

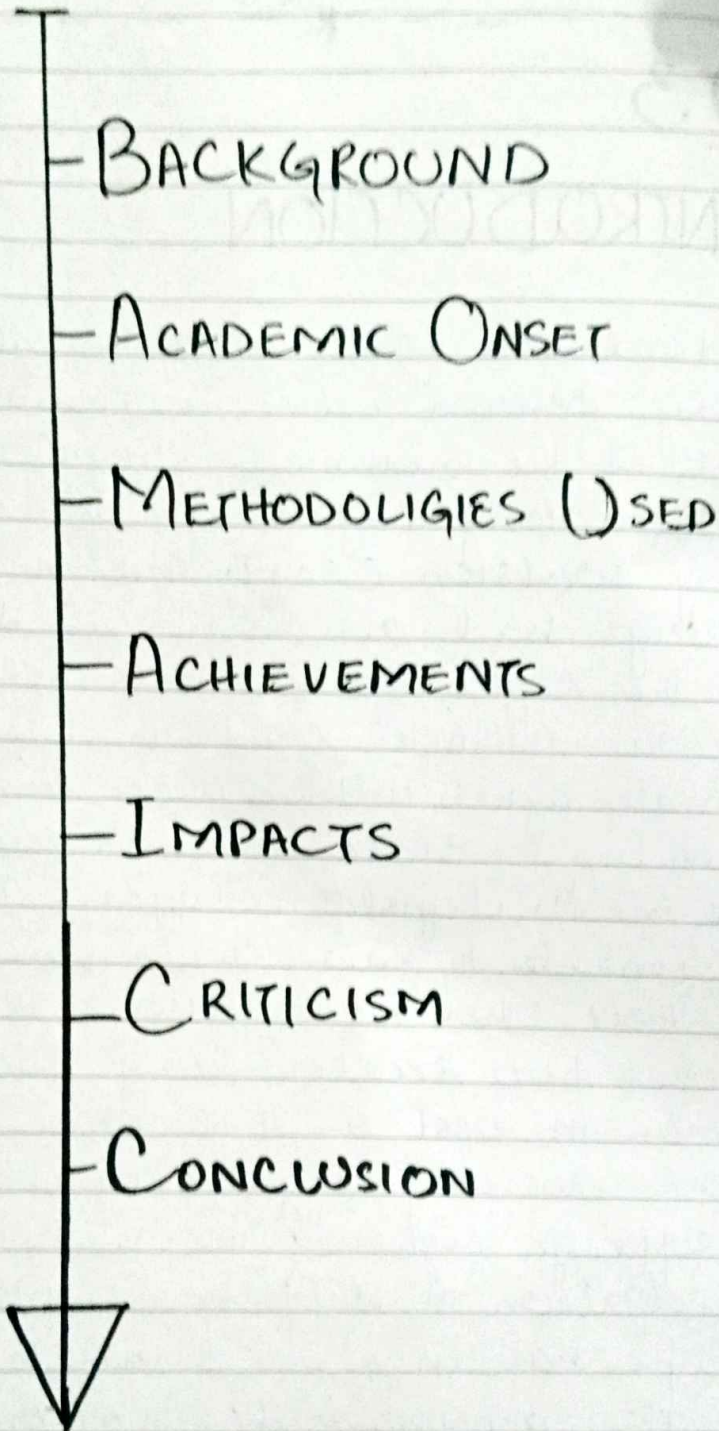
GENDER STUDIES

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INTRODUCTION

Lucy Stone and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were active participants of the movement struggling for the voting rights of women. Mary Wollstonecraft through her writings had also advocated for the right. The activists believed that the political rights are the ultimate rights, without these one is nothing in state as can't participate in its legislative affairs, thus are unable to raise their voice for their other rights also. With an over two decades long struggle women in west and Europe, became successful in achieving the suffrage rights. Since then, their participation in different spheres of life has increased and they have also approved legislations for their empowerment and protection. Their success in achieving voting rights had made them able to achieve their existence.

FLOW CHART



BACKGROUND

Doll House by Ibsen shows that women were treated as an object just as Nora was treated as doll by her husband. They were not allowed to publish anything with their real names. They used pseudonyms for their careers just as Mary Anne Evans used George Eliot as her pen name.

ACADEMIC ONSET

In 1792, Mary Wollsten Craft wrote Vindication of the Rights of Women in which she wrote that to recognize women as a human being, she must be given voting rights. Mary Shear also wrote definition of feminism in the same context.

Let her share the rights
she will emulate: The
virtues of men.

Mary Wollsten Craft

METHODOLOGIES USED

They have published literature as done by Mary Wollsten Craft. Lucretia Mott was the part of

organization, which through its stage acts showed women issues. She and Elizabeth Lady Stanton were active participants of the Seneca Falls Convention, Article 9 of which demands voting rights for women. Not only this they had also performed a Parade in front of White House in the year before the onset of world war I. Elizabeth had also casted vote despite of not having the right therefore was arrested.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1893 ⇒ New Zealand Passed the Bill for Voting Rights of women.

1901 ⇒ Australia gave voting rights

1906 ⇒ Poland gave assent to women to cast vote

1914 ⇒ After world war I, through 19th amendment President Woodrow Wilson gave suffrage rights to women of USA.

IMPACTS

After these rights, their participation in every walk of life has increased. They through legislature have formulated and enacted domestic violence acts, anti-sexual harassment acts, maternity leave acts, equal wages acts, and many more. In short suffrage rights have empowered women of world.

CRITICISM

The success of suffrage pushed the feminism movement from integration into autonomous and ultra-autonomous excess of rights. As Mary Wolsten Craft wrote that she don't want her autonomy over others but over herself. But the coming feminists like Shulamith Firestone have changed the direction of movement to homosexuality. Moreover the suffrage movement was for a particular society of women as she was defined as white, middle-class, christian and heterosexual. They have not asked the same rights for all women not for the transgenders.

CONCLUSION

Though the movement has some flaws, yet suffrage rights proved very fruitful for women as for opening the way to rights for all though later. History has always appreciated Mary Wollstonecraft, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Lady Stenion, Roctow & Marie Shimean for putting their efforts. Their success was the success of women.

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INTRODUCTION

In old times sex and gender were considered same. Shulamith Firestone, Judith Butler, Jacques Lacan, Erikson and many more through their writings have proved that both terminologies are different. Sex is always dominated by nature while gender is a socially constructed phenomenon, as gender is the name of social, psychological and sexual orientation of a person. Both have different natures so also have different issues.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT ON SEX

It is natural categorization of human beings on the basis of their internal and external genitals. According to sex, humans are classified as male, female and intersex. It is a temporary feature of hominids and remains same across the globe.

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER

GENDER PERFORMATIVITY THEORY

According to Judith Butler, gender is nothing but the role performed by a person. For example, in eastern cultures women are responsible for domestic chores while men are bound to earn bread for their families. If a female or an intersex also earn livelihood, they are also considered as men. As a male while doing house chores is considered as a woman. So, gender is the name of performing a particular role. Therefore it is not permanent. Neither its definition remains same in every culture, as every culture has its own thoughts.

PSYCHO-ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVE OF GENDER

The theory defines gender as a social, psychological and sexual orientation. Socially women is soft spoken, reserved and static while a man is expressive, creative and dynamic. Genders like two spirited and transgenders fall in the psychological categories where the former is a mental issue and later is considered as a way of earning. On basis of sexual orientation a person is classified as demi-sexual, bi-sexual, sapio-sexual, lesbian and gay besides the original heterosexual orientation. A person changes its gender as per his/her perception and mind as gender identity is fluid (Judith Butler).

QUEER THEORY

Michael Foucault and Shulamith Firestone are among the first benches of the concept who had made the matter of sex a public one. They supported the notion that every individual has right to adopt a gender as per his/her will.

LEARNED HELPLESSNESS THEORY

Erikson said that women are brought with a mindset of being a weak creature need a man for fulfilling her needs. She grows while ^{not} learning helplessness. If she was nurtured with confidence she behaves like a man.

SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

Jacques Lacans explained three stages of growth. In the first stage, child considered everything of universe as unity. In the second stage, he started to differentiate components of world. In the last symbolic stage, he adopts behaviors by copying the behaviors around him. In the third stage, society plays its role in defining the gender of individual.

CONCLUSION

As defined by Judith Butler, gender is the name of a role performed by a person what he will perform depends on societal perception. As every community has its own definition of men and

is no need to challenge it.

women so there is no certain definition of any gender. Moreover, the psychoanalytical perspective in context of Queer theory describes that a person could have multiple genders at the same time. As dominated by nature therefore gender is fluid and temporary. While sex is not dynamic. Hence concluded gender is socially constructed.

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LIBERAL FEMINISM

The feminism movement has mainly advocated for voting rights for women, so that they can protect their other rights as a human being. Mary Wollstonecraft, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Marie Thinear were liberal feminists. They wanted migration of women on the system.

I don't want her superiority over others but on herself.

Mary Wollstonecraft.

