

QUESTION - 2

1) INTRODUCTION:

Gender based violence
is the major factor that
disrupts the social fabric
of a society

- Rubina Saigol,
Countering GBV

This quote of Rubina Saigol raises concern regarding the advent of gender based violence. The various form of gender based violence is categorised as **direct form of violence** such as rape, burning to death, vanni etc. The other form is **indirect form of violence** such as trauma, lack of inheritance grantation, blackmailing etc. However, practical and policy oriented strategies such as improving women participation in politics, strong implementation of rule of law, media utilization for a narrative shift etc are all bound to reduce gender based violence in Pakistani society.

2) BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE FACTORS THAT CAUSED GBV TO PERSIST

Colonial mentality
present, since the
inception of Pakistan

Weak economic condition
leading to weak institutions
paving the way towards
GBV

Conservative mentality
binding the nation preventing
it from eliminating
GBV

Low participation of
women preventing
mainstreaming

Weak rule of law
paving the way
towards GBV

Fig:-

The figure shows that factors
that cause the existence of GBV

DEFINING G- VIOLENCE

It is the form of violence that is directed on someone owing to their gender.

Gender based violence is defined as any form of violence done against a women because she is a women.

-UN definition

Along with this,

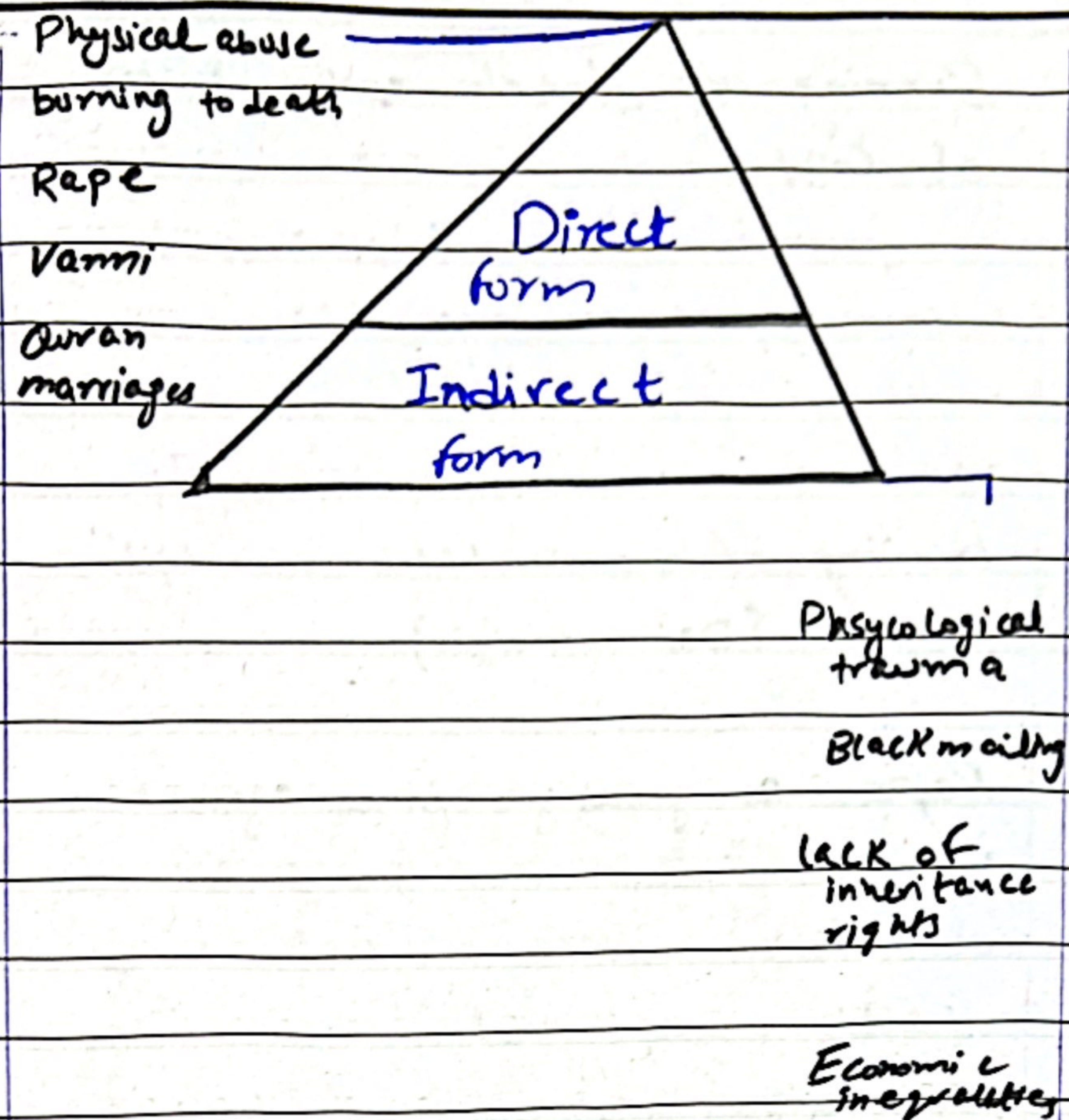
Any form of violence directed towards someone owing to their gender is defined as gender based violence

