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SUBJECTIVE
PART-II
ANSWER: 1

(1) What is Gender:

Gender is a social construct based on psychological orientation. It can be defined as:

“The conversion of biological categories of male and female into social categories of men and women”

Apart from basic two genders based on sexes, other queer genders are also part of Gender Debate.

There exist over 175 genders today, that are studied under the discipline of Gender Studies.



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(2) Gender Studies:

To cater the needs of different genders and their individuals, Gender Studies emerged as a discipline.

Gender Studies has evolved from "Women Studies" and is defined as:

"A field of social sciences that subjectively deals with various genders"

(3) Difference between Gender Studies and Women Studies:

It is a misunderstood notion that both women and gender studies are interchangeable disciplines.

We shall discuss the key differences between them:

GENDER STUDIES	WOMEN STUDIES
(1) Emerged after 1990's.	(1) Emerged in 1960-70's.
(2) A notion of Third wave of Feminism.	(2) Notion of Second Wave of Feminism.
(3) Categorized as Post-Modern.	(3) Categorized as Radical Approach.
(4) Have a subjective Approach.	(4) Have an Objective Approach.
(5) Essentially Integrationists	(5) Essentially Separatists.
(6) <u>ISSUES</u> : • Deal with transgender	• Focused on Women

Rights, Intersex
etc.

Empowerment
and Education.

(7) ACHIEVEMENTS:

Sara Gill is the
First Transgender
Doctor of
Pakistan.

Maryam Mukhtar
is the first
female fighter
pilot.

(8) Generates
Controversial
Remarks.

Does ~~not~~ involve
in controversy

(9) Literary Reference:

"Gender
Trouble"
by Judith Butler

"The Second Sex"
by Simone
De Beauvoir.

(10) Evolutionary
Discipline.

Studies have
^{been} established, no
further growth.

(4) SEX VS GENDER

DEBATE:

Eversince the term "Gender" was used in 1991, it has often been mixed with sex. These are two complete different perspectives.

They can be differentiated as follows:

SEX	GENDER
<u>(1) DEFINITION</u>	
"The biological classification of male and female"	"The social construction of men and women."
<u>(2) INCLUSIVES</u>	
- Male	- 2SLGBTQ ⁺
- Female	(Queer
- Intersex	Gender(s))

(3) CATEGORISED BY

Abnormal Genitals
or Ambiguous
Gonads.

Social, ^{Psychological} ~~phys~~
orientation or
construct.

(4) CHANGE

Sex ~~is~~ rarely
changes (hormonal
procedures)

Gender keeps
on changing
all the time.

(5) CULTURAL IMPACT

Sex is not
influenced by
culture.

Culture greatly
impacts
gender roles.

(6) PROBLEMS

Sexual problems
are linked to
genitals.
ie: Reproductive
Issues.

Gender Issues
are social
and repressive.
ie: Gay Marriages,
Lesbian Rights.

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Concluding Remarks:

In the past, female sex and intersexes were exploited both sexually and economically. Women studies protected females and awared them of their rights.

Gender is a relatively recent phenomenon. It covers all genders and their problems. Gender Studies discusses the backlash they face in the society.

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GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

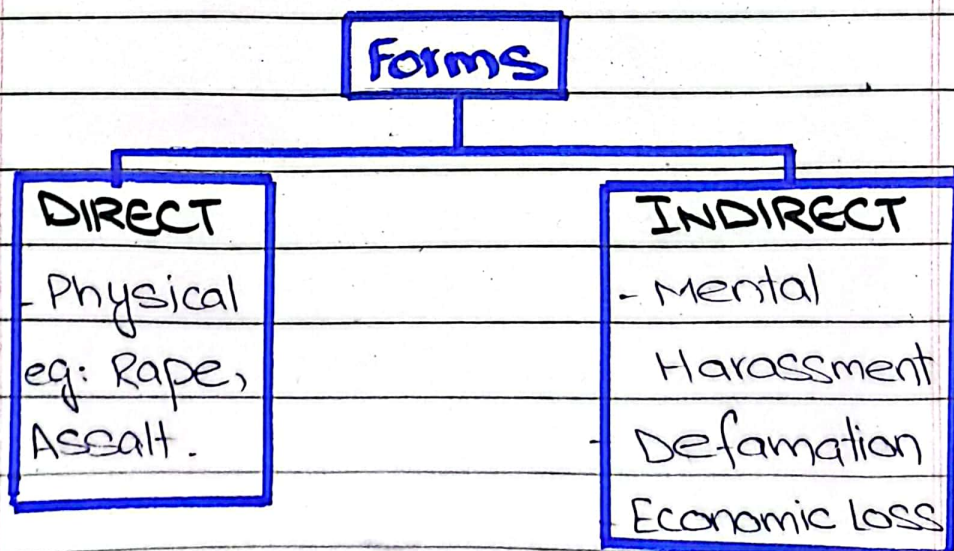
(1) Definition of GBV:

Gender-Based

Violence is a prevalent evil in the world. It is defined as:

“ Violence subjected to a person based on his/her gender is called Gender Based Violence. ”

(2) Forms of GBV:

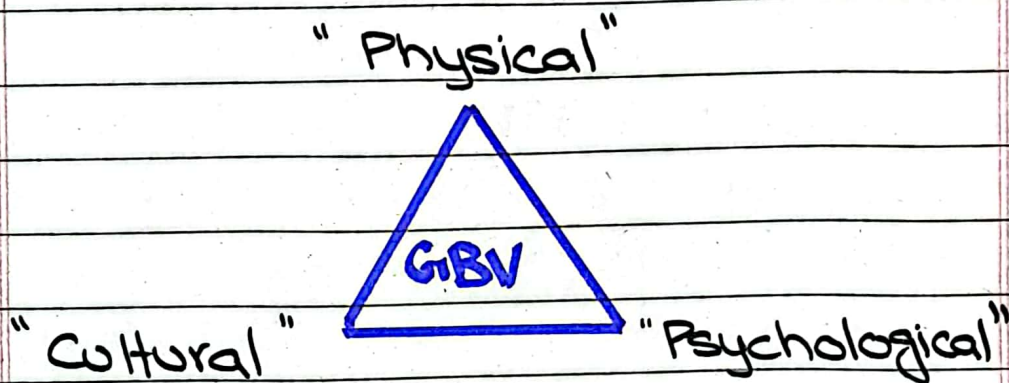


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(3) TYPES OF GBV:

In Practices, there are three main types of gender-based violence:



31: Physical Gendered Violence:

Sexual assault, hitting women, rape (marital rape), murders → **Female Infanticide**, domestic violence, throwing acid on women, castrating young men to force them to beg, amputation for organ-trafficking are examples of physical gender-based violence.

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3.2: Cultural GBV:

Culture holds a significant role in human societies. It is said to be the unwritten constitution of land.

Culture is gendered and it exploits the targeted genders. In Pakistan, culture and gender are deeply linked.

1- Karo Karin Sindh.

2- Vani

3- Swara

4- Satti practice

in Hindu culture.

5- custom of

Ghag (KP).

6- Honor Killing.

It is pertinent that such practices suppress rights of women.

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Case studies from Pakistan:

1. "Mukhtaran Mai" is a woman who suffered cultural GBV and was brutally gang raped on standing-up for herself.

2. Qandeel Baloch:

The woman "Fauzia" who was killed by her own brother on the name of honor.

Sanam Mehr Baloch in her book "The Sensational Life and Death of Qandeel Baloch" mentions the hardships of cultural norms that women in Pakistan are forced to follow.

(3B) Psychological GBV:

The world is inclined to mental well-being and emotional health. There are

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certain practices that disrupt the mental peace of women.

i) Cyber Harassment:

women are harassed and tortured on the web. Fake videos and audio leaks are a common issue in Pakistan.

FIA Cyber-Crime Wing reports 60% complaints to be lodged by women.

ii) Workplace Harassment:

women in urban centres have to face workplace harassment. They are asked special favors in both western and eastern societies.

Fozia Saeed in her book "Working with Sharks" elaborates this concept.

(4) LAWS AGAINST GBV in Pakistan:

Pakistani society host all forms of Gender based violence. Certain legislations have been drafted in this regard but the success of implementation remains elusive.

