

PART II

SECTION - A

Q5:

(1) Introduction

Modernization theory and dependency theory are important theories that shed light on women's persistent inequality despite development and industrialization. Modernization theory states that gender inequality still persists due to traditional gender roles, technological divides, wage disparities, unequal access to education, and exploitation in economic structures. On the other hand, dependency theory highlights that it is a product of global capitalist exploitation of peripheral nations by core nations. Additionally, feminization of poverty, commodification of women, and weak state institutions reinforce inequality. States must counter digital gaps, provide equal opportunities to women to rework women's status globally.

(2) women's vulnerabilities in

contemporary society : Modernization Theory

Modernization theory explains women's vulnerabilities despite progress in technology, higher opportunities in economy, and progress in the world.

(a) Technological gaps between men and women perpetuate women's vulnerabilities

In most of developing countries, women lack digital access and internet connection as compared to men. Similarly, literacy in female has ~~been~~ remained lower ~~in~~ contrast to men. Hence, digitization has undoubtedly increased but women still lack access to those opportunities, increasing their vulnerability in modern world.

(b) Traditional norms resist rise of women despite modernization

Stereotypes and rigid traditional norms restrict women's participation in economic and social grounds. Due to rigid patriarchy, women remain subjugated and oppressed despite modernization in contemporary world.

(c) Unequal access to education

Women still face unequal access to education, especially in developing countries, and rural areas. The reason behind this are cultural resistance, financial issues, transport issues, honour culture, and early marriage of girls. Hence, without education, women have remained trapped in poverty and higher vulnerability.

(d) Economic exploitation of women, in underdeveloped world

Women if engaged in jobs, they mostly do low paid work, labour jobs in industries, agriculture and textile. Additionally, women face wage disparities, and workplace harassment. They remain barred from powerful jobs and positions. Subsequently, women remain vulnerable despite modernization in the world.

(3) Dependency theory: Women's perpetual vulnerabilities in contemporary societies

Dependency theory illustrates patriarchal and capitalist perspectives of dependency of women which weaken their status in modern societies.

(a) Capitalist Exploitation of Women globally

The capitalism has reinforced dependency where under-developed countries remain dependent on developed states. Additionally, core nations outsource their industries in poor nations because of cheap labour. This cheap labour especially in textile, industries, and agricultural are done by women. They work under unsafe conditions and hence, exploited.

(b) Reinforced Patriarchy through Capitalist Framework

Similarly, capitalism instigate patriarchal culture when men dominates and women is oppressed. Both in public and private sphere, she subjugates before men.

(c) Feminization of Poverty

It means that women and children are exposed more severely to poverty, socio-economic crisis, due to wage gaps, continued dependency, unequal access to education and health facilities. So, women remain vulnerable in modern world.

(d) Commodification of women

In capitalist world, women is more commonly objectified and used as commodity as migrant workers, low paid labourer, sex worker and unpaid workers.

(e) Weak state institutions

Weak law enforcement and sexist behaviour of institutions give space to these inequalities to survive and strengthen. Hence, despite modernization, women remain vulnerable in contemporary world.

(4) Way Forward to revamp Women status globally

(a) Challenging traditional norms and stereotypes

To revamp women's status, cultural stereotypes about women must be challenged. They should be encourage to get education, work independently, independently, participate in higher positions and play role in decision making.

(b) Encouraging women to participate in decision making

• Similarly, women should play role in decision making in social, economic and political domain. In this way, they will make policies in their favour and counter discrimination.

(c) Ensuring Equal access to education

Education is one the most important factor to empower and enlighten women. Through education, they will be aware about rights, responsibilities, and become civic citizens.

(d) Bridging Digital gaps to strengthen women's status

Government should focus on digital infrastructure, broadband connectivity, and digital literacy in rural areas to include women in all spheres.

(d) Ensuring policy implementation to protect women from exploitation

In today's modern world,

women have ^{successfully} played role in formulation of policies, rights to vote, property and reproductive. However, execution of law is weak that keep space for exploitation of women.

Hence, implementation of laws must be ensured to empower women globally.

(5) Conclusion

To conclude, modernization theory and dependency theory clearly explain that women ^{still} remain vulnerable because of cultural stereotypes, unequal access to education, over-exploitation of women, and weak institutions. Hence, it is a dire need to challenge rigid norms, ensure education of women, and encourage their participation in all spheres of life to revamp women's status in modern world.

Q6.

(1) Introduction

Gendered roles in developing countries are deeply entrenched in society that classify particular roles for distinct gender. These sexist roles in structural framework of society keep women vulnerable during climate induced disasters. Disasters pose social, economic and political challenges. Women face higher challenges due to unequal access to education, poverty, early marriages, economic dependence, health crisis, lack of gender sensitive education and women's participation in low paid labour. Class differences and rural-urban divide further increase women's vulnerability in poor class women and rural areas.

(2) Gendered roles in developing countries that shape women's vulnerability to climate-induced disasters

(a) Destruction of agricultural crops

due to disasters impact sustainance of women

In rural areas, mostly women depend upon agricultural labour for their sustainance. Disasters like flood damage crops, reduce their productivity and ultimately, impact more on women by damaging their source of survival.