-BLACKROCK

Where Dreams Come True

3) EXPLAINING VARIOUS FORMS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN PAKISTAN

The two major forms of gender based violence are the direct form of gender based violence and the indirect form of gender based violence.



Description:-

The chart shows further categorization in direct and indirect forms of violence.

3.1) DIRECT FORM OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

a) Physical abuse a persistent form of violence

Physical abuse is a persistent form of gender based violence.

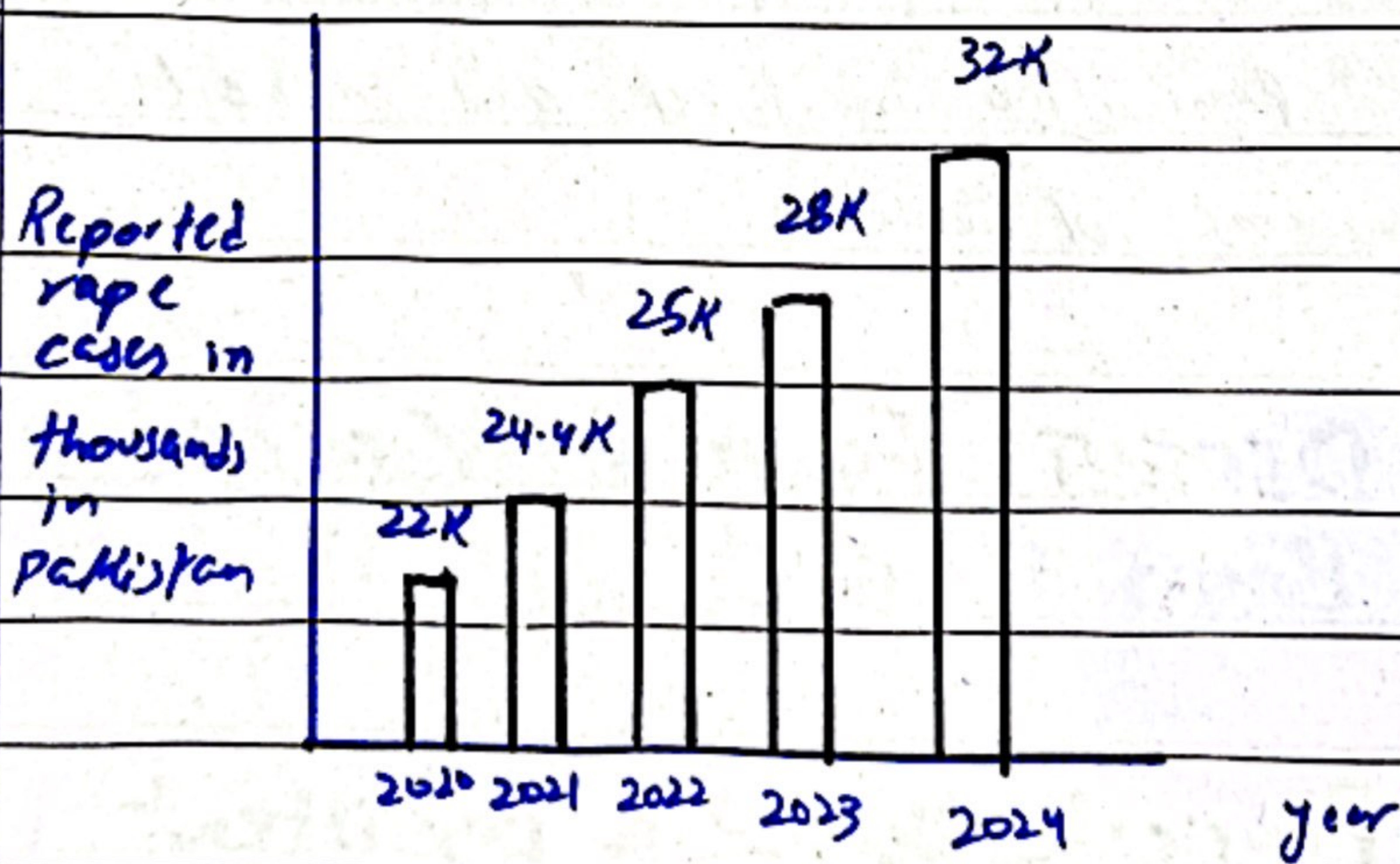
68% of the women are a subject to physical abuse one in their life {HRLP, 2023}

(b) Burning to death a ^{vi} of GBV

Burning to death still exist in Pakistan which is one of the most cruelist form of gender based violence. 78 burning of women cases reported in 2025 [Dawn Analysis]

c) Rape a growing crime against women

Another direct form of GBV is rape. Its intensity is a significant threat, which creates a disorganized society.



Source: HRCP 2025

d) Vanni giving away women as compensation

Vanni still exists as a common practice in the rural parts of Pakistan. Where women are used as compensation to resolve disputes

e) **Quranic marriages defying the right to marriage causing GBV**

In the backward parts of Pakistan Quranic marriages are said to negate the expenses of the weddings or even to reject the rights of inheritance of the women.

3.2) INDIRECT FORM OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

a) **Psychological trauma inflicted on the women**

Psychological trauma damages a person internally. This leads to life long issues which prevent the victims from fully recovering. 58% of the women from abusive households develop PTSD (HRW, 2024)

b) **Blackmailing an indirect form of gender based violence having great impact**

Black mailing someone by threats invokes fear in the heart of the victim which then develops trauma that acts as barrier in their life.

d) Lack of share in inheritance a persistent form of GBV

In Pakistan women are not generally granted the ~~big~~ share in inheritance this indirect form of violence starts the cycle of dependence of a women

e) Economic inequalities fostered by wages gap

Another form of indirect violence against women are the wages gap despite working the same they are paid less. which is a violence of fundamental rights.

Men are generally paid 45% more than women [WB, 2024]

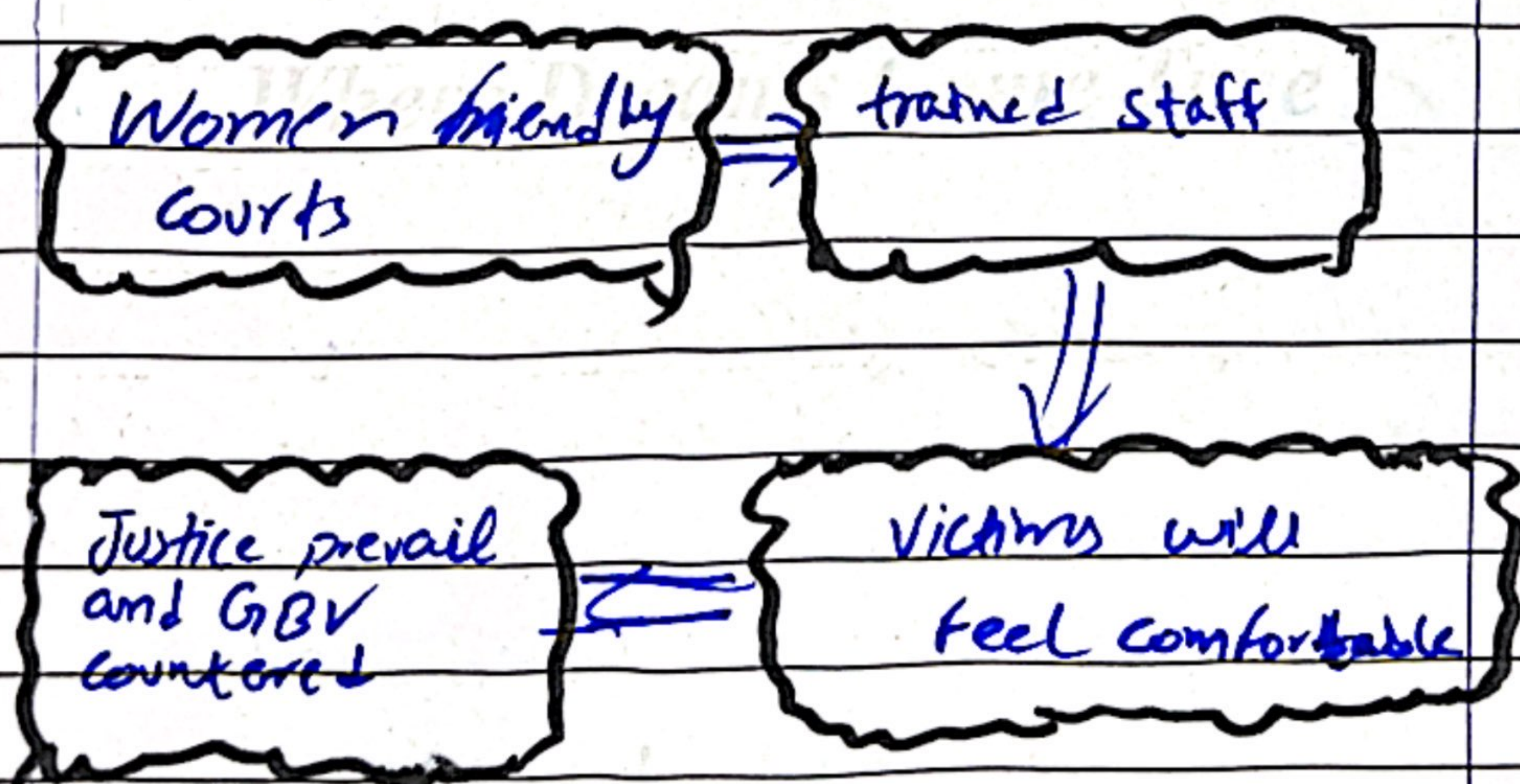
4) PROPOSING PRACTICAL AND POLICY-ORIENTED STRATEGIES TO REDUCE GBV IN - PAKISTAN

4.1) Increasing women participation in policy formulation

Only a woman knows what a woman wants {Judith Butler}. Hence, Increasing women participation in policy formulation is bound to uplift other women, eventually, curbing gender based violence in Pakistan.

4.2) Women friendly courts where specialized staff is present to prevent secondary victimization

Rape victims refrain from going to courts to seek justice. The advent of women friendly courts can encourage them to raise their voice and seek justice.



4.3) Strong implementation of the existing frameworks to counter GBV

Pakistan already has a lot of legal frameworks that can help to contain GBV. Firm implementation on the existing frameworks in Pakistan have the potential to curb gender based violence (Zohra T, improve the system)

4.4) Media utilization for a narrative shift towards a positive trajectory

Media has the power to shift the gender based violence into gender driven peaceful existence by narrative building.

5) CONCLUSION

To conclude, gender based violence exist in two major categories the direct form and indirect. Both of them exist in the Pakistani society damaging its social fabric. However, media utilization, strong implementation of existing frameworks in true spirit can curb gender based violence in Pakistan.

QUESTION - 4

1) INTRODUCTION:-

Women studies was
the key and gender
studies was the door
that paved a way towards
equality

- Mary Wollstone

This quote of Mary Wollstone
sheds light on the importance
of both the disciplines. Gender studies
is the subject that studies about
multiple genders, their problems,
reason for the problems and solution
for the problems as well. However,
it differs from women studies
in the domain, origin etc. The
autonomy vs integration debate in
gender studies dives deep into exploring
that should the subject be
integrated with women studies
or should it be kept isolated.

2) A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF GENDER STUDIES AND WOMEN STUDIES AROUND THE WORLD

Women Studies emerged
in 1960

Core idea was to
uplift the status
of women

Brought awareness
among the women
regarding their rights

Gender studies born
in late 1970

Aim was to grant
a broader lens,
incorporating all
the genders

Center idea of
both was to
uplift life

Description:-

The following chart shows
the emergence of both gender and
women studies.