- (1) Anti-Women Practices Act (2013)
- (2) Domestic Violence Protection Act (Sindh)
- (3) Dowry and Bridal Gifts Prevention Act
- (4) Prevention of Acid Crimes Act (2011)
- (5) CEDAW
(re-ratified in 1996)

(5) Effectiveness of Laws ~ an illusion:

Unfortunately, the existing laws have miserably failed to protect the women of Pakistan. Acid Attacks are common, significant rise in rape and domestic violence cases is prevalent. Dowry is a social reality.

Qandeel
Baloch
(Honor Murder)

Ayesha
Jahanzaib
(Domestic
Violence)

Breaches of Law

Motorway
Rape Accident
(Rape)

Zainab from
Kasur
(child-rape)

Malala
Yousafzai

(6) Policies to Address GBV:

There is so much that could be done to overcome the perils of GBV in Pakistan.

The following are certain policy recommendations in this regard:

(1) Execution of Criminal:

Execute the criminal according to proscribed punishment.

If rape victims are hanged, the crime will eventually decline.

(2) Stop Victim Shaming:

The name and shame approach adopted in the motorway case, Ichra Market mobcase etc. must end.

State must protect victim identity.

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(3) Effective Criminal Justice System:

There is a need to reform the entire criminal justice set-up to ensure transparent and speedy trials.

These include train of police, timely action and dedicate clinics/health centres for medical reports.

(4) Awareness and Investment:

Invest in women education to alleviate the social status of women in Pakistan.

Raising awareness in backward areas can stop early-child marriages and domestic violence, marital rape practices.

ANSWER: 1
POLITICAL STATUS OF
WOMEN IN PAKISTAN

(1) Political Participation
of Women:

Women in Pakistan are marginalised in all avenues of life. The population of females in the census report 2023 is noted at **49.7%**. However, we see minimum women in labor force. Merely **20.7%** of the Women Labor Force participation Rate (WLFPR). What is more said is that there are only **10% reserved seats for women in Parliament.**

This translates into:

- i) Seats in National Assembly: 60
- ii) Seats in Senate: 13

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(2) Obstacles for Women in Politics:

Women in Pakistan are subject to certain obstacles for their political participation.

(1) Women as Voters



(2) Women as Representatives

(3) Women as Parliamentarian

Women in each of these three categories face their own problems and deprivation.

(3) Issues for Women as Voters:

Pakistan is a hard-core patriarchal society. Women as voters face

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different issues:

3.1: Male Dominant Choice:

Women are dictated in rural set-ups while voting. They do not vote based on personal preference but on family recommendations.

3.2: Politics: A Man's Job

Women in Pakistan are questioned on their interest to vote. They are degraded using misperceived religious nothing notion that women have no say in politics.

3.3: Safety Issues:

Demographic alterations have caused women to live far from tribal regions or indigenous polling stations. There is a certain

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security drawback linked to their travel for casting vote.

Acc. to ECP, 24.3%.

of total voter turnout was females in 2018 polls.

(4) Issues for women as Representatives:

There are few females who try to contest elections as candidates. They face extensive issues and backlash as described below:

4.1: Role restricted to Token Candidates:

Women do not usually become the face of a political party. They are used merely as tokens to enter the parliament. Once they do so, they have limited role in politics.

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4.2: Campaign Costs:

Women, apart from feudals do not have indigenous finances for their electoral campaign fundings.

They have to rely on their husbands or families for support. This is a blow on the political career.

4.3: Public Sentiment:

Pakistan is a patriarchy-driven society. Men do not tolerate women competing men for the polls. They leave non-existent political space for a female contestant. Also, she faces moral set-backs like derogatory remarks, judgements and threats to step back.

Hina Rabbani Khar has been threatened.

(5) Issues faced by Female Politicians:

The higher the rank of a woman in Pakistan, the more backlash she has to bear. Political leaders who happen to be women in Pakistan fight new battles daily.

5.1: Character Assassination:

Women are targeted in worse scenarios. They are morally defamed, illicit name calling approach is used and associating them to other men, questioning character is practised.

