

Gender studies mock February 2026

Part - II

Qno: 4

Introduction:

There are various definitions on gender such as the definitions given by colorado.edu and whitmann college paper. Gender studies and women studies are different from each other in scope, subject, development, brands of feminism and approaches. The debate of autonomy and integration in women studies and gender studies deals with autonomy or integration of women studies. However, women cannot be studied in an isolation. Therefore, integration is the holistic approach.

1. Definition of Gender studies:

"Gender studies is the study of genders, their relationship with each other, their respective roles in the society and their shares in every spheres of life."

~ colorado.edu

"Gender studies is the multidisciplinary field of study that seeks to study Psychology, sociology, philosophy, Economics, biology from gendered point of view."

~ whitmann college
Paper

Gender studies is primarily the study of genders such as male, female, lesbian, gay, transsexual, heterosexual and bisexual, their relationship with each other, their respective roles in the society and their shares in every spheres of the life.

2. Difference between Gender studies and women studies:

The major differences between gender studies and women studies are:

Women

Studies

Gender

Studies

1) Difference in Scope

- Women studies deals primarily with women only.
- Gender studies deal with all Gender types such as men, women and other sexualities like lesbian and Gay.

2) Difference in subject of matter:

- The subject that is incorporated in women studies is only of women.
- The subject that is incorporated in gender studies is of every Gender such as male, female and transgender.

3) Different in approaches vis-a-vis development

- Women studies deals with women in development (WID)
- Gender studies deals with Gender and development (GAD)

4) Difference in Brands of feminism:

- women studies deals with Radical feminism.
- Gender studies deals with liberal feminism.

5) Difference in Research and Technology:

- women studies deals with the topics of research that are only related to women.
- Gender studies deals with topics of research that deals with both male, female as well as transgenders.

6) limited in study:

- women studies is limited in scope and study.

6) wider in study:

- Gender studies is not limited; it is wider in scope and study.

3. Autonomy and Integration Debate in Gender Studies

Autonomy

- women studies should be studied in isolation with no other gender.

Integration

- women studies must be integrated with other genders.

- The research should be conducted only on women.

- There must be laws and policies created that are related to women only.

- It is an anti-integration debate

- women can be studied in isolation

“The study of women is also related to her effect on other and others effect on her, therefore it cannot be studied in an isolation.”

~opponents of integration

- The research should be conducted of women along with other genders.

- There must be laws and policies created that are related to women and other genders.

- It is an anti-autonomy approach

- women cannot be studied in isolation.

“women studies had two approaches with integration being the ultimate one” ~ Howe

- Analysis of autonomy and integration debate:

The study of women cannot be taken in an isolation. Therefore, it must be integrated with other genders.

Conclusion: Gender studies and women studies are different from each other in terms of scope, subject, development, and brands of feminism. The debate of autonomy and integration in gender studies ^{and women studies} deals with the autonomy or integration study of women. However, integration is the better approach because women cannot be studied in an isolation.

QNO: 3

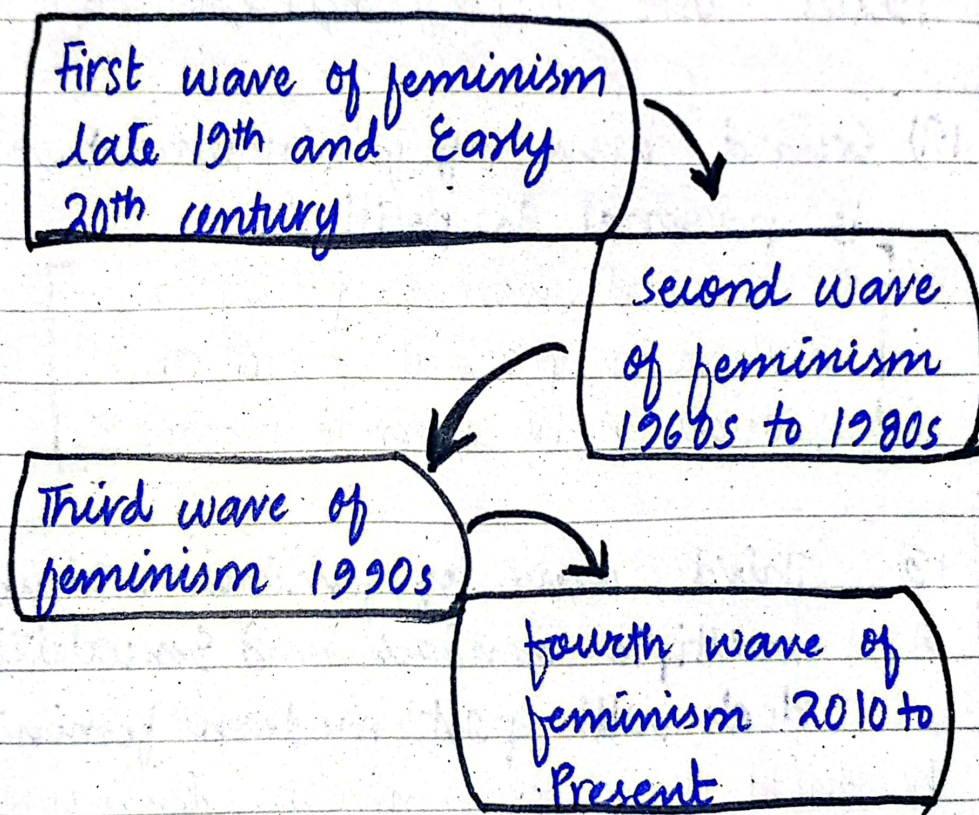
Introduction :

