

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies: Date: _____
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Marks would be given on the following parameters

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

Qno-03

① Introduction:-

Technology is the new order of the world, it has changed the societies in a wave of connectivity and enrichment.

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3-4 parts on 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

Today, every part of the world is connected by technology of development by innovation and connectivity. The technology has reduced the social divide among the people, but it has widened the gap among the women living in developing countries. Country like Pakistan, where gender disparity is a burning and the emergence of technology has only

use types, waves and theories of feminism as references

enacted the rights of women. The unpaid challenges lies ahead of women during technology, it has widened the divide.

attempt all parts in the question. do not neglect one

However, through achieving digital literacy and enacting gender-sensitive policies the tide of gender will reduce the misery of women in Pakistan.

add facts and figures to support your argument

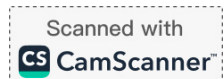
② Emergence of Technology as the new world order:-

add pictorial description as well

Technology today has united the world under the fabric of connectivity

Add names of marry Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck



and growth. The world has become borderless. people have access of different markets, services and people. Nevertheless, the emergence of technology in developing nation exacerbate the situation by widening the already fragile gender gaps.

③ Digital Divide in Pakistan further exacerbate the situation for women in the country:-

The digital divide is real, in the era of connectivity, empowerment and self-identity. Women are in peril in Pakistan, and technology has further added the fuel to the fire. Some of the challenges and causes of digital divide in Pakistan are discussed below.

③.1 Limited Access of Technology:-

The nation could prosper with equality in all the fields with access of everything regardless of the gender. However, in Pakistan women are deprived of technological access to the women. Women in rural areas, lack access to basic tools like smartphones. According to the report published by Gender Gap report of

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2022, women in Pakistan are 33% less likely to own a smartphone and 52% are less likely to use the internet. This shows the grim reality of the digital divide.

2) Digital illiteracy and Safety concerns:-

Women in Pakistan does not have access to basic education, which affect the digital literacy of women. A significant percentage of women are digital illiterate, which resulted in the sense of alienation. Along with it, the safety concerns is a greater issue, women are unaware of the safety measure affect their access to technology.

3) Cultural and Social Barriers:-

In patriarchal society, restrictive norms and practice view everything with the narrow lens of rigidity and traditional practices. Women development is considered a taboo to them, and allowing women in excelling technology is a never ending debate. It is often considered inappropriate for women to access technology.

Try to hit the asked part
directly

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(3.4) Lack of political will and gender insensitive policies:-

Pakistan's political plan has overshadowed the problem needs to address for the betterment of the country. Besides, political instability many digital development programmes in Pakistan fail to adequately address the specific needs or barriers faced by women in Pakistan.

(4) Measures to narrow the Gender Based Digital Divide in Pakistan:-

The Digital Divide in Pakistan could be addressed through structural and social changes, with cooperation and collaboration of all the stakeholders of the country.

(4.1) Digital literacy programmes:-

The digital literacy programme is the need of the hour to address the gender-based digital divide in Pakistan. Establish community based digital literacy program with the help of NGOs, especially in

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rural areas of the country to teach basic skills. Digital literacy can be enhanced through incorporating digital education in the school curriculum, ensuring equal access of technology to girls and boys alike.

1) Affordable and Easy Access to Technology:-

In Pakistan, where information is on par with accessing internet seems a distant dream. The state needs to collaborate with telecom companies to offer affordable smartphones, computers and laptops especially in rural areas for technological advancement. Also the creation of women only digital hubs of low-cost internet would be the step in the right direction.

2) Gender-Sensitive Policy Frameworks.

Ensuring gender inclusivity ought to be a priority of the government's digital transformation agenda. Design and enforce policies that encourage businesses to hire women in technology related fields for better

productivity.

(4.4)

Overcoming cultural barriers through safety nets.

The state needs to run nationwide campaigns to empower women and challenge stereotypes and promote the initiative of "Digital Pakistan". Work with religious leaders to advocate for women's digital inclusion. Additionally, imparting knowledge of how women can protect themselves against cyber crime.

