

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-II)

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

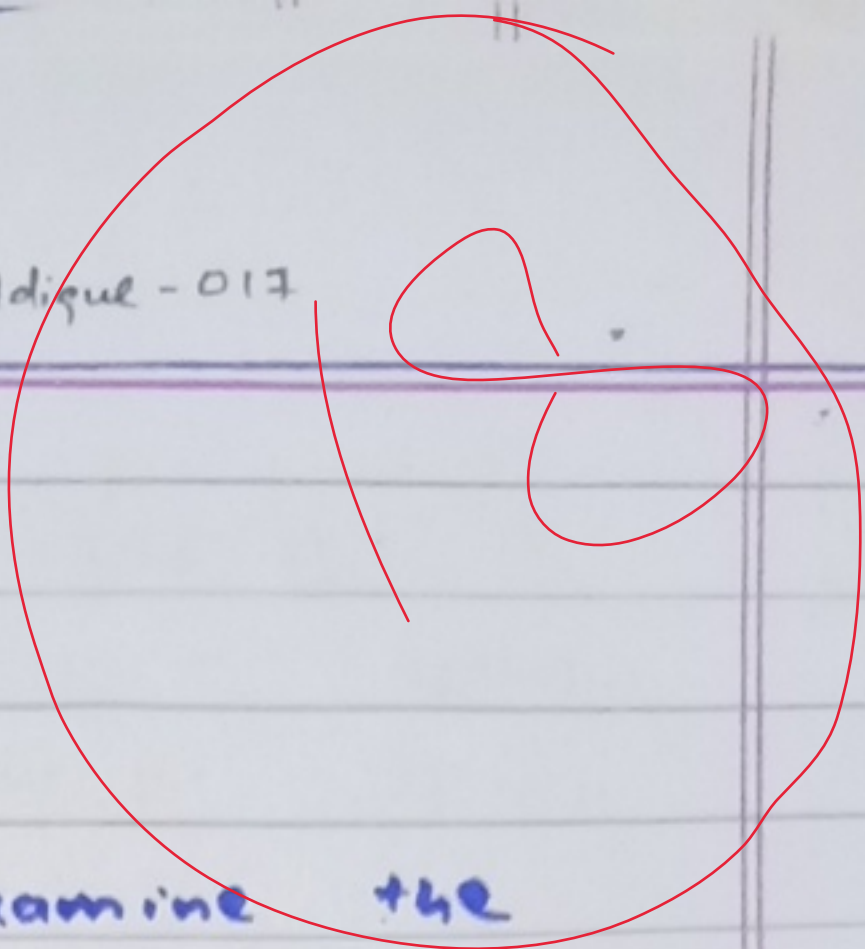
attempt all parts in the question. do not neglect one

add facts and figures to support your argument

add pictorial description as well

Add names of many Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart Mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia Zakria, Rubina Sehgal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck



38221 - Amina Siddique - 017

Critically examine the difference between Gender Studies and women studies. shed light on sex vs gender debate as well.

INTRODUCTION:

Gender studies and women studies are two different interdisciplinary field. Gender studies is a field which analyze and explore the roles and contributions of all genders. While women studies is a field which analyze and explore the roles, associations and contributions of only one gender (women) in the society. The sex vs. gender debate is that sex is biologically constructed while gender is socially constructed.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GENDER STUDIES AND WOMEN STUDIES :

The differences between
Gender Studies and Women
Studies are as follows:

1. DEFINITION

GENDER STUDIES

Gender studies is an interdisciplinary academic field that explores and analyzes the roles and contributions of all genders in the society.

WOMEN STUDIES

Women studies is a field that explores and analyzes the roles and analyzes the roles contributions of only women in the society.

2. ORIGINALITY

GENDER STUDIES

The originality of Gender studies goes back to the late 1970s and early 1980s.

WOMEN STUDIES

The originality of Women studies goes back to the late 1960s and early 1970s.

3. THEMES:

GENDER STUDIES

The themes of gender studies were related to all genders.

WOMEN STUDIES

The only focus were on women in themes of Women studies.

4. VOTING RIGHTS:

GENDER STUDIES

Gender studies focused on voting rights of all genders.

WOMEN STUDIES

Women studies focused on voting rights of women.

5. INTERSEXUALITY

GENDER STUDIES

The intersexuality in gender studies revolves around all genders.

WOMEN STUDIES

The intersexuality in women studies revolves around only women.

6. CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING

GENDER STUDIES

Gender studies do not focus on consciousness raising.

WOMEN STUDIES

Women studies strongly focused on ~~women studies~~ consciousness raising.

Not the academic way to address the question

SEX VS. GENDER DEBATE:

SEX

GENDER

1.

