

# ⊗ GENDER STUDIES ⊗

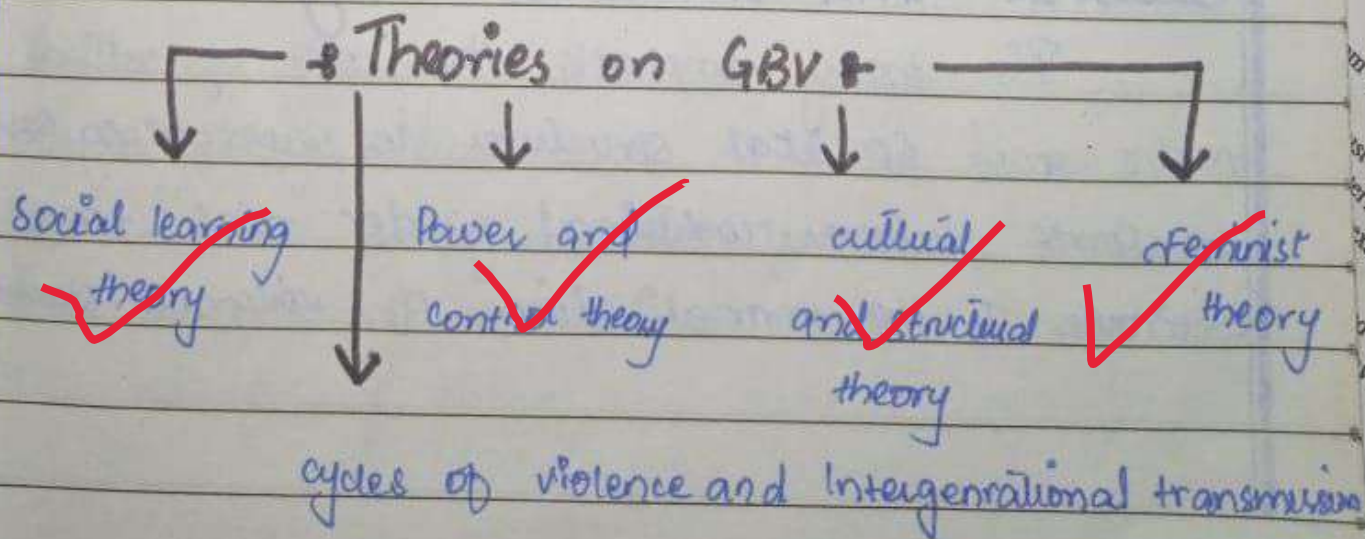
## PART II

### QUESTION 7 ⊗

Theories of gender based violence.

#### ⊗ Introduction ⊗

Gender based violence is a complex and pervasive issue that manifest in various form affecting individual across different societies. Several theories help in understanding the root cause and dynamics of GBV. It is essential to consider these theories while discussing the prevalence of GBV in Pakistan.





### Social learning theory:-

This theory postist that individual learn behavior by observing and emulating other. In the context of GBV, if individual witness violence in their families they will be more likely to perpetrate this. The theory forces on the concept that the cycle of violence should be broken down by education and awareness.

### Power and control theory:-

GBV is often driven by power imbalance within relationships. This theory highlights how perpetrator use various forms of abuse to asert control over their victims. Strategies for eradicating GBV based on this theory involve addressing power dynamics promoting gender equality and empowering victims to break free from abusive situations.

### Cultural and structural theory:-

This theory emphasis the role of cultural norms and societal structures in perpetuating GBV. In some cultures, traditional gender roles may contribute to the normalization of violence. Structural



factors such as economic inequality and lack of access to education can also play a role. Addressing GBV in this context involves challenging cultural norms and advocating for social and economic reforms.