(b) Evacuation on male dependency

Restrict women's mobility in case of emergency

Gendered roles are so rigid in developing countries that women hesitate to leave their houses even in case of emergency, and they depend on their male-counter part.

(c) Women face financial crisis after disasters and displacement

Disasters result in displacement and homelessness. After displacement, women face higher financial crisis because they have to provide food to their children.

(d) Health crisis impact women more than men after climate-induced disasters

Disasters not only damage

infrastructure but also bring health crisis like cholera, dysentery, dengue and malaria. As women there is even more burden during pregnancy and menstruation. Due to sanitation issues, women face dangerous diseases during disasters.

(e) Boys are preferred for education than girls, during financial constraints of disaster

As disasters wreck havoc for houses, sustenance, and infrastructure. Ultimately, when families face financial constraints, they prefer boys to get education and keep girls at home to do domestic chores.

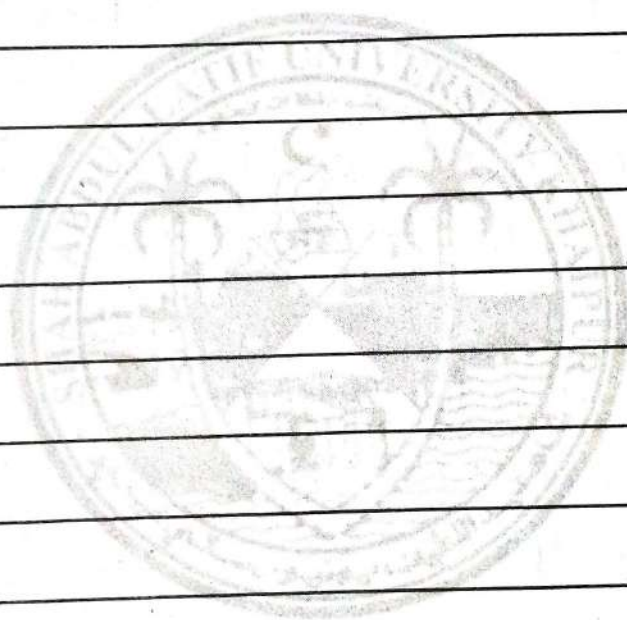
(f) Women walk longer distances for clean water and food after disasters

Most of the rural women walk for longer distances for clean water and food, especially after disasters.

(3) Conclusion

To conclude, women face higher crisis during disaster due to their gendered roles in developing countries. For instance, over-dependency on males for decision making, finances,

and sustenance impact them more than men. Additionally, dependence on ~~ex~~ cheap labour in crops also impact their survival during floods. Similarly, low class and rural women are most exposed to these vulnerability during disasters.



Q No. 8

(1) Gender and Globalization

Globalization is the integration of whole world due to development of technology, communication channels and frequent cross border travelling. Globalization has both positive and negative impacts on gender equality. It has created opportunities for work, entrepreneurship, education facilities, foreign scholarships, enhance business in markets. On the other hand, globalization has increased inequality gaps, commodification of women, reinforced cultural identity, education gaps and digital disparities. The impacts of globalization on gender are discussed.

(a) Representation in political arena

Globalization has undoubtedly transformed world politics, but women still lag behind. According to United Nations Report (2005) women constitute only 22% in cabinet ministry and 27% in parliamentary role which is very low in today's integrated world.

(b) Commodification of women and Trafficking

Due to increased cross border trade and connections, women face issues as migrant workers, forced prostitution, sex trafficking, and supplied for cheap labour.

(c) Reinforcement of cultural identity in traditional society

As globalization introduces liberal views about gender equality, so, traditional societies tend to strengthen their norms and identity and outrightly reject gender equality, reinforcing cultural identity in traditional societies.

(d) Persistent education gaps

Since globalization explicitly enhanced education opportunities, ^{like} foreign scholarships, distant learning programs and online courses. However, perpetual digital gaps and cultural restrictions still contribute to education gaps.

(e) Exploitation of women by globalized capitalized world

Capitalism widens inequality

and women is the victim of this inequality, engaged in cheap labors in domestic industries, textile and embroidery.

(g) Health and globalization

Global world provide health facilities, advanced treatments, tele-medicine, robotic surgery from other countries.

However, due to inequality and poverty, traditional women still lack access to primary health care, undermining positive impact of globalization.

(h) Digital disparities and globalization

Digital gaps in rural-urban areas and exclusion of women from digitization make women less beneficiary of globalization.

(i) (b) Way Forward to empower women in globalized world

In today's globalized world, women must be given equal opportunity of education, politics, social and economic roles. Additionally, they must be empowered to be on higher positions to prevent their exploitation.

(ii) Psychoanalytical Feminism

It is one of the contemporary concepts of feminism that provide explanation about psychological background on behavior of man and women.

(a) Core features

Psychoanalytical feminism argues that man play dominating role and women remain subjugative and doile. The reasons behind their psychologically distinct behavior are some psychological reasons that shape their behaviours. If source of these reasons is eliminated, then differences of behaviors will also be eradicated.

(b) social construction of gendered behaviors

The gendered behaviors of masculinity and femininity are socially ~~sta~~ constructed by families, peer groups, institutions, and

and culture. These all sources shape men to become strong, independent, and dominant. Similarly, these sources shape women's behavior to be submissive and obedient.

(c) Role of family in psychoanalytic feminism

Family has a fundamental role in shaping behavior of boys and girls. For example, boys are given trucks, weapons, and cars to play with and girls are given dolls, kitchen utensils and babies to play with. This reinforces their identity of particular genders. Similarly, fathers expect boys to be strong, decision makers, independent, and rigid whereas girls are expected to be weak, obedient, no role in decision making and doing house chores. These factors create sense of masculinity and femininity that shape behaviors of different genders.

(d) Proponent of psychoanalytical feminism

Judith butler is the classic proponent of this theory.

Conclusion

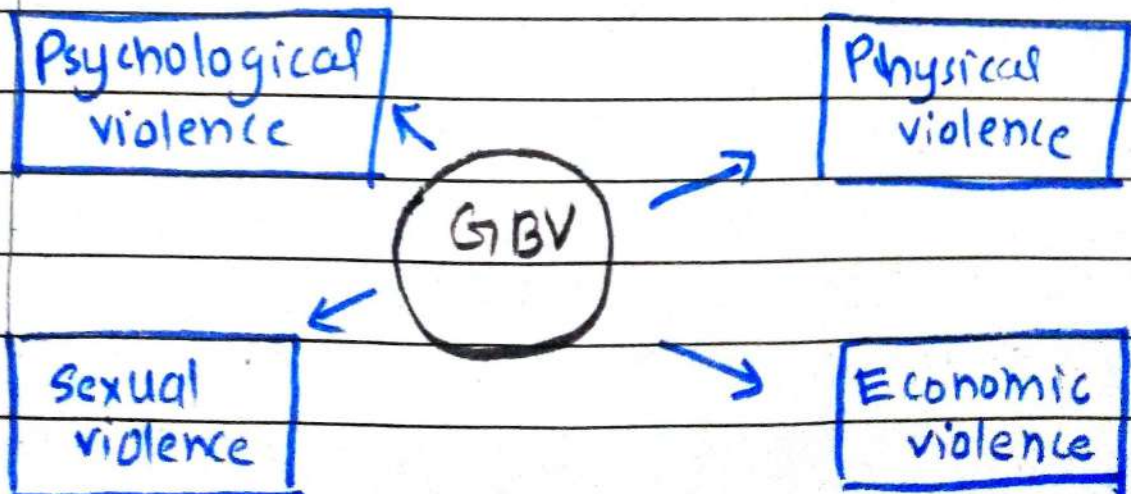
To sum up, social construction of gender and cultural norms shape behavior of boys and girls. If these norms and construction behaviors are challenges, they will ultimately ~~in~~ modify perspectives of masculinity and femininity in the society.

Q7.

Gender Based Violence in Pakistan: Introduction

Gender based violence (GBV) is the violence (psychologically or physically) against anyone based on their gender. In Pakistan, women are victims of gender based violence in different forms like physical, psychological, economic and sexual violence. Unemployment, poverty and gendered labor roles increase intensity and frequency of GBV in Pakistan due to financial burdens, dowry issues, forced labours, forced prostitution, socio-economic crisis, and wage disparities.

(2) Forms of Gender based violence (GBV)



(3) Unemployment and GBV in Pakistan

In Pakistan, unemployment ratio is high almost 6-7%. Unemployment creates financial burden, social pressures of society, poverty, and psychological impact in youth. This frustration comes out in the form of violence. Weak laws and patriarchy further encourage this violence because of immunity of perpetrators.

Physical Violence and Psychological Violence

Male unemployment challenges patriarchal norms of male dominance. Due to lack of finances, male starts to force women and engage in emotional abuse, marital rape, dowry issues, and physical hitting. If male involves in addition, it increases ^{both} frequency and intensity of GBV.

(b) Poverty and GBV in Pakistan

In Pakistan, almost 44% of people live under poverty line. Poverty produces economic stress, health crisis, education issues, water, sanitation and sustenance issues.

In most of rural populations, female do domestic labour in houses, cleaning, cooking, and agricultural labour. However, despite this women face physical, psychological and sexual violence. Physical violence from household ^{and} husband. Poverty constraints ways to legal aid and shelters. Hence, women face all forms of violence continuously.

(c) Gendered roles and GBV

Gendered roles in traditional society make women submissive and men dominant. Naturally, this relation of power is exploitative for women. Men show dominance

through physical abuses, psychological stress, emotional tactics and sexual ~~sa~~ marital rape. Similarly, fathers and brothers follow patriarchy and control women's liberty. Women do low paid jobs, face wage disparities, workplace harassment and labour in ~~un~~ unsafe places. These gendered roles promote GVB in Pakistan. According to World Bank Report, 1 in every 3 women have faced gender violence in their life, highlighting seriousness of the issue.

Recommendations to Counter GVB in Pakistan