DEFINITION

Shulamith Firestone in her book *The Feminist Theory: The Dialectic of Sex* defined sex and gender

2. Sex is the difference of hormones, genitals and biology between male and female.

3. Sex is biologically constructed.

4. Sex can not be changed.

5. Sex remain same in all societies and time.

2. Gender is the difference of roles and expectations of male and female in a given society.

3. Gender is socially constructed.

4. Gender can be changed.

5. Gender varies across culture and time.

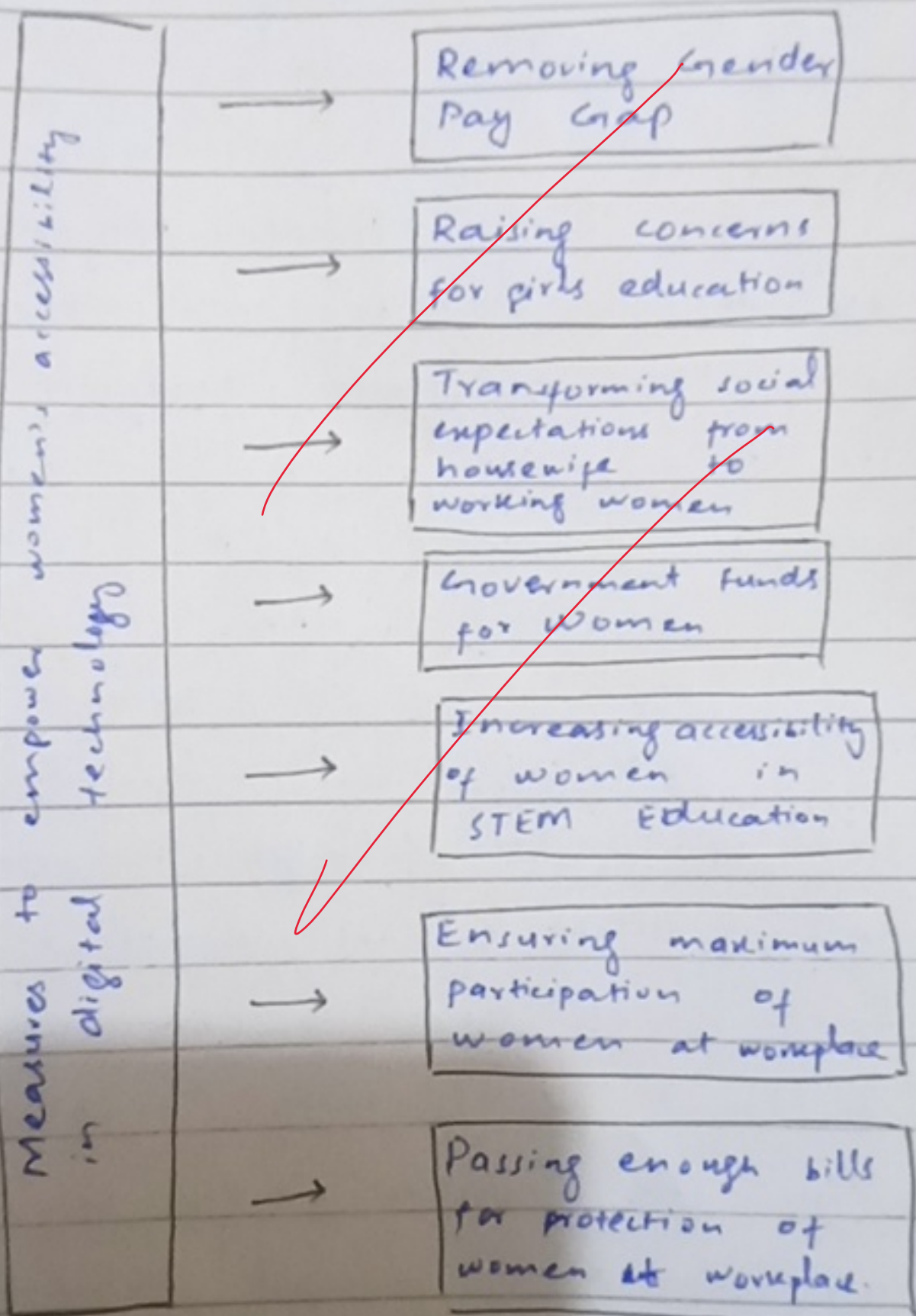
Q.3.

