

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~~ males

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

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

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

3. Ministeries of lesser importance are given to women

a. Fehmida Quraishi 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 ✓

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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 & predominant ✓

a. Prof 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.W ✓

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

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

~~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 be strengthened.

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

E. Conclusion.



Introduction

According to a famous sociologist Jean Jacques Rousseau, people were living in the state of nature. Population explosion created issues for those people. Thus, they decided to surrender ^{some of} their ^{part of} 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~~ ^{protect} 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 scoticed 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 for women, however, gender
equality is still achievable if above
mentioned radical changes are
implemented in letter and spirit.