(4.5)

Equal Access to Education -

Education is the first step to enlighten and empower a nation. The government of Pakistan should incorporate the Article 25(A) for better access of education to all. The education will ensure the equal access to technology as well through digital literacy programs.

(4.6)

Promote Women in Technology :-

offer scholarship and opportunities for women

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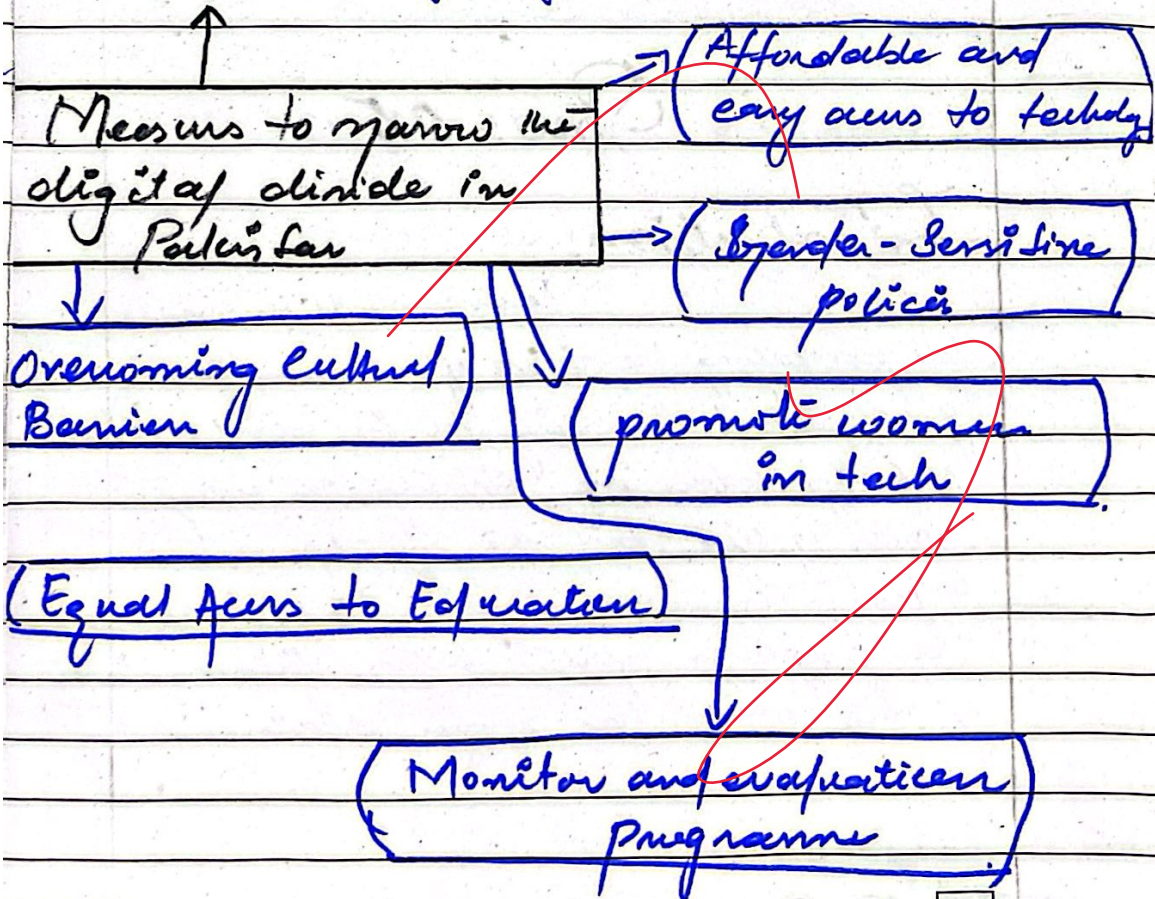
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persuing technology STEM education.
Encourage women through highlighting women in technology and how they have change the world.

7) Monitor and Evaluate Programmes:-

Monitor and evaluation is the key to success of any programme. collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data to measure the effectiveness of digital inclusion programme.

