

Q NO: 4

ANSWER

I. INTRODUCTION.

Genders roles are socially constructed upon which gender roles are defined

Judith Butler:

Social construction of gender

Make a link

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 constructed.

(Gender is what we perform)
(Judith Butler)

III INDICATORS OF SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER

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

i). 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 gender 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 histories. 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 places 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 more active and social then he is deemed man while if someone is gentle and submissive then she is women. 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 dominance, 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 equalization society, women heavily dependent on men for their livelihood. As a result to this, men constructed social gender to manipulate women for his interests.

VI CONCLUSION.

Content is fine
Add examples

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

II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

BEHIND GBV IN PAKISTAN.

Marginalization of women from socio-economic opportunities directly make them victim of increasing GBV.

↳ Sherry Rehman.
(Pakistani feminist
and politician)

Following are some socio-economic factors which contribute to women's plight and exacerbating gender-based violence.

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

III The rising unemployment effect, women stay 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.

Ayesha Khan.

Seminar Movements in
Pakistan: Democracy, Religion
and Religion

2) surging Poverty:

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 EBV.

UN: Human Rights
(Watch statement about)
Pekistan

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

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

4) Illiteracy: a tool to reinforce CIBV.

Women's education is not priority in the country. So, they remain illiterate. Out of 89.5 million out-of school children, more than 15 million are girls. This increases their vulnerability to CIBV 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 victim
of GBV were illiterate
women who do not
know their fundamental
rights.

(Smile Again 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 over-powered. According to Sustainable Social Development Organization (n.d.) it is found 88,000 domestic ^{cases from} 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 2002, in only 2004, 5,238 sexual harassment cases were formally recorded.

5). Stone Burning and Bride Burning activities.

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

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

4). Acid throwing:

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

According to Smile Again Foundation annually almost 800 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 handed over to other party as a compensation for men's mistake.

Swat → KPK and AB

Ijaz → Balochistan

Sang Chatti → Sindh and Punjab.

7) Child marriage:

Out of poverty, in

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

CONCLUSION.

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

6

You have not comprehend the
question well
Merge types with the factors
given

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 WOMEN.

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

(Kofi Annan)

i) 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, women centric organizations have emerged to protect women rights. UN Women Rights Wing, SSOO, ILO, Smile Agen Foundation etc. are examples of that.

Owning to increasing inter-connectedness, women are getting for which they have rallied for years.

(Bell Hooks:
Feminist movement:
Margin to Center)

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

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

III NEGATIVE SIDE OF GLOBALIZATION FOR GENDER.

Women are part of the globalization process which exploit them.

Chetna Kelbagh:
(Women and Development.)

i) 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 over women as they have utilized their sources in globalization. This way already rich women are further marginalized.

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

(Rubina Sajid:)

PART - II.

Psychoanalytical feminism.

Psychoanalytical feminism is a type of feminism which considers that gender inequality and oppression of women is caused by faulted 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 Lorr.

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 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.

Gender Studies as

A Discipline.

Definition:

Gender studies is a gender related discipline which aims to analyze that how gender is constituted 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

as a discipline is an off-shoot of 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.

GENDER STUDIES IN PAKISTAN.

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

(Rubina Sargan:)

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

Following universities started offering courses in this field from 1983.

- 1) Institute of Women Development studies, University of Sindh (1983)

The Sirhind 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, Allemel Tübingen Open University (1987).

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

3) Women Research and Resource Center, Fethiye Tunel University, (1988).

Wide range of courses too gender studies field. In 1980s with Glasgow University, they offered PhD degree in LS.

4) Center of Excellence for Women Studies, KFED (1990)

This center offered gender studies specialization degree for the first time.

They provided vocational training as well as a compulsory h gender studies graduates.

5) Women studies Department, Quaid Azam University.

6) Women studies Department, University of Peshawar.

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:

Marks would be given on the following parameters

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3-4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

use subject specific jargons e.g. Patriarchy, entrenched traditional values etc. Also, do not add blunt statements

use types, waves and theories of feminism
references

Donot focus on status
summarise
First part is missing

attempt all parts in the question. do not neglect one

add facts and figures to support your argument

add pictorial description as well

Add names of Mary Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart Mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia Zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzana Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck