

Question 6

1, Introduction :

According to National Commission of human rights, the toll of gender based violence remained at 68 thousand, from which 80 percent was of domestic violence.

The menace of gender based violence took its toll by 1970s in Pakistan.

Following the enactment of Hudood laws, feminist emerged against gender based violence backed by patriarchy. The poems of Kishwar Naheed and Fahmida Riaz fostered the cry of oppressed women in Pakistan.

From the oppression to mukhtara Mia of south

punjab to zainab of sindh,
the menace of gender
based violence has exacerbated
from time to time.

2) Gender-based violence: a comprehensive overview

"According to Human
rights commission of Pakistan,
only 0.4 percent of offences
go to court for justice."

Gender based violence
is type of violence that is
mainly focused on women
and third gender (Hijras in
South Asia). It resides in
form of sexual violence,
physical violence, economic
violence and emotional
violence. To cater, Pakistan
has enacted many laws.
One of those is women

act protection act, 2016.

Moreover, in 2010, Pakistan enacted anti-harassment in work places.

3) What are forms of gender based violence?

1) Physical violence

• Rape : Every six minute, a women is raped in US.
(BBC)

- Torture
- Beating
- Face blackening
- Acid attacks
- Bullying
- Suram marriage
- Swara and vanti
- Karo Kari (in sindh)
- Coerced endogamy

2) Sexual violence

• Marital rape : Coerced sexual

intercourse in marriage

- Voyeurism
- Bestiality sex with animals appears to be reneachment of women's sexual needs.
- Female genital mutilation
"80 percent of females in South Africa undergoes female circumcision." (Human rights watch)
- Groping : Unconsented touch

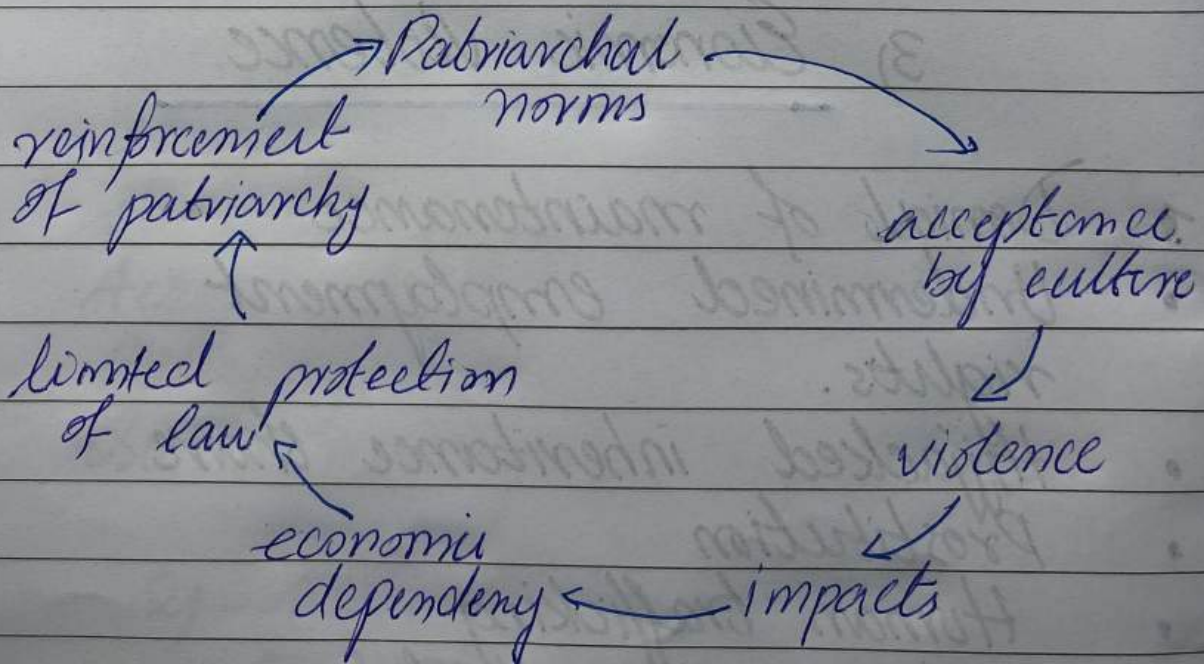
3) Economic violence

- Denial of maintenance
- Undermined employment rights.
- Hijacked inheritance share
- Prostitution
- Human trafficking
- Women unpaid labor
As per World economica

forum, workforce of women
accounts for only 25 percent.

