

Q#7:

## Introduction:

Women are fighting for their rights since centuries. They are also discriminated in various fields of ~~only~~. Along with such behavior, women are brutally tortured and face violence in this society. All these feminist movements and organizations did not eradicate gender base violence. It has various theoretic perspective. In Pakistan, women are facing direct and indirect form of violence. They are being tortured and killed. However, by taking some imperative measurements, this violence can be eradicated.

## Gender base violence:

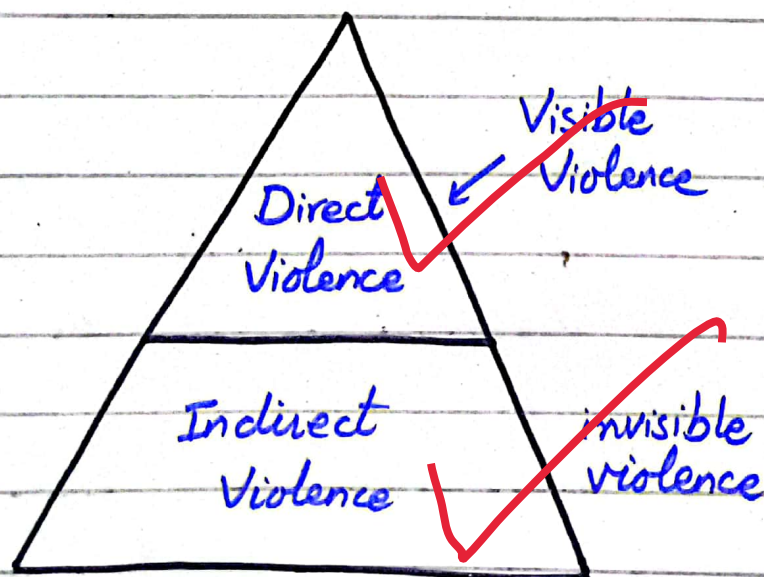
Gender base violence is psychological, physical, emotional and sexual harm to women.

## Definition by United Nation General Assembly:

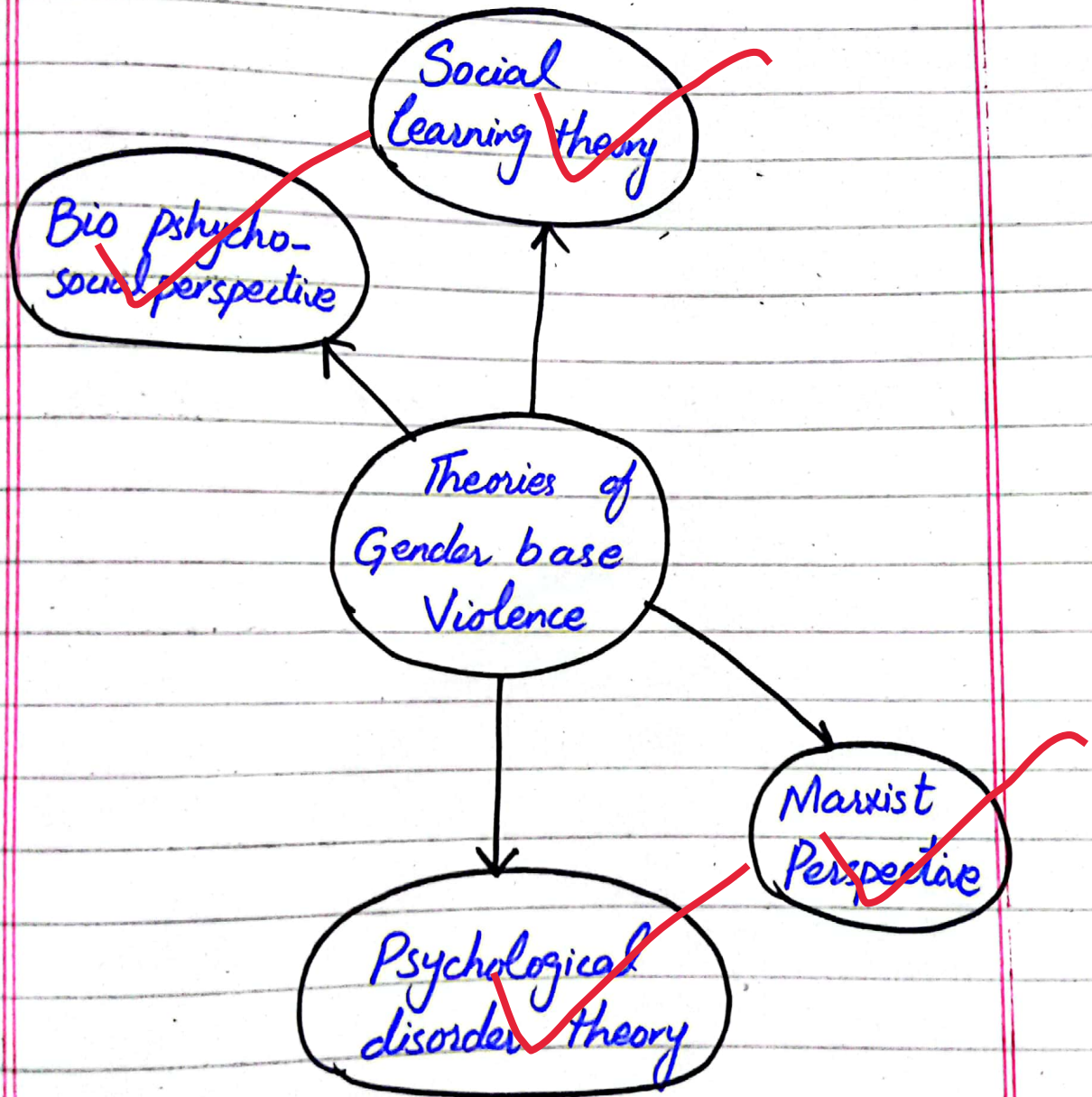
Any act of gender base violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts or deprivation of liberty in public or private life.

