

Subjective Part

Q.No.2

Introduction.

Gender studies refers to the study of relationship between humans and gender qualities. The studies of gender and its roles is actually devised to examine how social, cultural, political and economical structures effect the gender roles and help to shape relationship between men and women and other non binary groups. The study of gender was the result of various feminist movements theories and human rights discourses. These theories challenged traditional and cultural discourses about gender and preached equality. In Pakistan gender study gradually made its way under the influence of global movements and local women's struggles to develop feminist positive ideologies in the country.

Interdisciplinary Nature of Gender Studies.

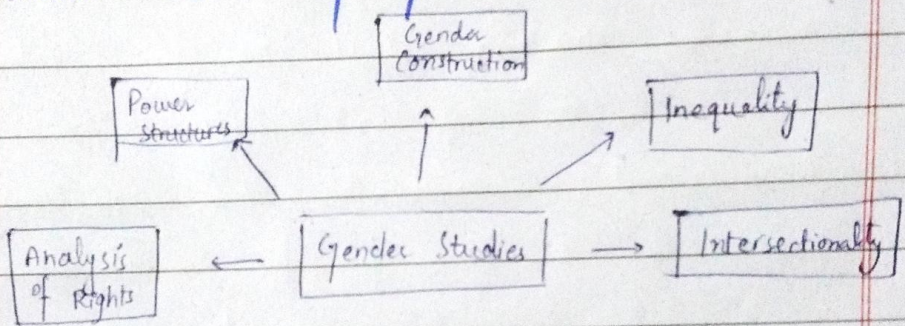
Gender studies is not a single

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and different subject. It is connected to various other widely known disciplines. It comprises its place in human sciences and philosophy as well. It is mainly studies with the relation to Sociology, History, Anthropology, Psychology, Economics and cultural studies.

It gives the subject of gender studies ability to analyze all spheres of life

Main Focus of Gender Studies:



1- Construction of gender.

Gender studies helps to analyze how gender is constructed. What social, economical and cultural structures allows the construction of gender biases

2- Inequality.

It studies how the genders are exposed to unequal behaviour based on the differences in race, class and sex.

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3. Power structures.

It focuses on the description of various power structures present in society whether economic, racial or class-based, and how they form gender biasness.

4. Intersectionality.

Gender studies deeply studies the interaction of gender with ethnicity, class, religion and area. It dives deep into the causes which generate gender biases.

5. Analysis of Rights.

Gender studies analyze the inequality and focus on the rights which should be given to societal genders.

Gender Studies as a Discipline in Foreign Countries.

In US and UK

Gender studies emerged as a field of study in US and UK in 1970s during the second wave of feminism, as a university course. Later on in 1980s and 1990s it began to spread globally. With the emergence of third wave and focus

on LGBT+ , the discipline of Gender Studies began to include LGBT studies, technology, environmental feminism and global development.

Evolution of Gender Studies in Pakistan.

Academic Disciplines:

Nighat Khan Sidd was the one who first established (IWSL) Institute of Women Studies Lahore in 1986. It was to close the gap between theory and practice of movements.

University Departments

Following all the departments Pakistani universities started under MOWD in 1987,

1. Women Studies Centre in Quaid e Azam University
2. Women Research and Resource Centre in FIUV
3. Women Studies Department in Allama Iqbal Open University.
4. Centre of Excellence in University of Karachi
5. Institute of Women Development in University of Sindh

Scope of Gender Studies in Pakistan:

- a. Gender as a Human Being.

The main aim

of gender studies was to normalize the genders and uniting their roles as a human being.

2- Identity for all genders.

Women especially were not considered as helpful in different areas of life. So the study aimed to give identity to their roles. It also considered trans-genders and their rights in society.

3. Acceptance of Others Roles.

Women were almost hidden in all spheres so Gender studies mainstreamed the struggles of women in creation and development of Pakistan.

Significance of Gender studies in Pakistan.

It helped in the participation and appreciation of all genders in society. It is the very discipline that led Marvi Mairaj, a transgender, to become a newscaster and media person.

It also helped in promoting healthy competition among the people of country.

without gender biasedness. Moreover it kept the rule of law and effected the peace of society

Conclusion

Gender studies is a wide discipline due to its interconnectedness to various other subjects. It helps to describe the problems and their causes in the society. It also determine the solutions based on deep rooted causes of gender inequality in society. Pakistan has remained successful in introducing the subject as a major course in various institutions but still there is less implementation and interest lacks in various spheres.

