

QUESTION # 03

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION:

Sex versus Gender debate in Gender studies involves contradictory opinions about the sex as biologically determined factor, while gender is considered as socially determined etiology. Many scholars believe that Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon, reinforced by family, culture, education, language and society. Many experts also defended by providing different theories which emphasize behaviour of Gender as a learned behaviour. Therefore, the debate between nature versus nurture correlates with debate of sex versus gender in the Academic discipline.

SEX VERSUS GENDER DEBATE:

SEX AS BIOLOGICALLY DETERMINED:

Sex is determined biologically by various factors such as genitalia, chromosomes, secondary sexual characters, hormones and Gonads. These biological factors determine triple division of sex i.e Male, female or Intersex. Thus, scholars believe that sex is a different etiology than gender, which is purely determined by biological traits.

GENDER AS SOCIALLY DETERMINED:

Gender is determined socially by various factors such as family, culture, education, language and society. Society reinforces certain gender roles, expectations and behaviour patterns. The external determinants demarcates gender based on stereotypes of

masculinity and femininity. Scholars believe that human learn and experience gender roles through his society and is thus socially constructed.

SOCIAL FACTORS WHICH STEREOTYPES GENDER:

(a) Family:

Family system all around the world discriminate gender roles in private life. Women are considered as home makers and domestic careworker, while men are considered as provider and economic supporter for the family. These stereotypical gender roles are socially constructed.

(b) Culture:

Throughout history, many cultures reinforced male dominance within society. The toxic masculinity traits are taught to people. Thus, genders learned from their culture according to their perceived gender.

Roman culture and Babylonian culture considered women as second class citizens and punish women due to the crime done by his male partner. Thus, culture plays an important role in construction of gender within society.

(c) Society:

The male dominated society implies patriarchy and subjugation of women. Gender roles and expectations from people are determined by society. Patriarchal society expects women to be emotional, empathetic and at receiving end, while men are considered to be aggressive, violent and strongheaded.

(d) Language and Education:

Educational institutions and language further plays part in construction of gender. Proverbs in any language and educational curriculum emphasizes male dominance and assertiveness among young children. The expectation of the society to continue social construction of gender is demonstrated by language biases.

THEORIES SUGGESTING SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER:

(a) Social learning theory:

This theory describes that human observe their surrounding, then they imitate those behaviours and then reinforces those patterns within society. Gender debate defends social construction through this learned theory.

(b) Schema theory:

Gender Schema theory suggests the mental structure of people constructed through the incoming information, which structure human behaviour through the lense of gender perspective. Humans perceive their behaviour and existence based on gender structure of society.

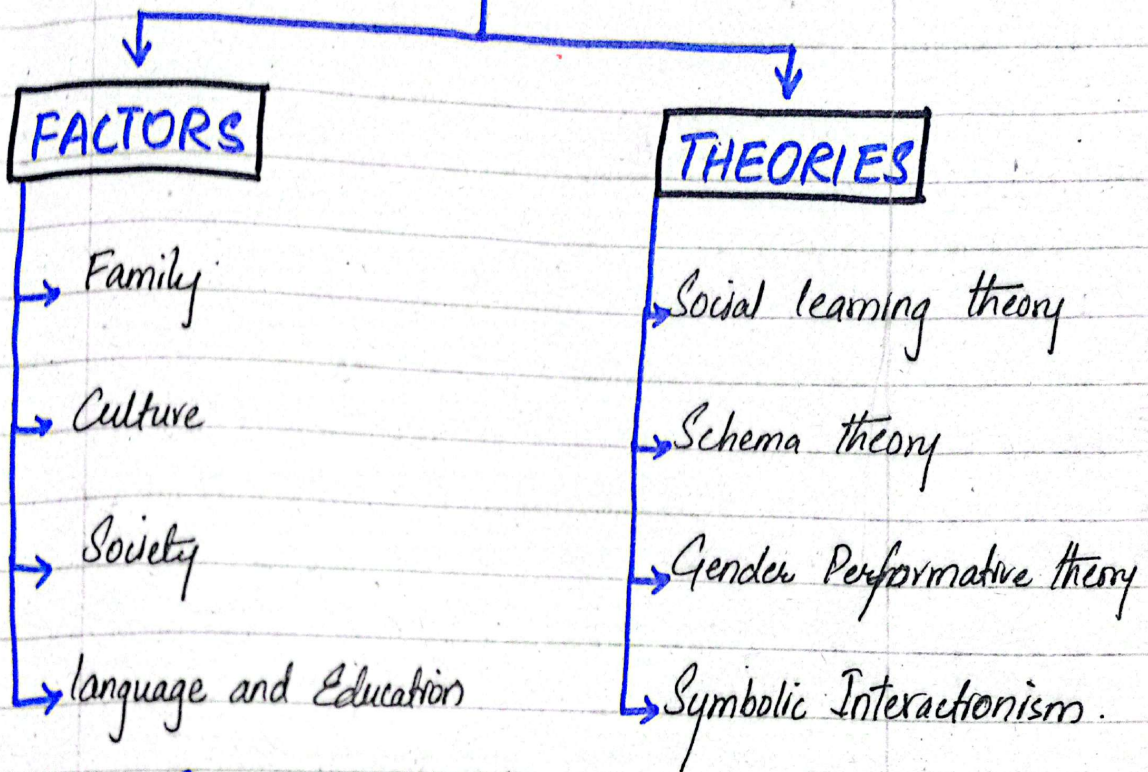
(c) Performative Theory:

This theory indicates gender as a performative entity. Instead of subjective identity, Judith Butler suggests that gender is performed and thus is objectified within the society. Male gender performs aggressive patterns and female gender performs femininity based on social construction of gender roles.

(d) Symbolic Interactionism:

Social Interactionism demonstrates that the symbols plays a crucial role in gender construction. The indirect reinforcement of gender through language, media, awareness campaign and discourse or historical contexts symbols gender to stereotypes within specific society. Therefore, gender is a socially constructed phenomenon.

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER



CONCLUSION:

Based on above debate of Sex Vs Gender, it can be concluded that the debate is everlasting and depicts construction and evolution of Gender from society to society. Thus, Gender is socially constructed etiology based on historical contexts and cultural ideologies within any society.

QUESTION # 04

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION

Women throughout history struggled for their rights and opportunities. This struggle is divided into three phases i.e. First wave, second wave and third wave of feminism. Women demanded many individual rights and equal opportunities, resisting and revolting against patriarchy within society. Many feminists challenged existing gender norms, values and roles which subjugate women individuality. Three waves of feminism highly impacted Pakistan society, where rights of women and oppression against women was highlighted. Many legislative and social steps were also taken in this direction.

1st WAVE OF FEMINISM.

(a) Background:

Previously women were considered as unintellectual and uneducated in compared to men. In late 18th Century, many women talked about equal intellectual capacity of women as that of men and thus demanded equal right of education and political rights.

(b) Objectives:

Legislative Rights - Equal Citizenship

Right to education

Right to Employment

Political Rights - Right to Vote

(c) Major Feminists:

i. Mary Wollstonecraft

ii. Susan B. Anthony

iii. Simon De Beauvoir.

iv. Harriet Taylor.

d, Achievements:

- i. Right to Vote - Suffrage Movement
- ii. Right to own property - Married women property Act
- iii. Right to Education.
- iv. Right to Employment.

e, Decline:

1st wave of feminism declined in Early 20th Century due to World War-I and post-wave challenges of cultural, racial and societal ignorance for inclusive approach to women rights

- Women Suffrage movement
- Activism and demonstrations

- Mary Wollstonecraft
- Seneca fall Convention

- WW-I
- post-wave challenges.

RISE

PEAK

DECLINE

1st WAVE OF FEMINISM

2nd WAVE OF FEMINISM:

(a) Background:

After the decline of first wave of feminism, although women got right to education, vote and employment.

Despite they got less opportunities for employment and were recruited to specific low categories of jobs. To which women believed they should challenge patriarchal society and gender roles.

(b) Objectives:

- i. Challenge Social norms, values.
- ii. Delthrone Patriarchial Society.
- iii. Equal Individual rights.
- iv. Challenge Gender Stereotypes.

(c) Major Contributors:

- i. Betty Friedon - "Faminine Mystique"
- ii. Simon Deauvoir - "The Second Sex"

(d) Achievements:

- i. Right to Equal Opportunities
- ii. Right to Abortion
- iii. Social Activism.

e. Decline: Case:

This wave of feminism came to an end in late 20th Century, due to international conflicts and ignorance to marginalized communities of various cultures and races:

- legalisation of Abortion
 - Protest, Advocacy.
 - Women Liberation movement
-
- "Betty Friedan"
 - Challenge Patriarchy
 - Challenge gender roles
 - Intersectional conflicts
 - Ignorance of marginalized sects.

3rd WAVE OF FEMINISM

a. Background:

This wave started after the decline of 2nd wave of feminism and is continuous in contemporary world. The 3rd wave of feminism advocates gender fluidity and individual rights, personal perceptions and equal rights in every domain along with global issues of gender discrimination.