"It is possible to have a push up bra and mind at the same time." ~ Pink floor

The various waves of western feminists were first wave of feminism, second wave of feminism and third wave of feminism. The first wave deals with political right to vote for women, the second wave deals with both personal as well as political rights while, the third wave deals with post modern feminism. The effect of western waves on pakistan are separate electorates for women, formation of all pakistan women's association and different acts and policies that were created for women's rights in pakistan.

1. The major waves of western feminist movements:

There are multiple waves of western feminist movements such as: first wave of feminism, second wave of feminism, and third wave of feminism-



1.1) The first wave of feminism:

“The first wave of feminism held at Seneca falls convention when 300 men and women called for the cause of gender equality.”

• Theme of first wave of feminism:
suffrage right to women.

1893 : Newzealand suffrage right given to women

1918 : england suffrage right given to women

1919 : germany suffrage right given to women

1920: USA suffrage right given to women

12) Second wave of feminism: theme
is personal is political:

[^{or} The second wave of feminism
deals with personal as well as
political rights given to women?]

13) Third wave of feminism: identify
multiple genders and sexualities
deals with post modern feminism:

The third wave of feminism deals with
the identification of multiple genders
and sexualities such as bisexuals, transg-
enders, lesbians and Gays. The third
wave of feminism deals with post
modern feminism.

3) The influence of major waves of western feminists on feminist activists and gender rights movement in Pakistan:

The influence of major waves of western feminists on feminist activism and gender rights movement in Pakistan is:

2.1) Post colonial work for women:

- 1886 → Muhammadan Educational Conference for women
- Bi amma → opened ten educational centers for women.
- Begum rana Liaquat ali Khan → worked for women rights and advocacy for women rights in the sub-continent.

2.2) Zia's Islamization and hatred policies for women:

Zia-ul-haq has put forward such policies which were creating hatred for women such as:

- Zina Ordinance
 - Hudood Ordinance
 - Qazf Ordinance
- very tough policies against women

2.3) All Pakistan women's association created against Zia's policies for the advocacy of women's rights:

The APWA all Pakistan women's association was created for the advocacy of women's rights in Pakistan to decrease the implementation of Zia's policies.

Aurat foundation was also created for the advocacy of rights of women in Pakistan.

2.4) Support of Benazir Bhutto to various non-governmental organizations for women's rights:

Benazir Bhutto has supported various non-governmental organizations for advocacy of the rights of women in Pakistan.

2.5) Different policy reforms for women in Pakistan:

- ~~1956~~ 1956 Constitution → separate electorate for women.
- United Nations charter → women should marry of her own choice.

- Prevention of Harassment of women at workplace act 2010.
- Domestic violence prevention and protection act 2012.
- Anti rape bill
- Anti honour killing bill.

2.6) feminist activists in pakistan to work for women's rights in pakistan:

There are various female activists who work for women's rights in pakistan such as:

- Malala Yousuf zai
- Munelba Mazari
- Sharmeen Obaid chinoy
- Mukhtaran Mai

Conclusion: The effect of western waves in pakistan is such that seperate electoralis for women in created in 1956 Constitution, All pakistan womens association was created, Differents bills, acts and policy reforms were created for advocacy of women's rights in pakistan.

Q NO: 2

Introduction: "any act of Gender based violence which caused physical, sexual or emotional violence to women."
~ United Nations

There are various theories on Gender based violence such as Biological theory, Social Learning, Resonance and Psychoanalysis theory. The different forms of gender based violence in Pakistan are Domestic violence, Harassment, Bride burning, Acid throwing and Honour killing. Gender based violence must be mitigated by the proper implementation of laws, religious scholars can guide community, social programs and reproductive and Health facilities provided to women.