(LUNGA)

## Forms of violence



## Theoretical Perspective of violence:



## Social Learning theory:

This theory postulates that, an individual

learn the violence and other things from the society. When he see doing such things common in society, he learn it, absorb it and repeat such violence with his partners.

## Psychological disorder theory:

In this theory's perspective, an individual suffers from mental illness or psychological problems. It could be results from childhood trauma or any other incident of past life which make results into psychological disorder. In this way, during mental imbalance, individual commit violence.

## Bio-psychosocial perspective:

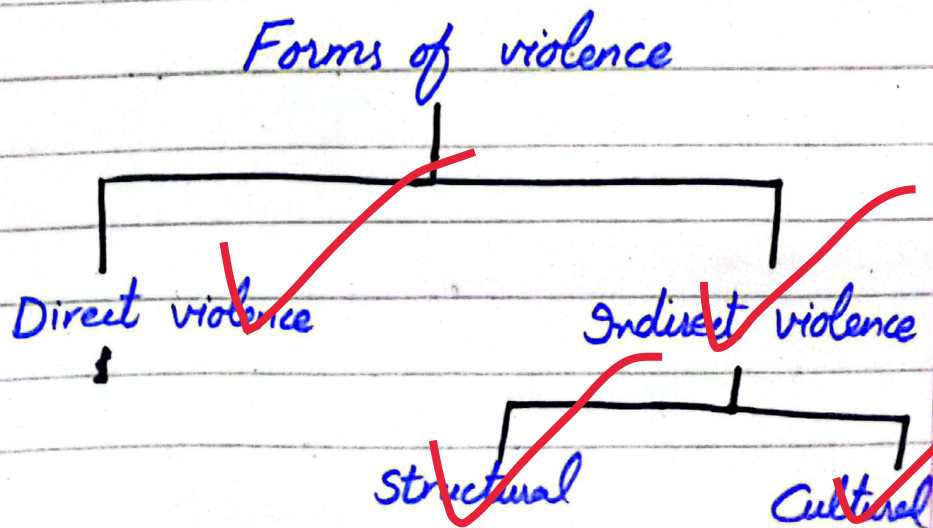
This theory postulates the violent behavior of offender

because of hormones disbalance or consumption of alcohol which increases or decreases its hormonal level.

