

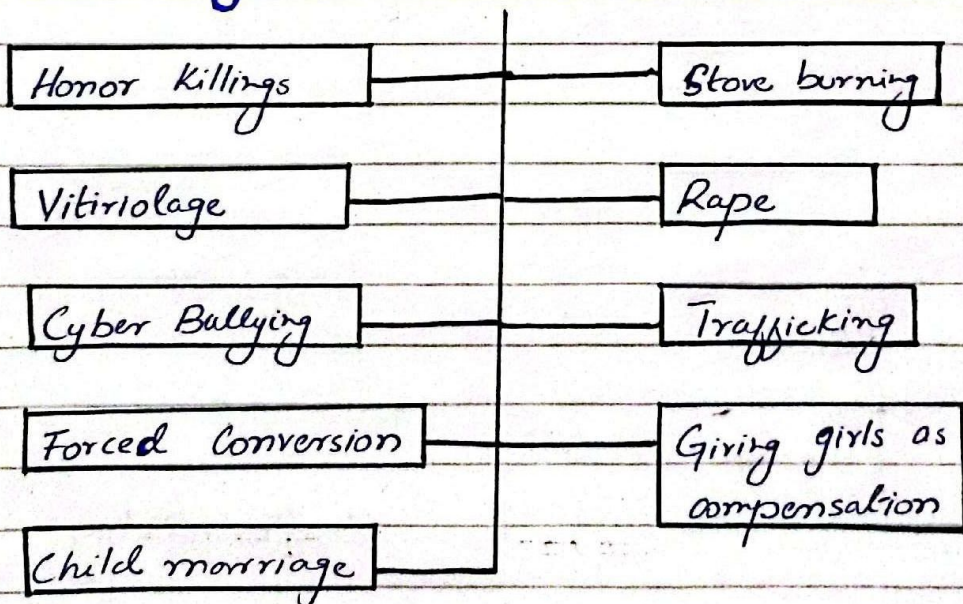
Question no. 06

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

1 Introduction:

Human Rights Watch defines gender based violence as any use of force, against women or ~~men~~ another person, whether physical or psychological, causing death, physical harm or mental strain and developmental problems.

2 Forms of Gender Based in Pakistan:



(i)

Honor Killing:

Honor Killing is a form of gender based violence, in which women is killed on alleged dishonor of family name and pride. It is prevalent in Pakistan, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh region. It is called 'Korro Kerri' in Sindh, 'Sawara' in KP and 'Kalla Kalli' in Punjab. According to a research, 176 people in Sindh were killed in the name of honor in 2023.

(ii)

Stove Burning:

Stove burning cases are particularly related to dowry demands. Husband's family pressurize woman for dowry, failing to do so they often resort to burning newly wedded bride.

(iii)

Vitriolage / Acid Attacks:

Acids attacks are common in Pakistan. They occur as a result of proposal rejection

or divorce demands. ~~They~~ Acid attacks causes severe physical and psychological strain and lead to life time disfigurement. In 2012, Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy also made a documentary highlighting the prevalent evil practice in Pakistan.

(iv)

Rape / Sexual Assault:

Rape involves forceful sexual intercourse, groping and sexual advances. ~~In 2022~~ Between 1999 and 2023, 6234 rape case were registered, depicting that one woman was raped every 45 minute in Pakistan.

(v)

Cyber Bullying

Cyber bullying involves black mailing, abusive text message and use of deepfake content to harass any woman. It is a growing concern with the rise of artificial intelligence. According to PEW research, 26% women aged between 15-24 have experienced cyber related violence in Pakistan.

(vi)

Trafficking:

Trafficking involves forced migration of women into slavery or prostitution. According to a report 20,000 people are annually trafficked in Pakistan and almost 80 percent of them are women.

(vii)

Forced Conversion:

Forced conversion involves forced marriages of young girls of other faith in the name of religious conversion. It is a grave issue in Sindh province particularly.

(viii)

Giving Girls as Compensations:

In tribal areas girls are given as compensations as per the ruling of jirgas. It is a prevalent tribal practice in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Southern Punjab. It is known as 'kore' in KP and 'Trjaee' in Balochistan, and 'Sung Chalti' in Sindh.