STRATEGIES USED

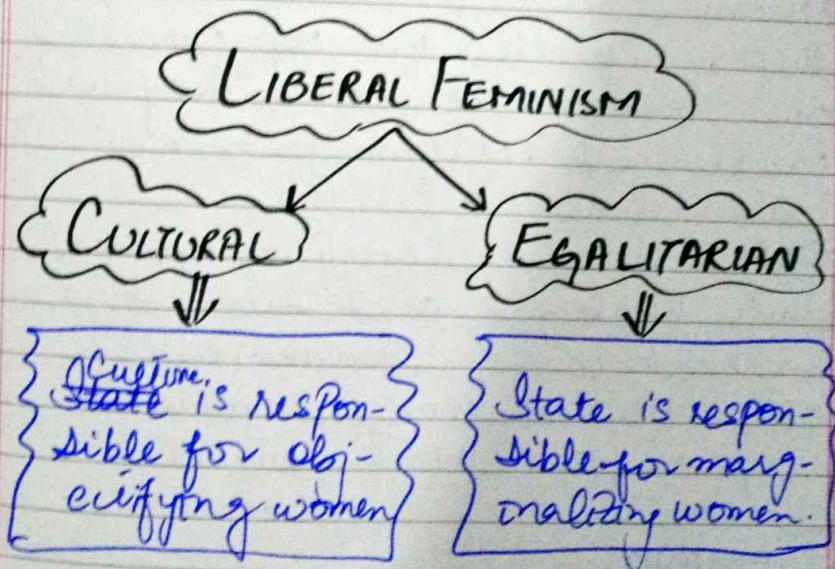
They had used

- ⇒ Literature
- ⇒ Stage Dramas
- ⇒ Conventions
- ⇒ Parade

DEMANDS

They struggled to end the objectification of women, as displayed in Doll's House of Ibsen. For the purpose they demanded voting rights, so that they can chose their representatives who will legislate for promoting and protecting their rights.

TYPES



RADICAL FEMINISM

The theory wants autonomy of women through challenging patriarchy, religion and nature. The coreborst of emotions are more expressive as compared to the liberal feminism. Shulamith Firestone, Judith Butler and Michael Foucault were radical feminists.

STRATEGIES USED

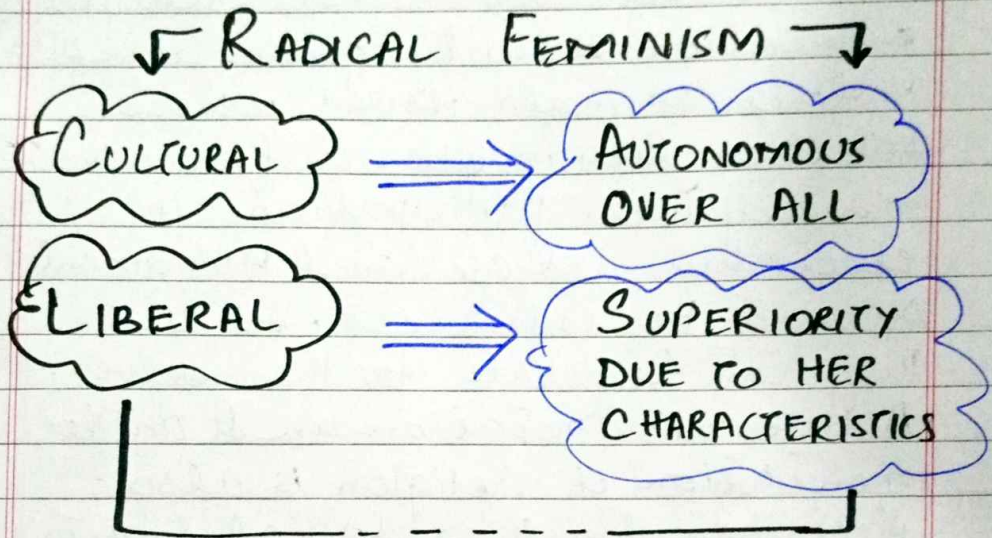
- ⇒ They started Freedom Trash can event against the beauty contests of Miss America and Miss Universe where men are judging beauty of women.
- ⇒ Women resigned from their membership of Church, when Pop cancelled one's because of abortion. They had challenged religion for being patriarchal.
- ⇒ Ina and Anjersey murdered Ina's husband and showed a mutual consent towards each other, thus challenged nature by promoting homosexuality.

DEMANDS

They wanted autonomy of

women in all spheres of life so that neither men nor institutes spoil women. they want to be free from all the chains.

TYPES



STRATEGIES FOR PAKISTAN

Liberal Feminism is more fruitful for Pakistani society, as it wants to integrate women in developmental processes without damaging the cultural, religious and natural norms.

Pakistan is an Islamic country, and Islam provides fundamental rights to women in more honourable way as compared to any other constitution in world. Therefore, there is no need to challenge religion.

as done in radical feminism. MV. Qutb in Islam: The Misunderstood Religion explained the wrong practices on the name of Islam, where in reality it don't endorse such teachings.

In Pakistan women have health, education, security, gender based violence as main issues whose solution lies in liberal feminism mainly. Their participation in electoral college and parliament should be enhanced, so that they can legislate for themselves. A true interpretation and implementation of religion is also necessary for their social rights.

