

Q4: GENDER, A SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED PHENOMENON, THEORIES:

INTRODUCTION:

In the light of theories of Gender, it is considered that the gender identity and roles are socially constructed rather than assigned with the biological sex. Almost all the theories of Gender Studies revolve around the deconstruction of socially set gender norms and identity. This social construction leads to discrimination and disparity. The issues like gender-based violence and other oppression has its roots in socially constructed gender identity. The theories of social construction of gender demands the equality and equity of gender roles and identity without any discrimination and social barriers.

SOCIAL THEORY OF FEMINISM:

This theory states that oppression towards any particular gender has its roots in socially constructed norms. The culturally and socially set standards limit and consider genders subordinate particularly women and third-gender.

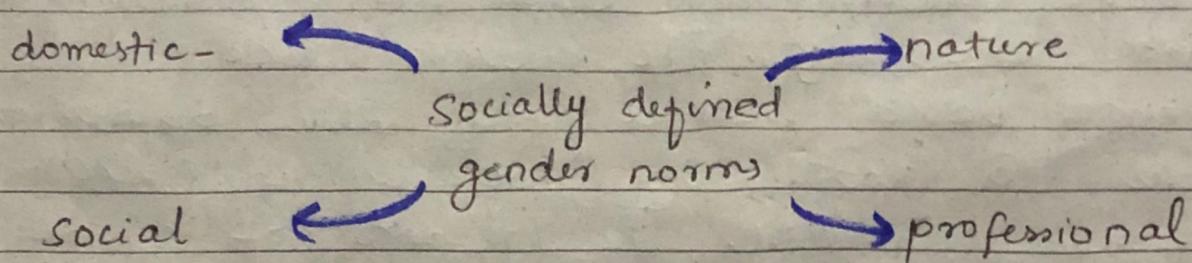
Therefore, Mary Wolstonecraft in her work, "A vindication of women rights" says,

"I do not wish women to have power over men but power over themselves".

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Thus, the socially constructed gender norms define women as less powerful and men as its superior.

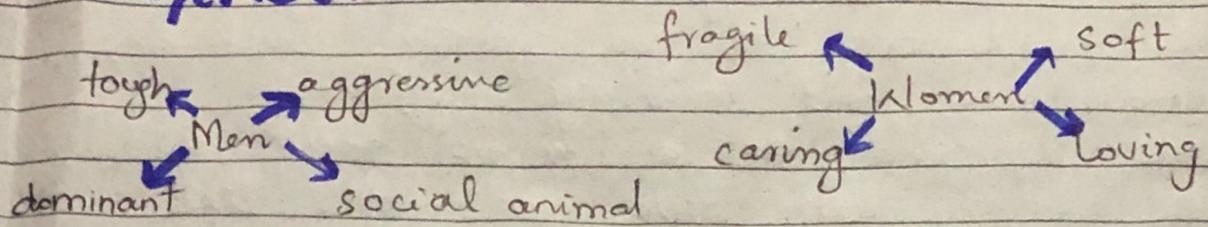
SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED GENDER NORMS:



DOMESTIC ROLE OF GENDERS:

The society has shaped the idea of domestic roles of genders. Such as, men as a breadwinner, and he can be dominant because he provides the basic commodities. Whereas, women as caring and childbearing, that she must stay at home perform household related jobs and nurture the child is her primary role in the society. Women is confined to domestic roles as prescribed by social norms.

SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED NATURE OF GENDERS:



ORMS:

In the society, women is often consider having soft and delicate nature. She cannot be tough aggressive and outspoken because these are the "manly" traits. Men is a bold, firm and rigid nature who can dominate women as part of his nature.

SOCIALLY DEFINED ROLES OF GENDER

The social behaviour of genders is also defined by social norms. Women are tend to go shopping, have small women groups, and cannot involve into the men's related social standards. However, men is social animal, the activities he perceive ~~are~~ can be risky and anderatypical. A prominent example is "smoking cigarettes". In many culture women smoking is considered taboo. However, the men smoking is part of his masculine trait. Smoking is harmful for the health of both genders.

SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED PROFESSIONS:

The society has confined the professions to the genders. Such as, engineering and military professions are assigned as a men's field. Whereas, the women can have professions like nursing, teaching or ~~med~~ doctor etc. The potential of women is undermined by setting the criteria that women cannot be able to perform the tough professions. This discrimination is completely socially constructed.