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Introduction.

Gender is a term usually defined as social roles given to a person by society, culture and norms. On the other hand sex is what determined biologically and considered as natural. On the basis of naturally assigned sex, gender is determined too. Gender is a socially constructed phenomenon. We come across this statement whenever talk about roles, performance, norms and language comes. What it means to be masculine and feminine is totally constructed by societies and so they differ with class, race and geography.

View of Constructionism.

There are two schools of thought in constructionism

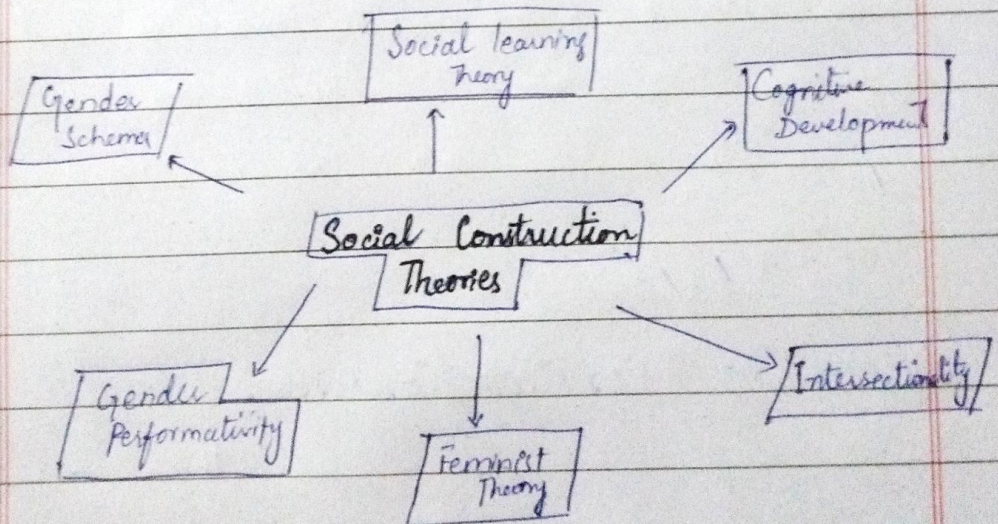
i. **Essentialist theory** describes that construction of gender is determined by sex. The difference of sex makes people accept

their gender roles according to the naturally assigned role.

ii- **Social Construct Theory** focuses on gender typization. It argues that gender is totally a social construct. Nothing natural is involved in the roles played by gender.

Theories of Gender Construction,

Following are the major theories presented by various feminists to describe that gender is socially constructed.



1. Social Learning Theory:

This theory was presented by **Albert Bandura**. According

to Bandura, societal norms and other do teach a person to adapt to gender roles and their gender recognition. It is learned by three things, Observation, Imitation and Reinforcement.

A person observes the actions of his/her parents, peers, family and social circle and then imitate those actions e.g. strength and aggressive behaviour as a masculine trait and fairly and calmness as a feminine trait. This pattern, with the passage of time, creates gender identity.

2. Cognitive Development Theory.

This idea was presented by Kohlberg. It asserts that children construct gender identity through cognitive process. They witness the role played by their parents, family members etc and develop the traits according to that observation. They categorise themselves as 'boy' or 'girl' then they live with that identity.

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3. Gender Schema Theory.

Sandra Bem presented gender schema theory. According to it, society forms mental framework about the gender roles. This schema helps the persons to adopt and categorize themselves accordingly. For example society divides the masculine colour as 'blue' and 'pink' for feminine. The same thing happens with the selection of toys i.e. dolls are not for boys and cars and machines not for girls. This helps in creating gender identity.

4. Gender Performativity:

This theory was presented by Judith Butler. She states that

"We are not something we are,
 but something we repeatedly
 do."

It was the main idea of Performativity theory. According to Judith Butler, society makes one perform various roles before a person identifies its gender. That process

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helps in identifying the gender of that very person.

5- Theory of Intersectionality.

This theory was presented by Kimberle Crenshaw. Crenshaw said that race, class, ethnicity, ^{religion} and economy vary from person to person and helps in construction of gender identity.

6- Theory of Feminism by Simon de Beauvoir.

