

PART II

QUESTION No 7

Explain the structural and direct form of violence against women in the Pakistani society, with special reference to theories of violence in gender studies.

Introduction:

According to "The Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women" gender based violence is defined as "an act of violence based on gender that result in the sexual, physical or psychological sufferings of an individual."

This definition shows that violence against women is often committed

in the society, because of their gender. They are targeted and subjected to violence because of being women.

Statistics of WHO on GBV

WHO published a report which shows that on average 1 out of 3 (33%) of the women face the issue of gender based violence. Moreover, 27% of the women of the young age face the issue of intimate partner violence.

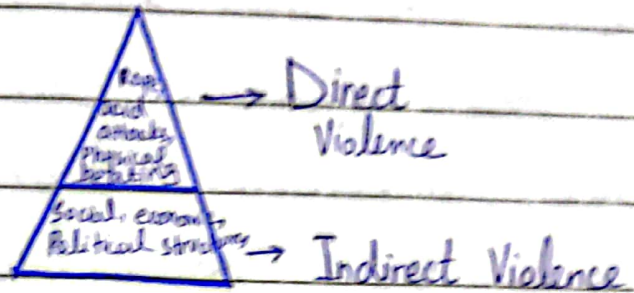
Forms of Violence

Prevalent In Pakistani Society Against Women

John Galtung, presented a triangular model of gender based violence against women and he presented different forms of

violence in it.

1. Structural Violence / Indirect
2. Physical Violence / Direct.



Direct Violence Against Women In Pakistan

In Pakistani society, women face direct violence on daily basis most oftenly in their households. These including beating, sexual assaults, rape, marital rape, torture etc while in society they face ^{direct} violence in the form of acid attacks, verbal humiliation, rape and sexual harassment.

1- Learned Behaviour Theory

Learned behaviour theory explain the causes of gender based violence in the context of Pakistan. As this theory illustrates that this violence is through learned behaviour. Men often see in their surroundings from their elders that they used to beat their women and thus learn this behaviour and practice it on their wives as well.

Q- Loss of Control Theory

This theory assumes that men are more aggressive and hostile than women. So, often, men lose their control in anger and aggression and let out their frustration in this form. Pakistani women face this issue and as most of the Pakistani men are aggressive and they beat their wives.

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3- Learned Helplessness Theory

As behaviour learning theory explains that men learn this behaviour, same learned helplessness theory explains that women see this subjugation from their early childhood so they feel helpless and bear all the violence. In case of Pakistani women facing gender based violence, this theory apply explain the role of women because they continuously bear the violence and cannot speak against it.

Structural Violence Against Pakistani Women

Structural violence is a form of violence which explains that how women are violated at the larger

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structures of society other than home, which includes economic, social, political, legal violence which women face in male dominated Pakistani society.

1- Resource Theory

Resource theory explains that as major resources in the society are captured by the men so women feel violated and experience issues of less wages, heavy men, more work load, backslashing and unethical statements and comments. Pakistani women constitute almost 51% of the total population but their control on the resources is far less than their population.

2- Control Wheel Theory.

Control wheel theory is more or less the same as resource theory emphasizing the political and social wheels of the society, are controlled by men and their hegemony is so strong that women are unable to compete it.

Pakistani political and legal system is so male hegemonized that women if managed to get some role their are not welcomed whole heartedly and face alot of structural forms of violence.

Conclusion:

In short, women in Pakistan both direct and structural form of violence in homes and in the society. This violence is best analyzed by the theories of violence which shows the reason of gender based violence against women in Pakistan.

Question No 2

Discuss in detail what the autonomy and integration debate in gender studies have important contribution for the development of field of study.

Introduction

Historically, there is a debate that whether gender studies must be studied as a separate discipline or it should be integrated in other fields of knowledge like psychology, sociology, sciences and history. The integrationists viewed that it should be integrated in order to secure its relevance with other fields but the advocates of autonomy of gender studies views it separation a better step toward the growth

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of gender studies as a separate subject.

Historical Context of Separatists (Pro-Autonomy)

In 1970's NWSA was founded where discussions about making gender studies as a separate subject started. The pro autonomy feminists suggested that it should be studied as a separate subject so that it gain its worth and new syllabus, curriculum, books, magazines and research body of knowledge should develop for the gender studies. Women Study Centres were developed for institutionally teaching the subject. By 1970, first women study programme was approved in San Diego university and by 1998,

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9 Phd programs of gender studies were introduced in America and Canada.

Historical Context of Integrationists

The integrationists support for women studies as integrated into other field of knowledge argued that women's perspectives and women writings are already available in every field ~~including~~ including gender studies, literary studies, linguistics, sociology, anthropology, history and so on. They advocated that gender studies if contributes to these existing fields of knowledge increases the scope of these subjects and also the enrolled students in these subjects automatically learn about gender studies.

Integrationist's Role In the development of Field of Knowledge

Anti-autonomy, scholars argued that if gender studies will be made a separate subject it will lead to the academic ghettoization of the subject and reduces its impact.

So, the major important contribution of integrationist is that they integrated gender studies in every relevant subject of science and humanities and made the course of gender studies relevant to the students studying any other subject so they broaden the field of knowledge from a single subject and incorporated it in different subjects.

Autonomy's Role In the development of Gender Studies As a field of Knowledge

Autonomy's supporters helped the development of gender studies as a separate field of knowledge. Due to autonomy of gender studies as a separate subject it got

- 1- Separate campus in Universities
- 2- Master, MS and PhD programmes in gender studies.
- 3- Creation of new resources
- 4- Hiring of staff.
- 5- Cultivating feminist theories and methodologies in the field of knowledge.
- 6- Getting distinctive position in every sector of life.

Conclusion

Both the advocates of autonomy and integration played an important role in making gender studies as a developed field of knowledge. Both contributed in different domains but their role is very important in both scenarios.

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Question No 3

Write a detailed note on the colonial capitalistic perspectives of gender?

Introduction:

Colonial and capitalist perspective analyze the women role in the society through the lens of colonialism and

capitalism. Colonialism is a period in the history where the colonizer (Britain) colonized the half of the world and in the process of colonization they made the local subjects so subjugated that they were like a slaves living in their lands alienated from all their belongings. But it affected women more than men because women were already marginalized due to male dominance in the society.

Capitalism is a socio-economic theory which describes the living of people on the basis of capital world. Women in the capitalistic society also suffers from subjugation and marginalization as they ~~are~~ are treated differently from their male counterparts.

Colonial Perspective of Gender

Following are the positive and negative impacts of colonialism of the lives of women..

Positive Impacts

i- Abolition of the concept of Sati
Women in India, were used to be buried alive with their husbands if the husband dies. So, this custom was abolished during colonial rules.

ii- Improved Family Inheritance rights

The inheritance rights for women were not present in Hindu society, while Muslims had in their teaching but they did not practice

practice it. So colonialism improved family inheritance rights specifically for women.

iii- Started the practice of widow remarriage.

ii- Widows were not allowed to get married after the death of their husband. This practice was abolished during colonial rule and widows started remarriage.

Negative Impacts of Colonialism on Women

i- Restitution of Conjugal Rights:

Colonial rule allowed the men to sue in court if a female is not been able to complete his sexual right.

ii- Rise in Prostitution:

Colonialism gave rise to prostitution as the white used the female of colonized to fulfil their sexual desires and introduced prostitution as an institution in the society.

iii- Abduction of right to vote

Colonialism abducted the women to vote. Only white women were allowed to vote while the Hindu and muslim i.e. colonized women were not given the right to vote.

Capitalist Perspective
of Gender

Capitalism is a system whereby the means of production and distribution of production is owned by the capitalists and the working class receives very less share of the profit. It affects both men and women but the exploitation of women in the capitalist system is more than men.

i- Giving Low wages than men

The women in the capitalist societies are deprived of getting the right wages for their work.

A research shows that a women get \$ 0.77 of the income than a man getting \$ 1 dollar for the same amount of work.

ii- Dual work load:

In capitalist societies women perform full duty in maintaining household and caring children along with working outside for bread winning.

iii- No leaves given to women (maternity)

Women are given less leaves than men. Moreover, the maternity leave if given to the women is insufficient to fulfill her health issues and rehabilitation process.

Conclusion:

In ^{both} Colonial and capitalist world women have to face subjugation and marginalization on the hand of the male dominated society.

Question No 8

Write short note on the following.

b- WID, WAD, GAD

A Detailed Comparison Between WID, WAD, GAD Highlighting Major Points.

Origin

WID

WAD

GAD

Origin

Liberal
Feminism

Radical
Feminism

Post Modern
Feminism

Time Period

1920's

1960's

1980's

WID WAD GAD

Theoretical Framework

Modernization Theory

Dependency Theory

World System Theory

Focus

women

women

All genders

Core Problem

Internal Factors

External Factors

Both Internal and External factors

Approach

Integrating women in development

to get rights for Women as active participant in development

It seeks to empower all genders

Strategies to focus

Women's basic rights i.e. education, health politics

Women's economic activity formulation

Taking the fluidity of genders into consideration