Name: Muhammad Zafer Nawaz

Father Name: Asghar Nawaz

LMS ID: 38401 Date: 1/1/2025

Subject: Gender studies Paper: _____ Test: _____

Batch No. 394 Campuses ☒ Main Campus ☐ ISB-2 ☐ RWP-I ☐ RWP-II ☐ LHR ☐ Online

Candidate Sign

Invigilator Sign

3) WHAT IS GENDER STUDIES

3.1) A social science understanding all the genders

Gender studies is a social science that studies gender identity, gender roles, masculinity, femininity. It understands the demands of all the genders and help in uplifting their worries.

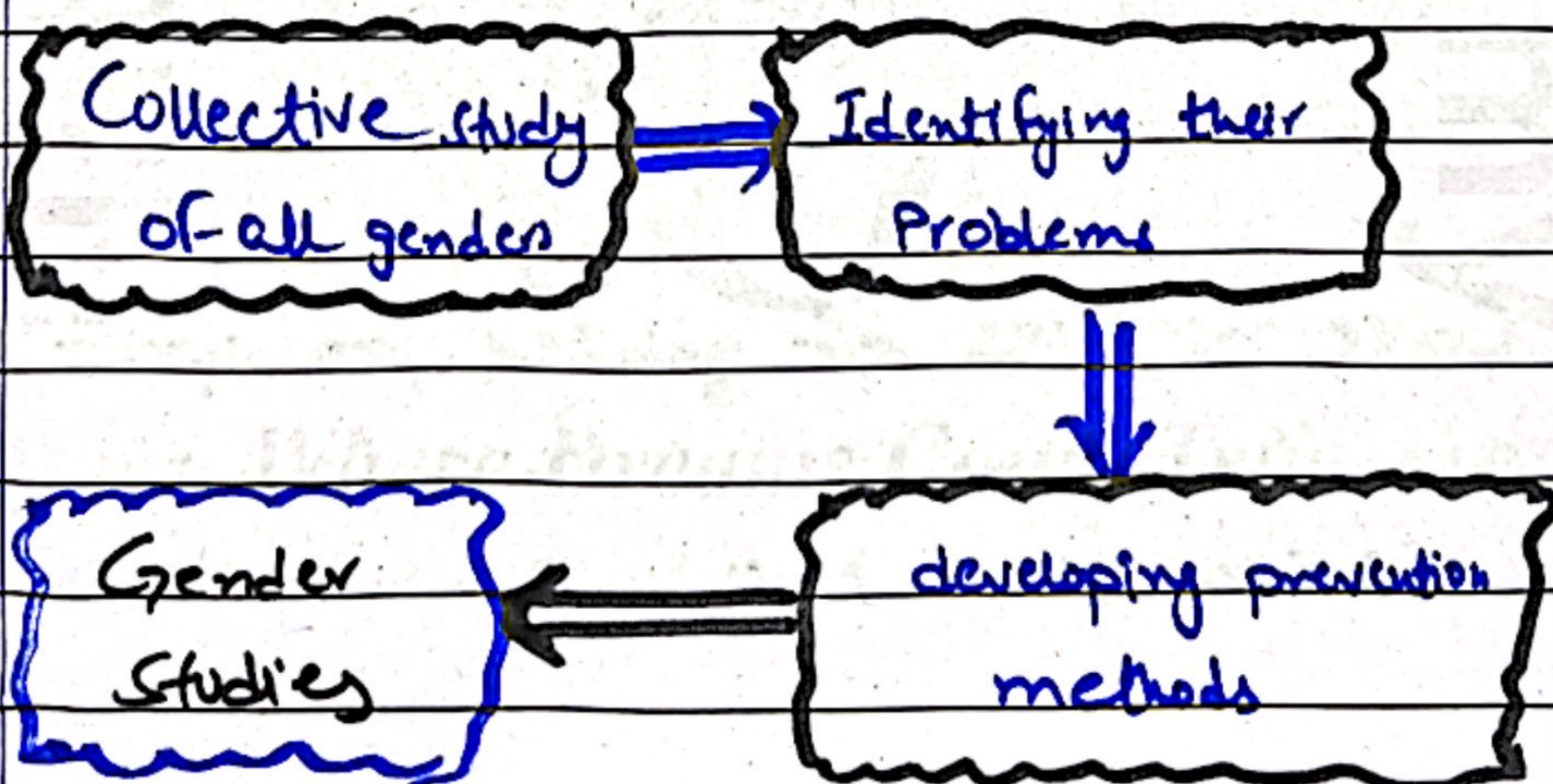


Fig:-

The figure shows how gender studies function

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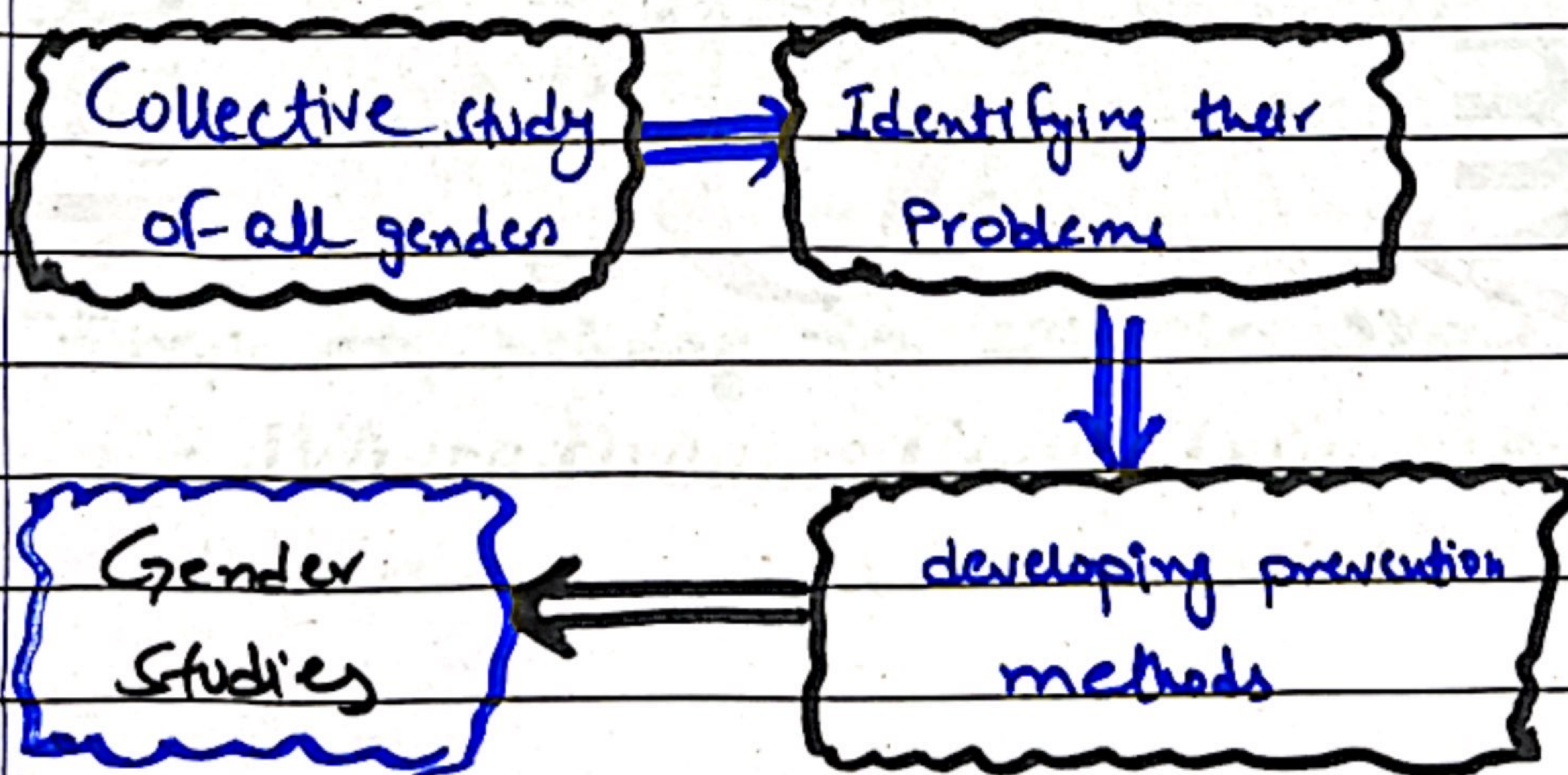


