

Q:4

Ans: 1. INTRODUCTION

"one is not born a woman but becomes a one", Simon de Beauvoir in her book "Second Sex, 1949".

There has been a growing debate in gender studies regarding sex and gender. Some view gender role occupied by women as part of nurturing, while others terms it part of the nature. On the other hand, sex is regarded as biological difference between men and women, and gender as socially constructed.

2. Sex versus Gender
debate in gender studies.

IN Gender Studies

sex versus gender debate is dominant. Following arguments shed light on the

given debate:

a) Differentiating sex and Gender:

one can differentiate sex from gender in following ways:

SN	sex	Gender
1.	It is biological characteristic separating men and women.	It is socio-cultural differentiation between men and women.
2.	sex is constant.	Gender is fluid.
3.	It can either be male or female.	It has multiple meaning, including LGBTQ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer)
4.	It is predominantly natural phenomenon.	It is part of nurturing.

b) Social construction of Gender:

Gender is constructed by a society. It is not inherited in women or men's biology. Society gives roles of men and women through nurturing. For example, a female child is nurtured to wear particular dress, be caring, kind to others; a male child is taught to wear different dresses, be strong and dominant.

It paves way to giving different roles and responsibility to male and female.

c) Gender is fluid, while sex is constant:

Gender varies from sex in various ways as gender is variable. In some regions, females are taught characteristics of men.

in dressing and personality development. Therefore, their nurturing decides gender role. On the other hand, sex is constant as biology determines sex as either male or female through reproductive organs.

Judith Butler writes in her book, "Gender Trouble", "Gender is an act of performance; society assigns gender roles."

d) Masculinity v/s Femininity debate in Gender Studies:

Another argument around sex and gender is ~~multi~~ masculinity versus femininity debate. Society embeds gender roles to female and male through assigning masculine and feminine characteristics.

For example, males are assigned masculine roles as:

brave, strong, dominant, while females are called timid, weak and submissive.

e) Multiplicity of gender:

When it comes to sex versus gender, one cannot ignore the fact that gender has multiplicity unlike sex.

For example, Gender can be: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queers.

3. Critical Analysis:

Critically speaking, the nurturing determines gender. Whether males or females are recognized as men and women depending on their nurturing.

However, sex is purely natural, determined by biological difference between men and women.

4. Conclusion:

To sum up, different debates revolving around sex and

gender. From social constructionism to fluidity of gender, Gender Studies terms gender as socio-cultural product. On the other hand, it calls sex as natural embedded in biological characteristics.

Q: 3

Ans: 1. Introduction

According to Global Gender Parity Index 2023, released by the World Economic Forum, Pakistan ranks at 146 among 149 countries. This manifests that Pakistan has still go a long way to being gender equality in the country. There is a need to raise women status in the country. From liberal feminist to postmodernist feminism, Pakistan has a better opportunity to ^{ensure} ~~bring~~ women empowerment.

2. A brief view on suggestions given by different types of feminism to improve status of women:

Different types of feminism have provided

Nations suggestion to improve women status in a society. Liberalist view supports equality of women in legal, political and social arena. Radical view depends to end women subjugation at hands of patriarchy. Capitalist perspective wants to end subjugation of women by capitalist class. Postmodernists call to challenge sex versus gender debate and end gender stereotyping.

3. How some types of feminism can be applicable to raise women status in Pakistani society.

From Liberalism, Radicalism to Capitalism, there have been some ^{major} ^{types} of feminism which can be applied to women status in Pakistan.

A) Liberal Feminism:

Following are some

Strategies given by Liberal feminism:

Improving women's Education:

Government's education can

improve women's society's gender

role and uplift their status. Under

Article 25 (d) women have also

rights to ^{seek} education.

The government is legally bound

to grant their rights.

b) Uplifting women's health:

Moreover, women

health is in unstable condition.

They face maternal health

complications along with other

diseases like maternal health

rights will pave the way

for relieving their status.

c) Granting Political and

Legal Rights to empower

women:

women in Pakistan

should be given political and legal rights as well. Despite various political and legal rights like National Commission on status of women and Article 34 to protect their participation in National like, a number of gender based violence are still dominant.