Simon de Beauvoir's claim that

|| "One is not born a woman ||
|| but rather becomes one." ||

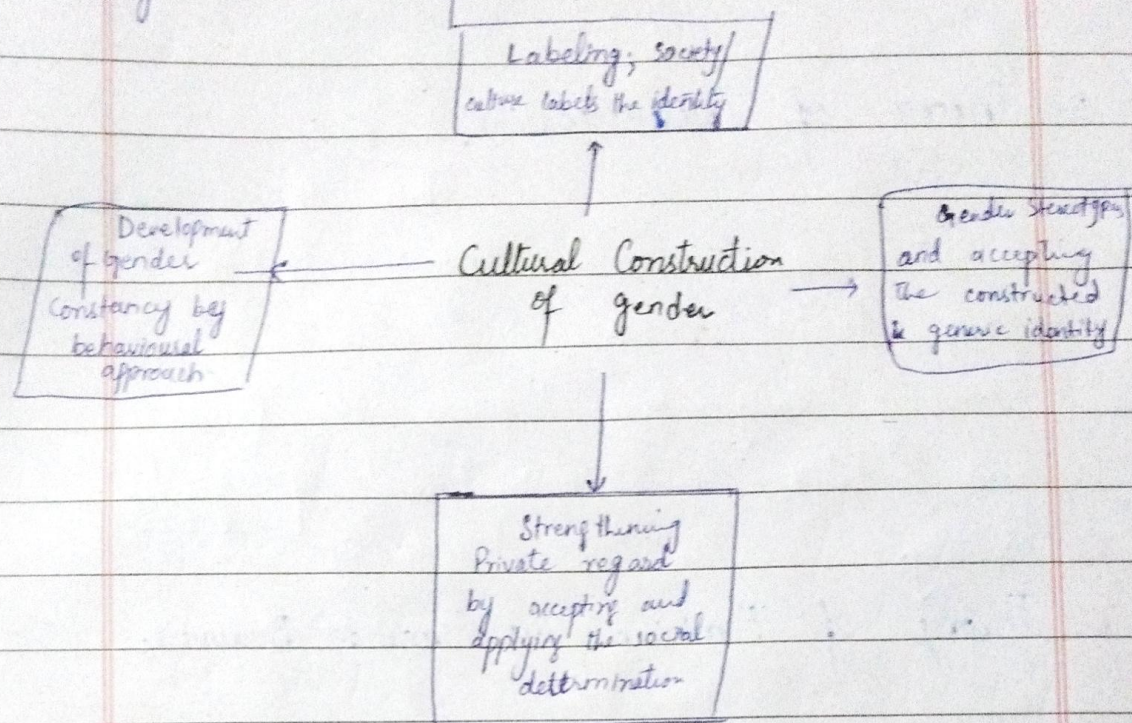
It states that society judges and divide roles of men and women. The weaker role for women based on their physique and stronger one for men.

Driving Forces for Gender Construction.

1- Culture:

Culture plays the biggest role

in determining one's gender. It is further proven by various experiences.



2. Religion:

Many religion-driven states have specific gender roles. e.g. Pastors and Fathers only male and nuns only females. It determines the gender of the people of that society.

3. Language:

Language plays the most important role in identity of gender. Men in various societies are used to aggressive language while females use soft one.

4- Media:

With the rise of media, it has become the most important factor in human life. Beauty standards for male and female on media, differentiating personalities between male & female is depicted on media and helps to influence gender.

Conclusion:

Gender is not a natural process of identification rather it is created by society. It is something that can be constructed by culture, religion, language and media. It is either adopted by the influence of society or the family we live in.

Q. No. 5

Introduction :

"Modernity is characterized by rationalization, intellectualization and above all disenchantment of the world."

(Max Weber)

Modernization brought industry, rationalization, and new power structures in the world. It is determined by breaking the traditional norms and restructuring the whole world. New rituals, values and system came into being. It obviously effected the feminine vulnerabilities and gave a complete new shape to feminism. Similarly dependency on economic and structural power relations also shaped the feminism differently.

Modernization Theory.

Modernization came with revolution, replacing the tradition with advanced power structures. **Walt Rostow** defines it as

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"The process in which traditional societies are transformed into mass-consumption societies."

The definition of modernization describes that societies broke norms of past and became markets. Industrial revolution came and restructured the world and created a rather fluid world. The whole process transformed the feminism as well. The causes, the consequence became modernized.

Women Vulnerabilities according to Modernization Theory.

Modernization changed the vulnerabilities women faced in the past. Although the weakness never ended but it became modernized.