## Marxist Perspective

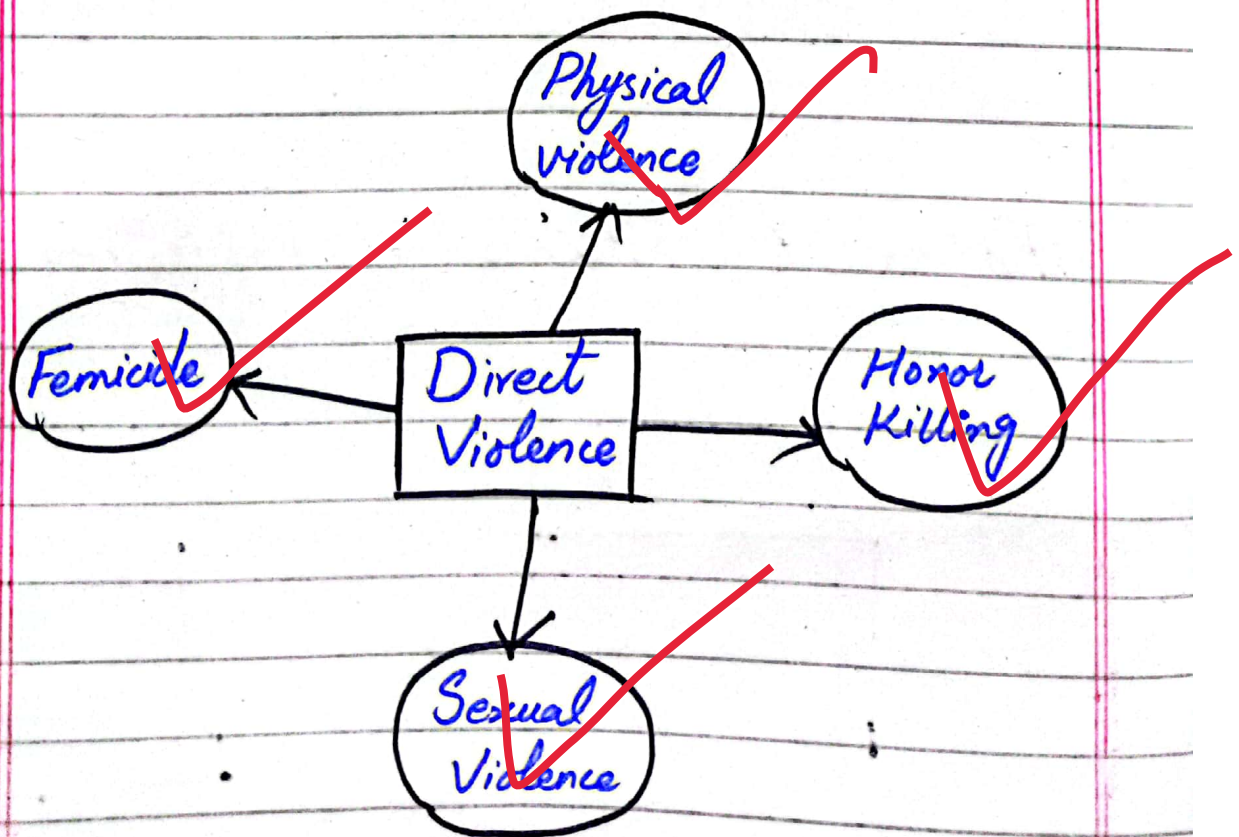
Economic influence is one of the most prominent reason of violence. According to marxist perspective economic control in patriarchal society, suppress the women and deprive them from violence. If women demand, they are brutally tortured. Resultantly, women face the violence because they are dependent on men for money.