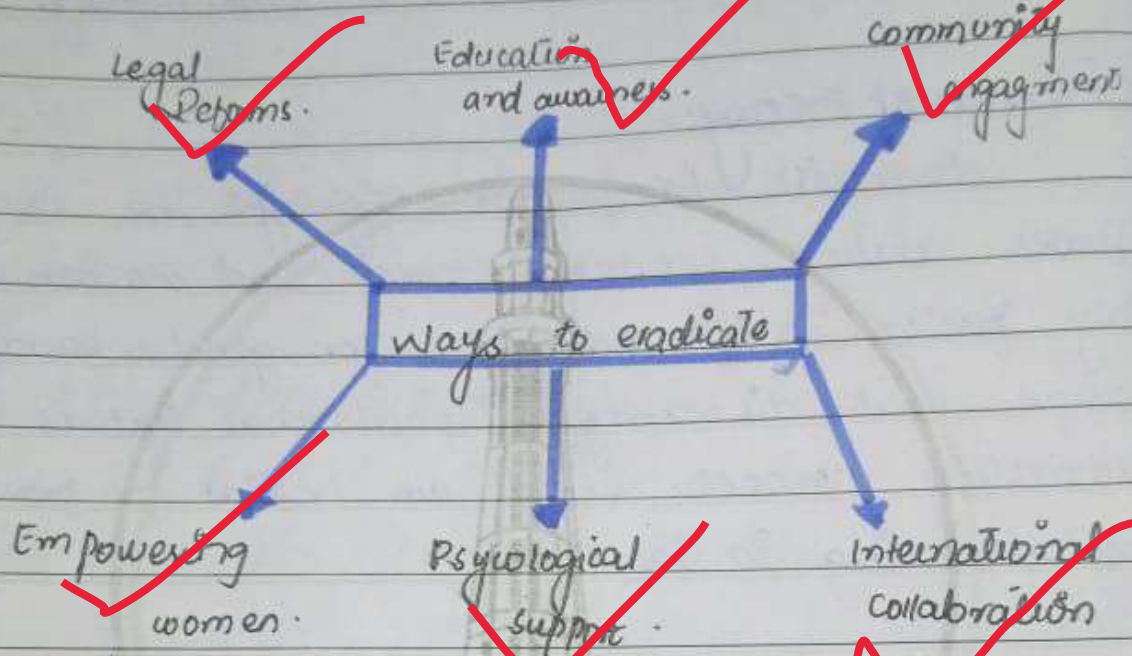
### Feminist theory:-

Feminist perspective highlight the unequal power relation between men and women as a key factor in GBV. Advocates for gender equality argue that dismantling patriarchal systems and promoting women's right are crucial for preventing and addressing in GBV.

### Pakistan's Approach:-

In Pakistan like in many other countries various forms of GBV exist. These include domestic violence, honor killing, forced marriages, Acid attacks, harassment. Honor based violence where individuals typically women are targeted for perceived violations of cultural and familial honor is one of the most prevalent forms of Pakistan. These are many cases women killed brutally on the name of honor.

To eradicate GBV, a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach is required.



### Legal reforms:-

strengthen and enforce laws against GBV. Ensure perpetrators are held accountable for their actions. Make sure a strict rule of law and ensure its enforceability.

### Education and awareness

promote gender sensitive education to change harmful stereotype and promote

equality. Raise awareness about the consequences of GBV and provide information on available support services.

### Community engagement:-

Engage community in conversation about gender equality challenging harmful traditions and fostering a collective commitment to eradicate GBV. Make people aware of violence and types of them. Engaging communities while creating steps for the the eradication of Gender based violence

### Empowering women:-

Support programs that empower women economically, socially and politically. Empowered women are better positioned to resist and escape the situation of violence. It is important too to educate girls ~~too~~ only an educated and well aware women will be able to fight for new laws.

### Psychological support

provide counseling and support services for the survival of GBV to help them cope with



trauma and rebuild their lives. There should be proper centers for the women or men who recovered from incidents such as acid attacks and should must be given proper motivation so they can restart their life normally.

### International collaborations

collaborate with international organization and NGOs to share best practice, resource and expertise in addressing GBV. NGOs must work in Pakistan to create awareness, as well as to help them.

### Conclusion

Eradicating GBV is not a one man task it require concentrated efforts for governments, civil society and international society. It involves challenging deeply ingrained cultural norms, addressing systematic inequalities and creating an environment where violence is not tolerated.

