

Subjective Part-II

Q: No 4

Sex vs Gender

Introduction:

Sex and gender are the two entities possessed by any individual. It is a debate on sex and gender that what is natural and what is constructed through society. Every child when born in this world has some characteristics specified to a sex and when he lives in this world and starting leaving through different behaviours, his gender begins to construct. Like Simon De Beauvoir said about women,

"How she came into being?"

It means that it is the society which makes her behave as women

Sex

Sex is basically a natural entity one possesses when he was born. It cannot be changed.

It is determined through Biological factors.

Sex is determined through following characteristics. by

Nature is being specified,

2) Chromosomal makeup:

Sex is determined by the chromosomal makeup of any individual. It will determine whether he will be male, female or intersex. Male child will

have the **XY pattern of chromosomes**

while female child will have

XX pattern of chromosomes.

while, intersex will have

XXY or XXXY pattern of chromosomes

called **Klinefelter's syndrome.**

These different patterns of chromosomes determine the different sexual characteristics.

2) Difference in External Genitalia:

External genitalia is the reproductive organs of man and women and intersex which are present externally. In case of man, **penis** is the external organ while, in woman **vulva** is the external organ and in case of intersex, **ambiguous genitalia** is present which makes it difficult to distinguish.

3) Difference in Internal Genitalia:

Internal genitalia is the reproductive organs which are present inside a human. They are different in different sexes. In males, **urethra, testes and prostate** are internal genitalia while in females, **vagina, uterus and ovaries** are the internal genitalia. In case of intersex, again it is ambiguous.

4) Primary sexual characteristics:

Primary sexual characteristics are the characteristics specific to a one sex, which are present at birth. They are different for males i.e. the presence of testes and in females, the presence of ovaries. and in case of intersex, it is difficult to determine.

5) Secondary sexual characteristics:

Secondary sexual characteristics are the characteristics which begins to appear at the time of puberty i.e. 12-14 years for girls and 14-16 years for boys. Girls begin to have menstruation, pubic and axillary hair, enlargement of breast. while, boys begin to have facial hair, heavier voice and strengthened body structure.

6) Genetic Makeup

It is the genetic makeup which would determine either a foetus will be a boy, girl or an intersex.

Because these are the genes which determine chromosomes.

Overexpression or underexpression

of any gene would lead to deficiency or excessive secretion of any hormone specific to man or women.

Gender

Gender is the social construction of male or female norms into the biological categories and through societal acquisition becomes the social categories of man or women.

Gender is explained through various social construction theories,

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2) Gender Role Theory: (John Money)

John Money is of the view that people perform different roles in the society to become or attain the gender roles of men or women. Like, **Gender**

Judith Butler in her book **Gender Trouble** that roles performed by an individual makes him or her the gender specific.

2) Functionalist approach: (Talcot Parson)

Talcot Parson supports the gender inequality that different roles had to be performed specifically by a man or a woman for the effective and efficient working of a society. He supported the **gender discrimination**.

3) Gender Performativity Theory: (Judith Butler)

Judith Butler in her book **Gender trouble** explained that gender is come into being through social construction. Man or woman are an actor in the stage of life, where they perform different roles in a society be to become a specific gender imposed by a society on them.

4) Masculinity and Femininity: (Joh Geert Hofstede)

Geert Hofstede said that there is cultural specification of certain traits attributed to masculinity and femininity.

The active, aggressive, decision making traits are given to masculine while passive, repressive and dependent traits

was attributed to femininity

5) Gender Schema Theory: (Sandra Bem)

Sandra Bem was of the view that child learns through schematic way of his life from childhood to adult.

He learns through society that which gender he will belong to

6) Psychosocial Theory: (Erikson)

Erikson was of the view that these are the psychological and social attributes which defines the gender of a child.

Man

- Active
- Aggressive
- Decision maker

Woman

- Passive
- Repressive
- Dependent

Gender-specific roles

Social construction
of Gender

Case Study:-

It is a case study of an ^{female} athlete **Crista Siminia** who always won the race, just run like men. When her medical checkup was done, it was get to know that her **testosterone levels were high** but she looked like women. It means that sex is biologically constructed. Her high testosterone levels made her run like men and always won.

