

Q. What are the root causes that led to gender-based violence? How do these factors interest and Perpetuate violence against women in Pakistan?

Ans: 1. Introduction:

Gender-based violence (GBV) is one of the most pressing challenges confronting societies worldwide, and Pakistan is no exception. It refers to harmful acts directed at individuals based on their gender, disproportionately affecting women. GBV is not an isolated phenomenon but rather the outcome of entrenched patriarchal structures, socio-economic inequalities, and cultural practices that normalize violence.

In Pakistan, it manifests in forms such as domestic abuse, honor killings, workplace harassment, acid attacks, and child marriages.

To understand its persistence, it is crucial to examine the root causes and how they interject to perpetuate violence against women.

give the main heading first.....

2. Patriarchal Social Structure:

At the heart of GBV lies patriarchy,

which defines men as dominant and women as subordinate. In Pakistan, patriarchal norms are deeply embedded in family and community life, where men are often seen as custodians of honor and authority. Women's autonomy is restricted, and violence becomes a tool to enforce obedience. Practices such as honor killings, restrictions on women's mobility, and forced marriages are direct outcomes of this patriarchal mindset. This structural imbalance of power legitimizes violence as a means of control, making it difficult for women to resist or escape abusive ~~alternatives~~ situations.

3. Cultural Norms and Misinterpretations of Religion:

Cultural traditions and misinterpretations of religious teachings further reinforce GTBV. In many ~~communities~~ communities, violence is normalized as a form of discipline, while silence and stigma discourage victims from reporting abuse. Misuse of religious interpretations often justifies male authority and female subordination, creating an environment where

violence is tolerated. Instead of promoting equality and compassion, these distorted views perpetuate harmful practices such as child marriage and domestic abuse, which are seen as culturally acceptable.

add and highlight references/examples against these argument.....

4. Economic Dependence and Poverty:

Economic inequality is another major driver of CSBV. Women in Pakistan often lack access to property rights, inheritance, and independent income, leaving them financially dependent on men. This dependence reduces their bargaining power with households and traps them in abusive relationships. Poverty also increases stress levels, leading to high rates of domestic violence.

In rural areas, women's unpaid labor in agriculture and households is undervalued, further reinforcing their vulnerability. Without economic empowerment, women remain unable to challenge or escape cycles of violence.

5. Weak Legal and Institutional Framework:

Although Pakistan has introduced laws such as the Domestic Violence Act and the Harassment

at Workplace Act, enforcement remains weak. Police reluctance, victim-blaming attitudes, and lengthy judicial processes discourage women from seeking justice. Perpetrators often enjoy impunity due to political or social influence, which emboldens them to continue abusive behavior. The lack of gender-sensitive training among law enforcement agencies further exacerbates the problem, leaving survivors without adequate protection or support.

6. Lack of Education and Awareness:

Low literacy rates among women hinder awareness of their rights and limit their ability to resist violence. Gender stereotypes are reinforced through text-books, media and everyday socialization, which portray women as passive and dependent. Without gender-sensitive curricula and awareness campaigns, discriminatory attitudes remain unchallenged. This lack of education perpetuates cycles of violence, as women are unable to access legal remedies or economic opportunities that could empower them.

7. Intersection of Factors in Pakistan:

These causes do not operate in isolation;

they intersect to perpetuate GBV in Pakistan.

Patriarchy, Poverty, and weak institutions

combine to trap women in abusive relationships

Cultural silence and legal gaps normalized

violence as "domestic matter", while economic

dependence and lack of education prevent

women from resisting or escaping abuse.

Together, these factors create a systemic

environment where GBV is sustained across

generations, undermining women's rights and

national development.

this is the 2nd part of the answer, discuss it in detail as well by giving subheadings.....

8. Conclusion:

Gender-based violence in Pakistan is the

product of structural inequalities, Patriarchal

norms, economic dependence, and weak

institutions. These factors intersect to perpetuate

violence against women, making it a systemic

issue rather than isolated incidents. Addressing

GBV requires a multi-dimensional approach:

strengthening laws and enforcement, promoting

women's economic empowerment, reforming education

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to challenge stereotypes, and raising awareness to change harmful cultural norms. Only by dismantling these root causes can Pakistan move towards a more equitable and just society where women are free from violence and discrimination.

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.....