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## GENDER STUDIES

### PART-II

QNO#4

Ans

Qy Introduction:

Three major waves of feminism in west was a flashpoint to the women rights and challenges to the male dominated societies. These waves have an essential role to address the marginalized women especially, in rural areas. However, the focus and aim of all three waves of feminism have different but their common goal is to address inequalities and injustices with women in various aspects of life. These waves are known as First wave of feminism, which critiques the inequalities and injustices with women and demands for

voting right to women, the other wave is "Second wave of feminism" which demanded the rights of women in all spheres of life i.e. social, political, economic and legal rights. The last wave is known as "Third wave of feminism" which criticized the structural and institutional barriers to women empowerment.

In Pakistan, there are underlying injustice in various sectors therefore, second and third wave can be essential to ensure equal rights to women in all sectors.

## 02 An Overview of Three Waves of Feminism in Western countries:

### 2.1 First Wave of Feminism:

#### Introduction:

The first wave of feminism is a movement which started

from the USA and then spread across the western countries. The movement started with the work of publication "Vindication of rights of women" in 1792 by Wollstonecraft in which he highlighted the inequalities, discrimination and injustices of women and need to assure them the legal rights i.e. right to vote, an access to education and legal equalities i.e. divorce. The first wave of feminism highlighted these issues and demanded to ensure the right to vote, an access to education and legal rights.

### Main Objectives:

The main objectives of the first wave of feminism were: Equality, Rights and Freedom, and Justice.

### The Role of Scholars:

The major

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scholars contributed to the first wave of feminism were Wollstonecraft and Eliza-beth Caddy Stanton.

### Major Events:

There are various major events that appeared during the feminism and after it. These are as followed:

- i- The Seneca Fall Convention 1948 in US.
- ii- The Women's Organization of Social and Political Union - 1903.
- iii- The adoption of Suffrage movement in New-Zea Land.
- iv- The Suffrage movement in USA.
- v- The 19th amendment in US - Constitution.
- v- The Suffrage movement in UK.
- vi- The achievement of women right to vote in Ire-land.

### Achievements:

The first wave

wave of feminism resulted in various achievements:

Right to vote.

Right to access education.

Legal rights.

## 2.2 Second Wave of Feminism:

### Introduction:

The second wave of feminism is the result of critiques of first wave of feminism which only highlighted the right to vote but could not address the right to <sup>equality</sup> all spheres of life. It started from 1960 to 1980. It started with the work of Betty Friedan, "The Feminine Mystique" in 1963.

### Main Objective:

The main objectives of second wave of feminism were;

- i- Right to women in all spheres of life.
- ii- Social, political, economic, and legal rights.
- iii- Reproduction rights.

#### iv- Sexual liberation.

##### Major ~~Events~~ Scholars:

The most important scholars / feminists of this wave were Virginia Wolf, Betty Friedan and Simone de Beauvoir.

##### Major Events:

The second wave of feminism saw various major events and outcomes as followed:

- i- Publication of "The feminine Mystique in 1963"
- ii- Formation of the National Organization for women.
- iii- The Civil Right Act.
- iv- The Roe v. Decision
- v- The Equal pay Act
- vi- The women's liberation Movement.

### 2.3 Third Wave of Feminism:

#### Introduction:

The third wave of feminism emerged due to the systematic exploitation of women in official institution, in private and

public spheres of life.

### Key Achievements:

The third wave of feminism achieved various outcomes:

- i- Non-universalist
- ii- Intersectionality
- iii- Cultural Relativism
- iv- Plurality and Diversity.

03: Pakistan can eliminate socio-economic inequalities by following waves:

Pakistan is suffering from various challenges that can affect its development. However, the women marginalization, inequalities in women on the basis of race, ethnicity and colour, and injustice among women on the basis of their class, i.e. elite class women and ~~poor~~ un-privileged women are underlying issues in Pakistan. Moreover, the women face social, political, economic and legal inequalities and

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discrimination because of their gender that they are women. They are constrained under four walls and are deprived of their rights in all spheres.