(Digital Literacy Programme)



⑤ Conclusion:-

The women in Pakistan are already striving for access to basic needs. The digital divide further pushes the women in the cycle of poverty and miseries. The world is advancing towards globalisation, modernisation and innovations. Pakistan needs to face the challenges women are facing in the technological advancement through pragmatic and comprehensive policies. The digital literacy programmes to reduce the divide by ensuring safety nets and awareness will paved the ways for betterment.

Qno:- 05

Introduction:-

Feminism is lesson for advocating the rights of women for growth and prosperity in the world. Women globally today are striving on every walk of life, but the number are a few - since women are still considered a fragile or inferior being. This mentality of the world has always challenged the

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world through different approaches of feminism. Whether it be the liberal feminism which contributed in the suffrage movement to radical feminism which highlight the root cause of women suppression. Marxist and Intersectional feminism are reminders for advocating the women left behind - hence feminism is not about hating men but the practices - which perpetuate the miseries of women.

Types of Feminism and their Contributions to Women's Socio-Economic Elevation.

Feminism encompasses a diverse range of theories and movements aimed at achieving gender equality. Over time different schools of thought has emerged, each focusing on different aspect of women experience and contribute to the socio-economic empowerment of women. Some of the types and their contributions are discussed below.

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(2.1) Liberal Feminism:-

Advocates for equality through legal and political reform within existing societal structures. Emphasizes individual rights, access to education, and economic opportunity.

Contributions:-

- Liberal feminism has been instrumental in securing rights for women, equal pay act and anti-discrimination laws.

Example:- "The Nineteenth Amendment in the United States constitution led to legal rights to vote." (Suffrage Movement)

- "Equal pay Act"

(2.2) Radical feminism:-

Challenges the root cause of gender inequality, including patriarchy, societal norms and institutionalized oppression. Advocates for systematic change and restructuring societal norms that perpetuate gender norms.

Contributions:-

- Radical feminism highlighted the

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personal nature of patriarchy in personal and professional spaces, giving rise to concepts like reproductive rights and bodily autonomy.

Example:-

"Movements for reproductive rights, such as Roe vs Wade ensured women's access to abortion?"

3) Marxist and Socialist Feminism:-

These

two theories of feminism link women's oppression to economic inequalities in the capitalist system, which exploits women's unpaid labor and confines them to sub-ordinate roles. Advocate for re-distribution of wealth and overthrow capitalist system.

Contribution:-

- o Highlighted the unpaid domestic labor of women and workplace protections allowing women to participate freely.

Example:-

- o "Recognition of unpaid women's labour like in United Nation's Human Development Reports"

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- o Policies of maternity and paternity leaves, child care in Scandinavian countries reflect Marxist feminism.

(3.4) Intersectional Feminism -

Emphasizes the interconnectedness of gender with other forms of oppression, such as race, class, ethnicity and disability. Highlight overlapping identities create unique experience of oppression.

Contributions:

- o "Advocate for policies addressing the need of marginalized women such as women of color, LGBTQ, and women with disabilities."

Example:-

Kimberle Crenshaw's work on intersectionality shaped global discourse on inclusive feminism.

(3.5) Ecofeminism -

It links the oppression of women to the exploitation of nature, emphasizing the interconnectedness of environment and gender justice.

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Contributions: -

Advocated for women farmer's right especially rural and indigenous communities.

Examples: -

- "The Chipko Movement in India (1970) where women played a crucial role in forest conservation and preservation?"
- "Vandana Shiva on ecofeminism needs no introduction?"

Postcolonial feminism: -

This criticizes western feminism for universalizing women's experience and ignoring the impact of colonialism and imperialism on women in the Global South.

Contributions: -

Brought attention to the diverse realities of women globally, emphasizing the need for localized solutions.

Examples: -

- "Malala Yousafzai's advocacy for girls' education in Pakistan?"
- "Grass root movements for land's right in Latin America?"

(37) Black Feminism:-

Centre the experience of Black women, highlighting the dual oppressions of racism and sexism.

Contributions:-

played significant role in civil rights movement, advocating for equal right and representation of women.

Example:-

"Angela Davis's work on racial and gender justice."

(4) Conclusion:-

Each type of feminism has contributed uniquely to elevating the socio-economic inequalities women face globally. From securing voting rights to promote intersectionality and inclusive policies, feminism continues to challenge oppressive system and empower women across of fundamental rights. Together these movements form a comprehensive framework for achieving gender equality and socio-economic progress worldwide.

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Qno:- 07

Introduction:-

The political participation of women in Pakistan paint a grim picture due to number of underlying obstacles. The women in politics has often been as being dominated by men and no real leadership has been seen in the content political participation of women. The obstacles women have to face in order to make her presence feel are the social and cultural norms, plus the institutional and structural challenges. The patriarchy is of the view that women are not meant for politics because the social construction of gender has highlighted the role of women. Along with it, the Quota system introduced has its own merits and demerits in increasing the participation of women.

Current Women participation in Pakistan:-

Women participation in politics reflect the deep rooted patriarchal culture - which suppresses the women in politics. Women other than the dynastic

politics has never been seen participating in the politics. Politics need to be inclusive rather than subjugative. Women of Pakistan feel alienated due to the lack of fair and equal representation in politics.

(3) Obstacles to Women's Political participation in Pakistan:-

Women's participation in politics is vital for inclusive and participatory political structure of a country. However, in Pakistan the politics for women has many challenges to counter. Some of them are discussed below.

(3.1) Cultural and Social norms:-

Deeply rooted patriarchal structure discourages women from pursuing public or leadership roles, viewing politics as a male domain. Women aspiring for political careers often lack family and support that affect the participation ratio.

(3.2) Lack of education and awareness:-

Women in rural areas are illiterate, a report published

by Sahil an NGO highlight 70% of women in rural areas are unable to read and write. This lack of education affect the women participation. However on the other hand lack of support of government and organization further deteriorated the conditions.

Gender based discrimination and Harassment, -

Women in politics frequently face gender based discrimination. They get overshadowed by less compatible of the candidate due to the male dominance in the system. Additionally, women who struggle to reach to the politics face sexual, physical or verbal harassment which discourage them to participate.

Impact of Quota System in political participation of women in Pakistan! -

The introduction of Quota System can address some of these challenges. Quota ensure a minimal representation of women, creating opportunities for them to participate in politics. The impact of Quota system

both negative and positive are discussed below.

(4.1) Positive outcomes of the Quota System in Pakistan:-

a- Increased representation:-

Pakistan reserves 17% of seats in National Assembly and provincial assemblies for women.

This has increased women representation in politics. In 2018 election women occupied 70 out of 324 seats of National Assembly, many out of Quota.

b- Platform for leadership development

The Quota system has allowed women to participate in different spheres and in politics. The women like Sherry Rehman, Tehmina Minza emerge as influential figures for women.

c- Breaking Stereotypes:-

Due to Quota system women are breaking stereotypes and it will allow women challenging societal

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now and inspire other women as well.

Negative Outcomes of the Quota System in Pakistan:-

Token representation, -

Many women elected through reserved seats lack real power influence as they often have to rely on male.

Neglect of rural representation!

Due to the lack of awareness, most of the seats goes to the urban women and it left a leadership and representation void for the rural women.

Examples and Case Studies:-

Benazir Bhutto:-

She was the first female prime Minister of Pakistan and the world, she inspired many women to pursue politics, despite many challenges she faced. However, the dynastic politics which led her to the rise is still debatable.

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b. Local Government Quotas:-

The local Government Quota System was introduced in the Maharashtra Amendment of 33% of seats for women, resulting in over 36,000 women entering politics at the grass root level. This creates the pipeline for women leaders, demonstrating a quota can level up the participation of women in politics.

(6) Conclusion:-

To conclude, women's participation in politics has remained controversial. Women are deprived of their basic right of participation in Panchayat due to the societal and institutional structures. The view of women as less competent or considering politics a domain of male oriented field has aggravated the situation. However, the quota system can change the dynamics for women by opening the new avenues for participation and representation.

