

(SELECTIVE PART)

- Attempt any FOUR questions.
- Q.1. Write an essay on "Strategies to eliminate violence against women in Pakistan with case study of Mukhtaran Mai"
- Q.2. Define gender-based violence and enlist structural and non-structural forms of violence?
- Q.3. Explain the theories of gender base violence with examples.
- Q.4. Compare contrast liberal and radicals' feminism which is suitable for Pakistan and Why?
- Q.5. Define Marxist and socialist feminism with their achievement and shortcomings.
- Q.6. Critically analyze psychoanalytical feminism and postmodern feminism.
- Q.7. Write a short notes on following:  
(a) Men's feminism  
(b) Islamic feminism

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## SECTION - II

Qno. 3: Ans

Theories of gender base  
violence:

### I. Introduction:

Gender based violence is associated with physical, psychological and verbal harm, dishonour, maltreatment towards an individual based on sex - alone. Such propagation and initiation of violence is verified by different theories to identify the cause, reason behind its occurrence. There are some minor or direct, individual - level theories which suspect the circumstances, physical and psychological condition of the person conducting violence against women.



Such minor level depicting theories include, social cognitive learning theory, personality characteristic and psychopathology, biological determination theory, family-induced violence theories. Other subset of violence theories based on gender includes the major, broader level of segmentation to identify the overall circumstances that influence and perpetuate violence. Such major theoretical frameworks include the patriarchal mindset, subculture, culturally acceptance of violence, etc. Thus, various causal identification has been highlighted through theoretical expression of gender based violence.

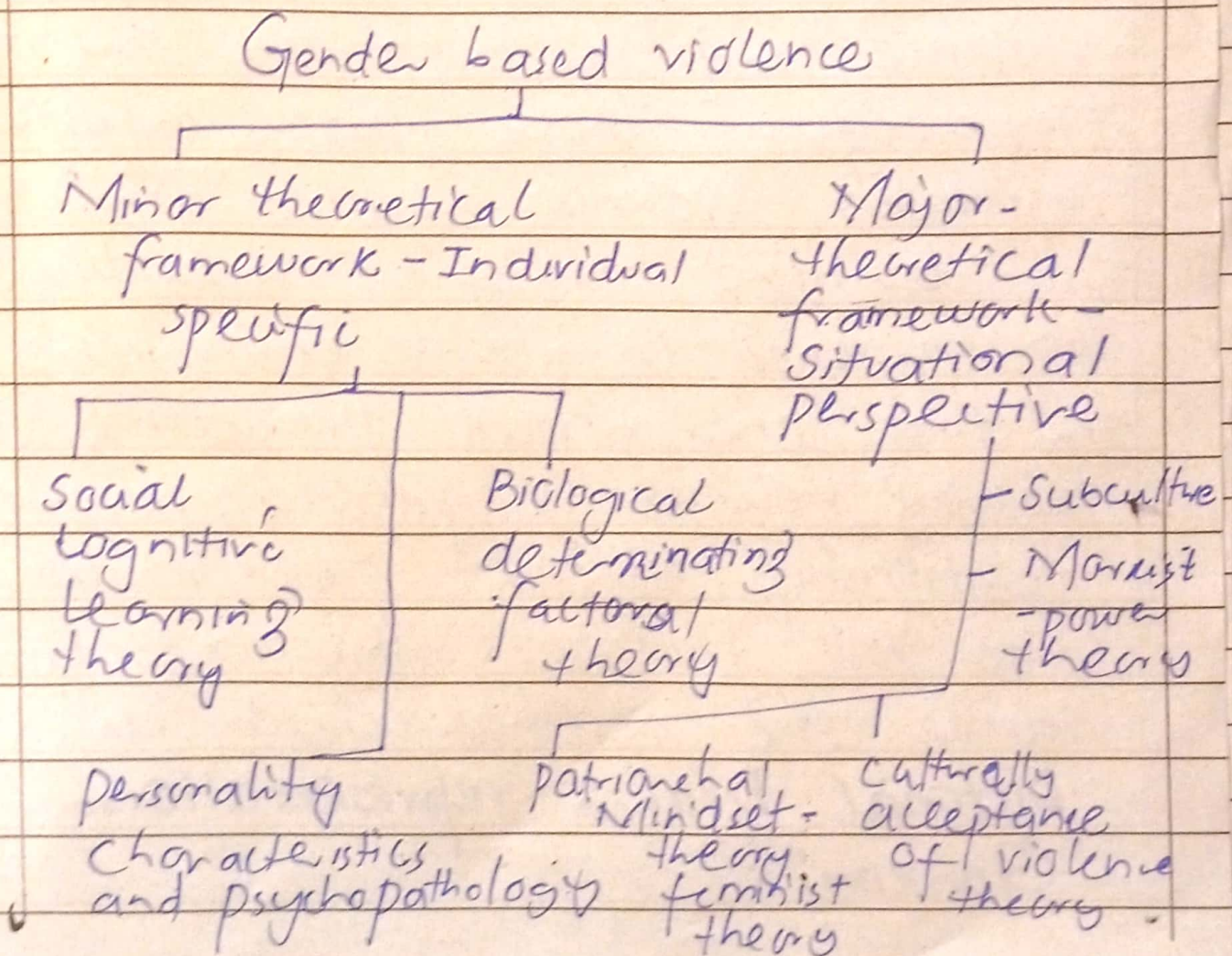
## II. Essence of terms: Gender based violence:

According to UN based definition, any physical, psychological, verbal, direct, indirect, structural, un-structural, informed, sudden, causal



or uncausal assault, intimidation, threat, harm, injury, burning pressure that is done against another individual on the basis of gender just in order to subjugate, oppress, threaten, avenge is termed, included in the category of violence against women or men or gender-based violence.

## II. Theoretical framework highlighting Gender-based violence:





## IV, Theoretical framework identifying the causation of gender-based violence:

### A. Minor framework:

#### i. Social cognitive learning theory:

According to social cognitive learning theory, the perception of violence is perpetuated and influenced through personal induced learning behaviour. Individual learns the identifies, associates the violence with certain factors that triggers violence and as a result on triggering of those factors, individual initiates violence against <sup>another</sup> gender.

Such learning ability of individual is sharpened in abusive environments.

the first environment providing learning violence is family, parental relationship, siblings, peer relationships.

All factors contributing to violence are self-perceived as Pictorial Drama representation

"Gankor":



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The dramatical representation of socially learned behaviour of an individual of violence is vividly and expressively shown in drama serial "Qankar" aired on Hum TV. This drama highlights how child seeing his father beating her wife on minor issues and such visual of violence is internalized on child memory, and when he marries, he ultimately beaten his wife.

~~portray~~ This portrayal shows that family is violence educating platform. There is a high probabability that parents involving violence would be surely imbibed into <sup>the</sup> children.

## II. Personality Characteristics and Psychopathology:



According to this theory, the person who is perpetuating violence lacks some mental ability and feel hormonal sound to aggressive behaviour. In short, psychologically an individual is disabled to govern the circumstances under his control and hence violence is the result.

### The Case of "Noor-Mukadam":

In Noor-Mukadam murder and rape case, the murderer was labelled as psychologically unfit. His mental incapability to handle issue led to murder.

### iii. Biological theory:

According to this theory, excessive testosterone (hormonal) secretion perpetuates violence. Thus, person forecasting higher hormonal aggressive task tend to be more vulnerable in perpetuating violence. Because testosterone secretion is higher in male, therefore gender based violence or violence



against women is perpetuated usually by men.

Examples:

Acid throwing case, sexual violence cases more shown by male.

90% of the cases are male induced violence in Pakistan.

Noor Mukadam<sup>case</sup> honor killing in KPK, Mukhtara Mai case all highlight the male violence attempts.

B. Major framework:

i. Feminist theory:

According to this view, male perpetuates violence against women because of patriarchal mindset that shows the superiority of male in authority over female. Hence Masculinity has the right and capability to subjugate women at any measure to seek his dominance in society.



### Example:

Jirga approved violence in Pakistan. Forced child marriages. etc.

### ii. Culture acceptance of violence:

According to this viewpoint, violence is perpetuated as society culture approve dominance of male through accepting violence against women. Society labelled such violence as "domestic, private affairs"

### Example:

Husband beating his wife is assumed ~~to be~~ appropriately fine

### iii. Subculture:

According to this viewpoint, society accepts certain forms of violence and that subculture promotes and ~~spills~~ spills over other fields.

### Example:

Action movies, violence perpetuated by hero is justified under



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The umbrella of "doing right" or is justified as revenge.