1. Consistent Patriarchal Norms.

The modernization changed everything except patriarchy. It became even worse with the rise in industrialization. Not just for female, the patriarchy became a threat to other men as well. Patriarchy was not just

ruling in society but in market and industries as well and superior ones were performing their patriarchal roles in every walk of life.

2. Dual Burden: for Women.

Working women faced double burden of work. There was labour work and then unpaid household work. Women's role as caregivers and housewives never finished and recognized so it became double burden for them.

3. Lack of Political Power.

Modernization came into being but female were having no recognition in many spheres of life. Politics was one of them. Women gained their right to vote but for representation there was no one.

4. Persistent Cultural Norms.

Cultural norms were a never ending saga. The societies were still judging the gender behaviour as it was doing in the past. There was hardly any change in acceptance to

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to the new norms.

* Limited Access to Technology,

Technological revolution came but women were never given proper access to technology. They worked low wage jobs and never taught the use of technology.

Dependency Theory:

Dependency theory refers to the dependency of female on men from economic point of view and for structural power relations.

This theory also gave new features to feminist vulnerabilities.

* Feminization of Poverty:

Economic weakness of females was turned into poverty and advantages from various global organization were taken by governments. Many nations presented their females as poor and economic burden on govt and were funded by non governmental organizations. It induced corruption and females were never provided

with these funds.

2- Exploitation of Female Workers.

The dependency of females for technology use on men was also used as a mean of exploitation. Females were marginalized in new developing areas and considered as useless. thus paid less.

3- Exploitation of Reproductive Labour.

With the rise of new world, exploitation of women as reproductive machines never ended. Females were used as means to generate more funds and termed as vulnerable.

4- Cultural Influence and Media Dependency.

Media became a powerful source for shaping the world. Females were highly dependent on media portrayals of them. Media portrayed them as weak and signs of beauty for them were fragile unlike men who were presented as masculine.

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Impacts:

The whole exploitation of women impacted the struggles of feminists. Feminists had to use more of their powers to carry on living in such modern state with no economic and states liberation.

Way Forward:

Following are some opinion that may help in revamping women's status globally.

1- Structural Reforms:

It includes

Educational reforms to make women inform about new world order and changing norms.

Institutional Reforms to create better environment and safe space for women to let them participate in changing and growing world.

2. Social Reforms:

It includes.

Cultural reforms so that the women can adapt easily to growing and

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advancing world without being judged on past norms & rituals.

Patriarchal structures change to help women break the chains of dependency.

3. Political Empowerment

It includes free and fair quota for females in assemblies and better environment for them, by patriarchal groups, to show their leadership qualities.

4. Digital Inclusion.

Women of modern world must not be digitally deprived. They should understand and know the use of technology.

Conclusion:

With the modernization and dependency theories, vulnerability of females arise and took new and more challenging form than before. If they are included in changing global order and its process they can perform better in coming future.

Q. No. 7

Introduction,

Global problem of feminism from the past till today is Gender based violence. It is the most pressing issue to deal with since it is never addressed and cope up with properly. Pakistan is one of the many countries where women faced gender based violence. The violence includes physical, economic, psychological, sexual etc. Although the department of marriage is successful in Pakistan but still women face violence.

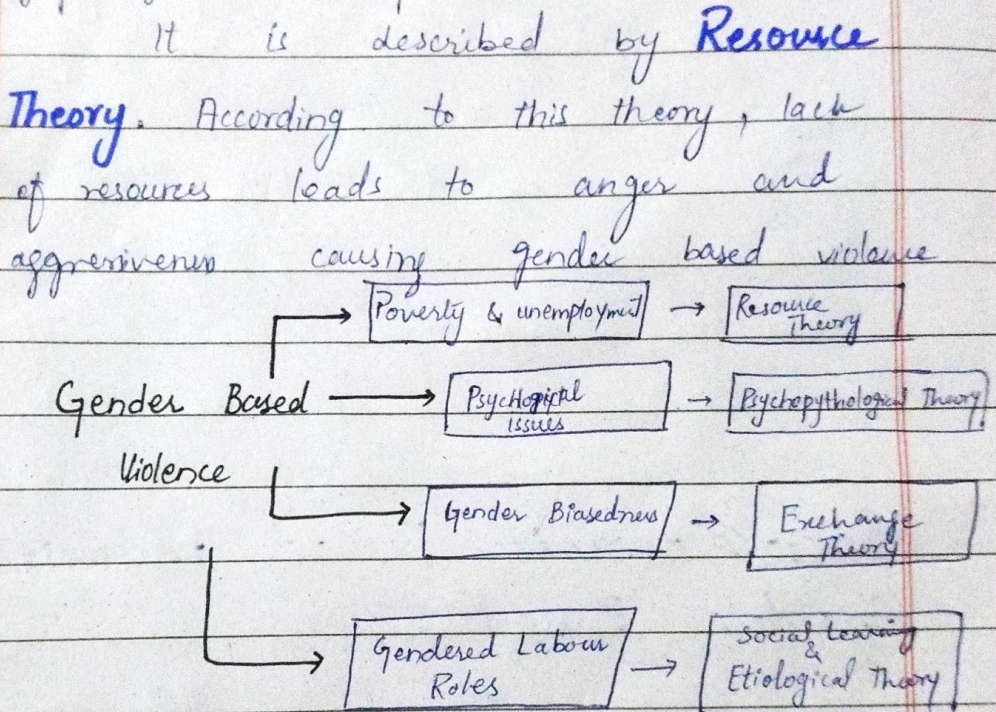
Socio-economic Factors Inducing Gender Based Violence,

