

PART-II

ANSWER: 2

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

(1) Definition of GBV:

"Violence directed
against a person
based on gender
or impacts gender
inversely."

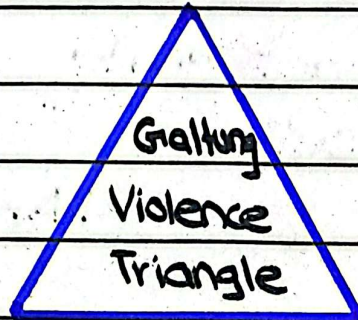
- CEDAW

In context, Gender Based Violence is essentially based on ideologies of disrespecting someone; either physically, emotionally or culturally. The term is occasionally confused with violence against women but it also involves the emotional or physical abuse men and trans people face. It is an essentially adverse element that exists in all domains of life.

(2) John Galtung's Violence Triangle - Explaining the Types of GBV:

• Structural Violence:

- "Patriarchy as an institution is violent."
- Gendered roles, occupational role, glass ceilings.



• Cultural Violence:

- Honour Killing
- Karo Kari, Baro Bari practices
- Swara, Ghag
- Dowery.

• Physical Violence

- Rape, acid attack
- Burning to death
- lynching

The above illustration provides a picture of how violence in the society is deeply rooted in

culture and structure.

(3) Theoretical Causes of GBV:

Gendered-violence operates based on the following set of Approaches:

(3.1) • Dominance Theory:

In a society where there is a dominant culture, evolution process shall include GBV.

(3.2) • Psycho-Pathology Theory:

Social Interaction is intricately linked to violent ideas. In societies where human exist in isolation and lack social accountability to fellow beings, cases of violence are more.

(3.3) • Physiological Approach:

The presence of certain hormones and physiology

influence traits of violence.

(34) Learning Theory:

Social Learning is a general idea. In case of gender, a person learns from parents, peers, family and the whole society. Violence is reinforced.

(4) Forms of GBV in Pakistan:

Pakistani society is marred by events of Gendered Violence. This owes mainly to the deeply entrenched perils of patriarchy or the fragile male ego.

(4.1) Physical Violence:

Domestic Violence, Rape and physical harassment is a common malpractice in Pakistan. Authorities, LEAs and even social peers do not intervene

based on the idea that it is a personal matter.

"Silent Voices, Untold Stories", by Ayesha Shahid explains further why rape victims or domestic abuse is not reported. The society is cruel for victims, 'name and shame' approach is adopted, prolonged hearings are mental torture.

'Case No. 9', an on-going drama in Pakistan, penned by **Shahzeb Khanzada** validates the concept. Police, Doctors at examination centres, media personnels: all are involved in character assassination of victim.

Tehmina Durrani states:

"I was groomed well to stay silent."

-My Feudal Lord

This book and her story are a reflection of cultural flaw

in Pakistan that does not blur after education or power.

Case Studies from Pakistan:

(i) Mukhtaran Mai:

The women who was raped due to inter-tribal feud. The fragility of men's sexuality is indeed touchy in Pakistan.

(ii) Qandeel Baloch:

A victim of honor that brings dishonor to humanity. Nafeesa Shah in her book 'Honor Unmasked' explains the surface level honor that gives no respect but mere humiliation.

(iii) Surriya Bibi (2015 case):

A women from the outskirts of Balochistan, killed based on the decision of a hardliner Jirga. The case validates

the nuinance of early, exposed marriage in Pakistani Society.

"Pakistani Bride" by Bapsi Sidwa covers a similar plot.

(4.2) Professional Violence - Prostitution as a Business

"Taboo" by Nafeesa

Shah is a book that covers the idea of Red Zone Areas, the derogatory behavior of elites who visit these places towards women.

How prostitution and sex rings are operating by marginalising these suppressed beings.

(4.3) Psychological Aspect of GBV:

These very practises bring a negative impact on mental wellbeing of the victims. It has devastating implications.

(5) Strategies to Reduce GBV in Pakistan:

The following measures are necessary for uplifting devalued genders against GBV:

(5.1) Emancipated Decision Making:

Allowing women and transgenders to decide the course of their own life.