4) Psychological or emotional violence

- Bullying
- PTSD
- Ordeals
- Torture



∴ Unending loop

4) Theoretical perspective of gender based violence

1, Radical school :

Patriarchy
is the root cause of gender based violence

2) Marxist

Economic dependence
is the root cause of gender based violence.

5) How existing laws have failed in addressing gender based violence?

1) The delayed or denied justice to Mukhtara Mai.

2) Unheeded case of Sandeel Baloch

3) Ignorant response
to the case of
Noor Mukadam

7) Conclusion :

In conclusion,
the menace of gender
based violence can be
abolished by uplifting women
economically, abolishing the
deeply engrained patriarchy
and empowering women
socially.

Question No. 2

1, Introduction :

The notion of feminism emerged in Pakistan by 1970s officially. However, in 1947, the creation of APWA (All Pakistan of women association) by Fatima Jinnah fostered the undermined rights of women. In addition to it, the enactment of Women protection act and Women action forum uplifted the morale of socially active women of that times. Moreover, from the aurat march to burgeoning cases of gender based violence, the say of women has remained unheeded by the state.

2) Feminism : an overview

The word feminism emerged from word 'feministe' which means the definition of femininity. It got the pace by the first wave of feminism that emerged in 1860s and ended around 1920s. In the meantime, women of USA got suffrage (right to vote) in 1920. Before that, the feminists of Great Britain got the right to vote in 1918. Not only suffrage, but marginalisation of women in every sector and prevalent patriarchy remained under the debate. Lately, the third wave of feminism has started in 1980 and going onwards.

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3, Evolution of feminist movements in Pakistan.

1940s : All Pakistan association of women created by feminist of that time - Fatima jinnah

1960s : Enactment of Muslim Family law ordinance.

1970s : Education equity act

1980s : Following Islamization of zia, Women action forum was created in 1981 against zia islamisation and evidence act.

1990s : • Medaw (Convention of elimination of all kind of discrimination of women) was introduced.
• Benazir Bhutto became president in 1988.

• 2000s

• 17% reservation of seats for women in legislature through legal framework order, 2002.

• National commission on status of women (NCSW) was created in 2002.

• 2010s

• Fehmida Mirza became first ^{female} speaker of national assembly in south Asia.

• Enactment of women protection act, 2016

• first Aurat march in 2018 in Karachi

— slogan "mera jism meri marzi"

• 2020s

'Women conference in Islamabad in 2024'

'Koi jawab nahi' slogan against gender

based violence in
2024.

4) Development of gender studies as a academic discipline.

It emerged in 1970s as an
academic discipline in Pakistan.
Before that only women studies
existed as a subject.

- Universities offering graduate
level education in gender
studies :

- 1) University of Balochistan
- 2) University of Peshawar
- 3) University of Punjab
- 4) Shah abdul latif university
- 5) Khairpur mir

- Universities offering graduation
and masters level education
in gender studies

1, Quaid e azam university
Islamabad

2, Bahauddin Zakaria university
Multan.

3) Shah Abdul Latif university.

• Universities offering PHD in gender studies

1, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

2, Quaid e azam university
Islamabad.

5, Critical analysis :

By the advent of feminism in Pakistan, the discipline of gender studies took its toll. Moreover, the current wave of feminism is also the manifestation of the emergence. Had there been no voice

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of women emerged, the marginalisation of women and discrimination would have exceeded their limits

b) Conclusion :

In a nutshell, the idea of feminism remained the inception of Europe. However, it not only lifted the morale of Pakistani women but gave a ray of hope to women all over the globe.

Question No. 1

1) Introduction :

The disciplines of gender studies and women studies emerged in 1960s and 1960s respectively. The debate of gender based violence and patriarchal structures of society fostered the idea of women representation in all areas of life. Moreover, the debate autonomy v integration has evolved for a long time. Some argue it to be beneficial for women, and some call it biasness against non-binary genders. Nevertheless, along with that the clarification of gender and sex remains the centre debate in gender studies. The idea of Queer reflected the debate of non-binary elements of debate gender vs sex.

2) Shedding light on gender studies

Upon the emergence of third wave of feminism, the subject of gender studies emerged as an academic discipline in Pakistan in 1970s.

• Key areas

1. Rights of third gender
2. Women objectification must be curtailed
3. Employment opportunities for women.
4. Economic, political and educational rights of women
5. Patriarchal structure must be abolished.

