

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%

QUESTION# 1:
Add 12-13 headings in each question

Critically examine ... as well.
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 Seghal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

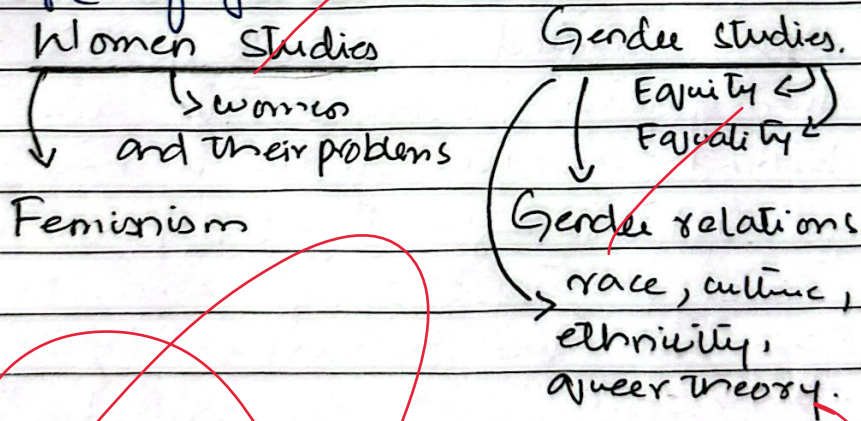
good luck

Women Studies —————> Gender Studies.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GENDER AND WOMEN STUDIES:

Following are the differences explained between gender studies and women studies;

1. Timeline.
2. Respective areas covered.
3. Notion of gender studies.
4. Scope of gender and women studies.



1. TIME LINE:

The term gender studies was just used in late 1980's, and since the 1990's - the term 'gender studies' instead of

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Work on your
headings

women studies has been introduced in the academic language. Today in the world of academics only gender study is used.

2. AREAS COVERED BY GENDER AND WOMEN STUDIES:

The areas and topics covered in gender studies are more as compared to women studies. Women studies covers only the topics covered related to feminism and women related issue while gender studies covers the topics related to all genders in consideration of race, ethnicity, culture and other aspects affecting gender as well.

3. NOTION OF GENDER STUDIES:

The idea and notion behind gender studies is that it is not enough to study women and issues and challenges related to women as a unique group. But to study them with full understanding with different

gender. To get the true knowledge and understanding related to their past.

4. SCOPE OF GENDER AND WOMEN STUDIES:

Women studies was a term used before 1980's, and this specific area was used to study the difficulties faced by women entirely despite the effect and history of other genders in relating. Gender studies replaced women studies in academic language in the 1990's. Gender studies include the hardships and difficulties that all the gender go through and not only women is relation to their race, gender, ethnicity, culture and values. It can be said that gender studies is 70% women studies while 30% is related to different genders. Gender studies overlaps women studies and takes all the genders and other factors into account as well.

SEX VERSUS GENDER DEBATE:

We (humans) are born male or female which is sex but learn to act in a masculine and feminine way (gender). Following are the points that make up a person's sex and gender.

SEX

GENDER.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sex is determined through; (i) External genitals, (ii) Haemones, (iii) Anatomy and (iv) Sperms. | Gender is socially constructed role for males and females. |
| 2. Males are defined as having XY chromosomes while female XX chromosomes. | Gender is masculinity and femininity. |
| 3. Only 1 to 1.7% of children are born intersex. | A woman is said to be feminine while a boy masculine. |
| 4. Symbols for male and female are:
♂ (male)
♀ (female) | |

Not the proper way to address the question

DEBATE RELATING TO SEX AND GENDER:

The sex and gender debate is an old debate. But sex and gender are 2 distinct concepts and the terms therefore cannot be used interchangeably. The roles of gender can be different in different cultures but sex are globally the same. With the start of 21st century many different genders can be witnessed. Sex is based on the biological characteristics while gender are socially constructed roles for different sexes. The debate relating to gender has gotten very ridiculous in the 21st century. One of the first executive orders that Donald Trump signed after becoming the president are that there are only two genders.