'Emancipated Decision Making Theory' by Princeman Whittaker validates the core origin of any form of violence begins by controlled and coercive decision-making.

(5.2) Effective Legislation:

There exist no feasible framework regarding marital law, reporting and voicing workplace harassment. The transgender community also

faces issues, particularly after the controversial bill that has now become Intersex Rights Protection Act 2021. These and many other legal loopholes must be filled

(5.3) Ensuring Implementation:

The Already existing laws and articles that provide relief to victims need to be implemented correctly.

- i) Anti-Women Practises Act
- ii) Bridal Gifts and Dowery Restriction Act.
- iii) Acid Crime Prevention and Control Act.
- iv) The alteration in PPC for Rape (2004)
- v) Honor Crimes added.
- vi) Article 35, 37 of constitution.

But unfortunately, they remain largely symbolic.

(5.4) Capacity Building of Women in Rural Areas:

The progress begins at grass-roots level. Women in slums, who are facing domestic abuse must be enabled to become ~~so~~ self-sufficient economically. This shall raise their social status.

(5.5) Practical Strategies:

- 1) Make women education the core of solutions.
- 2) Create institutions where victims can be habilitated to re-incorporate into the society.
- 3) Inculcate sensitivity towards victims in the society by positive role of media.
- 4) Create awareness about GBV in backward regions.
- 5) Educate Parents.

ANSWER: 5 SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER

(1) The Definition of Gender inculcates social element:

Gender is defined as:

"The conversion of biological categories of male and female into social categories of men and women by the internalization of social norms."

This definition explains how gender is a socially constructed phenomena.

(2) The Notion of 'Social Efficiency':

Ann Oakley in her book, 'Sex, Gender and the Society', comes up with

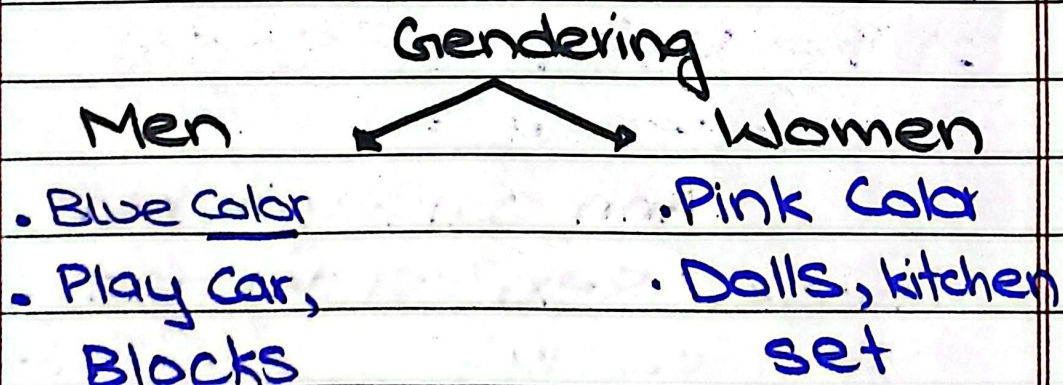
this idea of 'social' efficiency. The notion is that in societies where men are bread-winners and women are nurturing in roles, the society functions most effectively.

(3) The Process of Social Construction of Gender:

A multidimensional process of societal activities constructs perception of gender in society:

- Gendering:

The phenomena through which tasks, colors, abilities are distributed into men and women.



• Gender Achievement:

A woman's promotion is just a career step but her pregnancy is an achievement. Such notions are linked to idea of gender achievement.

• Gender Accountability:

'Mom guilt' kicks in the moment a mother decides to do something for her own self. This does not occur in males in case of children.

Similarly, If the tyre is punctured or the car ran out of fuel, the male is accountable.

