

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:

Annex 1
384
36531

Gender Studies

Marks would be given on the following parameters

1 (D)
2 (B)
3 (C)
a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%

4 (B)
5 (B)
Add 12-13 headings in each question

6 (B)
7 (C)
the questions carry 3_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

8 (B)
9 (B)
10 (B)
11 (B)
use subject specific jargons e.g. Patriarchy, entrenched traditional values etc. Also, do not add blunt statements

Would check on LMS automatically.

12 (B)
13 (C)
use types, waves and theories of feminism as references

14 (B)
15 (B)
attempt all parts in the question. do not neglect one

16 (D)
17 (A)
18 (B)
add facts and figures to support your argument

19 (A)
20 (B)
add pictorial description as well

Add names of Mary 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

Q#
1

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GENDER STUDIES AND WOMEN STUDIES: SEX VS GENDER DEBATE.

1: INTRODUCTION:

Human rights were not being treated in the past human history. The world witnessed the dark ages of humanity. However, with passing time the people felt the need to raise voice for their basic rights. They stood up against the King, Monarchs for their suffragist right. Yet the men got some basic rights but women were excluded as other gender. Over the passage of time women community realised their suppression. Women struggle started with suffragist movements. These movements led to academia as emergence of "women studies" as subject matter. This was not the complete and perfect solution. Therefore, it led to the field of gender studies, which includes the analysis of both men and women in social contexts.

2

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GENDER STUDIES AND WOMEN STUDIES:

2.1: Emergence of Women Studies:

Women studies was emerged as subject-matter in academia after suffragist movements got rise in Europe. It focused on inclusion of women in academia. It primarily aimed to empower women study about women issues. It contributed significantly to the feminist movements which were underway at that time.

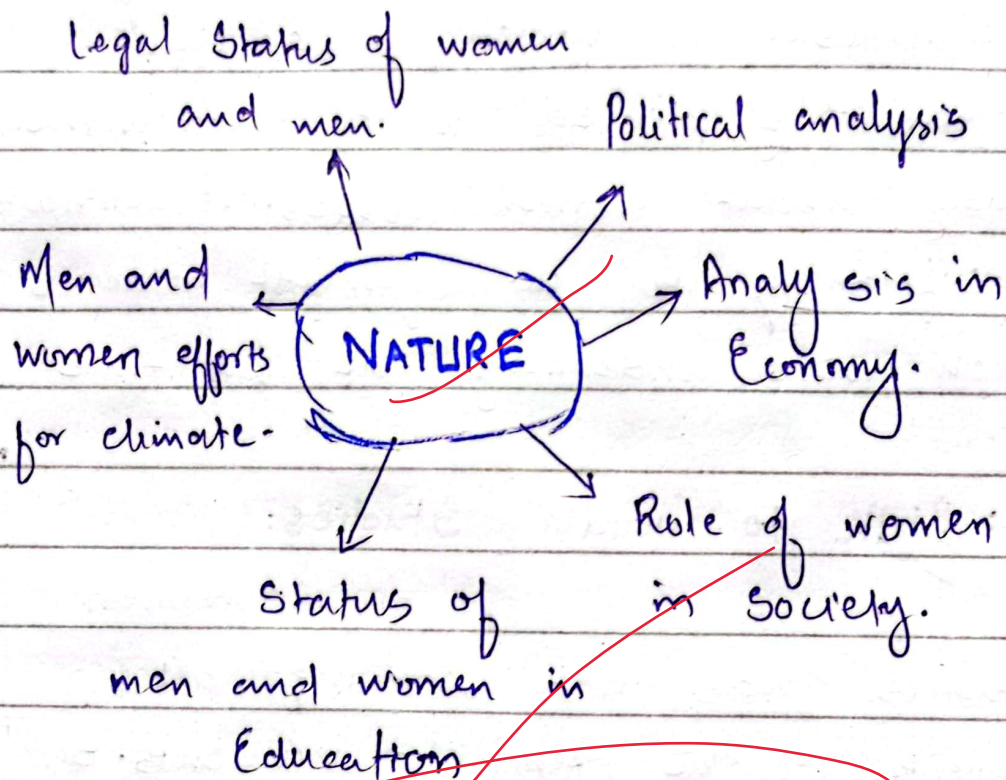
Work on your

2.2: Birth to Gender Studies:

Women studies was not covering all aspects of the feminist movements. So, later on, it was realised to include both genders for an integrated analysis. Gender studies was introduced to cover all the domains and include the analysis of both ^{men} and women in social contexts.

2.3: Nature of gender studies:

Gender Studies is a multidisciplinary in nature. It involves analysis of men and women on all level and in all domains.



2.4: SCOPE OF "Gender Studies":

Gender studies is a broader subject, It encompasses all dimensions of men and women specifically on all gender issues and development

2.5. KEY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GENDER STUDIES AND WOMEN STUDIES:

Aspect — Women Studies — Gender Studies.

Definition

Women studies

refers to study about women issues at all levels.

• Gender studies involves study of all gender issues at all levels.

Nature of focus.

Focused on women

• Included all gender.

Nature of subject.

Interdisciplinary

• Multi-disciplinary

Emergence:

After suffragist movements.

• After second wave and during third wave of feminism

Not the academic way to address the question

3: SEX VS GENDER:

Sex, is a biological phenomenon, which is ascribed at birth. It is a constant status after ascribed at birth. It ascribed on the basis of human physiological characteristics. whereas, Gender, is a socially constructed phenomenon, given based on productive and reproductive roles.

3.1: KEY DIFFERENCES: SEX VS GENDER

Aspect :	Sex	Gender.
Definition:	• Sex is a biological phenomenon, ascribed at birth on the basis of human anatomy.	• Gender is a socially, construct and assigned based on roles.
Relativity:	• Sex, is assigned at birth and fixed	• Gender based on productive and reproductive role.

4:

CONCLUSION:

Gender Studies and women studies differs in the nature. The key difference between gender and women studies is, gender studies includes analysis of all gender, where women studies focused on women issues. Same as, Sex is a biological phenomenon which is ascribed at time of birth. where, Gender is assigned by society on basis of gender roles.

Q#2:

EVOLUTION OF FEMINIST THOUGHTS IN PAKISTAN: DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER STUDIES AS AN ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE.

1: INTRODUCTION.

Feminist movements were at peak during late 19th centuries. Although these movements were held in Europe but their impacts were beyond borders. Pakistan at that time were under British rule. The impacts of feminist movements was surely reached in Asia subcontinent. However, the rise in feminist thoughts in Pakistan were witnessed during Zia's rule of Islamization. which ultimately led to significant contribution, resulted in Gender studies development as subject matter in Pakistan. which later on, got immense development and great achievements.

2. EVOLUTION OF FEMINIST THOUGHTS: DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER STUDIES IN PAKISTAN:

Gender Studies as subject matter arose in Pakistan after some key trigger which immensely boosted up the feminist thoughts in Pakistan. Here are few key events that triggered feminist thoughts in Pakistan:

2.1: Islamization Of Zia ul Haq:

Pakistan witnessed the dark age for women during the era of Zia ul Haq 1980's. Zia ul Haq rule was purely based fabricated religious ideas. A few key sparkles are described below which led to immense rise on feminist thoughts in Pakistan.

• Qanoon e Shahadat Ordinance:

It was one of key trigger during Zia era which led to enhance feminist thoughts in Pakistan.

Hudood Ordinance:

Hudood ordinance, even today considered as the worst ordinance during Zia Era. It led to immense violence against women.

2.2: SHAHEED BENAZIR BHUTTO ERA:

Just after the black history of Zia era. Shaheed Benazir Bhutto, succeeded to hold the office of prime minister. Unfortunately, the discrimination against Bhutto was unstoppable and she could not survive for a long time but it significantly contributed towards women empowerment.

3: DEVELOPMENT OF GENDER STUDIES IN PAKISTAN:

After, Benazir Bhutto era, it was decided to empower women. Ahead of this, the ministry of women development was

established. It was the first time in the history of Pakistan which led to the development of gender studies as subject matter in academia of Pakistan. Few major achievements enlisted below:

- Allama Iqbal Open University under the ministry of women development offered degree programs in gender studies.
- University of Sindh Jamshoro, was the second one which adopted gender studies as academic field and offering degree programs.
- Quaid e Azam University Islamabad. It is offering master degree programs in Gender Studies.

These all achievements triggered further to feminist thoughts in Pakistan. It also raised gender studies development in Pakistan.

4. CONCLUSION:

Although feminism movements were not directly started in Pakistan. But a few key triggers developed feminist thoughts and later on contributed to the development of gender studies in Pakistan. From British raj to Zia islamization and later on, Pakistani women felt the need of subject matter in academia and their rights

Not addressed properly

Q#7:

FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE:

Effectiveness of Existing laws addressing gender based violence.

1: INTRODUCTION:

Gender based violence, refers to the violence of human rights based on gender. Often times, women face gender based violence. There are different forms of violence which lies in the category of gender based violence. Violence can be in direct forms or an indirect form. The effectiveness of existing laws is still under huge concern. Different complexities making those laws still doubtful whether they are effective or not.

2: Forms of Gender based Violence:

Gender based violence exist in various forms in modern society. Two major forms are discussed below. which elaborates the gender based violence in broader terms.