Fig:-

The figure shows how gender studies function

4) DIFFERENTIATING GENDER STUDIES FROM WOMEN STUDIES

4.1) Different in horizon : Gender studies having a broader domain

Gender studies has a broader domain if it includes all genders and disciplines to broaden its scope. Gender economics which studies economic impacts on all genders

4.2) Different in approaches gender incorporating the WID, WAD, ~~GD~~ GAD

In Gender studies approaches of development are present that talk about women such as WID and WAD. Along with that ~~GD~~ GAD is also present for all genders. On the other hand women studies theories only talk about women

4.3) Core values of gender to uplift all the gender whereas in women studies focus is only on women

The core value of gender studies is to uplift the whole society by incorporating every

gender in ~~the~~ the world

45) Reason for origin of gender to improve the domain of women studies

Women studies originated in 1960s to uplift women and spread awareness among them. On the other hand, gender studies was originated to broaden the domain of gender studies.

5) CRITICALLY ASSESSING THE AUTONOMY VS INTEGRATION DEBATE IN GENDER STUDIES

5.1) AUTONOMY DEBATE

- a) Separation of gender studies from women studies the core idea of the debate

The core idea of the autonomy debate is that the merger of gender studies and studies is not favourable and it should be avoided at all cost.

- b) Great history linked with women studies autonomy will bring the demise of women studies

Women studies portrays great struggle to reach where it is any attempt of integration will end the discipline where all the effort would be lost. Hence, autonomy is needed.

- c) Women is a sensitive issue any attempt to merge women and gender studies will be a threat

The women have always faced threats. If the disciplines are merged the status of women can be deteriorated. Women is a sensitive issue which requires women studies for their improvement {Alcena Khan, women studies}

⊕

~~a) CRITICALLY~~

5.2) INTEGRATION DEBATE

- a) merger of both the subjects the core idea of integration debate

The core idea of the integration debate is that both the subjects

should be merged for a holistic view of the struggles faced by individuals

b) Combining both the subjects to further uplift women with broader cooperation

The merger of both the subjects can be more fruitful for the women as ~~it~~ that way they can cooperate with the men to change the status quo through combined efforts