B) Radical Feminism:

It has given following suggestions to improve women status:

a) Addressing Gender-based

Violence:

- There is a need to address gender based violence to enhance women security and increase their participation in national like. From Noor Mukadam's killing to rape and murder of Fatima Farido of Sindh in 2023, the GBV is still prevalent.

b) Fighting against gender stereotyping and patriarchy:

There is also a need to have the laws to

fight against gender stereotyping and patriarchal norms in the country.

According to International Labour Organization, 82 Percent men and 24 PC

c) Creating awareness ^{make women an up labour force.}

Share among women on their issues through feminist organizations;

Feminists movements

can also raise status of women in the country. From Aurat March to local women NGOs, different conscious-raising groups can create awareness among on their socio-economic and political rights.

c) Capitalist/Marxist Feminism:
Marxist feminism has

given following suggestions:

a) Granting women's economic rights in capitalist society:

Women in capitalist society have

Remained as free labourers and producers of labourers. So

Islamic Pakistan: Pakistani women

Shahida Beig given economic rights and to uplift them. 'If you want uplift economy, start with women', Meinh Gate

b) Ending domestic role

Of women as free labour!

Patriarchy has dominated Pakistan society because men have become bread-earners, while females are working in domestic sphere as free labour. To uplift them, their role as free labourers needs to be challenged.

a) Post modernist theory:

According to post

modernist views, gender is

performativity and socially-constructed.

Women should not be victim

of gender stereotyping. Pakistan

should realize this and

allow women to enjoy freedom

in political, economic and

social life.

710

4. Conclusion:

To conclude, different feminist perspectives have

provided various remedies to uplift women in Pakistan.

To uplift them legally and politically, liberalism ^{has} stressed

to give them educational and health rights. Capitalism

has challenged role of women

as free labour. The radical view calls for challenging patriarchal norms in the country.

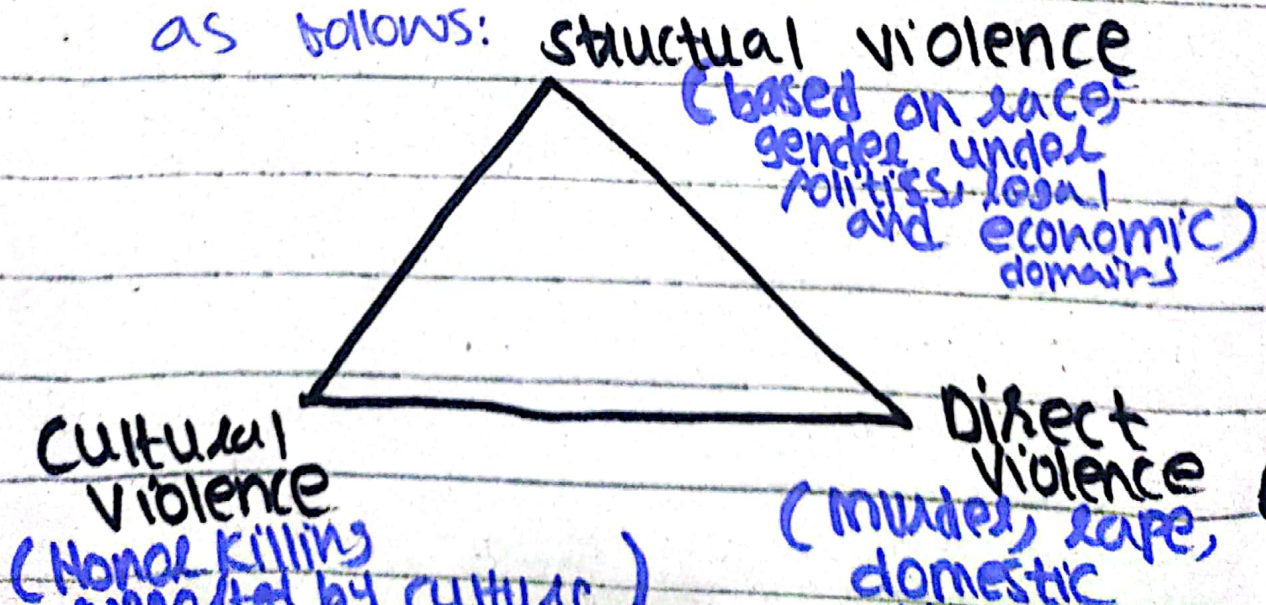
Q: 5

Ans: 1. Introduction:

According to Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Report 2022, "Between 2018 and 2021, 4000 women in Pakistan were killed in honor killings." No doubt, women in Pakistan have remained vulnerable to various forms of violence. They face structural as well as direct violence.