Critical analysis on Gen Nature vs Nurture Debate

In the debate of sex, it is shown that sex is nature-based, biological, cannot be changed. As in **research in Hopkins**

it was seen that 14 children who were intersex, but high testosterone levels but kept under girlhood training. After 14 years, it was seen that they showed characteristics similar to men. It means that sex is **not nurture but nature.**

On the other hand, gender is socially constructed. It is based on psychological and social culture which would determine the gender of a child. So, gender is **nurture based.**

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, it is emphasized that sex cannot be changed while gender can be **Robert J. Stoller** explained difference

between sex and gender that sex is biological, naturally determined, cannot be changed, while, gender is socially constructed in society where biological categories of man and woman are changed into social categories of male and female.

Q No: 5

Introduction:-

Violence is the infliction of abuse on someone physically, psychologically or sexually. UN defined the gender based violence as, It is the violence inflicted on someone due to his/her gender and is abused physically, psychologically and sexually to gain their benefits.

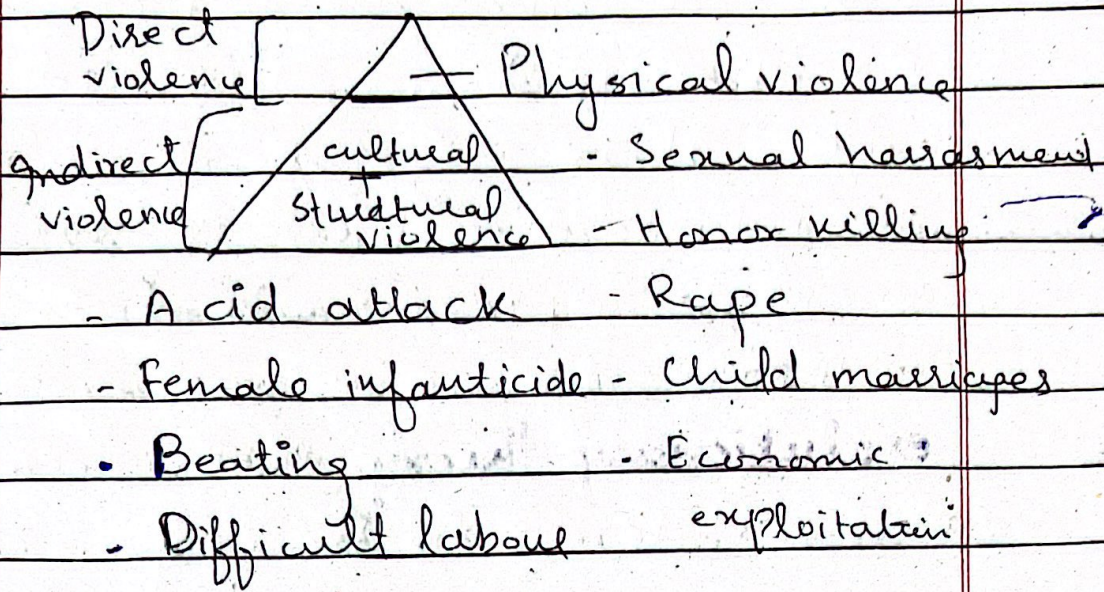
According to WHO report, almost 87% of women all over the world are facing some sort of violence at some stage of their lives. In Pakistan, women are facing violence at their parents, husband, brothers' hands, in various forms.

Various forms of Violence in Pakistan:

There are different forms of violence faced by the women of Pakistan. ~~Some are~~ Direct violence is basically the direct beating, rape, harassment faced by women while, structural violence is the violence inflicted on women due to structural ~~viol~~ makeup of society in a way that women are considered inferior.

Triangle of violence:

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1) Sexual Harassment

women are facing sexual harassment at every stage of life even in their houses, workplace or whatever it may be. They are exploited by men as they thought that they have the power to harass and exploit women as they are the inferior part of society.

2) Honor killing:

Honor killing is the genocide of women in a society

that her actions are to made a matter of honor, life and death. It is very much prevalent in Pakistani culture. Women are made repressive and listen to their men as according to **evolutionary theory** that women are considered to be repressive from its evolution. That's why, they subjugated to their men.

3) Rape:

The theory which explaining the men's intention to rape is **psychological theory** that it is in the psychology of men that they do such movements and inflict women with different sexual tactics.

In Pakistan, there are almost 4800 rape cases in the first half of year 2023.

4) Child Marriages:

In many rural areas of Pakistan, girls of age even less than 14 are married to men even greater than their fathers for money. These women are made inflicted to sexual violence, as they are not even reach puberty.

5) Economic Dependence:

According to **marxist theory**, that women are facing violence as they are made dependant on men economically when they need men for their financial needs so they had to listen bear all the violence exploited by ~~wo~~ men.

