

Q NO: 4

ANSWER.

I INTRODUCTION.

Gender roles are socially constructed upon which gender roles are defined

Judith Butler:
Social Construction
of Gender

Genders are socially constructed. They are modified by traditions, norms, values, and culture. There are several indicators which show this: gender roles, gender language etc. This phenomenon of social construction is

described by many social theories. These theories include, social learning theory, socialization theory, historicism theory etc. The following pages will further discuss these in detail.

II DECODING THE TERM

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF

GENDERS.

Social construction of gender refers to the idea that genders are defined by social norms and values rather ^{than} nature. Society assigned particular roles to particular genders according to which genders are construction.

(Gender is what we perform)
(Judith Butler)



INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER

Following are some indicators which show that gender is socially constructed according to needs of a society.

1) Gender roles vary place to place.

In different societies, gender roles are different. This shows that gender is socially constructed.

For example in Europe women are allowed to do full-time jobs while in developing countries like Afghanistan women are strictly prohibited.

2) Gender language: a mechanism to create gender roles.

Male and female use different tones of languages to reinforce their authority and submission respectively. Male is to order and female is to accept.

In conversation, men and women reinforce different tone of similar language to maintain authority.

(Zimmerman and West)

3). Gender Identity:

Gender identity

refers to the sense of
one's own identity. Gender
identity varies across the
societies and history times.
This shows that genders
are socially constructed.

Gender identities have
shifted over the
decades reflecting that
genders are decided
by society.

Sherry Ortner:
(Men the Hunter; Women
the gatherer.)

4) Gendered places: an
indication of genders'
social construction.

In the world,
places are gendered
reflecting the fact that

gender is socially constructed.

For example, public place are open for men but no women can go there without any men partners. Women are not considered suitable to sit in drawing rooms like men.

IV SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION

THEORIES:

Following are five major theories which aptly describe that gender is socially constructed by patriarchal society.

1). Social Learning Theory:

This theory suggests

that genders follow the already existing norms and traditions of the society. They learn the roles of their models like father or mother from early age and continue this for rest of life.

2) Socialization Theory:

This theory proposes that genders are constructed according to ones socialization. If someone is male, active and social then he is deemed man while if someone is quiet and submissive then she is considered woman. This all depends upon the socialization of a particular gender.

3) Historicism Theory:

This theory maintains that primitive societies were egalitarian but men dominated on economic sources as a result, these genders were created.

4) Power and Control Theory:

This theory suggests that men owned powers and controlled all resources. In order to maintain his dominancy, he constructed the gender roles so that he can be benefited. In this way, gender genders were constructed.

5). Dependency Theory:

It suggests that

offer egalitarian society,
women heavily dependant
on men for their livelihood.
As a result to this, men
constructed social genders
to manipulate women for
his interests.

VI CONCLUSION.

It is clear from
the above discussion
that genders are socially
constructed to manipulate
them for men's needs.
In this context, several
theories have also
put forwarded that gender
is socially constructed.

Q No: 8

ANSWER.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Pakistan is witnessing over increasing gender-based violence. There are several causes behind for example rising poverty, surging unemployment, and increasing gendered labor roles. Women in Pakistan are facing many forms of GBV such as, Domestic violence, sexual harassment, stove and bride burning, women trafficking etc. The following pages will shed more light on it in detail.

II SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS BEHIND GRV IN PAKISTAN.

Marginalization of women from socio-economic opportunities directly make them victims of increasing GRV.

(Sherry Rehman.
Pakistani feminist
and politician)

Following are some socio-economic factors which contribute to women's plight and exacerbating Gendered-Based Violence.

- 1) Rising unemployment creates women's dependence on men.

The rising unemployment in Pakistan discriminately affect women status. For their livelihood and basic needs, they have to rely on men. As a result, men exploit this and manipulate women. Women constitute only 23% of total labor force in Pakistan (International Labor Organization).

When women are earn independently then they are likely to be victim of GBV.

Ayazhe Khan.
(Feminist movements in
Pakistan: Democracy, Race
and Religion)

2) Surging Poverty:

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Out of 44.7% of poor population, more than half of them are women. They are marginalized from economic opportunities. Hence, their poverty ratio keeps rising. As a result to this, women are victimized by men for sexual and other purposes.

If the poverty keeps on rising in the country, we cannot control GBV.

(UN: Human Rights
Watch Statement about
Pakistan)

3) Gendered labor roles:
system violation of
women's rights.

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Gendered labor roles add into women's rights violation. Women are either confined into low paying jobs or they are provided high paying jobs with high volatility.

4) Illiteracy: a tool to reinforce EHV.

Women's education is not priority in the country. So, they remain illiterate. Out of 22.5 million out-of-school children, more than 15 million are girls. This increases their vulnerability to EHV in their lives. They accept nasty offers from the affluent people to just make their lives go on. They also do not know how to file complaint against violation.

Majority of victims of GBV were illiterate women who do not know their fundamental rights.

(Smile Azem Foundation)
Report 2003

III DIFFERENT FORMS OF GBV IN PAKISTAN.

Following are some major forms of GBV in Pakistan.

1) Domestic Violence.

This refers to the violence done against women within their own homes. In Pakistan,

domestic violence is a common phenomenon as patriarchal society is overpowered. According to sustainable social development organization annually around 88,000 domestic ^{violence} cases are reported and more than that go un-noticed.

2). Sexual Harassment:

This refers to the un-wanted or coercive sex with women without her permission. Sexual harassment is also witnessed in Pakistan. According to United Nations Funds for Population Activities report 2004, in only 2004, 5,238 sexual harassment cases were formally recorded.