CONCLUSION:

There are many differences between gender studies and women studies, from the timeline to the scope of both the subjects. While

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The terms sex and gender are not interchangeable and have distinct concepts.

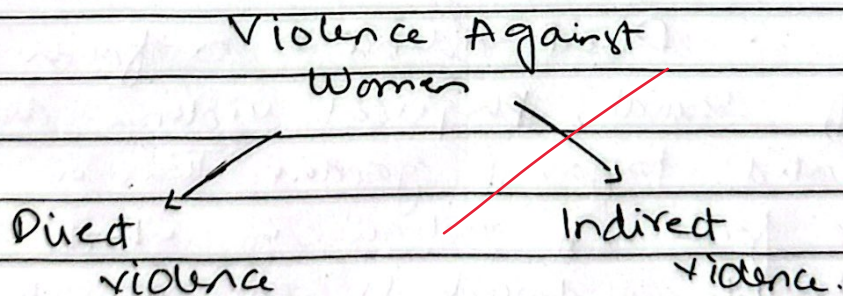
QUESTION # 6:

Elaborate different ...
... violence in Pakistan.

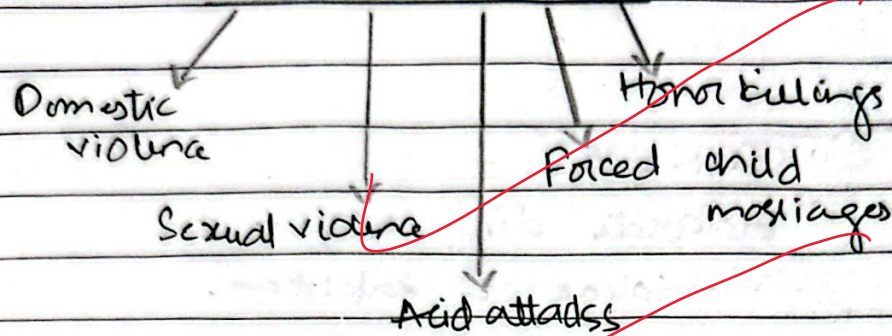
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE:

Introduction?

Different genders are a victim of gender based violence. Mostly this violence is against women world wide. But other genders have also been a victim of violence. In Pakistan women face several types of violence against them.



Forms of violence against women in Pakistan.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN:

There are major 2 categories of gender based violence. All the other violence are the sub categories of these 2 groups.

1. Direct violence.
2. Indirect violence.

1. DIRECT VIOLENCE.

Direct violence is a form of sexual, physical violence directly related against gender. This is a form of violence in which directly individuals are present. Psychological and economical violence are also included in direct violence. According to the EU (European Union)

22% of the women have faced some kind of direct violence.

2. INDIRECT VIOLENCE:

Indirect violence is a type of violence in which the violence against a gender is structured. Structural inequality and institutional discrimination that maintains a woman in a subordinate position, whether physical or ideological.

FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN:

In Pakistan women face different types of violence against them. Following are some discussed;

1. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

Domestic violence involves physical or sexual violence against women in homes mostly by their partners. Domestic violence is a

honorable crime. According to a study Punjab is the worst hit and on 2nd comes Sindh.

2. SEXUAL HARASSMENT:

Sexual harassment means when one individual without the consent and welcome of other individual makes advances, requests for unsuitable favours or physical behaviour.

3. ACID ATTACKS:

Acid throwing is identified as acid throwing on the other person, chiefly on the face area. Mostly committed as a revenge for not denial of sexual advances. Pakistan, India and Bangladesh are the most affected by this honorable crime.

4. HONOUR KILLINGS:

Honour killings are crimes committed against women

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mostly in rural areas with low literacy rate. The meaning of honour killing is the killing of women for her unclear and unpure behaviour. Mostly because of love marriages. Pakistan recently have seen a rise in honour killings.

5. FORCED CHILD MARRIAGES:

This is a form of violence in which the female is forced to marry without her consent.

This is normal in parts of India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

LAWS AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN:

Pakistan is a developing country and because of - this very reason, the violence against gender don't have proper laws and measures to stop them. Several laws were passed through out the history of Pakistan

to stop violence against a specific gender. Some of these laws are,

2. The acid control and acid crime prevention act, 2010.
2. The protection against harassment of women act, 2010.
3. Prevention of anti-women practices.
4. The hudood ordinance, 1979.
5. Dowry and bridal gifts restriction act.

CRITICAL EVALUATION OF ACTS, LAWS AND POLICIES AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.

Pakistan is a developing country and the system of law is not fully developed. Despite the fact that several laws are present in the penal code, because of lack of proper accountability and strict actions, people still go against the law.

Because of the lack of education and awareness among people, gender violence takes birth. The violence against women is mostly evident in rural areas because of the lack of education and patriarchy society.

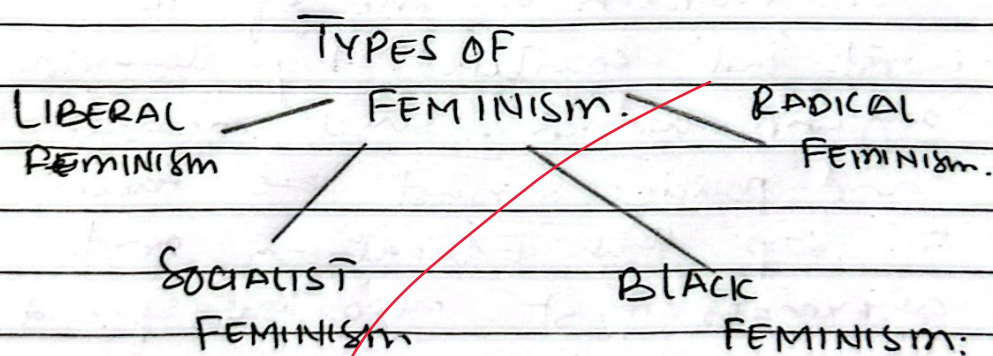
Most of the times the violence is executed by land lords and people from influential families. Because of lack of proper accountability they roam freely.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan is one of the worst hit countries by gender violence against women. Strict measures and policies must be taken to stop this. Education and awareness must also be spread among the masses as this sort of violence is mostly evident in rural areas. The government must implement policies to stop gender based violence in Pakistan.

QUESTION # 4:Discuss... globally.INTRODUCTION:

Feminism is a diverse and multiplexed movement with a rich history and a wide range of perspectives. There are many different types of feminism, based on their basic principles and needs. Different types of feminisms have contributed in elevating the socio economic status of women globally.

TYPES OF FEMINISM:

There are several types of feminisms that can be

witnessed throughout history. Some of them and their key contributions are discussed below:

1. LIBERAL FEMINISM:

Liberal feminism is primarily concerned with achieving legal and political equality for women. Liberal feminism is the oldest type of feminism and did make some key contribution.

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS OF LIBERAL FEMINISM:

Liberal feminism is the first type of feminism which laid the foundation of equality for women. Following are the contributions of liberal feminism;

2. SUFFRAGE:

The right to vote was an early cornerstone for liberal feminism. This granted women a voice in early political decision making.

2. EQUAL PAY:

Though equal pay has not yet achieved by women globally. But liberal feminism lay the foundation of for equal pay. That women should be payed the same in same spheres of life.

3. ACCESS TO EDUCATION:

Liberal feminism was of the view that equal education should be granted to both male and female.

ii RADICAL FEMINISM:

The focus of radical feminism was on the oppression of women within patriarchal societies.

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS:

Following are the key contributions of radical feminism.

1. ADDRESSING SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

The branch of radical feminism has been instrumental for addressing sexual violence against women.

