

1/1/20

Topic: Gender Inequality and Pakistani Society: The need for a Radical Change

Outline

A. Introduction

1. Formation of societies by Jean Jacques Rousseau
2. Thesis statement

B. Deconstruction of the Term Gender Inequality according to United Nations

C. Manifestations of Gender Inequality in the Pakistani Society

1. Political power is being exercised by the husbands

a. Case study of Kulsoom Bibi and Shamimah Bibi UC-1, Mardan

2. Right to marriage in this society is denied to women

a. Marriage with Aurar: a common culture practiced in interior Sindh

3. Ministeries of lesser importance are given to women

a. Fehmida Aarishi in her article highlight the inequalities in the political parties

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4. Education is a luxury and not a necessity for girls

a. Male child should be educated to perform productive role

b. 22 million children out of school, seventy percents are girls

5. Wage gap between the genders is pertinent

a. Proff Aleeza highlighted wage gap among laborers in Southern Punjab

6. Work place harassment has become normal

a. Sexual favours in return for job promotion

b. Every 21st girl has faced harassment in her life ~ Study conducted at F.T.WU

7. Anti-women practices are prevalent

a. Badlah-e-Sulha

b. Muktarah Mai case study

8. Rising malnutrition in the women of Pakistan

a. Male childrens should be

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nourished properly as they have to earn bread'n'butler for the family.

D. Some Radical Changes to Counter Gender Inequality in Pakistan

1. Federal Government must ensure strict checks on devolution of power

2. Religious dignitaries should be involved to counter marriages with Duran

3. Implementation of article 25(A) of the constitution in letter and spirit

4. Ministeries to be given after ^{detailed} evaluation

5. Equal wage should be ensured

a. Equal wage act in 1964 ensured equal wages irrespective of gender identity in the US.

6. Use of AI to counter work place ~~harass~~ harassment

a. Xingpi is utilizing AI to determine

harassment patterns in offices

7. Mass awareness regarding importance of women health.

8. Legislations against anti-women practices should strengthened

G. 498(B) and 498(C) should be strengthened

E. Conclusion.



Introduction

According to a famous sociologist **Jean Jacques Rousseau**, people were living ^{peacefully} in the state of nature. Population explosion created issues for those people. Thus, they decided to surrender ^{some of} their ^{own} rights to a group of people in order to secure their remaining rights. In this way governance systems in the societies were installed. It is the duty of a state or a society to provide for its citizens irrespective of their culture, class, race, or gender. On this account, one is able to realize that Pakistani society has failed to deliver to its citizens. As the society in itself manifests gender inequality. For instance, political power given to elected women is being exercised by their husbands. Moreover, their right to marriage is scotched at the alter gender inequality. In addition, education is has become rather

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a luxury rather than a necessity for girls. Similarly, wage gap between genders in the Pakistani society is another example of gender inequality. All these manifestations of gender inequality demand some radical changes. For example, equal wage among gender should be ensured by the state. In addition, article 25(A) of the constitution should be implemented in letter and spirit to ensure equality in education sector. Moreover, stringent checks should be placed by federal government to ensure devolution of power to women.

All in all, manifestations of gender inequality in Pakistan clearly proves that Pakistan has failed to deliver women, however, gender equality is still achievable if above mentioned radical changes are implemented in letter and spirit.