3) Women studies as an academic discipline

Women studies got its pace in 1960s after the

radical feminist got their voice heard in Europe. This discipline was entirely focused on women marginalisation in society. Undermined women suffrage and dented positions of prestige emerge as motto of women studies. Besides that, issues related to women got highlighted.

4, The debate of autonomy vs integration

Despite the fact that this debate has vanished in modern times as women and gender are being studied together, yet still autonomy of women studies have been focus of many modern day feminists. However, the integration of women studies along with Gender may materialise the

theoretical way forward defined.

5) Promises of integration

1) Breaking silos

2) Holistic understanding of the subject

3) Comprehensive analysis of patriarchal structures

4) Accomplishments and issues will be acknowledged.

6) Pitfall of integration

1) Compromised autonomy of women related issues.

2) Undermined essence of women studies

7) Promises of autonomy

1) Increased focus on gender - women based violence

2) Increased recognition of Xomiths (non-binary gender)

8) Pitfalls of autonomy

1) Isolated study shortens knowledge base

2) Ignored issues of homosexuals and harbingers of queer.

9, Highlighting the difference between gender and sex.

1, Sex

Sex is a biological determined phenomena through genitalia, testes and internal organs of individuals.

Is sex socially determined too? Yes!

• Gender names

As Hijras are considered as third gender thus the name of Hijra in south Asia reflects that society also determines sex.

• Medicinisation - Changing sex through

As the matter of fact, the concept of

changing gender — (sex) through operation has become normal.

- Chromosomal makeup — XXY

As the matter of fact, boy has the chromosomes of XY and female has chromosomes of XX. However, there exist a third combination of XXY. Who names them? Society.

2) Gender

"Gender is not being, but it is what one does"

(Judith Butler)

Gender is a social defined concept that decides whether the being is masculine or feminine.

The words (meaning) attached to masculinity and femininity

is what gender is.
example: prevalence notion like boys
play with cars and
girls with dolls.

• What are factors defining gender?

- 1) Media
- 2) Society
- 3) literature
- 4) Patriarchal structures
- 5) Sexual behaviours
Sexual orientation
e.g. heterosexuality as normal.
- 6) Cultural normativity

10. Conclusion:

To conclude, the subjects of gender and women studies provides broader understanding of lying structures.

Question No. 7

1, Introduction :

The political rights of women were recognised by 1918 in Great Britain, 1920 in USA, and eventually all over the globe. In addition, the suffragist movement in the west catalyzed the women of Pakistan a egalitarian society to some extent. In the writings of Parveen Shakir, amid the politics of Benazir, beyond the technological expert of Arfa Karim, Pakistani women have shown utmost spirits in every walk of life. Fatima Ali Jinnah appeared as advocate of women political rights in Pakistan. However, the prevailing patriarchal

structures have impeded the political right of Pakistani women.

2) What are obstacles in way of women political participation?

2.1) Women as voters

a) limited mobility issue
(in (NA-10) in waziristan the voters turnout of women stands 10% in 2018 elections.

b) Gender norms promotes women in household activities.

c) lack of education remains the pivotal issue

The literacy rate of women stands at 46 percent whereas man at 71 percent.

This inequality has deteriorated the divide in voters turnout.

2.2) Women as representatives and candidates

- a) 10% reservation of women seats lacks constituency status
- b) Continuous availability required in election campaigns thwarts women as representative
- c) The menace of nepotism thwarts women as representative.
- d) Man-centric political gatherings fuels their fears.
- e) Harassment in election works
- f) The menace of horse-trading thwarts women. (capitalistic democracy in Pakistan)

3) How quota system would not make any difference?

3.1) Existing 17 percent quota has not made any difference.

3.2) Existing dynastic politics will not space for women in politics.

3.3) Hefty amount of investment in election work thwarts women from politics.

3.4) Political patronage culture will keep women candidates

3.5) Existing 5% quota set by election

4)

5)

commission is not fulfilled by every party.

4) Quota system can make a difference. (Counter perspectives)

1) Establishment of women courts will materialize the needs.

2) 17% will lead to equal parliament members.

As in Mexico, there are 50% seats reserved for women.

5) Conclusion :

In a nutshell, the political right of

women as voter, representative or candidates must be fostered. The underlying impediments for women in politics in Pakistan should be recognised and policy must be draft to create a societal and political arena of egalitarian principles in Pakistan.