2. CHALLENGING GENDER ROLES:

Radical feminism challenged the traditional gender based roles affiliated with both sexes.

iii. SOCIALIST/MARXIST FEMINISM:

Socialist feminism was of the view that oppression against women was based on the class system and capitalist system.

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS:

Key contributions of the socialist feminism are different than that of liberal and radical feminism.

1. HIGHLIGHTING ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION:

Socialist feminism highlighted the economical exploitation faced by women world wide.

2. SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS:

Socialist feminism advocated for welfare programs for women such as paid parental leave, affordable childcare.

iv. BLACK FEMINISM:

The focus of black feminism was acknowledging the unique experiences of women of color. Black women used to face discrimination from men and white women.

KEY CONTRIBUTIONS:

Very unique and different from all the other feminisms. Following are the key contributions of black feminism.

1. PROMOTING SOCIAL JUSTICE:

Black feminism emphasized the importance of social justice for women of colour.

2. ADDRESSING RACISM FOR WOMEN:

Black feminism addressed the discrimination - that women of colour face from the same and opposite gender.

CONCLUSION:

The different branches of feminisms have all made significant contributions to alleviate the socio-economic status for women world wide. By challenging gender stereotypes, advocating for equal rights, and promoting for social and economical justice.

QUESTION # 8:

Write short notes.

A) GLOBALIZATION AND WOMEN:

The meaning of globalization is the inter connectedness of the world. Globalization have different aspects impacts on women, some of them were positive, some of them were negative.

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON WOMEN:

Globalization have had many positive impacts on women. Because of globalization women are having increased economic opportunities. Before the world was inter connected, women had little access to jobs. But because of globalization women have gained access to new jobs in sectors like manufacturing and services, often in export oriented industries. The education and health care have

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also tremendously benefited from globalization. Increased access to knowledge and technology has empowered women with knowledge and health care facilities. Globalization have facilitated women's mobility and connected women across borders, fostering global solidarity and exchange of ideas.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION OF WOMEN:

Globalization have also had some negative effects on women in general. Exploitation and abuse have increased, women are often exploited in global supply chains. This results in women globally receiving low wages. Globalization has facilitated in trafficking of women for forced labour and sex work. Globalization also impacts the traditional system of social structures, globalization can leave women more vulnerable to poverty and discrimination.

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The impact of globalisation varies significantly across regions, cultures and socioeconomic groups. It is crucial to ensure that the benefits of globalisation are shared equitably among women and that their rights and well beings are protected.

B) AUTONOMY VS INTEGRATION:

The autonomy versus integration debate within gender studies mirrors the broader discussion in international relations, but with a unique focus on the empowerment and liberation of women.

ARGUMENTS FOR AUTONOMY:

The supporters of autonomy argue that independent programs and departments are crucial for the development of fields of women. This allows for the unique frameworks and methodologies that

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Centers women's experience and perspectives. Autonomy also provides a safe space for marginalized voices and perspectives to be heard. Furthermore, it offers for the critical examination of power structures within academia itself.

ARGUMENTS FOR INTEGRATION:

The integration perspective calls for embedding the analysis of women's issue and gender inequalities within existing societal, economic and political frameworks. This framework emphasizes interconnectedness and inclusivity. Integration is of the view that gender cannot be studied in isolation as it intersects with race, class, caste, sexuality and other sectors of identity. Integrating gender ensures a holistic analysis of oppression. Gender inequality is embedded in societal systems therefore studying it within

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These systems is necessary to create meaningful change. Autonomous frameworks may risk isolating women's issues from mainstream discourses, reducing their relevance and impact on policy and social change.

CONCLUSION:

The autonomy versus integration debate reflects broader tension between separation and inclusion. While autonomy emphasizes the distinctiveness of women's experiences, integration seeks to embed gender within systemic analyses. The resolution often depends on the context, goals and specific issues being addressed in gender studies.