Qno:-06

Introduction:-

Gender Based violence happens to individual on the basis of his/her gender by depriving their their due right. It is termed as the violation of human rights and a life threatening and protection issue. Although girls and women are the main victims of it. Gender Based violence has many types: from physical to psychological, and from verbal to sexual. Hence gender based violence not only violates the laws but also impact an individual in the worst way possible. In Pakistan, there are number of laws enacting to address (GBV) but the effectiveness of them remained an opening question. However, through proper measures and enactment on the laws the violence will be curb to the minimum.

Understanding the term Gender-Based - violence (GBV):-

Gender-based violence is the most pervasive human rights

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violation in the world. It occur every country, across the globe and in every corner. Gender-Based-violence refers to as the violence harms on the basis of gender or sex. Survivors of this violence suffers immense pain and face hardships. Hence, gender-based-violence is not an national but a global issue.

(3) Forms of Gender-Based-violence:-

Gender-Based violence has many forms, some of them are discussed below.

(3.1) Physical violence:-

physical violence refers as causing bodily harm, such as beating, hitting or burning. the physical violence are domestic violence, honor killing or throwing acids.

Prevalence in Pakistan:-

Domestic violence is common here in Pakistan, it often treated as the personal matter in marriage. On the other hand, honor killings numbers are alarming and it remains a pressing issue.

Sexual Violence:-

Any sexual attempt without consent, including rape, sexual assault and sexual harassment. The types of sexual harassment are rape, marital rape, child abuse, trafficking in sexual exploitation.

Prevalence in Pakistan:-

The motorway case of 2020, highlight the alarming frequency of sexual violence in Pakistan.

Emotional and psychological violence:-

Any act causing mental or emotional harm, such as verbal abuse, humiliation, threats or isolation. Examples are gaslighting, controlling behaviour or intimidation.

Prevalence in Pakistan:-

Many women in Pakistan experience emotional and psychological abuse due to free marrying or in-laws torture.

Economic Violence:-

Controlling a person's financial resources or employment opportunities to make the economy dependent.

Prevalence in Pakistan:-

women in rural areas are forced to stay at home and be dependent on their husbands.

(3.5) Structural and cultural violence:-

Systematic violence embedded in the system and the cultural practices that create inequality in the system.

Prevalence in Pakistan:-

Cultural practices like "Suara", "Haj, Bakshish" are some of the cultural practices that hinder women growth.

(4) Evaluating existing laws and policies in Pakistan:-

Pakistan has introduced various laws and policies to combat gender-based violence. However, their effectiveness is often due to gaps in the laws. Some of them are discussed below.

(4.1) Domestic violence:-

Laws:-

- Domestic violence (prevention) act, 2012)
- provincial laws in Sindh (2013), Punjab (2014)
- Balochistan (2014)

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Effectiveness:-

It provides shelter to the survivor but effectiveness and implementation remains weak due to lack of awareness and insufficient funding.

2) Honor Killing:-

Law:-

Criminal Law Amendment (2016) removes the provision allowing for forgiveness of honor killers by the victim or the family.

Effectiveness:-

where the amendment closes the loopholes by providing fair view and trial but enactment remains inconsistent and many cases go unreported or violation of law.

3) Rape and Sexual Assault:-

Law:-

The Anti-rape Act (2017) ensure fast track courts and victim protection.

Effectiveness:-

The anti-rape amendment hope for victim protection. However, low conviction rate (3%) despite of the escalation of im cases indicate systematic flaws in

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Investigation and victim blaming.

(4.4) Workplace Harassment:- Law:-

The workplace Harassment Law Act introduced in 2010 to encourage women representation in the workforce.

Effectiveness:-

The law was remarkable achievement, however, due to negligence and absence of monitoring mechanism the law remains intact till today only.

(5) Conclusions:-

Gender-based violence is a serious issue and it need to be treated as the issue with collaboration. The inequality in the world further increases and create an environment of trust deficit. The gender based violence, whether it be physical, social and psychological harms an individual to an extent - that it affect the lives of people going forward. The law of Pakistan is filled with cases and implementation of the laws is the speed of the law.