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03

Q: NO: 03

Ans

A: Introduction:

~~Gender studies can be categorized into four~~

Women rights movements have been suffering for a long time. The feminist movements seen today are the results of prior telcom efforts and struggle for women empowerment. Feminist movement placed a pivotal role in making structural reforms and disabusing social perceptions. Their impact can also be seen in Pakistani feminists too portraying social issues for women empowerment.

B: Feminist Movements:

a: First Feminist Movement:

It started at the very late of 18th century

struggling for women rights
such as education,
property and right to
vote.

i: Key Thinkers:

↳ Mary

↳ Elizabeth

↳ Susan

↳ Emeline

ii: Demands of 1st Movement:

↳ Right to Education

↳ Right to Vote

↳ Right of Property

↳ Legal Reforms for
Inclusion

This wave was a key milestone which initiated the phase and made a base for women rights.

iii Impacts of 1st Movement:

↳ US 19th Amendment, 1920

↳ TIC Act: Representation of People 1918, 28

It marked a significant difference for women regarding their rights and formal unity.

b: Second Feminist Movement:

i: Background:

It started after WW-II and coincided with the movements of anti-war

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and civil rights movements

ii: Key Thinkers:

↳ Simon de Beauvoise

↳ Angela

↳ Georgia

↳ Betty

iii Key Agendas of 2nd Movement:

↳ Sexual Reforms

↳ Social Reforms

↳ Equality

↳ Inclusion.

This wave further emphasized on key agendas which compelled the institutions

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and let them achieve their goal.

iv: Impacts of 2nd Movement:

↳ National Organization of Women (NOW) in US

↳ Equal Pay Act (IX-Act)

↳ Roe vs Wade

Second wave of feminism made its scope broader and widens which ultimately made the sphere for women bigger due to legal reforms.

c: Third Wave of Feminism:

i: Background:

It emerged to fill the gaps of the first two movements.

It further proposed more fluid forms of a gender with new theories.

ii: Key Thinkers:

↳ Kimberle Crenshaw

↳ Rebecca

↳ Bell Hooks

iii: Key Agendas:

↳ Intersectionality:

It proposed a view of gender beyond socially and culturally made / constructed genders.

It showed the fluid nature of a gender.

↳ Queer Theory:

It denied the fundamental binary divisions of a gender which is

associated with race,
religion and culture.

↳ Triple Burden Concept:

It further proposed
other key social institutional
role of religion, class
and culture in gender
construction.

iv: Impacts of 3rd Movement:

↳ Women's Action Forum

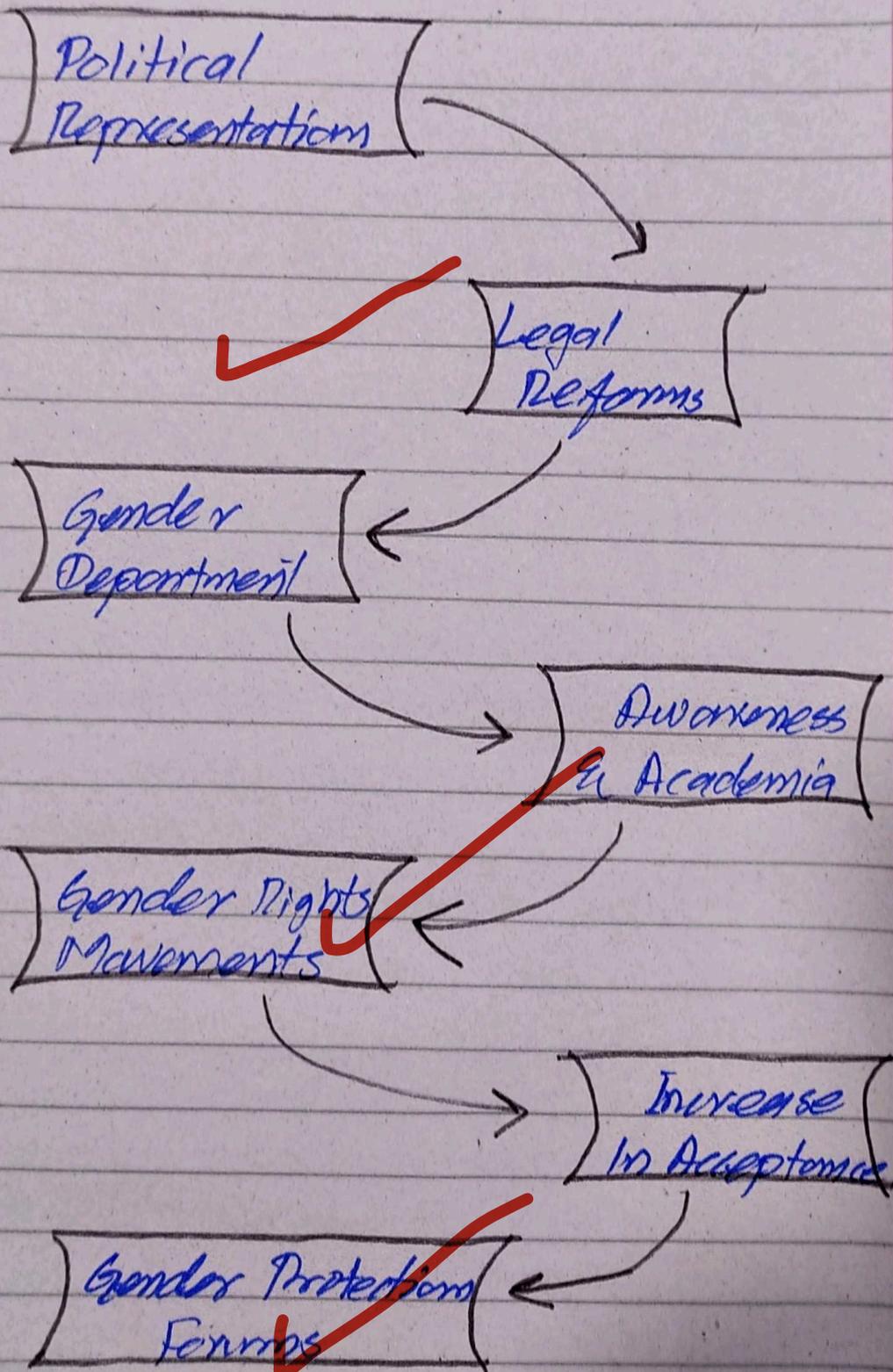
↳ Shilcutt Gah

↳ Women March

It led to various
institutional formations and
women safety platforms
where dissenting voices
can be heard and
protected. It marked a
key difference.

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C: Feminist Movements' Influence on Feminist Activists & Gender Rights In Pakistan



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a: Political Reforms:

↳ 10 Seats at 1956 Assembly

↳ 20 Seats at 1973

↳ 20 Seats in Zia Era

↳ 17% representation in Assemblies & 33% in Local Bodies.

It shows a gradual and impactful growth of movements on Pakistani political institutions.

b: Gender Departments:

In 1980s several gender departments were established which still contribute in the spreading awareness about gender.

c: Rise In Movements of Rights:

The awareness has escalated rights concerns of

people suppressed by
society and state.

↳ Arrest March

d: Shelters & 8th Protective
Bodies Establishment

↳ Dar-ul-Amam

↳ Shircut Gab

↳ WAF

↳ Helpline Centers

The movements have
impacted significantly in
women rights development
where rising number can be
observed of such places.

e: Legal Reforms:

↳ LFO 2002

↳ Harassment Act 2010

↳ ECP 2017 Reforms

These reforms have further changed the milieu of a rigid and insecure environment to a safer one.

f: Conscientiousness & Awareness:

People are now more informed than yesterday. It shows the great achievements of feminist movements in Pakistan.

"Gender Equality
Is An Incomplete
Business of Today's
World."

↳ Antonio Guterres

Conclusion:

In short, feminist movements played a significant role in identifying the

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gaps which in return compelled the authorities to make legal changes also. Similarly in Pakistan, there has been many changes done for a safer women in a society.