1. Gender based violence theories:

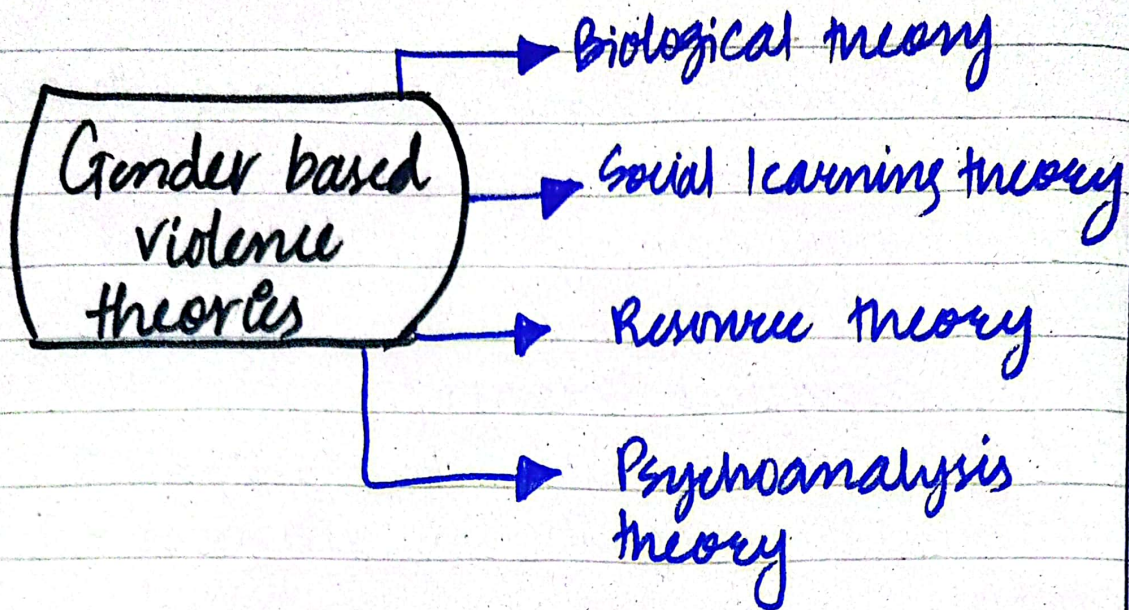
There are multiple theories on the gender based violence such as:

1.1) **Biological theory**: According to this theory, there is an extreme pressure on men to reproduce. Therefore, men commit rapes.

1.2) **Social learning theory**: According to this theory, if a person is seeing violence in his or her home. Then, there are likelihood chances that they can commit gender based violence.

1.3) **Resource theory**: According to this theory, man is considered as the bread earner. Therefore he has multiple resources to dominate in a family. Therefore, man commit gender based violence due to more resources.

1.4) **Psychoanalytical theory**: According to this theory, if a person has any psychological issue from childhood. Then there are likelihood chances that they can commit gender based violence.



2. Various forms of Gender based violence in Pakistan:

The various forms of gender based violence in Pakistan are:

2.1) Bride Burning:

Bride Burning is also known as stone burning.

[⁶⁶ Approximately 300 cases of Bride burning is reported every year in Pakistan?
~ BBC report]

Bride is burned due to various reasons such as: not coming with enough dowry, advances of husbands or any other member of husband family is not fulfilled by women.

2.2) Acid Throwing:

Acid throwing is also known as "vitroil oil". Acid is thrown to over over her face, hand, feet or any other part of females body.

"Approximately 150 to 200 cases of Acid throwing over women is reported every year in Pakistan"
~ The Nation

2.3) Honour Killing:

"148 cases of honour killing has been reported in Pakistan during year 2024?" ~ sustainable social development organization

women is killed due to several reasons such as: marrying with her own choice or doing any other thing which the family believes that she is doing against their will.

• **case in point:** Sana Young a seventeen years old tiktoker was killed in Pakistan during 2025 because she rejects a proposal.

• **Banustakzhai** a woman belongs to Baloch tribe was killed by her brother because she married with her own choice.

2.4) Sexual Harassment:

[⁶⁶ 5008 cases of sexual Harassment have been reported from 2018 to 2022." ~ Sustainable social development organization.]

Sexual Harassment is the harassment of women and doing physical or sexual abuse to women.

2.5) Domestic violence:

[⁶⁶ 2238 cases of domestic violence have been reported during year 2024." ~ Dawn]

Domestic violence is the violence faced by women in home by her husband or any other family member.

[90% cases of women have been reported of Domestic violence. ~ Dawn]

3. Practical and policy oriented strategies to deal with gender based violence in Pakistan:

The various solutions to deal with gender based violence are:

3.1) Implementation of Existing laws:

The existing laws should be implemented to mitigate gender based violence such as:

- Harassment of women at workplace Act 2010
- Domestic violence prevention and protection Act 2012
- Electronic crimes prevention act 2016

3.2) Social programs to reduce gender based violence:

Guidance should be provided to communities. Social programs must be initiated to reduce gender based violence such as "Say no to Domestic violence" and "Stop child marriages."