CONCLUSION

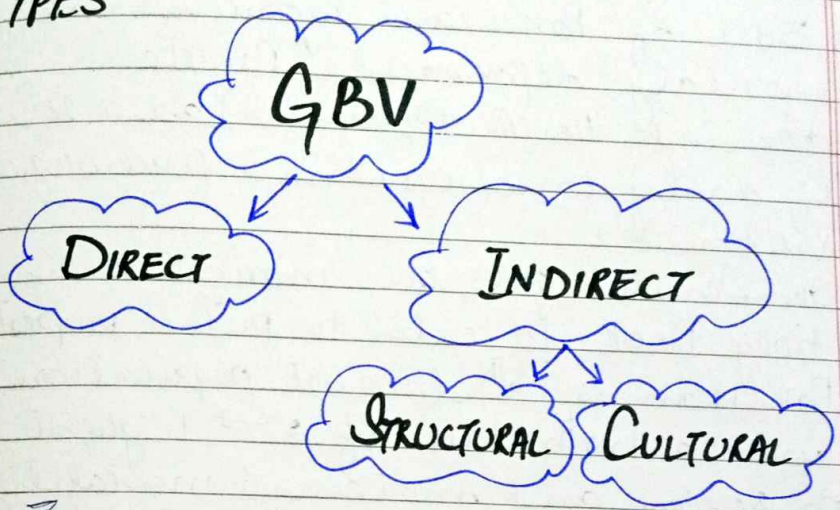
Radical feminism is more enthusiastic about women rights but its promotion of homosexuality is against nature and moral codes of Pakistani society. Therefore it will raise more problems for women there. However liberal feminism advocates for progressive development of women without damaging moral values and nature. Also it has more potential for their empowerment as compared to radical

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GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Any kind of violence on a person due to his/her gender is known as gender based violence.

TYPES



There are two main types of GBV. Direct violence includes sexual violence (rape, harassment), domestic violence, honor killing type crimes. Indirect violence is mother of direct violence. Structural violence is due to institutions such as pink color jobs, emotional labour, unequal wages. Cultural violence is form of psychological violence in which she ~~was~~ is refrained from getting education, marrying without consent, child marriages, restricting her from development.

FORMS OF VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN

CULTURAL VIOLENCE

- ⇒ Pakistan is 6th in the ranking of highest child marriage ratio.
- ⇒ More than 12 million Pakistani girls are out of school (UNICEF)
- ⇒ 34% of Pakistani women are mentally depressed (Pakistan Mental Health Association) as a result of daily emotional and psychological violence.
- ⇒ In Sindh, girls are married to the Holy Book in order to protect property.
- ⇒ Pakistan is 5th largest population with a birth rate of 2nd highest in region and maternal mortality rate of 128 / 1 lac live births, indicating cultural aspect of sexual violence.

STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE

- ⇒ Ansari Commission is a political form of SV.
- ⇒ Political quota of women is 60 seats where 51% of Pakistani population are women.
- ⇒ Women have no ID cards nor are politically socialized, therefore are restricted towards progress.
- ⇒ Air hostess and receptionists are women with particular criteria as

beauty standards. They have to do emotional job for which they are not paid.

⇒ Party manifestos of equal wage equality for women describes marginalized behavior.

DIRECT VIOLENCE

- ⇒ Benazir's murder shows security situation of women in Pakistan. Malala was also victim of Taliban's.
- ⇒ Gang rape of trucktara train shows systemic violence against women.
- ⇒ Sensational murder of Qandeel Baloch by Mahir Baloch relates cultural violence with direct violence.
- ⇒ In Transgender: The Hidden Face of Pakistan, Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy has showed violence against transgenders.
- ⇒ Saving Faces highlights acid attack issue of Pakistan.
- ⇒ Mujahideen by Niran Shah threatens women for using their political rights.

WAYFORWARDS FOR WOMEN PROTECTION

- ⇒ National institute for Rape investigation with subbranches in every district, and advanced instruments for rapid trial of rape victims by criminals.

- ⇒ A twenty four seven helpline for registration of crimes related to GBV cases for immediate response.
- ⇒ Legislations for equal wages and extinction of pink color jobs.
- ⇒ Ensuring fundamental rights of transgenders, they should be educated so as to integrate them in societal development. The step also proves beneficial in removing prostitution.
- ⇒ Interfaith dialogues to promote the true essence of religion.
- ⇒ Legislations like China to control birth rate so as to improve women health.
- ⇒ Educating women for empowering them through skill development and scholarships.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan has all forms of gender based violence having an unbalanced proportions in all of its areas. Cultural violence seems to be a major reason for their objectification in Pakistan. Through proper legislation and social awareness, situation of these victims can improve. Their participation should be proportional to their numbers in all walks of life.