- Shireen Mazari is called 'Tractor Trolley'
- Maryam Nawaz was sexually objectified in a rally.

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S.2: Deprived of Decision-Making Roles:

Female politicians are confined to certain non-significant ministries so that they remain aside from high politics.

eg: Zartaj Gul served as Climate Minister.

Pakistan has never appointed a female Finance or Energy Minister.

S.3: Religious Limitations:

Female Parliamentarians are religiously questioned.

Mr Qutb in his book "Misunderstood Religion" lays out this issue where clerics impose labels on women politicians. (Fatwa)

The masses are misguided that Islam forbids female rulers.

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eg: Current CM Punjab MNS
was labelled by Dr. Zakir
Naik.

(6) Quota System - a Dilemma:

There exists a 10%
quota on women representation
in parliament - reserved
Seats.

Also, to contest elections
political parties have to include
women on 5% quota.

There is no apparent
benefit of such measures
because a majority population
'sex' remains inferior. Even
if they are added to parties
or the parliament, the roles
assigned to them are
Secondary.

Quota system has
its own issues. Are quotas
not for the minorities? Women

are not a minority in Pakistan as per census 2023 - They must be favored to equally contest elections.

(7) Cultural Inclusivity - the way forward:

There is only one way to include women in politics. It is by altering the cultural practices that restrict women to homes.

The country is in awe of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto; but wasn't she a result of nepotism? It could have been remarkable ^{if} a woman from sub-urbs of KPK rose to the PM House.

The only solution is to educate and empower women, change cultural mindset and create acceptance.

ANSWER: 8

(a)

Globalization and Women

(1) What is Globalisation:

Globalisation is the process of inter-connected world. The establishment of trade relations, setting-up of institutions like IMF and NATO, UN in particular to alleviate humanity and raise living standards of the public.

(2) Women and Globalized World:

Globalisation is aimed at stepping together for political, economic and social objectives but there is no gender neutrality.

It is visibly a more male-dominated concept.

(3) UN and Women:-

The finest critique on globalisation is that the United Nations has never had a female Secretary General. An institution that represents the world has no firm stance on women inclusivity in global affairs.

(4) Women and International Financial Institutions:-

Like the UN, women are kept away from decision making roles in the IMF, WB or GATT (WTO). Is it a purposeful notion to keep women away?

" Only 11 women are Heads of States, and 12 Head of Governments globally. "

(5) Military Roles of Women:

NATO, the brainchild of a connected world in the military domain does not have a standard female fighting force.

(6) SAP's - An Anti-women Idea:

The IMF's structural Adjustment Programms are targeted against women.

The capitalist world order that emerged post-globalization represses women.

IMF SAP's cut-out awareness campaigns run for women health or funds spent on vocational trainings, only to leave women helpless and

dependent.

(7) Concluding Remarks:

In a nutshell, women have not remained in prominent positions of power after globalisation began.

All MNCs, TNCs are run by men. Business is limited to males. NGO's; a domain of women participation has excessive "political interference" that results in further marginalization.

"Dependency Theory" of Paul Prebisch could be applied on gendered world today. Men are the **core** of any industry who are exploiting women as **peripheries**.

(b)

AUTONOMY	INTEGRATION
(1) Proponents demand separation of women from mainstream market.	Proponents desire incorporation of women in male dominant world.
(2) They are Separatists.	They are Integrationists.
(3) Followers of 2 nd wave of Feminism.	Followers of 3 rd wave of Feminism.
(4) Radical Stance.	Liberal Feminists.
(5) Involved in Controversies.	Not Involved in Controversy.

(6) Desire
political Autonomy.

Desire rights in
political system.

(7) Objective
Approach

Subjective
Approach.

(8) Can not
alter cultural
set-up.

Have potential
to influence
culture.

9) Revolutionary
in Nature.

Evolutionary
in Nature.

10) Notables:

Ihn and
Andressey

Cady Stanton.

11) Involved in
no struggle.

Generated Move-
ments like
Seneca-Falls
Conventions.

12) Gender Trouble
Judith Butler

"Vindication of
Rights of women"

-Marry wallstone