(ix)

Child Marriages:

Child marriage is another form of gender based violence common in Pakistan.

The legal age of marriage is 18 years, however, couples of 15 years old girl with 30 years old man are commonly seen in Pakistan.

3 Laws and Policies on GBV in Pakistan:

a) The protection against Harassment of women at the workplace Act (2011)

b) The acid control and acid crime prevention Bill (2011)

c) The Criminal law (3rd Amendment)

d) Prevention of anti-women Practices Act (2010)

e) Women in Distress and Detention Fund (2011)

5 Effectiveness of Existing Laws

However, laws are present in Pakistan but the dysfunctional and inefficient judicial and criminal procedure system make them ineffective. Slow proceeding system in courts and corruption make women vulnerable to injustices in patriarchal society. Loopholes in laws are often used to escape by powerful elite. For instance, Mukhtara Mai case (2002) took 9 years to complete proceedings and similarly, loopholes like ~~no~~ compoundable punishments make these laws ineffective for masses. Moreover, there are no significant laws regarding forced marriage and forced conversion.

6 Conclusion:

~~In~~ Many different types of gender based violence are practiced in Pakistan due to weak rule of law and loopholes in legal systems. These practices exacerbate issues for women in patriarchal societies.

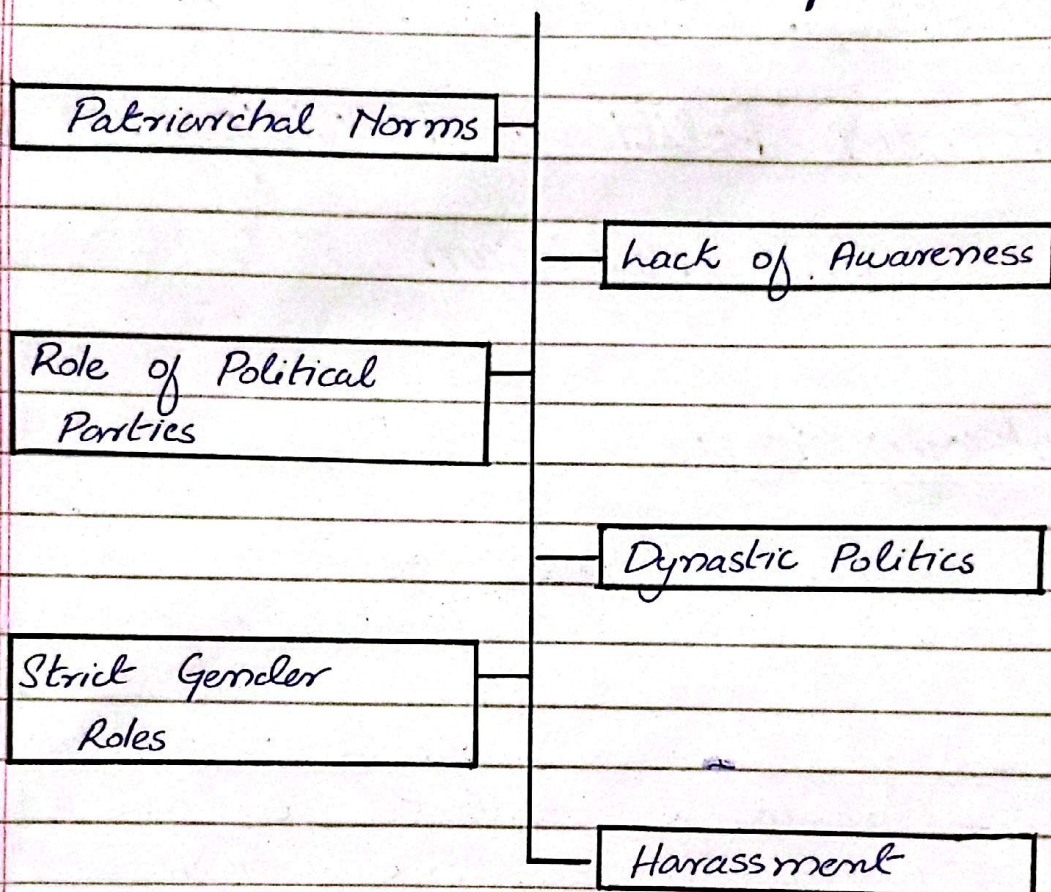
Question no. 07

Obstacles in the Way of
Women Political Participation
in Pakistan

1 Introduction:

The participation of women in political activities in Pakistan is severely low as compared to men. This grave disparity in political participation is a result of prevalent patriarchal norm, dynastic politics, lack of political awareness, less participation of women in politics at grassroots level and observation of strict gender roles in the society with double burden on women. Although introduction of quotas have significantly improved the political participation of women in Pakistan.

2 Obstacles in the way of women Political Participation:



(i)

Patriarchal Norms:

Prevalent patriarchal in Pakistan significantly hinders the women political participation. Politics and decision-making is considered male subject. Women are discouraged by their families to participate in political activities.

(ii)

Lack of Awareness

Women lack basic knowledge of political processes due to the absence of grassroot level political institutions for women such as student wings of political parties. Mostly political parties promote male activists due their extensive networking.

(iii)

Role of Political Parties

Political parties prefer male candidates and volunteers for campaigns. It is believed that men do not have mobility restriction and have greater potential for mobilization.

(iv)

Dynastic Politics

One of the major obstacles in women political participation in Pakistan is dynastic politics. Political parties are ~~not~~ concentrated by patriarchal descent group, discouraging women participation. Even famous women politicians of Pakistan including Benazir Bhutto, Maryam Nawaz

and Husrat ~~Bh~~ Bhutto belongs to dynastic political frameworks. This discourage the political participation of women from middle class background.

(v)

Strict Gender Roles

In Pakistani society women are often confined to caregiving role, restricting their political participation. Women are considered weak, nurturing and passive, while men are preferred for active roles like leadership.

(vi)

Harassment in Public Places

Harassment is another ~~signifac~~ significant obstacle that prevent women for participating in politics. Women feel insecure while participating in political campaigns and rallies. This restricts their mobility and hinder their political participation.

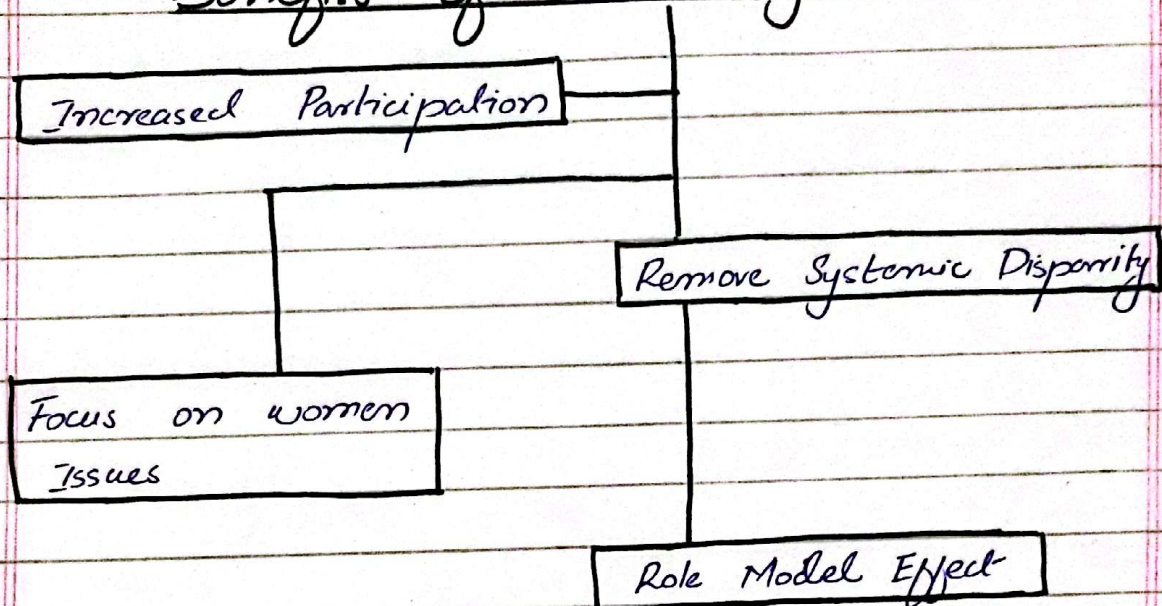
3 Impact of Quota System:

(i)

Historical Achievements:

After the independence in 1947, women were active in politics but their participation was negligible as compared to men. Till 1997, women participation and representation remained very low. There were only 0.4 percent women in provincial assemblies and 2 percent women in National Assembly in 1997. After the reforms in 2002, under the military regime of General Pervez Musharraf, political participation rose to 17 percent. This elevated Pakistan's ranking in Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) from 100th to 58th among 102 countries leaving behind United States and United Kingdom. Furthermore, Pakistan observed 33 percent women participation in 2008 Election's 13th Assembly, highest percentage in South Asia. Fehmida Mirza became first Speaker of National Assembly and Hina Rabbani Khar became first Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

(ii) Benefits of Quota System



As history shows, quota system have potential to enhance women political participation. Quota provide chance for women to appear in public and raise their voices for the more ~~equity~~ equitable approaches to inculcate women into politics. Women in politics serves as a role ~~role~~ model for other women and encourage them to participate in politics. Moreover, women focus on issues related to women and advocate for marginalized voices. Thus, quotas provide a way forward for increasing women political participation in Pakistan.

4 Conclusion:

Women political ~~in~~ ~~part~~ participation in Pakistan is hindered due to various cultural and traditional norms deeply rooted in patriarchal ideologies. However, their participation can be increased through quotas and incentives as depicted by historical examples.

Question no: 03 (a)

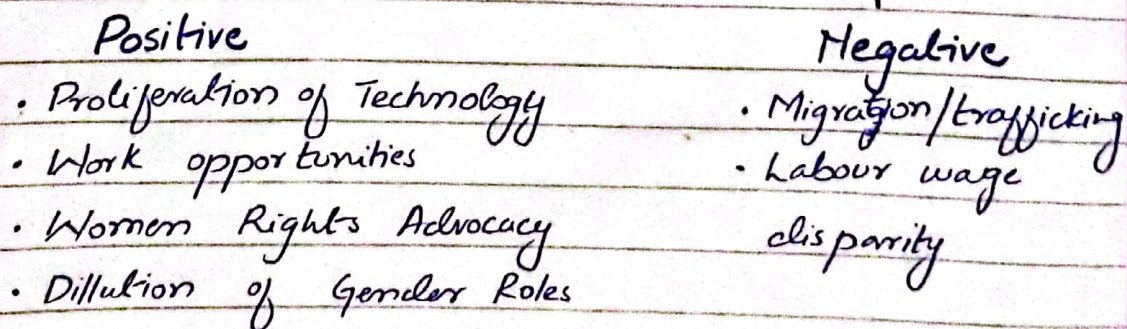
Short Note

Globalization and Women

1 Introduction:

With the advent of 21st century, globalization has impacted every sphere of individual, social and national life. In the similar fashion it has affected women around the world in both positive and negative way. Although, its impact is not universal and has impact disparity based on the socio-economic situation of the regions.

2 Impact on Women:



i) Positive Impacts:

(A)

Proliferation of Technology

Proliferation of technology has provided a platform for women to connect globally and have insight of global gender related practices. Moreover, it has provided a platform for women to work from home and break free from economic dependency. Working platforms like fiverr, upwork and amazon are providing freelancing opportunities for individuals around the world and women are actively taking interest in such e-commerce activities.

(B)

Working Opportunities

Globalization has opened cross-border working opportunities for women. Women are actively seeking economic and study opportunities abroad, exposing themselves to foreign cultures and values.

(C)

Women Rights Advocacy

Globalization has significantly enhanced women rights advocacy for women around the world. It connects women of shared experiences and raise their voices against patriarchal norms.