There are many factors that induce gender-based violence are:

1. Poverty and Unemployment,

Pakistan has been facing severe decrease in employment of youth especially people from 25-35 years of age. This is causing many psychological

Issues like anxiety, depression etc. It leads to disturbance in family structures and poverty creates deterioration among members of a family. It is indeed the greatest cause of gender based violence since the men can overpower and fill the gaps of their depression ~~on~~ women.



2. Psychological Problems.

These problems are often induced due to lack of income, poverty and often pressure from society due to class, race or ethnicity issues. This leads to psychic problems and victims are always

females. **Psychopathology Theory** describes this problem as growing from a person's own mental state.

3. Gender Biasedness.

It is a social issue.

Men are usually unbothered about the image of them in society so they consider it normal to sexually or physically abuse women for their pleasure. Society does not blame them and phrases like 'Boys will be boys' are heard to justify their action.

Exchange Theory implies that since there is no harm in exchange for the violence done by male, that gives a sense of confidence to them.

4. Gendered Labour Roles.

Male and female gender roles are divided by society. Men are superior creatures is also a part of these roles. When a male violates the female either physically

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or psychologically or even sexually; society never abuse than rather blame girls / women for their weakness to deal with the men. e.g. Honour Killing was once an unbothered act. but fortunately with the passage of time it became a crime recently.

Social Etiological theory describes it as an act when society justify the gender based violence.

Types of Gender Based Violence

Following are the types of gender based violence.

1- Physical violence.

This is the most common and obvious state of gender based violence. Even in Pakistan, almost 82% of females are physically violated by their own partners.

It includes beating, punching, killing, punishing in other physical forms, wounding with knife or other tools, slamming

shaving head, strangling etc. It is mostly common in rural areas with 56% of women getting physically abused.

2- Psychological Violence.

It comprises almost 83% of total abuse. Since it is hard to prove for justice so it has high rates.

It includes emotional violence, threats, abusive language, Bullying, blackmailing, isolation, overburden etc. Doran marriage was the practice of various tribes in past in Pakistan's rural areas. It is also included in psychological violence.

3. Sexual Violence.

Sexual violence has been increasing since past years but with instant reporting and punishments of criminals led to a little betterment. At least the trust of victims was retained while reporting such cases. In the past, like in Mukhtaran Mai case, years passed

and offenders were bailed. But now with various new amendments in Sexual harassment and Rape laws, it has become possible to report.

It includes, sexual slavery, harassment, trafficking, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, forced marriage, virginity tests etc. Genital mutilation which used to be a common practice of tribes specially in Muslim states, is now considered as sexual abuse.

4- Economic Violence.

Lack of fulfilment of economic needs of women, no inheritance share, no pocket money provision, glass ceiling and dowry are considered as economic violence Acts.

How To Eliminate Them?

The most important strategies are.

- 1) Public Awareness
- 2) Breaking the Silence
- 3) Education for Prevention
- 4) Exercising Free will in Marriage

- 5) Political empowerment
- 6) Judicial Reform
- 7) Improved Investigations system
- 8) Certainty in Punishment

Conclusion,

Various social and economic factors lead to gender based violence in Pakistan and the world. The problem is rooted in ^{weak} system of investigation and punishment and persistent social norms that serve as inductors for gender based violence.