Simon De' BEVOUR VIEW:

"One is not born, but becomes a women"

In this statement, Simon de' bevour criticized the socially constructed gender identity. That the delicacy and fragility is not part of the women when she borns rather she has given these identity traits as she grew older.

PATRIARCHY IN SOCIETY:

The oppressive traits like patriarchy is also socially constructed. It is defined in the social construction of gender that the men can control

and have dominancy over the lives of others (family). They can decide their life affairs and it is mandatory for them to obey. This creates an environment of patriarchy. Similarly, patriarchy is also observed in the political culture. According to Inter-parliamentary Union- 31% of women faces harassment in political field. due to patriarchy. The socially defined dominance of one gender fosters patriarchy and misogyny that oppresses women and third gender in particular.

CONCLUSION:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men and women are created equally" - Gloria Steinem.

According to Gloria Steinem, men and women are created equally. There is no distinction of traits and ideas between them. The prevailing discrimination has its roots in the socially constructed gender norms. This theory identifies the assigned gender identities and roles imposed by the society.

Q5: MODERNIZATION AND DEPENDENCY THEORIES:

INTRODUCTION:

The current theories of modernization and dependency reflects the idea that how the societal construction and hierarchy affect women. Modernization theory defines how the evolving society integrates and ~~and~~ evolves the women. Whereas, dependency theory reflects the idea that societal unequal division creates dependency.

These both theories are primarily related with global structure and in regard to gender, it shows that how it effect the genders in both positive and negative aspect. However, there are certain measures that can be adopted to uphold the role of women: ~~as~~ ~~they~~ Since these theories particularly define the global dynamics therefore, the necessity to revamp the status of women on global arena is also imperative to adopt.

MODERNIZATION THEORY BY WALTZ ROSTOW:

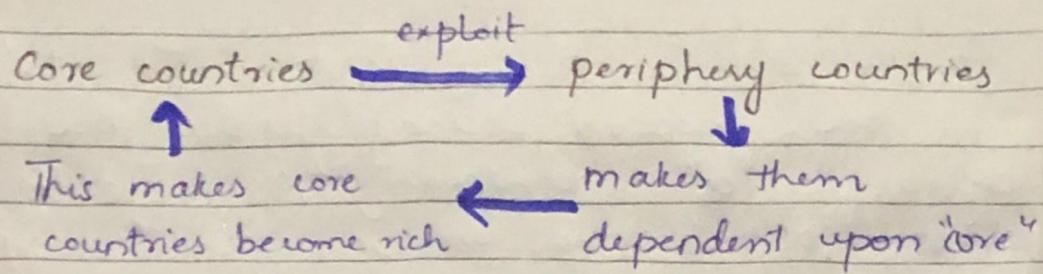
The modernization theory is

introduced by Waltz Rostow. It states that the modern society under the dynamics of industrialization creates greater opportunities in society. In regard, to women the doors of various opportunities are subsequent of the modernization of society. This enabled women to work and integrate themselves into the society, equal to men.

Criticism: The criticism that the modernization theory received that Rostow has failed to perceive the issues of gender-pay gap and workplace harassment etc. The rapid modernization and integration of women in society has fostered these issues that are being faced on daily basis.

DEPENDENCY THEORY: By Raul Prebisch:

The dependency theory was given by Raul Prebisch in which the global structure was decoded and classified into "core" and "periphery". The "core" is the developed entity that exploit the "periphery" underdeveloped. This is mainly through creating dependency. The dependency is a vicious cycle that creates more and more dependency.



Hence in this way, the rich countries are becoming richer while poor poorer.

WOMEN IN MODERNIZATION AND DEPENDENCY SOCIETIES:

Women are vulnerable to the societies under modernization and dependency theories. For instance,

ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION AND DEPENDENCY:

Modernization theory uphold the role and integration of women in modernization of economy. Women comprises of half of the population, thus their integration will promote further modernization. On contrary, dependency suggest the exploitation of women labours in under the developing countries. Developed countries exploit the women labour of developing countries by making them dependent.

SOCIAL MODERNIZATION AND DEPENDENCY

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The social modernization supports women to delve into social aspects of the society. For instance, welfare programs etc. Whereas, the Raul Prebisch criticize the developing countries being developed dependent on developed countries for their social uphold.