"Pakistan is home to some 19 million girls who married before 16 or even 18." UNICEF

3.3) Religious scholars can provide guidance to community related to women's rights:

Religious scholars can provide guidance to community related to women's rights. In this way, gender violence can be mitigated.

3.4) Education and Counselling:

Through education and counselling gender based violence can be mitigated.

3.5) Reproductive and Health facilities to women:

There should be reproductive and health related facilities provided to women.

Conclusion: The different forms of gender based violence are bride burning, Acid throwing, Harassment ^{and} Domestic violence. Gender based violence can be mitigated by proper implementation of laws, social programs, religious scholars to provide guidance to the community related to rights of women.

QNO: 5

Introduction: "One is not born woman, but one becomes a woman." ~ Boserup

The social construction of Gender is made by various factors. Social construction of gender can occur through family, peer, school, Mass media. These institutions or factors are responsible to mould the gender roles, responsibilities and behaviours in a male or female. The theories responsible for social construction of genders are social learning theory and operant conditioning theory.

1. Social construction of Gender, Masculinity and femininity are formed in society with reference to Pakistan:

The social construction of Gender is a phenomenon by which gender roles and behaviours are constructed by society based on their genders such as male or female genders.

1.1) Cultural Sexism:

In the social construction of genders; various factors in the culture are responsible to create gender roles such as:

1.1.1) Family level: Families are the first agent of socialization for child.

- **for example:** family taught to a girl child to go to kitchen and help her mother, while a boy is taught to go with his father outside.

1.1.2) Schools and Educational Institutions:

Schools and Educational Institutions are the second agent of socialization in society. Schools and Educational sectors are responsible for the social construction of Genders.

- **for example:** The uniform of boys in school is different from the uniform of girls. Boys are taught to stay away from girls chairs and not to sit side by side.

1.1.3) Media:

Media is also responsible for social construction of Genders.

for example: Beauty ads are only for women to show their body. While, no beauty ads for males.

1.1.4) Madrasa:

Madrasa is also responsible for the social construction of Genders.

for example: In madrasa it is taught that boys can come with hat over head while female can come with scarf and abaya or veil.

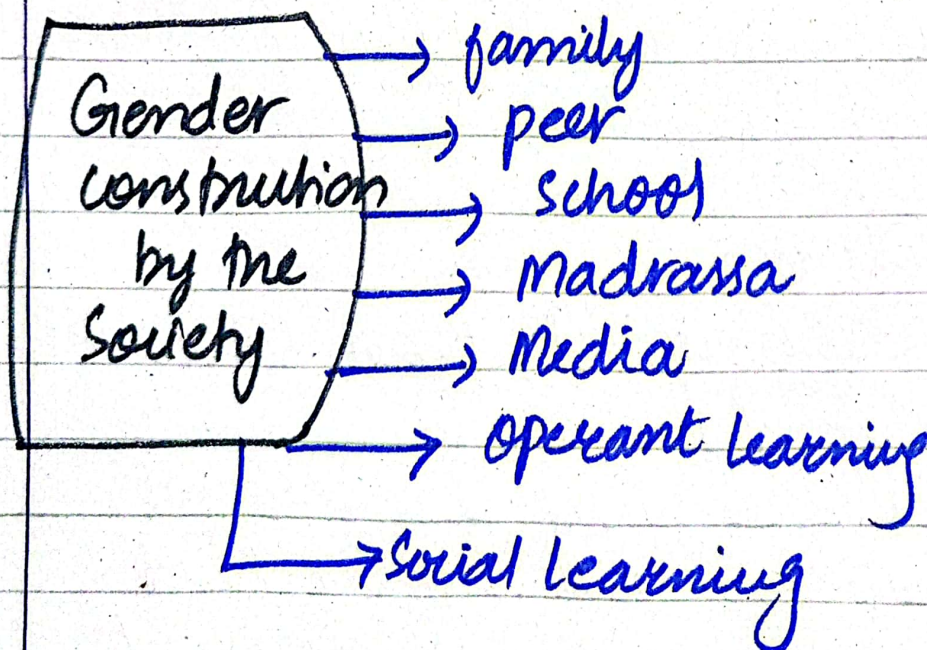
2) Social learning theory:

Social learning theory deals with the learning behaviour of a child through various agents of socialization. According to this theory one can learn gender roles, responsibilities, and expectations from learning through family, peers, schools and media.

3) operant conditioning theory:

According to this theory one can learn through rewards and punishment.

If reward is given continuously then that behaviour can be learned.



Conclusion: For social construction of Gender, there are various factors that are responsible to create genders in societies. These include family, peers, schools, Madrasa, Media. These are the factors that multiply gender roles in male and females. The theories that are responsible for gender creation are social learning theory and operant conditioning theory.