2. Explaining structural and direct form of violence in brief:

The Galtung triangle has described all major three types of Gender based violence as follows:



3. Describing structural and direct forms of violence against women in Pakistan:

Following arguments describe different types of violence,

a) Increasing structural violence against women in economic domain (Capitalist view):

Capitalist perspective has led debate that Pakistani women are structurally placed in economically vulnerable condition. As a result, they face economic marginalization. According to overseas chambers of commerce and industry reports, only 2% women occupy top management positions.

b) Increasing political marginalization of women structural violence in light of 'socio-cultural theory'

d) Domestic violence against women in light of

Substance Abuse Theory

These who

consume alcohols often

involved in "pepetration of"

domestic violence. This is

described by substance

abuse theory.

For example:

In 2021,

an incident of domestic

violence was reported

in media in Hyderabad, sindh.

A woman named Qurat-ul-ain

Baloch was killed by her

husband who used to drink alcohol.

e) Sexual violence against

women;

Sexual violence

against women is also

among inhumane activities

by men against

women in Pakistan.

For example: A rape and murder of 12-year old Fatima Farido in Ranipur, Sindh.

6) Mental trauma leading women to be violent against women (Psychosis theory of violence):

The psychosis theory of violence has emphasized that due to mental disorder, men often become dominant over women. It may also lead to violence against intimate partners.

For example,

In Pakistan's society, children have often inherited behavior learning of domestic violence from their male ancestors. This traumatized memory have led them to perpetrate violence against their partners.

9) Harassment Against Women as Product of Social Learning (social learning theory)

Through social interaction, perpetrators learn gender stereotyping and inherent weakness of women created by a society. In this way, they harass women physically and mentally.

Punjab Police received hundreds of complaints regarding harassment ~~against~~ against women during COVID-19 pandemic.

4. CONCLUSION:

To conclude, women in Pakistan have faced different types of violence. Structural violence in the form of economic and political marginalization is being perpetrate, while sexual, domestic and mental violence are also committed against women.

Q: 8

Ans: a) Third wave of Feminism

i. Origin of Third wave of Feminism:

It was originated in 1990s after writing of Rebecca walking on "Becoming a third wave". It was originate after the rising criticism against the second wave of feminism.

ii. Features of 3rd wave

of Feminism:

Among the features of the third wave of feminism some are:

- a) It demands rights for independent women from sexual politics
- b) Adopting a culture of mimicry to discourage gender stereotyping.
- c) It accepts feminine artifacts criticized by the second wave.
- d) It challenges patriarchy through media and literature.

iii. Success of Third Wave Feminism:

Some successes of third wave were: granting of abortion rights, economic and some legal rights in the west and beyond. Gender equality is improving equality and female empowerment in every fabric,

iv. Proponents: (Rebecca Walker)

→ Rebecca Walker

→ Hillary Clinton

(b) Postmodernism Feminism:

It is a type of feminism challenging the prevailing debate around gender and sex by calling gender as a product of society.

1) Features of Post-modernism

Feminism:

Following are some features:

1) Gender is fluid:

Gender is considered as variable by proponents of post-modernist.

It varies from culture to culture.

ii) Gender is Performativity

In her book on "Gender Trouble," Judith Butler writes, "Gender is an act of performance." It signifies that gender role is assigned by society, not inherited biologically.

iii) Gender reflecting different

meanings:

It also gives further explanation on gender, calling it has different meanings.

It does not ^{call} equate men and women as only two genders.

iv) Multiplicity of Genders

Furthermore, according to postmodernism, gender has a multiplicity. It may be Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queers.