The second wave of feminism and the third wave of feminism are witnessed to these discriminations underlying in Pakistan however, they have right to vote therefore, the first wave of feminism can not be fruitful. As

As women of Pakistan are facing structural and cultural constraints therefore, the third wave advocates these underlying issues. Moreover, the women are deprived of their political, economic and legal rights such as, women do not have a autonomy to work outside and can earn, if some women are allowed, the institutions exploit them



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and prevent women empowerment. Therefore, first and second wave of feminism can eliminate socio-economic discriminations in Pakistan.

### Conclusion:

The three waves of feminism advocates women equality, women rights and justice. These waves addresses the underlying injustices and inequalities in the society and structural system which prevered women empowerment and order deprived them, the fundamental rights. Pakistan however, suffering from various gaps but second wave and third wave of feminism can be fruitful to ensure equality and equity.

Q No # 5

Ans

01. Introduction:

Pakistan is ranked the second most vulnerable country for gender inequality in the world. However, despite Pakistan's commitment to many international conventions and protocols and strong commitment to gender equality in 1973 constitution there are still underlying inequalities that women face in every sector and in every aspect of life. However, the constitution of Pakistan - 1973, ensures equality of men and women irrespective of their gender, race, ethnicity and colour but there are various reasons the curb Pakistan to ensure equality of women. Moreover, Pakistan is an Islamic nation and Islam has emphasized

equality irrespective of their gender but it lacks some reforms to curb inequality.

### Reasons

Q2. How and In which sphere of life women face inequality in their lives in Pakistan:

#### 2.1 Social Inequalities:

Women in Pakistan face various social inequalities and injustices in their lives:

- i- Women are deprived of freedom of speech
- ii- No authority to decision-making in families' matter.
- iii- Honour killing in the name of integrity.
- iv- No right to choose life partner.

#### 2.2 Political Inequalities:

Women face various political inequalities in their lives including:

- i- Unequal quota seats in jobs

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- ii- Unequal political representation
- iii- No authority in decision-making

### 0.3 Economic Inequalities:

Women are deprived of economic rights in Pakistan. These are:

- i- No right to property
- ii- Most of the region, no right to inheritance.
- iii- No right to livelihoods
- iv- Cheap labour means unequal or low-wages.

### 0.4 Legal Inequalities:

Women in Pakistan lacks legal rights in some spheres of life.

- i- No right to defense.
- ii- No rule for women exploitation in companies.

### 03. Some Causes that lead to Women Inequality in Pakistan:

#### 3.1 Patriarchal System:

Pakistan exists a patriarchal system where

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women are kept away from developmental programs and the male are dominated and women realizes dependency at their counterpart men.

### 3.2 Stereotypes:

Pakistanis societies are traditional stereotypes therefore, they are misogynist towards women and keep them away from rights.

### 3.3 Cultural and Structural Biases:

However, the culture of Pakistan promotes dominancy of the male man and dependency of women. The structural systems in government or private sectors are dominated by men therefore, they deprive women their rights and deprive them and also exploit them.

### 3.4 Illiteracy:

Illiteracy in

in Pakistan is the barrier for women development because the son is preferred over daughter.

## Q: Some Pragmatic Solutions to Ensure Equality in Pakistan;

### i- Structural Reforms:

Pakistan needs to bring structural reforms so that women can achieve equity and the system should ensure women participate and take role in functioning the institutions.

### ii- Awareness:

Pakistan should start and encourage campaign to aware people the value of women and assure them that women and men are equality and if they deprive their women, they can not a civilized nation.

### iii - Women Rights Bills:

At government level, women should be ensured equality and their protection by passing bills.

### 05. Conclusion:

Despite commitment to international conventions and protocols and also strong commitment by constitution 1973 - women equality, Pakistan ranked at 2nd most vulnerable country for gender inequality due to some reasons which worst impacts on Pakistan society. However, by some pragmatic solutions, it can ensure women equality across the nation.