### V. Conclusion:

Thus, gender based violence is explained through different theoretical framework. Whatever circumstances or personal factors that perpetuate violence cannot be justified. Strategies to eliminate such violence must be taken at foremost level to ensure safety of women.



Q no. 4: Ans  
Comparison and contrast of  
between Liberal and radical  
feminism and its suitability  
for Pakistan:

### I. Introduction:

Feminism is the advocacy of women empowerment through the conception of equality in all affairs of life; social, economic, political. Various waves and types of feminism arose to achieve gender equality. However, the gender inequality is still the concern. The types that include feminism are Liberal, Marxist and radical and feminism. The first feminism movement is Liberal whereas the revolutionary feminism movement is Radical feminism. Both have their own perspective. However, Liberal feminism is the one that is suitable for Pakistan because



any revolutionary attempt as highlighted by radicalist feminism would disrupt and wholesome change the social structure. Whereas, gender equality can be achieved through true implementation of legislative actions as soft reformist feminism - i.e., Liberal feminism has showed in achieving the suffrage.

## II. Introducing the terms :

### A. Liberal feminism:

Liberal feminism is the ideology of seeking gender equality in all spheres of life i.e., social, political, economic.

### B. Radical feminism:

Radical feminism emerges during the second wave. It demands the gender equality i.e. women empowerment.

## III. Goal achieving strategy:

### A. Liberal feminism:

It demands reformative



measures through soft power  
demonstration of writing articles  
awareness campaign, legislative  
measure guaranteeing women's  
safety.

### B. Radical feminism:

Radical feminism demands  
revolutionary action to change  
the whole superstructure that  
governs the system in the form  
of patriarchy. Protests, removing  
femininity, changing dress code,  
androgyny promoted culture,  
commune creation etc. were some  
of its strategies.

### IV. Blaming factor behinds Women subjugation:

#### The A. Liberal feminism:

Liberal feminism considered the  
cultural elements and situational  
factors subjugate women. Whereas,  
the social structure need not  
to be changed.



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## B. Liberal feminist:

Liberal feminist viewed the patriarchy as the sole factor responsible for the subjugation of women. Every socio-political and economic ground is shown power-relationship over women through assumption of male superiority. Thus, male - the dominant class and female - subjugated class, this ideology is ~~enr~~ enshrined in patriarchy.

## V. Feminists Contributing to Movement:

### A. Liberal feminism:

i. Mary Wollstonecraft: The Vindication of rights of women 1872, advocated for women empowerment and highlighted the



difference shows to women in society. She appreciated the women rationality and oppose the male rationality as superiority complex.

"I do not wish women to control them (man), but over their ourselves."

Mary Wolstonecraft

ii. John Stuart Mill and Harriet Tylor Mill - The Subjection of Women:

John Stuart Mill along with Harriet Tylor Mill advocated the liberal feminist cause of appreciating women's uniqueness and demanding equal rights for women. In Subjection of slave, John Stuart Mill wrote, the "dual subjectivity of society hurts women". Equal rights and more particularly equal right to vote must be given to women.



## B. Radical feminism:

i. Judith Butler - the gender

Trouble:

she propagated the sex is along with gender socially constructed phenomena. Hence, sex <sup>identification</sup> must be removed or eliminated from society in order to liberate women from oppression. Judith Butler is the pioneer of "Queer theory". According to her "sex is fluid". Thus, every subjugation based on biological factor or sex must be shunned out of the social structure.

## VI. Achieved objectives:

### A. Liberal feminism:

Liberal feminism through its advocacy of vote for women, the suffragist movement finally got its attribution on 26 August, 1920 in the 20<sup>th</sup> amendment.

National organization for Women: (NOW): was an organization that



asked for women conscious raising in making them aware about their rights.

NWISA, NAWISA, ANSA, were pioneered for suffragist movement, by Elizabeth Stanton and Anthony. They achieved their cause in 100 years almost. Only one woman out of thousands survived to get register vote in United States.

### B. Radical feminist:

Equal Rights Act, demanded by Radicalist was never enacted as it was said, that, equality of rights can never be guaranteed in the form of written documents as it generate gendered-discrimination.

