

Question no 3:

Feminism in the 21st century needs to address the concerns of all genders and sexual orientations.

Feminism in the 21st century has evolved to a point that it doesn't solely focus on the rights of women, to addresses the concerns of all genders and sexual orientations. This shift reflects the understanding that gender inequality and patriarchy affect people differently, depending on their gender identity, sexual orientation, race, class, and other intersecting factors.

Contemporary feminist movements emphasize intersectionality, a concept introduced by Crenshaw, which highlights how overlapping systems of oppression such as sexism, homophobia, transphobia, and racism impacts individuals differently.

For example:

- LGBTQ:

Modern feminism advocates for transgender and non-binary rights, challenging rigid gender binaries and advocating for equal access to healthcare, legal recognition, and protection from violence.

- Men as allies:

Feminist movements now also

engage men in conversations about toxic masculinity, gender roles, and caregiving responsibilities, recognizing that dismantling patriarchy benefits all genders.

- Global perspectives:

Feminists address diverse cultural and socio-economic contexts, focusing on issues like access to education, economic empowerment, reproductive rights, and protection against gender-based violence worldwide.

→ 21st century feminism is more inclusive, flexible, and socially aware, recognizing that achieving gender justice requires addressing the needs and rights of everyone affected by gender-based oppression, not just women in traditional terms.

Question no 7:

Socio-economic factors affecting Gender based violence in Pakistan:

Socio-economic factors like unemployment, poverty, and gendered labor roles play a significant role in shaping gender-based violence (GBV) in Pakistan. Poverty and unemployment increase household stress, often triggering domestic violence, while economic dependence limits women's ability to escape abusive situations.

Gendered labor roles, which confine

women to unpaid domestic work and subordinate men in public and economic spheres, reinforce patriarchal power, making women vulnerable to intimate partner violence, forced marriages, and sexual harassment.

These socio-economic pressures also intersect with cultural norms, intensifying honor-based violence and child marriages, as economically strained families may view daughters as financial burdens.

Overall, patterns and intensity of GBV are heavily influenced by these factors, demonstrating that addressing economic inequality and promoting women's economic empowerment are crucial steps toward reducing GBV in Pakistan.

Different forms of Gender Based Violence:

According to Feminists, there are four types of gender-based violence:

- 1) Physical violence
- 2) Sexual violence
- 3) Psychological violence
- 4) Economical violence.

1) Physical violence:

It's the violence that causes physical harm.

e.g:

- Beating
- Killing

- Arm twisting
 - Stabbing
 - Burning etc
- It also include female genital mutilation (FGM). It is the ritual cutting or removal of some or all of external female genitalia. This practice is common in Africa and Middle East.

2) Psychological violence:

It aims at attacking the mental stability and peace of women.

- Torturing
- Abusing
- Threatening with weapons and objects
- Confining women within four walls
- Threaten to take child custody
- Extreme humiliation.

3) Sexual violence:

Sexual violence is an attempt to acquire a sexual pleasure or act by the force of violence.

- Forced sex or rape
- Marital Rape
- Harassment
- Forcing sex with others.

Economic violence:

It is creating obstacles to refrain women to reach out her economic or financial goals.

- Denial of fund.

- Denial of financial contribution
- Depriving rights in property
- Discrimination in daily wages.

Question no 6:

Gendered roles and women's vulnerability to climate-induced disasters:

In developing countries, gendered roles often confine women to domestic and caregiving responsibilities, such as fetching water, cooking, and caring for children and the elderly. These roles increase women's exposure to climate induced disasters, such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves.

For example:

Women may have limited mobility during floods or cyclones due to caregiving duties or cultural restrictions, increasing the risk of injury or death.

Intersection with class:

Women from lower socio-economic classes face compounded vulnerability. Poverty limits access to resilient housing, early-warning information, healthcare, and evacuation resources, making them more exposed to disaster impacts than wealthier women who have more resources to cope or relocate.

Intersection with rural-urban divides:

In rural areas, women often rely on subsistence farming and natural resources

for livelihood. Climate shocks, like erratic rainfall or soil degradation, disproportionately affect them, increasing food insecurity and economic stress.

→ In Urban areas, women in informal settlements face risks from poor infrastructure, overcrowding, and limited access to emergency services, compounding vulnerabilities during disasters.

Conclusion:

Women's vulnerability to climate-induced disasters in developing countries is shaped by gendered social roles, which intersect with class and rural-urban divides, highlighting the need for gender-sensitive disaster planning, social protection, and climate-resilient policies to protect marginalized women.