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Q No: 7

Ans:

01. Introduction:

Pakistan faces various structural and direct violence against women due to some reasons. However, the constitution of Pakistan ensures equality of women in all spheres of life but in spite of that some underlying structural and direct violence exists due to lack of awareness by government.

The former chief justice of Pakistan, Justice Qazi Faez Isa said,

"It is a clear violation of Pakistani constitution as well as the Islamic law of Shari'ah that being Muslims, we deprive women of their basic rights and the structural and direct



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violence is the result of government commitment to favor man over women."

## 02. Definition of Violence:

Violence is the injustice or inequality of with any gender in any sphere of life.  
According to UN,

"Violence is an action or series of actions which harms an individual, socially, physically, sexually, emotionally or intellectually."

## 03. Structural Violence in Pakistan:

Women in Pakistan are marginalized due to structural violence. However, the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 ensures the equality but the Pakistani structure in politics, economy, social or legal marginalize

women and deprive them from their fundamental rights. It also known as "Invisible or structural violence".

### 3.1 Social learning theory and Structural violence!

The social learning theory defines that an individual learns the repetitive actions in the social system i.e. home, where he learn and apply in life. The same pattern is applied in structural setting where an individual learn how to deprive women in the institutions by boss then he apply st.

### 3.2 Dependency theory:

Dependency theory defines the unequal distribution of powers between developed and developing nations where developed nations exploit the weaker. Same happens in the structural system where women are

kept marginalized.

#### 04. Direct Violence:

Direct violence is also known as "Visible violence" or "cultural violence". The direct violence includes Physical, violence, sexual violence, mental or emotional violence.

#### 4.1 Social learning theory and Direct Violence:

Social theory teaches the behavior of someone learns from repetitive actions at home. So, when he mingle with society, he behave the same way as verbal, physical or mental violence with his partners i.e. wives.

#### 4.2 Resources theory and Direct Violence:

As women are kept from resources, so, they feel dependency and deprivation. in result they demand economic

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assistance by his partner, in return he will exploit her.

#### 4.3 Psychiatric Model and Direct Violence:

Due to the illness of the man, he beats the female and exploit her.

#### 05- Conclusion:

Pakistan faces various structural and direction violence of women due to various reasons. However, the evils stem from the structural settings and traditional stereotypes. If Pakistan wants to ensure women equality then it should eliminate all above underlying issues by some reforms.

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QNO # 8

Ans:

(A)

01. Introduction:

Women and Globalization is an approach that highlights that the globalization has disadvantages women in all spheres of their life. It has created inequalities and injustices, as it promotes the participation of men over women and it also marginalized women to become stable economically.

02. Main Objectives of Women and Globalization:

The main objectives of women and globalization is also the globalization ensured the progress of gender irrespective of their sex, race and colour. However, it failed to ensure equality because as with the globalization, developed nations

exploit developing nations. Similarly, the women are exploited by the structure and their males. Therefore, it demands the women equality in resources and equal right in participation and job opportunity.

### 03. Conclusion:

The women and globalization is an approach that highlighted the women inequalities due to globalization and also demanded equality and equity.

## (B) WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT: WID

Women <sup>in</sup> and development (WID) is an approach that highlighted the women discrimination and also criticized the exclusion of women from developmental process. It demanded to include women participation in developmental process. Moreover, it stressed to facilitate women in various spheres of life. <sup>Ultimate</sup>

Ultimately it achieved its goal and women were included in developmental processes.

## WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENTAL (WA):

Women and development (WAD) is an approach emerged due to the women in development lacks to address other existing issues and limited approach to women inclusion in development.

processes. However, woman and development approach examines that women are already active agents in developmental process however, there exist inequality therefore, women should be given equal rights and opportunities as their male counterpart.

### Gender and Development (GAD):

Gender and the Development is the offshoot of women and development which could not address the underlying structural inequalities. Gender and Development emphasized the structural reforms that dominate society and it not only highlights women issues but also gender issues i.e. man, and transgende.

Ultimately it ensured some equal rights.