POLITICAL MODERNIZATION AND DEPENDENCY THEORIES:

Both theories suggests that the role of women is necessary to promote modernization as well as reduce dependency. Through mainstreaming, both the aspects can be uphold.

WAY FORWARD TO REVAMP WOMEN ON GLOBAL ARENA:

"Michelle Bachelet" former President of Chile and head of UN Women suggests and advocates the women revamp on global arena through legal, structural and cultural dynamics.

1) LEGAL STRUCTURE FOR WOMEN:

She stresses that the strong laws must be introduced. The legislation must draw strong and clear laws, particularly in protecting

labour rights and in combatting all forms of discrimination against girls and women. In this way, the women integration in global sphere will become easier.

2) ESTABLISH STRUCTURAL MECHANISM:

Michelle Bachelet established "Ministry of Women" in Chile to revamp women status nationally. The same system can be established on International level, that will support women representation throughout the globe. For this purpose, the effectiveness of UN Women forum can be ensured.

3) CULTURAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE NEEDS TO CHANGE:

She suggested that to revamp the women status, cultural and social stereotypes will need to be eliminated. The drawback primarily lies in the cultural and social cause of gender biasness. Health rights must be protected as well as the discrimination and violence against women must be addressed. She launched "HeForShe" campaign to break the social stereotypes of women oppression.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the modernization theory supports the global structure that supports equality of men and women. Dependency theory criticize the global countries structure and calls for isolation. Currently, under these both theories the global representation of women is imperative.

Q7: SOCIAL-ECONOMIC FACTOR:

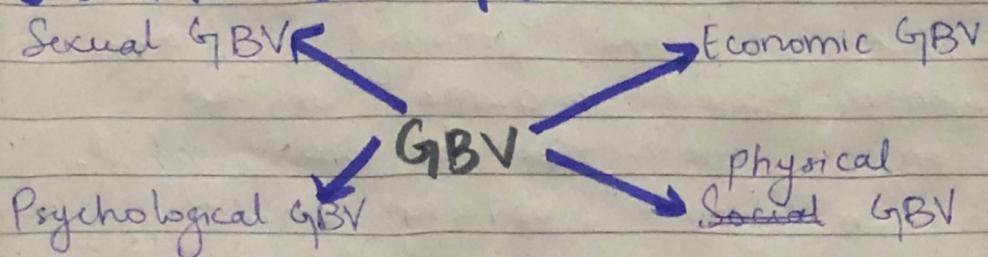
INTRODUCTION:

The gender-based violence (GBV) is a serious issue prevailing in Pakistan. Despite having constitutional and legal frameworks, the society perceived GBV as a normal practice. In the twenty-first century, where the ~~women~~ all genders are considered and treated equally, in this scenario, the growing menace of Gender-Based Violence is a stressing issue. In this regard, the un-employment, poverty and gendered labor further exacerbate GBV, particularly in Pakistan. Among all the forms of GBV, most of them are less likely to get reported and often considered as a normal practice. GBV is a crucial issue that must be addressed.

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE: IN PAKISTAN:

The Gender-based violence is commonly prevails in Pakistan and often considered as a norm. The gender-based sexual violence ie, marital rape, forced intercourse and forced pregnancies are not even considered as violence. Whereas the economic gender-based violence and social-gender based violence both are considered as a normal practice ~~and~~. However, the psychological gender based violence is the part of law as a violence but its interpretation and implementation is not effectively practiced. Such structural hindrance cause Gender-based violence to grow.

FORMS OF GBV:

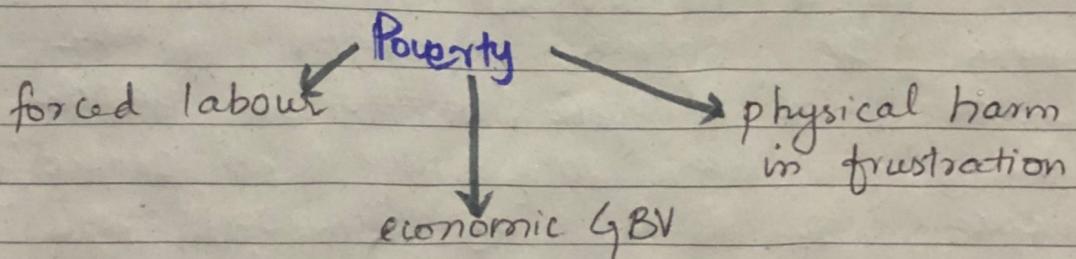


The socio-economic factors like, unemployment, poverty, gendered labour further exacerbate GBV in Pakistan. These factors also violate all forms of Gender-Based Violence.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND GBV:

The growing unemployment also fosters gender-based violence. As it is proven that the unemployment leads to social issues like poverty, increase in crime etc. In the same manner, it also makes the violator reluctant to commit any act of violence against the opposite gender. Such as sexual violence - rape, physical violence - physical harm and excuse it as in frustration, Economic deprive the partner and psychological violence - forced labour etc. In Pakistan, the unemployment rate is around 39% of the Youth population only. The growing unemployment will further increase in the violence against gender.

POVERTY AND GBV:



Poverty leads to the physical, economical and psychological forms of gender-based violence. Poverty in Pakistan is around 70% in which the rural areas are under extreme poverty.

line as per the UNDP report. Due to poverty women are often forced to work and earn for the family. On the other hand, the economic deprivation is another issue that foster GBV. However, some cases showed that the intimate partner physically abused in frustration. According to UN Women, around 30% of women faces violence from partner and non-violent non-partner on daily basis. Thus, poverty also aggravate the Gender-Based Violence in Pakistan.

GENDERED LABOR Roles THAT LEADS TO GBV:

Women in Pakistan are allowed to work under the certain domains. If belonging to low-~~educated~~, she can work as a helper in homes or any place. One primary example is the incident in Ranipur, ~~which~~ in which the helper was physically and sexually abused to death by the son of the one who hired her. Similarly due to growing Workplace harassment, the patriarchal society limit women to work in ~~teach~~ such sectors which are majoritarily women related such as, teaching etc.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the socio-economic factors in fact Pakistan leads to the social issues as well the gender-based violence. However, the gender-based violence also has roots in the cultural and social norms in Pakistan.

Q8: SHORT NOTES

(i) GENDER AND GLOBALIZATION:

The Gender and Globalization (GAD) concept reflect the idea that globalization has significance in upholding the gender roles. Globalization has enabled every gender to represent and integrate themselves on global arena. The prominent example in this regard is the gender integration in economic, political, cultural, technological and environmental dynamics ~~on~~ globally. However there are certain hindrance that impact the gender equality under globalization. But ~~the~~ in the broader context globalization has always prudently support gender equality.

GENDER AND GLOBALIZATION

GLOBALIZATION	POSITIVE IMPLICATIONS	NEGATIVE IMPLICATIONS
POLITICAL	Increased representation on global arena	Only 5% of women are in parliaments on average.
ECONOMICAL	Equal economical opportunities to all genders	Women earns only 77% of men's income - UN Women
TECHNOLOGICAL	Technology is accessible to all genders and oppose gender biasness	Still considered as a male dominant field.
CULTURAL	Global integration of all cultures	Objectification of women
ENVIRONMENTAL	Equal representation of all genders on the matter regarding environment.	Women and third-gender are vulnerable to climate-induced disasters.

WAY FORWARD FOR EQUALITY IN GENDER UNDER GLOBALIZATION:
Since after the cold-war, the

globalization has emerged as a significant phenomena that support every aspect equally including gender. However, the current flaws will be addressed gradually through legislation and campaigning.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the globalization has fostered the primary stance of gender equality.

(ii) PSYCHOANALYTICAL FEMINISM:

INTRODUCTION:

The theory of psychoanalytical feminism states the roots of gender equality lies in the psychological issues of the individual. The issues like oppression, violence, are due to the psychological issues in the oppressor. Some people have tendency to hurt others that cause them pleasure. For instance, the practices like violent sex, child rape, ~~and~~ physical abuse are the traits of psychological disorders. In the same way, the dominance over the partner and oppression, patriarchy, misogyny also cause by psychological

malfunction.

Criticism: This theory got criticism regarding its intense theoretical perspective and neglecting the class and cultural aspects. It also overlooked the social constructed norms that leads to oppression and gender inequality.

Conclusion:

This theory of psychoanalytical feminism emphasized upon the psychological factors that causes gender discrimination and abuse. However, it overlooked two dimensions of social norms and class-division in the society. It is relatable to some extend that certain behaviours are perhaps the result of psychological disorders. But, in broader context, other dynamics also part of the issues ~~are~~ raised by feminism.