(b) Objectives:

- i. Individual's Rights
- ii. Gender fluidity
- iii. Global perspective of Intersectionality
- iv. Digital inclusion of genders.

(c) Achievements:

- i. Anita Hill Case
- ii. Riot grrrl movement
- iii. legislation about Harassment rape and sexual violence.
- iv. Digital Awareness.

(d) Major Contributors:

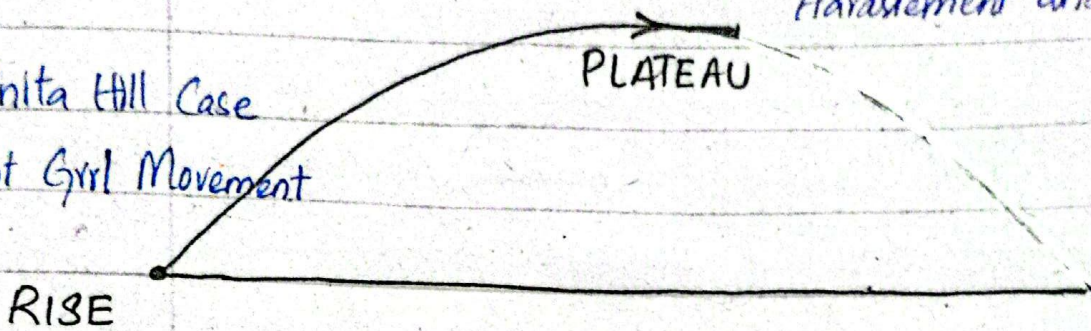
- i. Rebeca Walker
- ii. Judith Butler

(e) Contemporary World:

This wave of feminism is continuous in modern world and advocate for rights of every gender irrespective of race, colour, creed or caste. It also raise awareness about modern issues of climate change, capitalism, trafficking, prostitution influence on genders.

- Digital Awareness
- Education about Sexual Violence, Harassment and GBV

- Anita Hill Case
- Riot Grrl Movement



IMPACTS ON PAKISTAN:

(a) Social Awareness:

Three waves of feminism influenced the society of Pakistan by raising gender and women education. In 1949, All Pakistan Women Association (APWA) was established to address women issues within Pakistani Society.

(b) Constitutional Changes:

After controversial ~~or~~ incidences of Hudood Ordinances, by "Ziat ul-Haqj," many women rights were addressed in constitution of Pakistan 1973, which include equal rights and opportunities.

(c) legislative Changes:

Many legislative changes were taken after increase awareness about women's rights.

Acid protection Act was promulgated in the Parliament. Furthermore, many laws were enacted against sexual violence, harassment and child abuse.

(d) Judicial Involvement:

Many women participated in judicial proceedings and took oaths as Judges in the Country. Recently "Ayesha Malik" took oath as first "Female Judge of Supreme Court".

(e) Political Involvement:

Pakistan addressed the low political involvement of women and thus given a 17pc quota at local government. Moreover, Benazir Bhutto was elected as first female Prime Minister of Pakistan as well as Islamic world.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, it can be concluded that women have struggled throughout history and achieved many goals with respect to their rights and opportunities. The feminist waves impacted Pakistani society to raise awareness about subjugation of women in various domains. This pushed authorities and women to lay foundation of major legislative changes and public awareness.



QUESTION # 06

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Women's participation in labour force is beneficial for economic growth as well as gender equality. Pakistan accounts for low women participation in labour all around the world. According to recent reports of International Labour Organization (ILO) women participation in Pakistani work force accounts for 25pc and that of males is 81pc. Including women in economy will enhance the productivity and financial capability of women. This will ultimately decrease gender inequality and polarity in Pakistan.

WOMEN INCLUSION IN LABOUR AS BENEFICIAL FOR ECONOMY AND EQUALITY:

(a) Increase Productivity:

Increase participation of women in labour force will increase productivity of the country. Current economy of Pakistan is based on imports and low productive exports. There has been decline in large-scale manufacturing industries by 25% in 2023. Adding women to the labour force will decrease human burden and increase productivity and boost exports.

(b) Economic Independency:

Women inclusion in economy will create opportunity for their financial autonomy. This will decrease gender inequality in economic field of Pakistan.

(c) **Inclusivity of Diverse Groups:**

Adding women of different groups, race, religion and culture will bring diverse ideas and aspects to increase economic stability in the country. Inclusive approach to women participation in Pakistan will bring equal opportunities for every women.

(d) **Low Gender Gap:**

According to Recent Gender Gap Index around the world Pakistan was ranked 142 out of 146 countries. The eroding condition of Gender equality in the country could be addressed by narrowing gender discrimination through labour participation of women.