(D)

Dilution of Gender Roles

Exchange of global ideas and values has significantly diminished the gender roles. Women are now taking active participation in fields, traditionally considered male centric.

ii) Negative Impact:

(A)

Migration and Trafficking

Globalization has exacerbated the migration which leads to slavery and forced prostitution. This badly impact women rights around the world.

(B)

Labour Wage Disparity

Due to globalization, liberal capitalism often exploit women workers in poor countries. Women work on ~~cheap~~ low wages in poor countries and export the commodities in cheap prices to rich countries.

3 Conclusion:

Globalization has both positive and negative impact on women and it has impacted every sphere of women's life.

Question no. 08(b)

Autonomy vs Integration Debate

1 Introduction:

Autonomy vs. Integration debate around the arguments, whether gender studies should be part of other disciplines as a subject or it must remain a separate discipline and maintain its autonomy. Both arguments have historically defended by their proponents with various rationales

3 Arguments for Autonomy:

Prevent Dillution

Space for Radical Ideas

Unique Epistemology

(i)

Prevent Dillution:

The proponents of autonomy argue that autonomy of gender studies prevent the dillution of feminist ideas and thoughts. They argue that merging it with other discipline will impact its unique ideas and concepts and will impact the overall advocacy of women rights in general.

(ii)

Safe Space for Radical Ideas

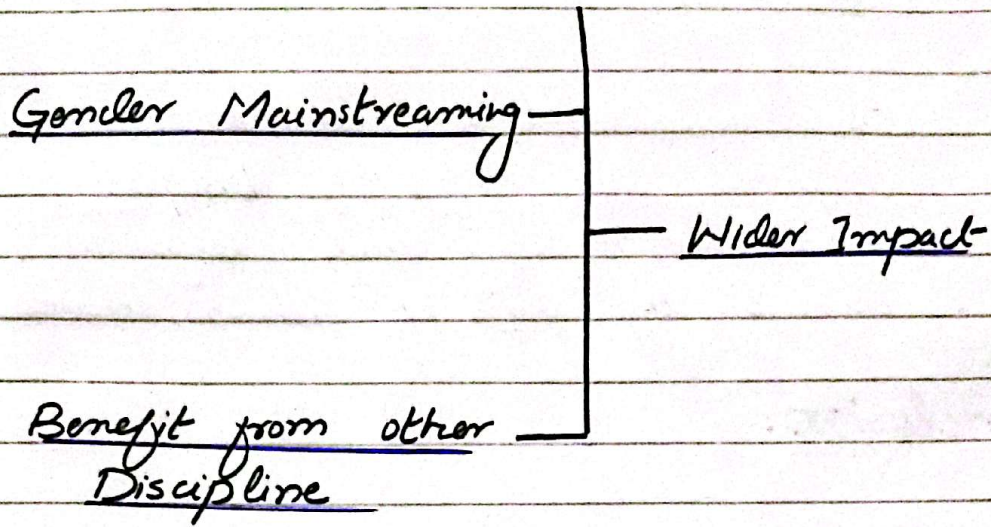
The proponents argue that autonomy provides a safe space for radical ideas that are foundation of gender studies. Integration will lead to loss of this safe space for radical scholarship.

(iii)

Unique Epistemology

The proponents argue that gender studies has unique epistemology and vocabulary and it will be affected with due to integration with other disciplines.

3 Arguments for Integration:



(i)

Gender Mainstreaming

The proponents for integration argue that, integration can help in mainstreaming gender studies by reaching to a greater audience.

(ii)

Wider Impact

The proponents argue that integration can aid in creating wider impact of women advocacy. It will spread to the major disciplines, enlightening more minds.

(iii)

Benefits from other Disciplines:

Gender studies can benefit from other disciplines by integration. Disciplines like psychology, anthropology and linguistics can increase the scope of gender studies.

4 Conclusion:

The integration vs Autonomy debate holds a significant position in gender studies, with both projecting crucial arguments for their side. However, gender studies should be partially integrated into other discipline to gain a wider scope and audience and also maintain its autonomy as a separate discipline.