## Forms of violence in Pakistan:



## Direct violence: the most prevalent violence in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, women are fighting for their rights. Many feminists, NGOs and organizations are raising their voices for their rights and protection such as All Pakistan Women Association and National Commission on Status of women. But women here still face the brutal actions and violence. In Pakistan, women face direct form of violence in many forms.



## Physical violence:

In Pakistan, according to UNFPA, 32% women face physical violence and 40% of ever married women have faced violence from their partners. It is the hitting, stab to death or burning.

### Example:

Noor Muzgaddam in 2022 was brutally tortured and murdered by her husband.

## Honor Killing:

This is 21st century, but women are still killed by the men in the name of honour.

Example: Qandeel Baloch Case 2016, she was killed by her brother.

## Sexual violence:

Any sexual act carried out by consent of other person.

Case Study: Mukhtaran Mai in 2002 was raped gang raped by a clan of her tribe.

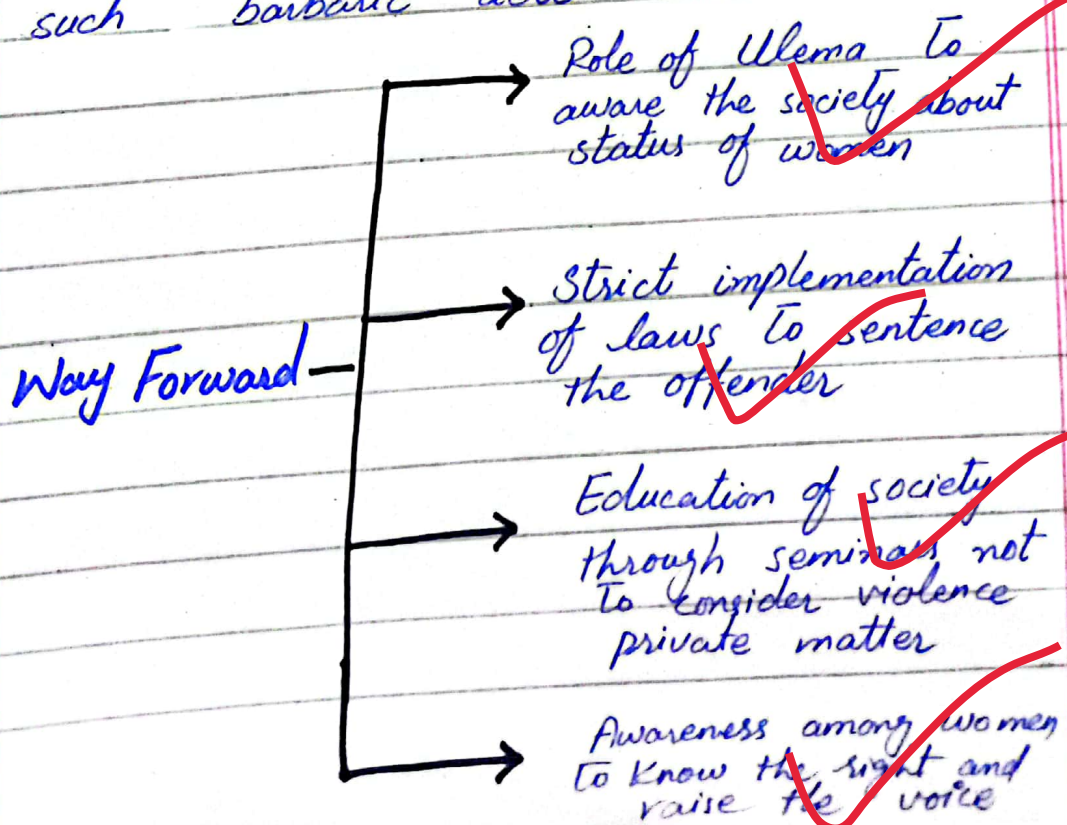
## Femicide:

In this modern time, women are still killed because being a woman

**Case Study:** In Mianwali, Jannat Fatima, a week old baby girl was 5 times shot by her father because he wanted a boy.

## Way forward to eradicate the gender base violence in Pakistan:

There is a need to take imperative and robust actions to eradicate violence and save the women from such barbaric acts





## Conclusion:

According to various perspective theories, women face violence in society. In Pakistan, there are different forms of violence, but most prevalent is direct base violence, women suffer from physical, psychological, homicide and honor killing. The gender base violence can be eradicated by joint action of government, society, clergy and women by themselves.

