti-women practices Act, 2011;

According to this act, acid throwing, honour killing and punching women are criminalized. various punishments are implemented on the people who commits these crimes against women.

8) The Punjab Protection against Violence Act, 2016

This act was limited to the Punjab province but the activities of criminalization are the same as that of 2011 act.

9) The Sindh Women Protection Authority Act 2017

This act was limited to Sindh Province. In which an authority was established to receive complaints and solve it through immediate basis.

10) The Islamabad Capital Territory Prohibition of private money laundering Act, 2021:

According to this act, women are protected often used in the money laundering e.g. the case Ayan Ali.

11) The Punjab Women Empowerment Package 2021

According to this act women are empowered socially, political, economically and educationally to fight gender based violence.

b) Conclusion

physically, sexual or psychologically harming someone due to their gender is called gender based violence. Pakistan has made various policies to counter all of these violence in the country.

Q. No: 07.

A) Introduction

There are various obstacles to women in the participation of politics at Pakistan. Such as; gender stereotypes, family restrictions, mass illiteracy, social interactions and special quota for elite class not for the common women of Pakistan. In my opinion the introduction of women quota will not make any difference. Because the women quota are often fill by the elite class women in the political parties.

B) Social Context to Women Political Participation in Pakistan

The political history of Pakistan in the participation of women in politics is unkind. Due to social taboos on social interaction during campaign and Fatima Jinnah, and Benazir Bhutto character assassinations are the prominent examples in the character. Upto some extent like Fahmida Mirza, Hina Rabani Kar, Shereen Marazi and Dr. Yasmeen Rashid participated in the political

Spheres but faces various problems like political victimization and promotion to the higher posts seem difficult for them.

c) Some Prominent Obstacles in the Way of Women Political Participation in Pakistan

1) Gender Stereotypes

Women cannot participate fully in the politics because of gender stereotypes. People claimed women as inefficient, uncivilized, un-intellectual and docile.

Example

Benazir Bhutto were claimed arrogant and incapable in her 1988-1990 tenure and thrown away from premierships.

2) Mass illiteracy

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan for 2024-25 that the literacy rate of women is 48pc as compared to men 72pc.

Example

Makhtaran Mai case was

so, highlighted by the national and international media equally. She could lead the women of Pakistan politically. But due to illiteracy, she cannot come into the front and as a result her opportunity is wasted.

3) Quota System

Quota System in Pakistan politics is another obstacle for women to mobilize in the country. According to the 1973 Constitution that 20% quota is given for women which are filled by without any election competition. As a result, these women than serve the party manifesto rather than common women of Pakistan.

Example

Dr. Yasmeen Rashid is in prison from last two years due to political victimization. She stands with party rather than with general women of Pakistan. Moreover, her parliamentarian women colleague did not raise voice for her due to women parliamentarian divisions into parties.

4) Social Restrictions

Women of Pakistan cannot participate in the politics of Pakistan because of the social restrictions. Women

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restricted by their family members and secondly by the society. Women are unable to do openly their campaign. Campaign needs social interactions with people including men. Which seems taboo to ~~st~~ in the society of Pakistan.

Example

Savera Parkash, at KPK district Dir is a Doctor. She is very fond of politics and wanted to do something for humanity in her area. But she does not have enough approach and social gathering. As a result, she lost the election and may be will not participate in politics at the future.

5) The threat of victimization culture:

The politics of Pakistan is immature and based upon the political victimization. Most of the time the power party targets the opposition parties and make false cases against them.

Example

Shereen Mazari, Dr. Yasmeen Rashid, Zastaj Gul, Maryam Nawaz and Kanwal are politically victimized. The other women in the country afraid to participate in the politics.

D) Quota System will not make any difference in this regard:

Women population in Pakistan is 49%. But this political quota is 20% - out of 336 seats only 60 seats are filled by women directly. But including this quota women cannot be politically mobilized in this country, because of the following reasons.

- i) Political parties tilt to fill reserved seats from the elite class women

If political quota for women remain the same or increases, it will not make any difference. Because all of these reserved seats of women filled from the elite class women. Who stands this with their party manifestos, rather than with the rights of common women in Pakistan.

Example

In the National Assembly there are 60 reserved seats for women. All of them are

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unable to legislate for the rights and protection of women. ~~That~~ women situation in education, economy and social development remains the same. Pakistan ranks 139/145 countries in gender disparity index.

ii) Internal Segregation of women

The women appointed through the reserved seats in the parliament cannot stand for each other in the parliament. They are internally segregated into parties and cannot stand unitedly for the collective rights of women.

E) Conclusion

Mass illiteracy, gender stereotypes, political victimization and the dominance of elite class women in the domain of politics restrained the common women to participate in the politics. Moreover, quota system is not activating the women participation in politics, because of their internal segregation and appointment ~~tho.~~ without any election campaigns.

Q. No: 8

(B)

A) Introduction

Some of the feminists are in the opinion that gender studies should be an autonomous subject. Because, it will take its decision, research, hiring independently. Other critics believe that it should be integrated with other subjects as a minor subject because of economic instability, social influence and low scope of the subject.

B) Autonomy vs Integration Debate

1) Independent in decision making
Autonomous feminists are in the view that gender studies should remain an independent subject to take decision independently.

Contrary to it, integration feminists are in the view that the subject is new, so it should be integrated with other subjects to take decisions for it.

2) Hiring processes

Autonomous are in the view that if it remains independent then it would hire qualified staff.

while integrates believe that it will not afford finance.

3) Conducting research

Autonomous believe that, if it remains autonomous that, it will conduct research on the women issues. Integrates believe that the research about women issues will be conducted through the help of other subjects.

4) Managing resources

Autonomous believe that, if it remains independent than it will generate and manage its resources independently. While integrates believe that it will not be able to arrange and manage its own resources.

5) Creating Scope

Autonomous believe that, if it remains an autonomous than the feminists will create scope as a separate subject in the future. To make the degree holders prestigious in the society.

6) Conclusion

Some feminists are in the view of autonomy and some are in the view of integration. Both have, its own advantages and disadvantages. Smith Koerf-2 said that;

"Gender Study co-exists as an autonomous and integrated as well."

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Globalization and Women

In some ways globalization for women is better and in some ways for women globalization is bad.

A) Disadvantages/advantages of Globalization for Women

i) IMF loan and impacts on women

Any government is taking loan from Imp with the conditions that to cut their budget from human development projects especially from health sector. Where the women are targeted more.

ii) Liberal Economy and women

In this globalized world the women cannot take advantage