(e) **Challenge to Stereotypes:**

Pakistani society reinforces specific gender roles for women as a homemaker and domestic care worker. Participation of women labour will challenge stringent

stereotyping in the community and work for economic prosperity and gender equality.

4) low Gender Based Violence:

Increase women participation in labour force of Pakistan will give them financial autonomy. The independency will lower gender based violence in domestic and public lives. Many women do not stand up against violence due to financial viability. However, financial authority of women can counter this challenge.

(9) Economic opportunities:

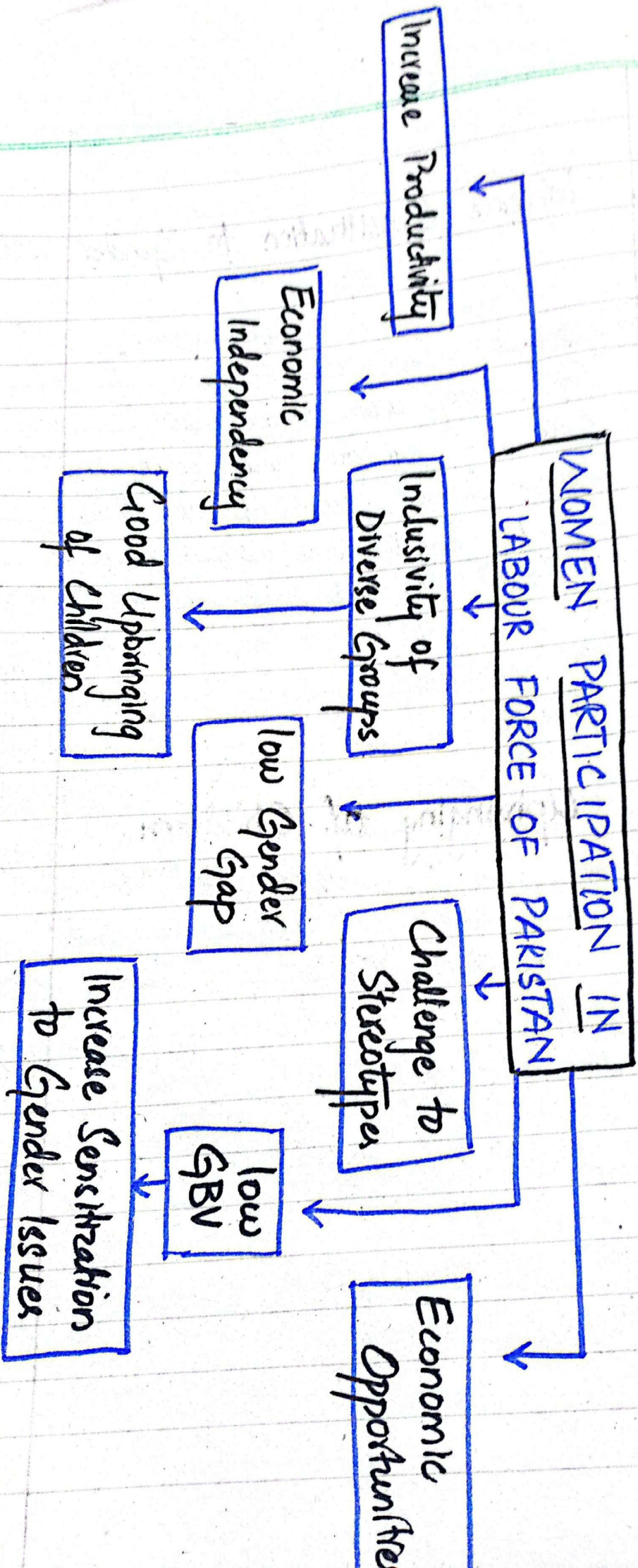
Openness of labour field to women will create more economic opportunities for women to pursue their profession and work for new progressive life. Women working in industries, factories, medicine, business and agriculture will indicate gender equality.

(b) Increase Sensitization to Gender Issues:

Increase women participation in economic field of the country will bring new venues for legislative and social changes. Increase awareness about women concerns and issues faced in private life and public life will increase sensitization to gender issues. This will pave path to Gender equality.

↓ Upbringing of Children:

Highly Qualified women will try to incorporate best moral values and education in her children's lives. Women participation in labour force will enhance the upbringing of youth with inclusion of behaviour ethics and education. This will improve human resource of the country and decrease gender polarity.



CONCLUSION:

Therefore, it can be concluded that women participation in labour force of Pakistan will increase economic stability in the country and decrease gender inequality. By increasing women's participation, many economic opportunities and financial autonomy can be provided to women.