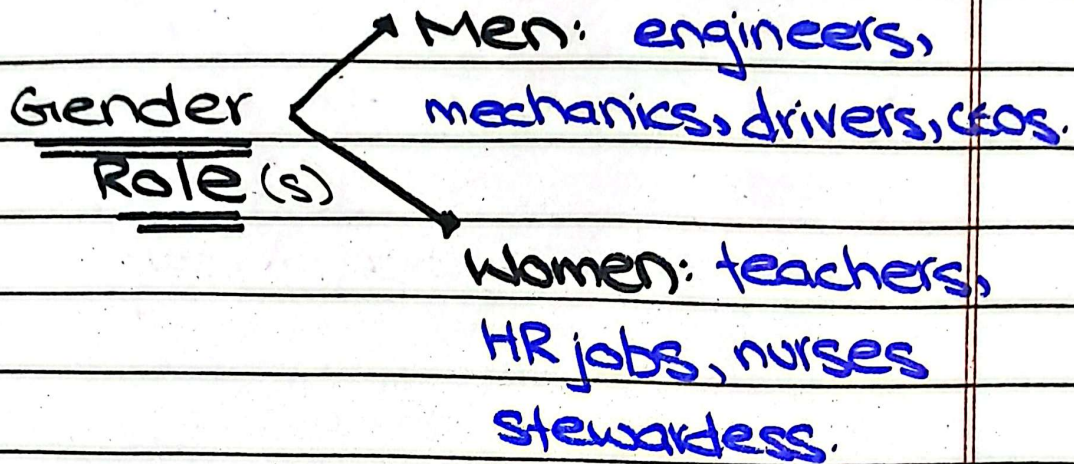
(4) Theoretical Perspectives:

(4.1)

Gender Role Theory:

John Money in his theory defines gender roles. The men have to earn and women need to take up role of

caregiver in the society.
Even professionally, gender
roles exist in society:



(4.2) Masculine and Feminine Culture Theory:

Geert Hofstede's theory creates a distinct way of life and pattern of behavior linked to masculine and feminine cultures.

<u>Culture</u>	<u>Traits</u>
Masculinity	loud, strong, opinionated, emotionally stable

Feminine

Passive, submissive,
low volume, cultured,
well-dressed.

The societies adopt such ideas and implement them as norms. In Pakistan, males are emotionally more affected and under constant pressure but the society and culture of masculinity tells him

You can't cry, be a man.

Does crying on your father's funeral make one a lesser man?

The society also can not withstand a strong, independent woman. Her success is labelled unconventional and her attitude non-conforming.

Working women are taunted for leaving the kids to nannies.. Women working in field (civil, electrical engineers) are called men-like. Similarly, men who

help with home chores are labelled feminine. There is a complex link of such practices with gender roles and division of labor.

(4.3) Functionalist Perspective:

Talcott Parson's notion of Functionalism aligns well with gender norms and cultured perspective.

The women at home taking care of the kids, the man earning to provide for them all: This is what functionalism looks to Talcott Parson.

(4.4) Gender Performativity Theory:

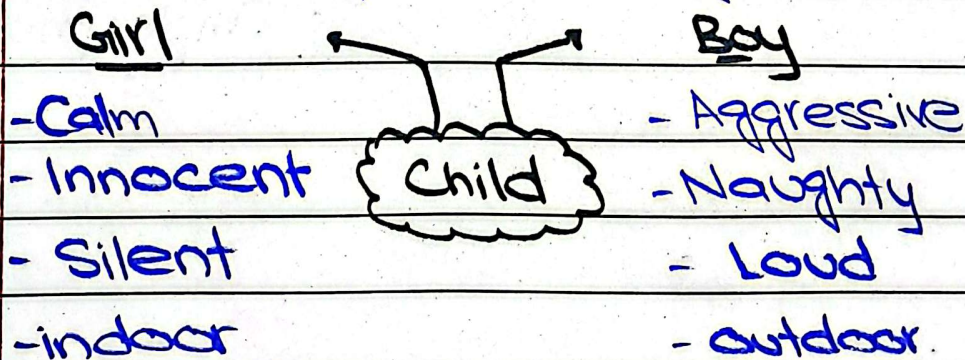
Judith Butler in his book, "Gender Trouble" mentions the performativity perspective.

Women → performing gender
via cleaning, cooking
and housework.

Men → Performing gender
via driving, ordering,
earning.

(4.5) Gender Schema Theory:

Sandra Bem believes
Schemas or gendered perspectives
are developed in early childhood.