6) Acid Attack:

In Pakistan, there is large surge in cases of acid attack, ~~as~~ due to various reasons. It may be due to envy to women as she refuses to men for his bad intentions. It is explained by **social learning theory** that women are learned in the society that man is superior and women is inferior, so she had to accept it.

7) Female Infanticide:

In this patriarchal society of Pakistan, men do not want to give birth to female child. There are many cases where mothers are facing violence due to female birth and these female child are even killed.

8) Beating:

In rural areas of Pakistan, women are facing physical violence i.e. stabbing, beaten.

According to **physiological and neuropsychological theory** it is said that men have greater levels of testosterone, which is the reason of their increased anger.

9) Difficult labours:

In different parts of Pakistan, it is practised that women are doing productive as well as reproductive labour. She is paid for productive labour but less than men, while not even paid for reproductive labour as explained by **Marxist theory of capitalism** as women are considered slaves of slave.

Conclusion:

Women in Pakistan are facing various forms of violence as, they are considered to be inferior than men in this patriarchal society. It is in the psyche of women that they are helpless and had to bear all of this. It must be stopped for equal participation of women in all fields of life.

Q No: 7

Introduction:-

It is considered that gender is a fluid identity as explained by De Lauretis in Queer Theory that gender identity is fluid and it is constructed by society. In society, there are different factors

play their role in determining and constructing the gender of an individual. These factors are family, media, peer grouping, schooling, cultural and religious beliefs etc which construct the gender. Just

like **Simon De Beauvoir** in his book **"The second sex"**

said that gender is not that into which someone is born but it is the way, society, psychology in which one lives which shapes his/her gender.

Factors which play role in social construction of Gender:

These are various factors which play their role in socially constructing the gender which are given below,

2) Family and Gender Construction:

Family is the first institution of a child from where he learns everything. As it is explained by 'Sandra Ben in his theory Gender Schema' that child learns through different stages of his life from childhood to adulthood. It is his learning through family which imposed him to behave like a certain gender in conformity to his/her sex as demonstrated by family.

2) Peer grouping and Gender Construction:

Gender construction is largely dependant upon the peer groups in which child is spending his/her time. Child will adapt the gender

which his peer group is adapting and their demonstration about gender. As explained by **Zimmerman in Doing gender** that everyone is doing gender and becomes a part of that gender.

3) Role of society and environment in Gender Construction:

Society plays a very important role in one's gender construction as performed by **Judith Butler in Gender Performativity Theory** that gender is constructed socially. It depends on the role played by a child. Environment also plays a role, as female child are given dolls as toys, pinkish things all around, while male child are given trucks to play and kept away from girlish colors.

4) Role of Education and Schooling on Gender construction:

Through education and schooling it is demonstrated that the certain roles are played by men while certain are played by women. As it is explained by **John Oakley** in book **Society, sex and gender** that gender is determined by the society which is called as **gender manipulation**.

5) Cultural and Religious beliefs:

Cultural and religious beliefs played great role in construction of gender. As explained by **Geete Hofstede** in **Masculinity and Femininity** that the certain characteristics are confined to men or

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women. Being, active, taking bold decision, breadwinner are the roles confined to men, while being passive, repressive, dependent, housewife are the roles attributed to women and in this way culture plays a role in social construction of gender.

6) Role of Media:

Media plays a great role in constructing genders as in media, women are shown as submissive, fragile and sexy - while, men are shown as breadwinner, strong. This depicts the role of media in a construction of gender as explained by **Noon Chonksay** in book **'Manufacturing genders.'**

7) Role of language:

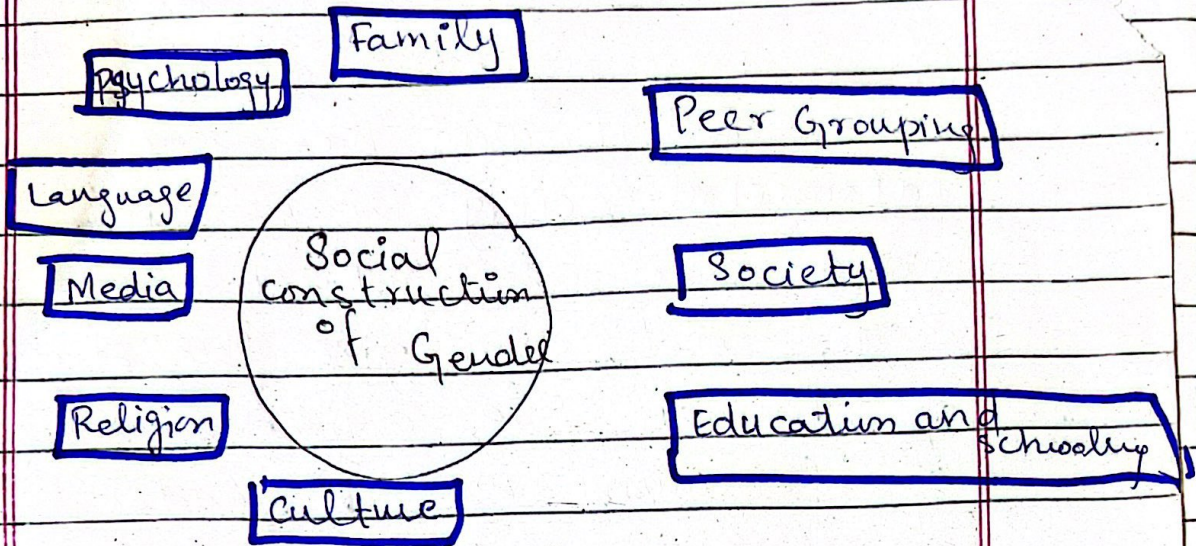
Language played a great role in construction of gender. As, sexist expression and words are used in which power of men is being showed i.e. chairman, chairperson, men power etc and empty adjectives are being showed from women's language like nice, charming etc. Just like Micheal Foucault said, 'language makes powerful discourse.'

8) Role of psychology on Gender construction:

Gender construction is through the social and psychological construction. As explained by Erikson's theory of psychosocial in which he explained that pg psychology is formed through family, friends and

society. So, psychological impact on the construction of gender is much augmented.

Factors:



Conclusion:

The impact of different factors on the gender showed that gender is a product of social construction which are explained through different theories. It means that psychology, society and psychology played a role in constructing a gender. So, the stereotypical dogmas must be broken and the notion of gender construction through social factors must be accepted.

Q No# 3

Introduction:

Feminist movements are started in 18th century for the advocacy of women rights to equal to men. ~~But~~ It was the apex of patriarchal society in which women were considered slave of men, not even give the status of human. So, different waves of feminism were started.

In Pakistan, there are various issues related to rights of women and their honour. So,

Liberal feminism, radical feminism, marxist, psychoanalytic and post-modernism are the various forms of feminism which raised ~~is~~ voices for different issues of women across the world.

Liberal Feminism as best for Pakistan:

In Pakistan, women are not even availed their basic

human rights which are required by anyone to live. So, liberal feminism can be best to apply in Pakistan.

Advocates of Liberal Feminism

i) Mary Wollstonecraft book "Vindication of Women's Rights"

ii) John Stuart Mill "Subjugation of Women"

Benefits of Liberal Feminism in Pakistan:

1) Advocating of Individualism:

Individualism is the considering of any human as rational. In certain parts of Pakistan, women were not even considered humans. So, liberal feminism would raise voice for their being rational and considered as individual.

2) No discrimination between Men and Women:

In the society of Pakistan, there is discrimination between men and women, as men is considered superior to women and she is considered repressive who have no power to speak or in decision making.

3) Public-Private Relationship:

Liberal feminist view are of the view that equal rights, opportunities and wages must be given to men and women, as they are exploited at every level of society.

4) Egalitarian society:

Men are involved in agriculture production and women are considered repressive and not given control over any thing productive. So, liberal feminism can advocate there

issues to be solved.

Criticism:

Issue of Patriarchy is not addressed:

The society of Pakistan is largely patriarchal. So, liberal feminist did not address the issue of patriarchy. So, it must be addressed.

No views on sex industry:

The issue of prostitute is not given much importance in liberal feminist so, it must be solved.

Critical Analysis:

Liberal feminism would be best for Pakistan. Because it talks about the basic women rights and equality to men.

As, the - women rights and the situation of their equality

is worse in Pakistan. And liberal feminist had a slogan **Women not inferior but legitimate - to man** means that equal legislative laws should be made for women for their rights, status and equality. So, liberal feminism can bring equal rights for women in Pakistan.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, feminist movements were driven due to discrimination of rights between men and women. The situation of women rights and their status is also worsened, so adequate movements in their true spirit must be run for the advocacy of equal rights, status of women as men. Liberal feminism may prove fruitful for the advocacy and availing of equal rights for women.