### VII. Feminism suited for Pakistan:

For Pakistan, where sexual violence is taken as easiest revenge against women, sexual violence, honor killing, Acid attacks are



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rampant, radical feminist view of removing altogether the social structure of patriarchy through violent protest can only worsen the situation. As liberal feminist has gained its cause of gaining equality right though not in educational, economic and political space but right to vote for women and acceptance of citizenship were still major outcome achieved through reformative measure. Hence for Pakistan, liberal feminism suits more than radical feminism.



Qno. 5:

## Marxist and Socialist Feminism:

### Introduction:

Marxist feminism and socialist feminism is the Karl-Marx version of feminism. They viewed patriarchy as the asset of perpetuating gender oppression, violence, subjugation, discrimination through the establishment of the system of Capitalism. Hence, removal of Capitalism can ensure ground for liberation of women. However, Marxist feminism's agenda of forming classless society and viewing communalism as the solution could not be achieved.

As they forgot the basic discrimination of women in all fields only class-society as the sole issue could not portray well in achieving gender equality.



## II. Marxist Ideology and feminism:

According to Karl Marx, the establishment of "Capitalism" deprived the society of equal standards. Society is divided into Class-society. Capitalist as the bourgeoisie and proletariat as the working class.

This difference in classes has deprived and exploited the lower class as industrialist owns the all production means by offering little to proletariates. The same principle of exploitation is taken by Marxist feminists, they consider Capitalism as the system that established the system of patriarchy of elite class. Hence, women or feminism demanding equality "gender equality" without focusing on removing class segregated society, thus equality would never be achieved.



### III. Goal of Marxist feminism:

A. Establishment of classless society:

Deprivation and subjugation of women is through classless segregated society establishment.

B: Not against Male of their class:

As their fight for equal rights is not against their own class men as they are also subjugated under <sup>capitalism</sup>

C: Patriarchy is promoted through Capitalism - end to Capitalism

The principle of patriarchy is stand in superstructure of Capitalism the means of production its removal can liberate women

### IV. Friedrich Engels "The origin of family, state and patriarchy:

Friedrich Engels, the fellow of Karl Marx, in the origin of family, state and patriarchy stands the viewpoint of anthropologists that the shift of matrilineal society and domestic



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Centre of production to the  
Patilineal society and "factory"  
the centre of production has  
ultimately reduced the women's  
superior position to a position of  
slave.

**V.S Bands of Marxism & Feminism:**

A. Slave of slave:

As men are slave of the  
Capitalists so women being the  
slave of those proletariate men  
, hence they are slave of  
slave.

B. Double subjugation and  
oppression of Women:

As women are in reproductive  
role also they are unpaid labor,



Thus double oppression of women in the capitalist version of economy.

C. Division of Labor; reproductive and productive labor:

As men are shifted towards factory the centre of production, and their wage earning capacity culminated them into being productive labor. On the other hand, women because of their reproductive role put under the cage of domestic household chores. This differences stands the top is oppressing women.

### V Achieved Objectives:

In soviet Union, as the state owned policies enshrined the communist economy, therefore state legislate laws conforming to women safety - and participation in all fields.

Space program:

USSR first male visited space.



The women stepped space the very next, thus USSR ensure equality of gender in commencing its spaceship programmes.

Right to vote: for women:

USSR has granted right to vote to women long before liberal feminist. Able to achieve or even got recognition of its objective.

Child care centre programmes, equal wage acts, abortion rights all were guaranteed to Soviet Union women.

### VII. Clara Zetkin and Alexandra:

Clara Zetkin the advocator of Marxist feminism, said that any feminism asking for liberation from man and owing same-sex culture is at wrong. As we are not against male but the system that protect and support the male hegemonic role patriarchy - the Capitalism.



## VIII. Shortcomings of Marxist feminism:

A. Ignore the intersectionality perspective

The Marxist ignore that discrimination, oppression and victimization is done at different circumstances and different for different individuals

B. Only against Class-segregated Society - the Capitalism:

Its view the society segregation is the only solution demeaned its strategy as no objective is gained through only economic structure shift.

C. Ignore the male dominated field in the same class

Violence and discrimination has been taken place in the same class. i.e. working class. But still the difference classes discrimination is the only focus.

### A. Conclusion:

Marxist ideology led feminism has its benefits in highlighting the USSR as model for women empowerment



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long before the United States, were struggling in acknowledging the women as its citizen. Thus, with few strategic implementation, it has achieved equality at least in terms of economic equal wages.