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Q : NO : 04

A: Introduction:

Gender studies has been transformed from women studies. It was not as broad sphere as now. Further more, its autonomy and integration debate shows its verrious level impacts in a society and in a country for policy change and real-life difference.

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B: Women Studies vs
Gender Studies

a: Women Studies:

↳ 1960s - 70s

↳ Narrow

↳ Focused on Equality

↳ Women Centric

↳ Inclusion of Women

↳ Wage Gaps

|| Women is a
Person. ||
↳ Homisch

Women studies
focused solely on women
oriented issues which
were directly impacting
women in terms of

education, health, and wages. It further looked into women's development against the patriarchal system which substantially hindered the disparity.

↳ Gender Study:

↳ Broad Area

↳ Other Genders Inclusion

↳ Queer Theory

↳ Intersectionality

↳ LGBTQ and Gender Binaries

↳ 1970s-80s

Gender is A Lens
Through Which We
Can Reinterpret A
World. Judith Butler

discuss these parts in more detail....

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Gender studies
contained a wider and
broader spectrum of genders
which were based not
only on biological identities
but also performance-
based behaviors. It gave
a more fluid concept
of gender than Women
Studies' rigid concept.

Comparison Table

	W.S	G.S
Scope	Narrow	Broad
Focus	Women Only	All Genders
Time	1970s	1980s
Theories	Liberal + Radical	Postmodernist
Role	Rigid	Fluid

C: Analysis on Autonomy &
Integration Debates:
as Autonomy of Gender
Studies:

|| "If We Won't Tell

Flourish Gender Studies,
We Must Preserve Its
Academia & Academic
Independence."

↳ bell hooks

is Strengths of Autonomy:

↳ Independent Identity:

Autonomy provides
gender studies a separate
identity than integrated.

↳ Focused on Gender Episteme:

It clearly and
effectively ^{em}work on the
gender studies' grounds
to assess a matter.

↳ Academic & Literature Preserved:

It allows it to
have identical and protected
research body to make
a greater impact.

↳ Discipline Separate to Identity:

Gender depart itself
marks a separate identity
from other departments.

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↳ Research Development

It provides the opportunity of flourish and independent development in researches.

↳ Autonomous Department for Dissenting Voices.

It makes a safe place for lowered-voices of a society.

b: Integration of Gender Studies:

"Gender studies is for everybody, but not for everything."

↳ Nancy Fraser

↳ Broader Identity

Integration of gender studies lets it to make a wider and broader identity.

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↳ Integrated Research:

It provides the opportunity to blend gender role in every topic of a research.

↳ Tokenistic Presentation:

It may overshadow the real role of the studies and ignore its worthwhile presentation.

↳ Mainstreaming of Gender Significance:

It may also lead to just data driven collection and no real impacts for gender development.

↳ Awareness & Conscientiousness with Multiple Views:

It, however, increases the sphere of gender studies and spreads more awareness.

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Comparison Table

	Autonomy	Integrations
Scope	Narrow	Broad
Research	Independent	Blended
Independence	Yes	Limited
Impact	Broad Narrow	Broad
Academia	Independent	Dependent

Conclusions:

In short, gender studies is important and a significant part in various aspects. It has broaden its sphere by merging other identities also. Similarly, it has a debate of autonomy and integration also which have both cons and pros.

Q: NO: 01

A: Introduction:

Women studies to gender studies transformation entails various phases and

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stages. Women empowerment started with the demands of fundamental rights. However, it broadened the demands with passage of time by realizing root factors which could hinder the progress of women such as WID to WAD and WAD to GAD. Every aspect view them in various angles.

B: WID Approach:

i: Background: 1970

Women in development approach was looking women in jobs, education, law and institutions. It emphasized on inclusion of a women.

ii: Women Integration

WID emphasized on the inclusion of women in market with men.