Date: _____

3). Stove Burning and Bride Burning activities.

Owing to dowry or suspected immoral character women are burned alive.

The example of Balochistan province is mentioned worthy where a bride was burned alive by her groom for suspected disloyalty.

4). Acid Throwing:

Throwing acid on body parts specially on face for dis-obedience, denial of marriage proposal or academic envy is frequently witnessed in Pakistan.

According to Smile Again Foundation annually almost 200 such cases are recorded in Pakistan.

5) Honour Killing:

Women are killed under the pretext of bringing shame to family name. This type of violence is very common in rural areas of Sindh and Balochistan.

6) Girls as a compensation for tribal conflicts.

In rural areas, girls are handovered to other party as a compensation for man's mistake.

Swara → KPK and GB

Ijara → Balochistan

Sang Chattr → Sindh and Punjab.

7) Child marriages:

Out of poverty, in

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Date: _____

sexual abuse girls are made
to marry before maturity.
This type of violence is
common in poverty-hit
provinces of Pakistan.

u CONCLUSION.

It is clear from the
above points that poverty,
unemployment and gendered
labor roles intensify GBV
in Pakistan. It can be
seen from different forms
of violence to genders.

Q NO: 8

ANSWER.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Gender and Globalization

Globalization has both positive and negative effects on gender. On one hand it brings women closer to one another, more opportunities for women, and provides platforms for women voices. On other hand, it strengthens capitalism, marginalizes women and enhances gendered division of labor. The following pages will discuss this in detail.

II POSITIVE SIDE OF GLOBALIZATION FOR GENDER.

There is no more ^{tool} effect for women empowerment than globalization.

(Kofi Annan)

1) Globalization brings more economic opportunities for women.

With global village, the demands for products and commodities has increased. This has provided women to secure their economic rights by participating in economic activities.

2) Globalization has led women centric organizations.

With emerging globalization, certain organizations have emerged to protect women rights. UN Women Rights Wing, SSDD, ILO, Smile Agera Foundation etc. are example of this.

Owing to increasing inter-connectedness, women are getting far which they have relied for years.

(Bell Hooks:
feminist movement:
Margin to Center)

3) Globalization has brought women all around the closer to fight for their oppression.

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Globalization intensified
the process of digitalization.
And digitalization helped
women to form diversified
networks to fight against
patriarchy.

II NEGATIVE SIDE OF GLOBALIZATION FOR GENDER.

Women are part of the
globalization process
which exploit them.

(Christens Kellogg:
Women and Development.)

1) Globalization strengthens
Capitalism.

With diverse opportunities

Globalization has supported Capitalism which exploits women for profit motives and considers women as a commodity ^{sold} for money.

3) Globalization has caused gender inequality.

Men have become more dominant on women as they have utilized their sources in globalization. This way already victim women are further marginalized.

The increasing gender inequality is a off-shoot of globalization.

(Rubina Sargol:)

PART - II.

Psychoanalytical feminism.

Psychoanalytical feminism is a type of feminism which considers that gender inequality and oppression of women is caused by faulty psychology of men. They consider themselves superior to women and reinforce violence against women. As a result to this, gender inequality keeps on increasing.

Proponents of this ideology:

Sigmund Freud.

Benjamin Lock.

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Key features of Psychoanalytical feminism.

Gender's plight is caused by flawed psychology of men.

They consider themselves superior to all other creatures.

For egalitarian society, this thinking schema should be neutralize.

Q NO: 2

ANSWER.

I. INTRODUCTION.

Gender studies is a multi-disciplinary discipline which focuses to analyze the interplay among genders and their intersectionality with society, race, colour, and religion.

The gender studies started as a discipline in late 1900's in Pakistan. Many university offered courses and degrees related to gender studies. The following pages will delineate this in detail.

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II

GENDER STUDIES AS

A DISCIPLINE.

Definition:

Gender studies is a gender related discipline which aims to analyze that how genders are constructed and modified, and how social factors affect them and what challenges they are facing.

Rubina Sargol:

The state of discipline of Women studies in Pakistan

Origin:

The gender studies

Day: _____

Date: _____

as a discipline is a
off-shoot women studies
in 1980's.

Focus of Gender studies:

The focus of gender studies is to analyze interplay between gender and social factors and highlight the issues of genders.

Approach of Gender studies:

The approach of gender studies is broader and analytical. It focuses on a wide range of genders and their issues through analysis of theories and perspectives.

III

GENDER STUDIES IN PAKISTAN.

The discipline as a field of study is established in last two decades in Pakistan.

(Rubina Sargol:)

As described above that gender studies is a field of study established in late 1980s in Pakistan.

Following universities started offering courses in this field from 1993.

- 1) Institute of Women Development Studies, University of Sindh (1993)

The Israeli University was the first university which offered gender studies as a field of study. They offered home economics and earning strategies courses for women as well.

2) Women studies Department, Allume Tzbei Open University (1987).

This university offered online gender studies course as a discipline. They also offered bachelor's degree in this field.

3) Women Research and Resource Center, Fehime Kinnel University, (1999).

Wide range of courses too
gender studies field. In relation
with Glasgow University, they
offered PhD degree in LS.

4) Center of Excellence for Women Studies, Keredit (Dool)

This center offered
gender studies specialization
degree for the first time.
They provided vocational
training as well as a
compulsory LS gender studies
graduates.

5) Women studies Department, Qasr Azam University.

6) Women studies Department University of Peshawar.

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V CONCLUSION.

The above discussion clearly defined gender studies as a discipline and forced its background in Pakistan. In a nutshell, gender studies deals with gender construction, modification, and challenges. It started in late 1900s in Pakistan.