Q4-

## Introduction:

There is a wide debate on gender and sex. Proponents of "gender as socially constructed" claims that masculinity and femininity have nothing to do with the sex. Throughout the history, gender is constructed by society and

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## Q4-

### Introduction:

There is a wide debate on gender and sex. Proponents of "gender as socially constructed" claims that masculinity and femininity have nothing to do with the sex.

Throughout the history, gender is constructed by society and

society itself has set the behavior, role, duties and attitude of male and female. Various advocates of this perspective have presented their theories to prove the societal phenomenon.

**Gender: a socially constructed phenomenon:**

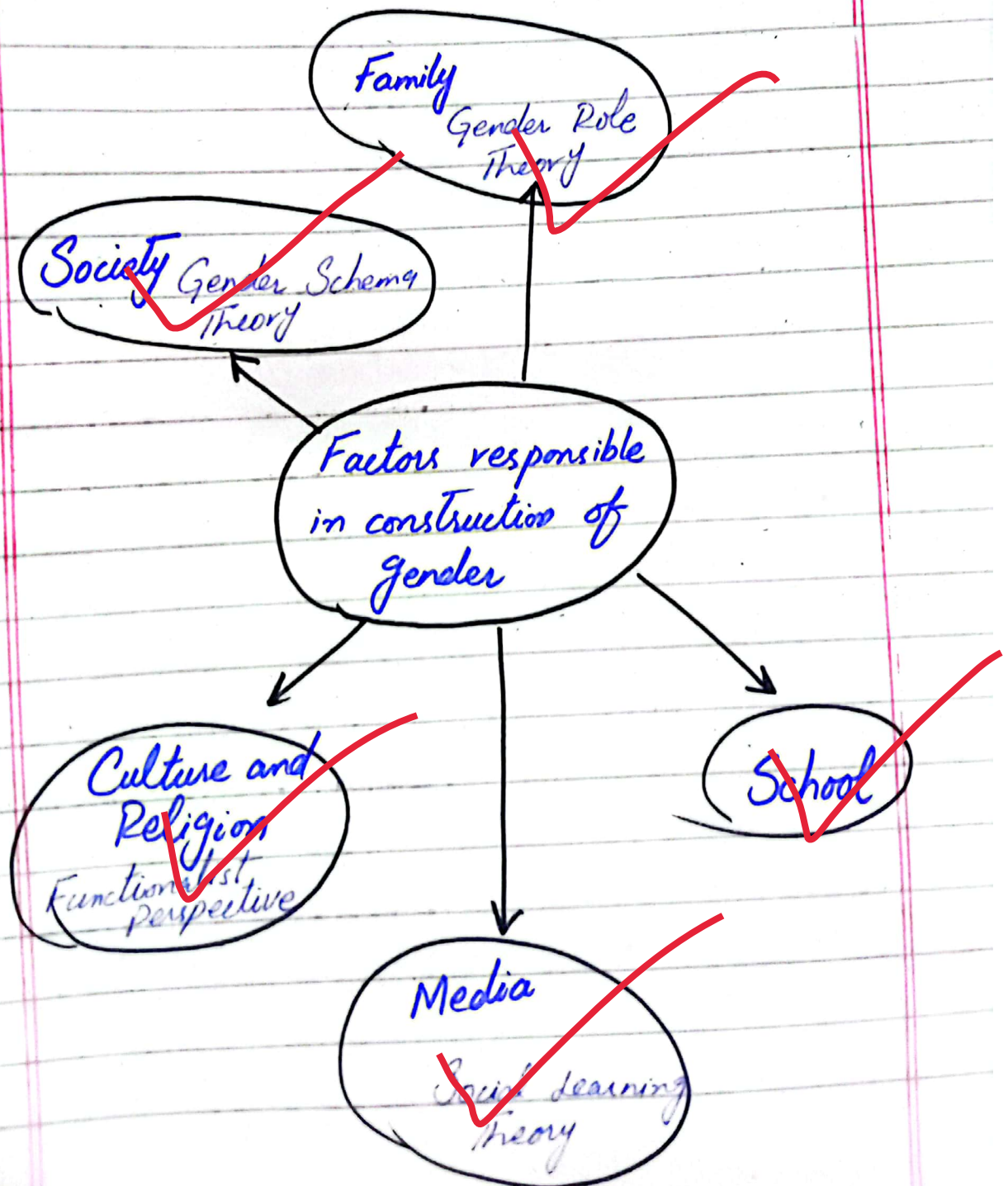
By nature, it is not anywhere that male and female will behave given roles. Throughout the history, the society has presented its culture and roles to specific sex and now it has become fixed for them. As said:

No connection between person's gender and sex. These are socially constructed and rooted in roles which are assign to them by society.

(Judith Butler)

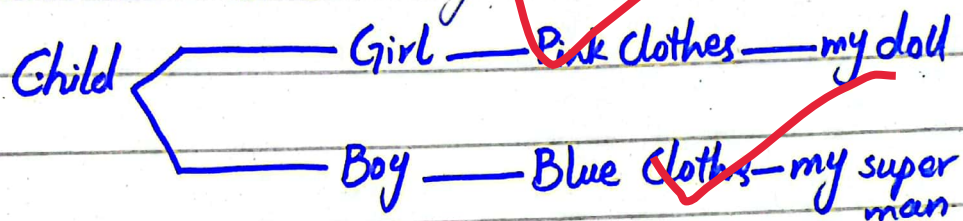
An individual when live in a society, he learns the roles, behavior which is performed by the persons of his sex and he becomes one

## Factors responsible for gender construction:



## Gender Identity by family:

At first, a child, when born, he interacts with his family. His family differentiates his gender by wrapping him in blue blanket and clothes if he is a boy and in pink clothes if a girl. Parents also call boy "my lion, batman, superman" and to girl as "my doll". This also indicates their behavior of submissive and rigid nature.



## → Gender role theory

John Money is the proponent of this theory. He postulates that the different behaviors are due to social roles rather than the biological sex.

## Social roles assigned by Society:

When a child interacts with the society, he

sees the roles and duties performed by the people in society. He sees the things, absorbs it and becomes the one.

→ Self looking glass theory:

C.H. Cooley

presented this theory that a person looks himself through the glass of society and becomes one.

Gender construction by Media:

Media has a major role in construction of society. In Films and dramas, media presents the man as a hero who saves the weak female. Children learn it and adopt it.

Male → Strong → Rational, assertive, dominant  
present

Female → Weak → Shy, emotional, submissive

→ Social learning theory:  
Social

Learning theory postulates that an individual learns from his surrounding and then performs it in his life.

## Gender construction by Culture/religion:

Religion and culture also construct the roles. In the Hinduism, the ritual of Satti was performed by a widow. It was specific for only women.

## → Functionalist Perspective:

According to Talcott Parson's view the gender difference and role is for proper functioning of the society. All the genders perform their work to balance the life.

## Social learning and gender construction by school:

Schools also play a role in

constructing the gender. They have different play areas for girls and boys. In girls side, they give them kitchen set while to boys, sports, cars and robots to play.

Children learn from the young age about their roles in young age.

Girls  $\xrightarrow{\text{play}}$  Kitchen set

Boys  $\xrightarrow{\text{play}}$  Sports kit, cars

→ Gender Schema Theory:

Sandra Ben, in this theory state that children learn what it mean to be male and female from their culture.

Gender performativity theory:

The proponent of this theory is Judith Butler. This theory says:

Gender identity is fluid, it can be



changed. The difference between male and female is constructed by the society.

## Conclusion:

Gender is socially constructed by the society. It is not by biological sex but the society assign them tasks. A child learn from his home, society, school, culture, religions and media that what is meant to be male and female. All the learning and behavior becomes the part of his personality.

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