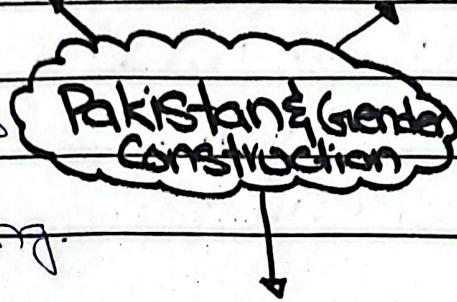
(5) Social Formation of Gender:

The society, particularly
one in Pakistan is a blind
follower of culture. It disregards

equality for all in all domains of life.

• Housewives

Over 30% of Doctors are not working.



• Wage Disparity:

"For every Rs 100 a man earns, woman earns 72"

- Labor Force Survey

• Glass Ceiling:

Certain lower level positions upheld by women.

• Political Status:

• Unconventional

Ministers appointed as female.

• 30% quota in NA.

• Informal

• Employment:

- House help

- Salons

- Home Services.

• Social Roles:

• Women not allowed to drive even in egalitarian families.

• Maximum teachings jobs upheld by women.

• Receptionists, Bus hostesses.

ANSWER: 4

(1) Gender Studies:

"Gender Studies is a discipline of social sciences that deals with study of various genders."

(2) Origin of Gender Studies:

"Gender Trouble" book by Judith Butler elaborates that gender is in trouble because of various sections formed. Identities have become Queer and no more absoluteness exists.

Today, 175+ genders exist in the world.

Gender studies advocates the rights of all of them. It

studies the issues of
2SLGBTQ community, highlights
them and er negates conventional
gender approach.

Rejects heteronormative
gender by channeling the
diversity of genders.

(3) Difference from Womens Studies :

Women Studies is a
discipline that is centred on
women rights and provision of
equality to women.

"Political Economy
as it impacts women" -1834

Article of Marry Ritterbeard
is a literary proponent of
women not gender studies.

"A woman is actually
an imperfect man"

-Thomas Aquinas

This statement targets the rights of women and not all genders.

(4) Gender Studies as a sub-set of Women Studies:

The evolution of women studies led to concept of gender.

Women were economically suppressed during industrial revolution and issues began.

Wage Disparity in Industrial Era



'Vindication of Rights of Women'

- Mary Wollstonecraft



Demand for Suffrage Rights



MS in Women Studies
started by Kent University
in 1990



Gender is in Trouble
(Butler)



Emergence of Term
'Gender' in 1991.



led to Development
of Gender Studies
as academic discipline.

→ Evolutionary Timeline.

(S) AUTONOMY VERSUS INTEGRATION DEBATE:

"Women Studies has
two strategies - with
integration being the
ultimate one."

-Florence Huwe

• Social Association:

Autonomists want to disassociate themselves from the patriarchal society and integrationists desire to inculcate themselves in social fabric.

• Nature of Approach:

∴ Autonomy is a revolutionary approach strategy.

Integration is essentially evolutionary.

• Type of Feminism:

The autonomists are radical ~~the~~ feminists. They want separation.

∴ On contrary, integrationists are liberal or post-modern feminists.

• Structural Space to Attain Rights:

Autonomists can access the existant structure, pitch their

demands of equality, basic rights and emancipation.

The autonomists want to separate, they can not access people in structure for any of their demands once they disassociate.

• Integrationist Literation:

" Give her the rights
and she will emble
from the virtues
of women. "

-Marry Wallstonecraft
(Vindication of
Rights of Women)

• 'Autonomy' - The Philosophy:

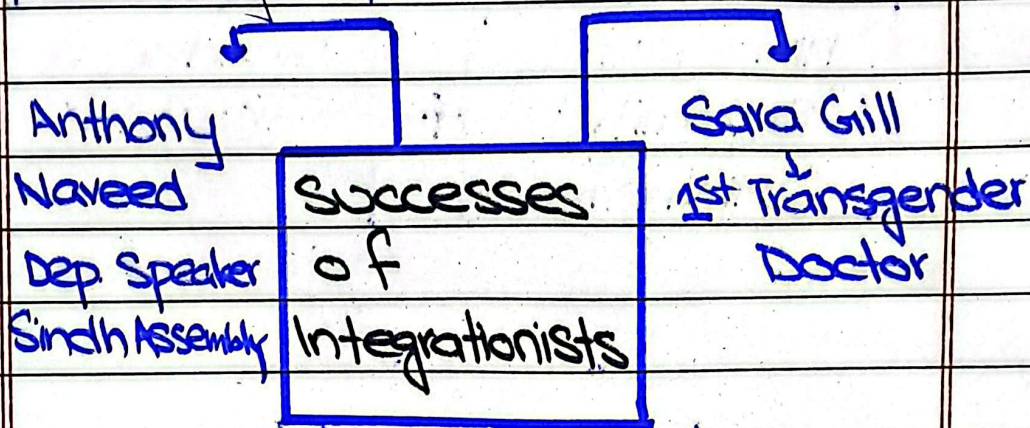
" Sisterhood is
Powerful. "

-Margaret Margan

" Personal is Political "

-Katie Millet
(Sexual Politics)

Essentially, women studies focus on autonomy strategy. Gender Studies is all inclusive and propagates idea of integration of all genders into society.



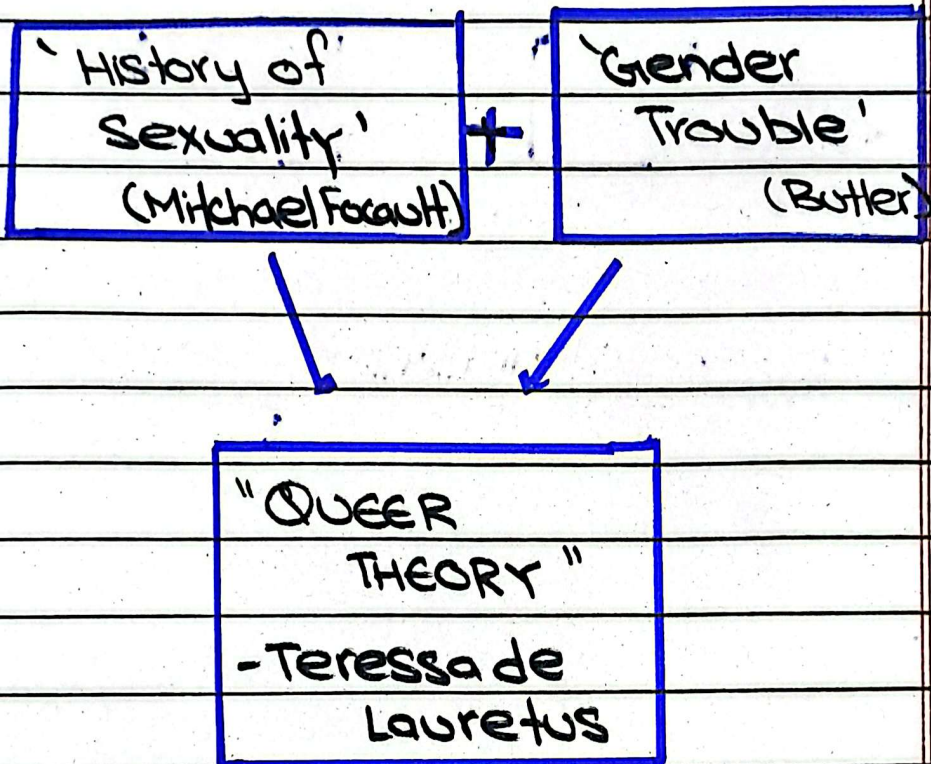
Western cultures & societies have prospered with integration. Rights are granted to queer people.

In Pakistan, transgenders and intersexes are becoming integrated into society. It is important for progress.