# QUESTION 48

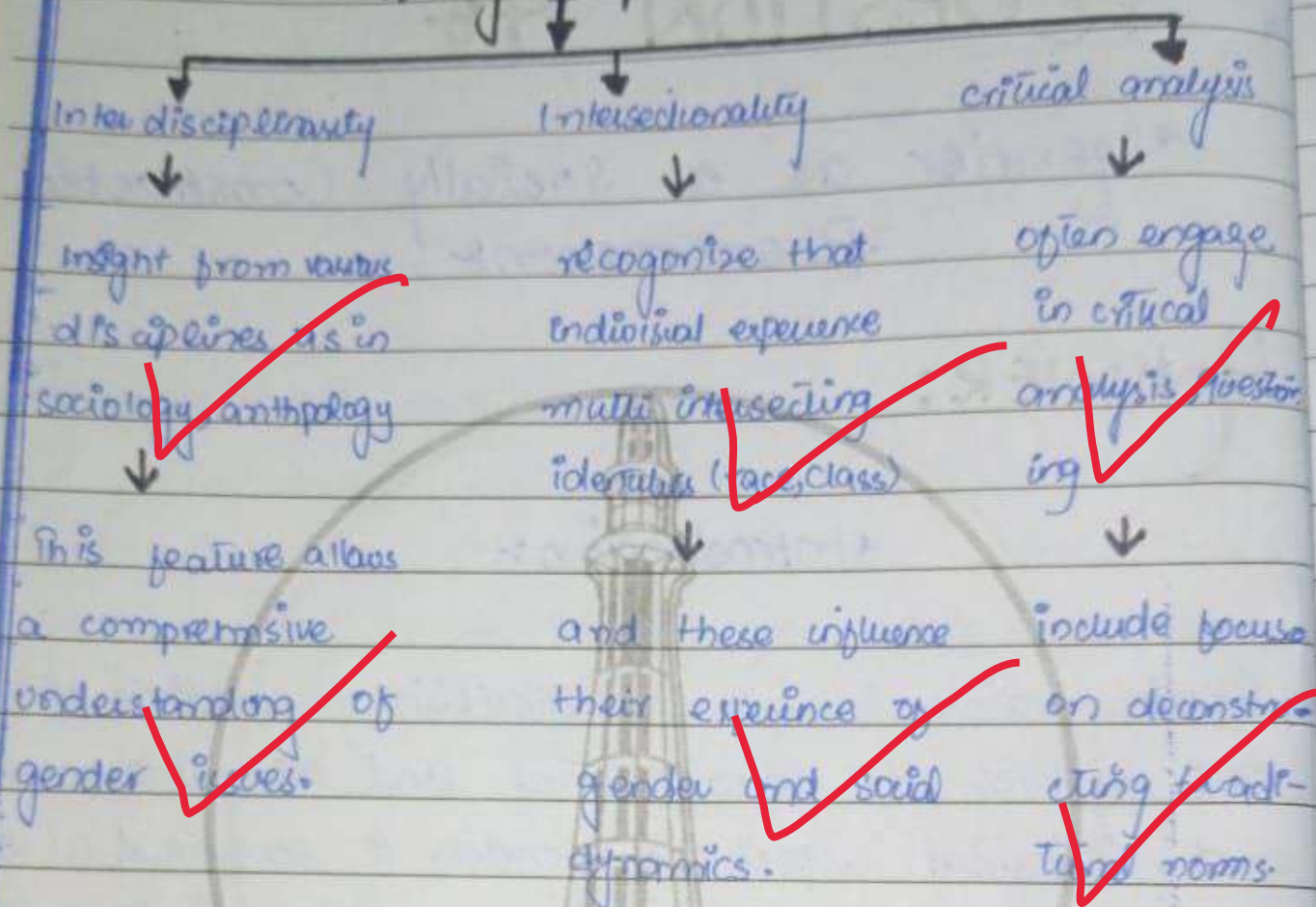
\*Gender as a socially constructed phenomenon\*

ANSWER:-

\*Introduction:-

Gender studies is an interdisciplinary academic field that explores the social, cultural and political economic and biological aspects of gender. It emerged as a response to the limitation of traditional disciplines in adequately addressing issues related to gender and the experience of women. This field aims to understand how gender shapes and is shaped by various social structure, institution and individual experiences. It encompasses a wide range of topics, including but not limited gender role, identity, sexuality, power dynamics, feminism and the intersections of gender with race, class and other social categories.

## key aspects :-



## Evolution of Gender studies:-

The evolution of Gender studies in Pakistan is closely tied to the broader global feminist movement and the quest for women rights. The trajectory of Gender studies in Pakistan can be traced through following phases:

### 1- Early Feminist Movement (1960s-1970s)

The women rights movement in Pakistan



It gained momentum during the 1960 and 1970s, particularly in the context of broader social and political changes. This period saw the emergence of feminist voices and advocating women's rights and inequality.

### Academic Institutions: (1980s - 1990s)

The formal establishment of Gender Studies program within academic institutions started in the 1980s and 1990s. This was a response to the growing recognition of the need for a systematic study of gender issue. The Alama Iqbal Open University in Islamabad for example, introduced a gender studies program in early 1990s.

### Influence of International Feminist thought:-

Gender Studies in Pakistan is influenced by international feminist theory and movements. Feminist scholars in Pakistan engage with ideas from global feminist discourse while also addressing local context and challenges.

## Interspecificity and local context

Gender studies in Pakistan like in many other countries increasingly incorporates the concept of interspecificity, recognizing the interconnectedness of gender with other social categories. Scholars explore the unique challenges faced by women in Pakistan, considering factors such as class, ethnicity and religion.

## Challenges and progress

Gender studies in Pakistan faces challenges such as resistance to feminist ideas, cultural conservatism and the need for more inclusive perspectives. However, progress has been made in terms of increased academic and public discourse on gender issues as well as the incorporation of gender perspective.

## -: Conclusion :-

The evolution of Gender studies in Pakistan reflects broader social changes and the ongoing struggle for gender equality in country. It plays a crucial role in shaping conversations, policies and advocacy related to gender issues in the region.

# QUESTION 68

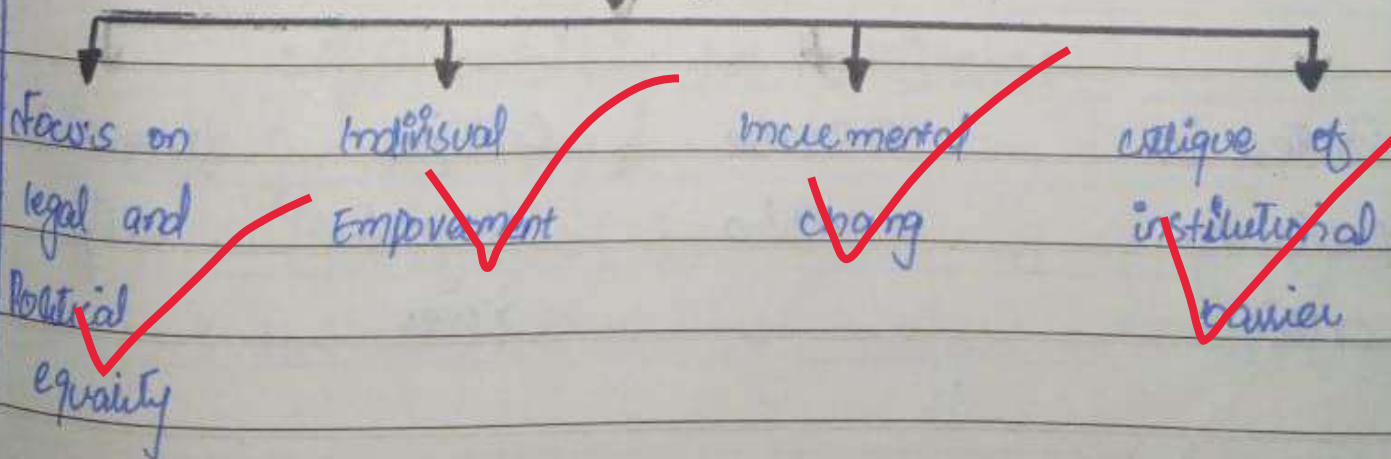
## Liberal And Radical feminism

### ANSWER

#### Introduction

Feminism encompasses a diverse range of perspectives and theories each offering distinct approaches to addressing gender inequality. Two prominent feminist theories are liberal feminism and radical feminism. While both advocate gender equality, they differ in their analysis of the root causes of oppression and the strategies to achieve women's emancipation. In the context of Pakistan, where gender disparities persist, examining the applicability of these feminist theories is crucial for devising effective strategies to elevate women's status.

#### Liberal feminism :-



## Focus on legal and political equality:-

Liberal feminism seeks gender equality through legal and political reforms. It emphasizes equal opportunity, fair representation, and the removal of discriminatory laws.

## Individual Empowerment

Liberal feminists argue for empowering individuals irrespective of gender, to participate equally in social, economic and political spheres. This includes advocating for women's education and career opportunities.

## Incremental changes

Liberal feminists work within the existing system, pushing for gradual changes rather than radical transformation. They believe that reforms can be achieved through legislation and policy changes.

## Critique of Institutional Barriers

Liberal feminists critique institutional barriers that hinder women's progress, such as unequal pay, lack of representation and discriminatory hiring practices.

## Radical Feminism

Rooted in patriarchy critique

Collective action

Critique of gender roles

Intersectionality

## Rooted in Patriarchy Critiques

Radical feminism goes beyond legal and political issues, examining the root cause of women's oppression in patriarchal structures. It seeks a fundamental transformation of social norms.

## Collective Actions

Radical feminist emphasize the need for collective actions to demonstrate and dismantle oppressive systems. They often reject working within existing structures, calling for a radical reordering of society.

## Critique of Gender roles:

Radical feminism challenges traditional gender roles and argue for deconstruction of binaries, advocating for a more fluid understanding of gender.

## Intersectionality:-

Radical feminism incorporates intersectionality, recognizing that women's experiences are shaped by multiple intersecting factors, including race, class and sexual orientation.

## :- Applicability in Pakistan:-

### Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism focus on legal reforms and individual empowerment aligns with some on-

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gaining efforts in Pakistan. Advocacy of legal rights, education and economic opportunities for women resonate with liberal feminist principles.

## Radical Feminism

Radical feminism emphasis on challenging patriarchal structures and fostering collective action is relevant in the context of deeply entrenched gender norms in Pakistan. It aligns with efforts to address cultural and systematic barriers to women's progress.

## Conclusion

In the complex landscape of Pakistan, a combination of both theories is required. Legal and Policy reforms are crucial for ensuring basic rights and opportunity for women. Simultaneously addressing deeply ingrained patriarchal structure and fostering collective action. A comprehensive strategy that incorporates elements from both these feminist perspectives could contribute to elevate the status of women in Pakistan.