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iii: Inequality & Wage Gap:
WID focused on existing inequality of women absent in the institutions.

iv: Radical & Liberal View:
It was driven by liberal and radical approach making it rigid and strict/inflexible.

v: Anti-Patriarchal View:
It viewed patriarchy as a primary challenge and obstacle to women development.

C: WAD Approach:

i) Background: (Late 1970s)

Women and development was started in 1970s end which viewed women comparatively fewer than men.

ii) Gap of Inequality
It focused on the

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vast gaps existed in labour markets between men and women.

iii) Solidarity & Integration of Men

WAD further integrated men also due to the fact of a broader impact of constructed patriarchal norms.

iv) Capitalist Markets Captures

WAD sees capitalist market as a hindrance to the development.

D: GAD Approach:

i) Background: (1980)

Gender and development focused on the proportionality of gender development to analyze.

ii) Postmodernist Views:

It is driven by postmodernist views and blended other genders also.

iii) Structural Reforms:

GAD found ~~existing reforms~~ structural gaps as in refer GAD demanded structural changes in laws to mitigate the fissure.

iv) Fluid Gender Roles:

It views women not equal with other genders and analyzes the development of all.

v) Demand For Equal Development of All Genders:

It focuses on the development which has to be equally distributed among the genders rather than ~~glob~~ patriarchally biased.

Table

	WID	WAD	GAD
Time	1970s	Late 1970s	1980s
Scope	Inclusionism	Integrationism	Equality
Challenge	Patriarchy	Patriarchal Norm	Structure
Theory	Liberal	Postmodernist	Universal
Limitations	Equality	Inclusionism	Lack of Solutions

discuss the 2nd part of the answer separately in detail as well.....

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Conclusion:

In short, women development have been through various phases. It shows fundamental and structural challenges existing in the institutions. It's high time to redress these challenges by taking various steps to encounter.

07

OR Q: NO: OR

A: Introduction:

Gender Based Violence is a rising issue in Pakistan. It suppresses the voices of women against violence. Their rights are denied through such brutal techniques. These issues require a comprehensive policy to encounter such conducts and reduce gender based violence.

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B: Gender Based Violence:

Suppression of a gender by another to dominate, exploit and silence his/her voice. It can be on various levels: suppressing someone physically, compelling someone psychologically or using cultural norms to prevent.

C: Forms of GBV:

↳ Punjab Gender Bill

The proposed bill has identified various forms of gender-based violence which are discussed as below:

a: Physical GBV

b: Psychological GBV

c: Cyber-GBV

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d: Emotional GBU:

These are various forms of violence which are mostly acted against women and trans-genders in Pakistan.

D: Key Facts & Figure:

↳ Gender Based Violence Total Cases in 2024:

5253

↳ Total Cases in 2025:

6543

↳ Gender Based Violence of Total

60%

↳ D.V of Total

13%

↳ Women Killed by Family Members:

2100

↳ Women killed by Their Husbands:
801

↳ Child Marriage In Pakistan:
19 million

↳ Pakistan standing at GGI:
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E: Strategies to Reduce GBV
Through Practice Policies:
i) Increase Political Participation:

Political participation
empowers them to make
independent decisions

ii) Economic Empowerment:

It make them financially
independent to make their
own decision and grow
independently.

iii) Health & Nutrition Support:
Health must be

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improved by giving
more and health facilities.

iv: Strict Laws & Implemen-
tation.

Government must take
a strong stand to
empower women and
ensure their rights by
implementing the policies.

v: Integration Gender Studies
in Academia:

Gender ^{studies} must
be part of curriculum
to make citizens aware
of each others.

vi: Awareness Based Campaigns
and Programs:

Government must
run awareness campaigns
to empower overall women
around the country.

viii: Social Safety Nets Programs
There is dire need

for social safety nets and support programs to empower them.

Conclusions:

In short, GBV has been rising in Pakistan. There is found a policy and implementation gap. The high rates of GBV can be reduced by taking sound and immediate steps. It is high time to ensure all genders protection especially marginalized aspect.

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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%

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 marry Wollstonecraft craft, Judith Butler, Stuart mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc

good luck