ANSWER: 7

POST-MODERN FEMINISM

(1) Origin & Development:

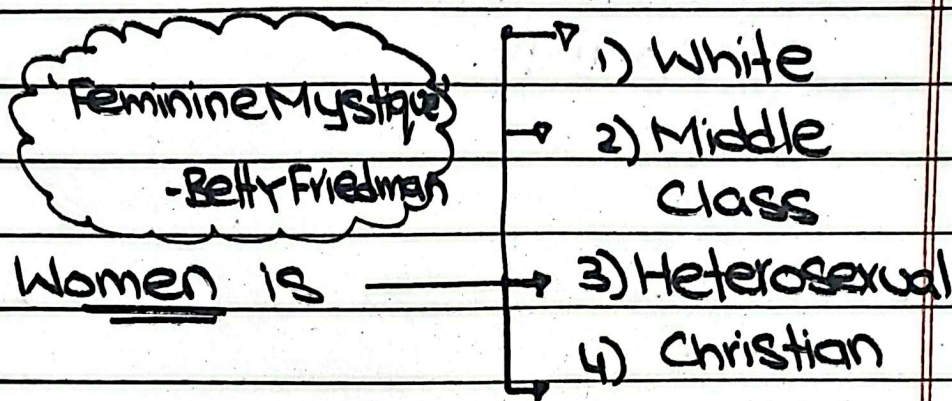


De Lauretis was inspired by evolving ideas of concept of gender, the inclusion of more and more ambiguities.

Post-modern feminism is characterized by shift from

Heterosexuality → Homosexuality

(2) Negation of 'Feminine Mystique' - Idea of Existentialism:



Postmodern Feminism rejects the idea of a woman given by Betty Friedman.

The rejection pitches the concept of "Existentialism" that all classes, religions, races and sexualities of women are part of the society. It must inculcate them all in collectivity.

(3) **Queer Theory is essentially post-structuralist:**

The Queer theory that project abnormal or weird sexualities as part of society refutes the heteronormative structure of society.

All individuals 2SLGBTQ are queer gendered beings. Homosexuality is introduced in a previously rigid heterogenous structure.

(4) **Butler's Troubling Gender leading to destabilized structure:**

Judith Butlers notion of Gender Trouble is based upon this very idea that genders are blurring distinctions and new ones are appearing. The stable sexual structure has been destabilized.

(5) Introduction of Mens Study:

Post modern feminism accepts that men also need rights because they are also being deprived of their sexual rights.

Institutions and Not Gender are cause of deprivation:

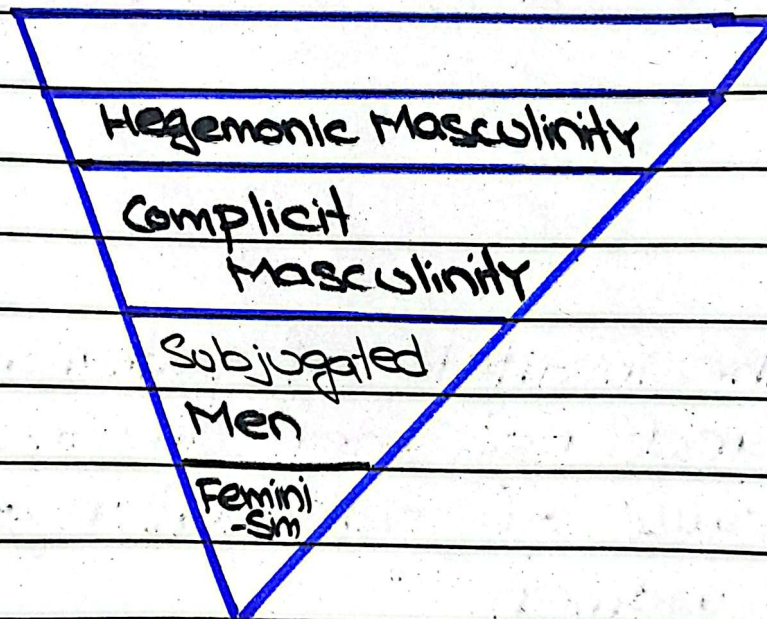
Post-modern Feminism is called post-structuralist because it mentions that "The institute of patriarchy and not men are the cause of subjugation of women"

This concept resonates to the social construction of gender:

"One is not born a woman, but becomes a woman."

- Simon De Beauvoir
(Second Sex)

(6) Connel's Gender Hierarchy and Postmodern Feminism:



The inculcation of concepts like Queer (2SLGBT) disrupt the entire social structure that Connel creates in his Gender

hierarchy.

(7) Components of Postmodern Feminism:

- Lesbianism
- Gayism
- Two Spirited Individuals

The demand for rights of all these people.