This will impact gender discrimination prevailed in the society. Thus, inclusion of women will counter gender polarity and improve economic progress in Pakistan.



QUESTION # 07

ANSWER

INTRODUCTION

Gender Based Violence is defined as the acts which results or likely to result in physiological, psychological, sexual harm or suffering to women of any kind. GBV can be reinforced by family, education, society, language, media and peer groups. However, inclusive approach and balanced strategies to counter Gender Based Violence from Pakistan will provide a better society and gender equality. Furthermore, top to bottom approach should be emanated for inclusive approach by cooperation of Government and private organization in Pakistan.

FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE:

(a) Physical Violence:

This include physical harm to body such as anult, murder, rape or Acid attack. Women in Pakistan faces a wide range of Physical violence which includes honour killing, murder and physical anault.

(b) Psychological Abuse:

Many women bear burse of psychological violence such as harassment, sex, liberty restrictions and forced marriage.

(c) Economic Violence:

Women are deprived of economic liberty and are prevented to employment, financial autonomy or economic stability in her life.

(d) Sexual Violence:

This form of violence include rape, sexual assault or harassment. Pakistan faces many challenges of sexual violence to women as illustrated by recent incidence of Lahore Motorway Gang Rape in 2021.

SITES OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

(a) Family:

Family is one of most important and immediate site of Gender based violence. Womens are killed and murdered by their immediate family members due to honour and revolt. Gandeel Baloch, a famous model in Pakistan was murdered by her brother and later was acquitted by informal setting.

(b) Society:

Many societies reinforces gender based violence and normalize this heinous crime. The aggressive behaviour of boys is legitimized for their irrational behaviour and women are advised to subjugate.

(c) Media:

Media within society perpetuate gender based violence and spread male dominance. Furthermore, disproportional inclusion of genders in digital media further strengthens gender discrimination and polarity. The prevalence of sexual harassment and Casting Couch in media houses as illustrated by Harassment cases against "Kevin Spacey" a famous Hollywood Actor and BBC Journalist "Hew Edward." in 2023.

(d) Language and Peer Groups:

Language and peer groups within society further perpetuates gender based violence. Influential peer groups spread

gender discriminatory ideas and derogatory comments. Recent hate debate between Pakistan Ex-Minister "Khurra Asif" and PTI female parliamentarian illustrated male domination, in which he called females as Garbage and later apologized for his comments. The verbal violence against Gender is common through media language and peer groups.

WORKABLE STRATEGIES TO ELIMINATE GENDER BASED VIOLENCE:

(a) Quick Justice:

Due to long proceedings, many cases related to gender base violence face backloging and quick justice is not given to the victims.

As of 2023, there are almost 56,000 cases pending in Supreme Court of Pakistan. Continuous delaying of Justice is detrimental for gender equality.

(b) Transparent Accountability:

There should be transparent Accountability of offenders. Many Gender based violent cases faces biased proceedings due to influence of peer groups, which severely hampers reliability of Justice in the country.

(c) Disposition of Victim-Blaming:

Pakistani Society regularly blame victim for inflicting violence. Recent statement by 'CCPO Lahore about motorway incident, that women should have not driven all alone in midnight depicts prevalence of victim-blaming in Pakistan by higher authorities. Therefore, strict actions against victim-blaming should be addressed.

(d) Public Awareness:

General masses should be aware about violence and aggressive behaviours against women. This will

raise sensitization and gender education in Pakistan. Inclusion of digital platforms will help to include diverse ideas and audience.

e) Facilitate Reporting:

Furthermore, women should be encouraged and facilitated to report gender based violence, sexual assault or harassment.

The feasible legislative measure will promote optimism in women to report cases.

f) Education of Women:

Women contributes to 49pc of Pakistani population according to recent census of 2023.

Despite only 52pc are educated as compared to 71pc of males. The uneducation of females in country harbours subjugation and subordination of women against male dominated society.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

FORMS

- Physical
- Psychological
- Sexual
- Economic

SITES

- Family
- Society
- Media
- Language and peer groups

STRATEGIES TO COUNTER

- Quick Justice
- Transparent Accountability
- Reduce Victim-Blaming
- Public Awareness
- Facilitate Reporting
- Women Education

CONCLUSION:

Therefore, it can be concluded that gender based violence is prevailed across the world through reinforcement by family, society, culture. However, Pakistan can eliminate this curse by raising awareness and reforms in legislative bodies to facilitate justice and accountability of offender. Furthermore top to bottom approach from gran root level to state government should be involved to address gender based violence.