INTRODUCTION:

Digital technology has transformed the way of living and working in recent years, providing numerous economic and social development opportunities. However, the unequal distribution of these opportunities between genders, especially in developing countries like Pakistan, has raised concerns about the digital divide. Women in Pakistan, in particular, face significant challenges in accessing and utilizing digital technology, which limits their access to education, employment and economic empowerment. However, by removing gender pay gap, raising concerns for girls education, increasing accessibility of women in STEM education, transforming social expectations from house wife to working women, the accessibility of women in digital technology can be enhanced.

women to work at digital technology.

MEASURES TO EMPOWER
WOMEN'S ACCESSIBILITY IN
DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY :



1. REMOVING GENDER

PAY GAP :

One of the main issue facing by women in Pakistan is pay gap with their male counterpart.

A recent report released by UN stated that:

"There is 40% Gender Pay Gap between men and women in Pakistan."

By removing gender pay gap, the accessibility of women in digital technology can be ensured.

2. RAISING CONCERNS

FOR GIRLS EDUCATION :

Girls in Pakistan are facing many hurdles to get education than their male-counterpart.

By raising concerns for girls education,

the participation of girls in digital technology can

be maximized.

3. TRANSFORMING SOCIETAL EXPECTATIONS FROM HOUSEWIFE TO WORKING WOMEN:

Many societies in Pakistan are still expecting that in this 21st century women should be housewife and take care of family rather than working outside.

This hinders the women's participation in digital technology. By transforming these expectations, the accessibility of women in digital technology can be increased.

4. GOVERNMENT FUNDS FOR WOMEN:

Government should ensure more and more funds for women in order to meet their needs and ensure their maximum participation in economic growth and development of Pakistan.

5. INCREASING ACCESSIBILITY OF WOMEN IN STEM EDUCATION:

By increasing accessibility of women in STEM education, the participation of women in digital technology can be enhanced which results in economic growth and development of Pakistan.

6. ENSURING MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE:

Maximum participation of women at workplace urged women to do large tasks. So there should also be maximum posts for women in digital technology which will benefit the country.

7. PASSING ENOUGH BILLS FOR PROTECTION OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE:

Government of Pakistan should pass enough ^{bills} amendments for protection of women at workplace. It will also urged women to work at digital technology.

Q.6.

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

INTRODUCTION:

Gender based violence is a form of violence faced by people on the basis of their gender. Structural violence and direct violence are two forms of gender based violence. If one husband suppresses his one wife then it is structural violence but if one million husbands suppress their one million wives then it will be direct violence. Government of Pakistan granted fundamental rights ^{Article} (8-2B) to its citizens.

1. STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE:

Structural violence is a form of gender based violence in which one specific person is victim of violence from another specific person.

For example if one husband suppressed his one wife then it is structural violence.

2. DIRECT VIOLENCE:

Direct violence is a form of gender based violence in which rights of human are violated by any institution.

For example if one million husbands suppressed their one million wives then it will be direct violence because the rights of those one million wives are not protected by Law.

EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING
LAWS AND POLICIES IN
ADDRESSING GENDER BASED
VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN:

Islamic Republic of
Pakistan has mentioned
fundamental rights from
Article 8 to 28 in
its constitution of 1973.

But there is huge
difference in theory
and practice of these
laws. Elite class is enjoying
these laws but lower
class people are still
suffering violence in their
lives.

CONCLUSION:

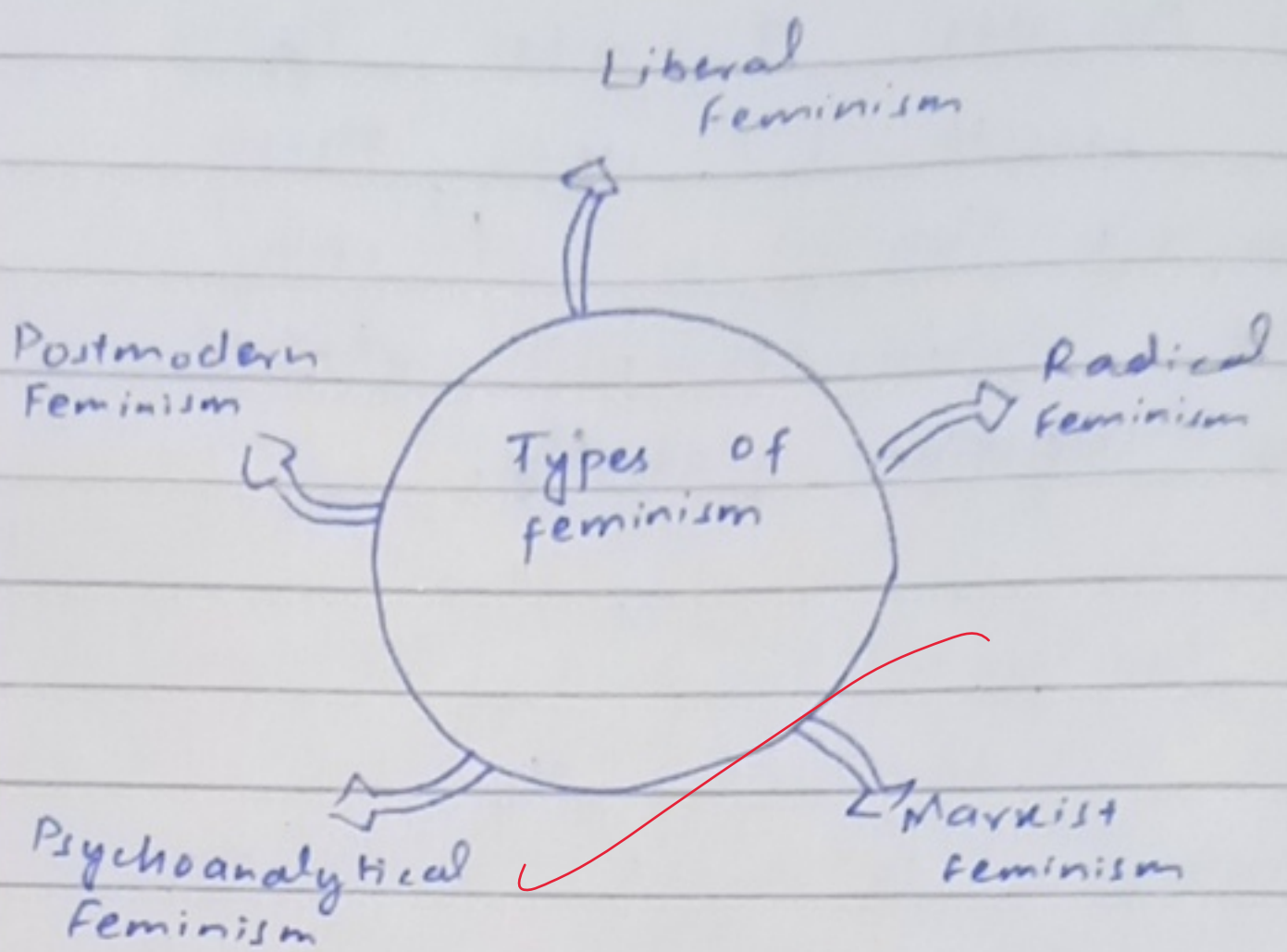
It is concluded that
gender based violence can
be faced by all genders.
Lower class people face this
violence but high class people
are free from it.

Q4.

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

INTRODUCTION:

Feminism is a struggle to put an end to sexual oppression, sexual exploitation and patriarchal system. There are different types of feminism i.e; Liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, psychoanalytical feminism and Postmodern feminism. These types of feminism contributed in elevating the socio-economic status of women globally.



1. LIBERAL FEMINISM

At the time of liberal feminism, the struggle to achieve the equal social and economic legal rights of women was started.

At that time Mary Wollstonecraft wrote a book "A Vindication of the Rights of Women" in which she highlighted the autonomous decision-making power of women.

She also mentioned that the education of women can be helpful for the development of society.

2. RADICAL FEMINISM :

Radical feminism is the radical reordering of society in which patriarchal system is tried to be abolished. And the equal rights of women in different fields were ensured. The patriarchal society is the main cause of suppression of women.

Simon de Beauvoir, a prominent feminist wrote a book

The Second Sex in which she argued that one do not born women rather become ~~be~~ women.

3. MARXIST FEMINISM

Marxist feminism is also called socialist feminism. It was started by

2. Politization of Judiciary
3. Remove power of Judiciary
Protect Constitution & Fundamental Rights

Karl Marx with the help of Frederick Engels. They argued that the main cause of suppression of women is the capitalist society. ^{Marx} They divided the society into two groups: Bourgeoisie - a group of people having high means of production. Proletariat - a group of people having low means of production.

Marx and Engels argued that Proletariates are suppressed by ~~the~~ Bourgeoisie and as a result women are suppressed by proletariates.

However by the struggles of Marx and Engels, women got the rights of production, got paid for house work and many women entered at workplace.

4. Psychoanalytical Feminism

Psychoanalytical feminism has deep roots with Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory

states that men has an inherent to subjugate women. The domination of men and subjugation of women is deep rooted in the psyche of human.

5. POSTMODERN FEMINISM:

Postmodern feminism is a form of feminism in which feminist argued that both genders may face suppression but there is a difference of suppression faced by men and women.

The Personal is Political was a movement started at the time of postmodern feminism which was started to give equal rights to women in political.