2.1: Direct forms of Violence:

Direct forms of violence based on gender basically refers to the direct forms of gender based violence which is further classified into sub categories:

(i) Structural violence:

It involves to a violence which is structured, based on gender division. For example, some violences, like bad comments, or association of tags based on genders.

(ii) Physical Violence:

Women, oftenly face this violence in different levels. Objectivity of women bodies are often times go through this violence.

(iii) Domestic Violence:

Domestic violence is a commonly gender based violence occur most of the time. Albert Bandura emphasized domestic violence against

women, in his studies.

(iv) Sexual Violence:

Women in our society but even in world, often face sexual violence. As per UN reports, one of three women face sexual violence globally.

2.2: Indirect forms of Violence:

Indirect forms of gender based violence involves the violence which is indirectly pertaining to be violation of human rights. It is further segregated in sub types:

(1) Psychological Violence:

Cyberbullying, harassment and abuse blackmailing includes in psychological violence. Women often faces this violence in modern tech arena.

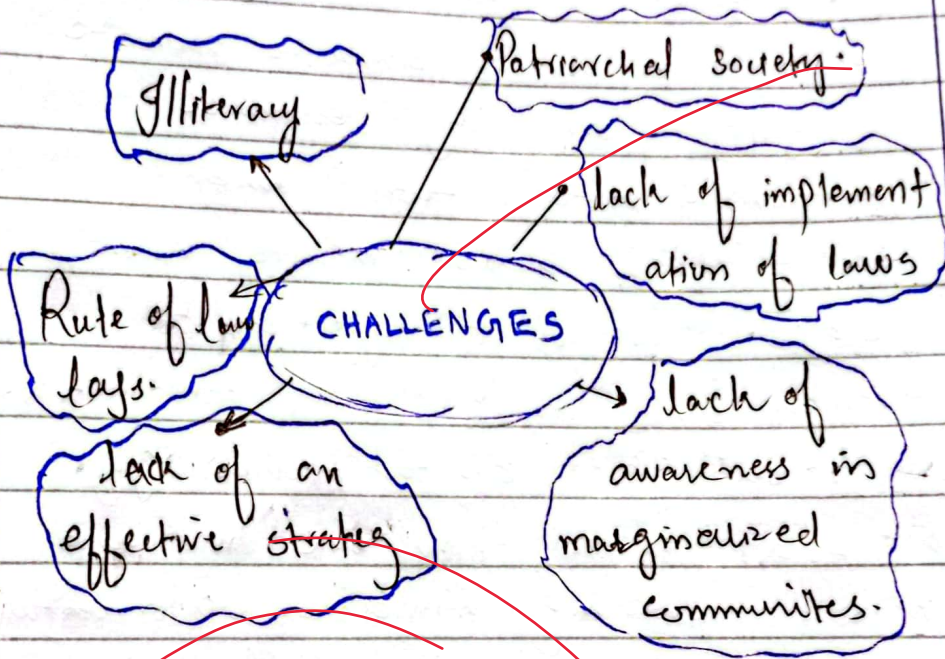
(ii) Economical Violence:

Gender based division of labour has caused an immense increase in economic disparity and economical violence based on gender. Women always suffer in their economic issues.

3: Effectiveness of Existing laws and policies addressing these gender based violences in Pakistan:

Though Women rights in Pakistan often times face complexities in implementation. However, some significant improvements occurred during last decade. Yet, it is not a complete efficiency of these laws. Women in Pakistan are even unaware of their basic rights. They are supposed to be the house wife rather an asset contributing to the society and economy of country.

3.1: Challenges to the effectiveness of existing laws addressing gender based violence:



CONCLUSION:

Gender based violence, is defined as violation of human rights based on gender divide. It occurs in various forms in the society. The existing laws and policies are still lacking the strength to manage their effectiveness. However, with holistic approach and effective strategy could strengthen the laws.

Q#
08

GLOBALIZATION AND WOMEN:

Globalization is an interchangeable phenomenon which aims to promote a global community, enhance economic integration and technological advancements among states. However, it affected the women and marginalized communities. In recent years, digital technology has transformed, how we live and work, providing numerous opportunities. However, the unequal distribution of those opportunities between genders, especially in developing countries has raised a digital divide. Women face significant challenges in accessing the technology and digital world. It has limited their access to education, employment and economic opportunities.

Q#8.

(b) AUTONOMY Vs INTEGRATION DEBATE

As, Gender studies and women studies emerged in academia. These subjects faced significant challenges. Gender studies emerged after critique on women studies as primarily focused on women issues while excluding the men and other gender. The Academicians, divided into groups as 'gender studies' emerged as subject matter. Few of scholars are on side of integration of subject into social sciences. While, a group of scholars, demanding the autonomous field. However,

As Autonomous subject will ^{thoroughly} study the gender base issues. while as integrated subject will face complementres.