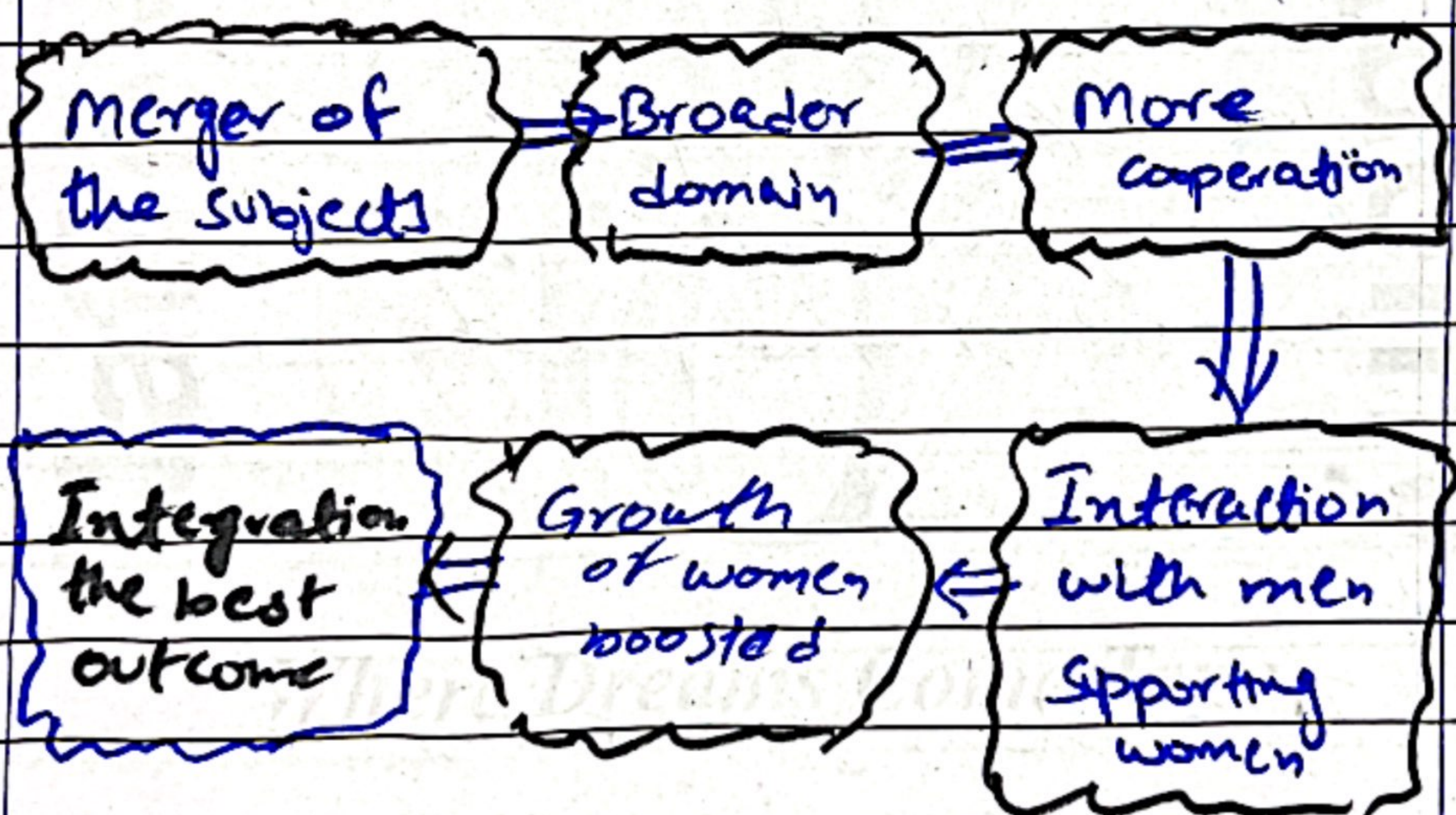


Fig.:

The figure shows how the integration approach can further benefit the women.

c) Combination will broaden the scope of theories with the interaction with approaches

An integration approach will further broaden the scope uncovering the mysteries. The intersection of the WID, WPD, GAD with the theories of post-modern feminism can be fruitful.

6) CRITICALLY ASSESSING

To assess the merits of integration are many that can further the status of women paving a way towards prosperity. However, the issue exist that the history would be lost and women can be undermined due to which the idea of autonomy exist. Still the integration debate merits outshine the merits of autonomy debate.

7) CONCLUSION

To conclude, gender studies is a social science and it differentiates from women studies in the domain of scope, nature and origin.

Furthermore the autonomy debate of gender studies advocate for the separation of both the subjects, while the integration debate advocates for the merger of both.

QUESTION - 5

1) INTRODUCTION:-

Gender is a myth it
exist from how society
percieves it to exist

- Mitta Ismall,
Gender a myth

This quote of Mitta Ismall states
how gender is a myth. It is a social
construction formed by the assignment
of goals to sexes, socialization etc.

Furthermore, the major theoretical
perspective on how masculinity and
femininity are formed in the society
can be identified by the sex role
theory, gender performative theory,
functionalist perspective etc. All of which
interact to extract gender.

2) EXPLAINING THE SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER

2.1) Gender is what one does
and performs

According to the Gender performative
theory gender is what one's performance

is in the society. If the performance is inclined to the culturally assigned traits of girl then she will be labelled as a girl.

2.2) Morals values traditions define the gender in a society

The morals, values and traditions ultimately portrays the gender of an individual. Such as long hair for girls short for boys. If girl get short hair she could be labelled as a tom boy. This shows how such things of society shapes gender

2.3) Sex roles assigning gender in a society

Gender is acquired by fulfilling the sex roles of an individual. If a man fails to earn he will not be considered as a man by the society

2.4) Assignment of colours by the society developing gender

Even the colour schemes setup by the society proves the stance of

Social construction of gender.

Pink for girls

⇒ which shows
sweetness

Blue for boys

⇒ which display
courage

3) COMPARING THE MAJOR THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON HOW MASCULINITY AND FEMINITY ARE FORMED IN SOCIETY

3.1) ~~Functionalist~~ perspective

3.1) a) Society is based on division which helps it to function and which divides masculinity and femininity. Functionalist perspective

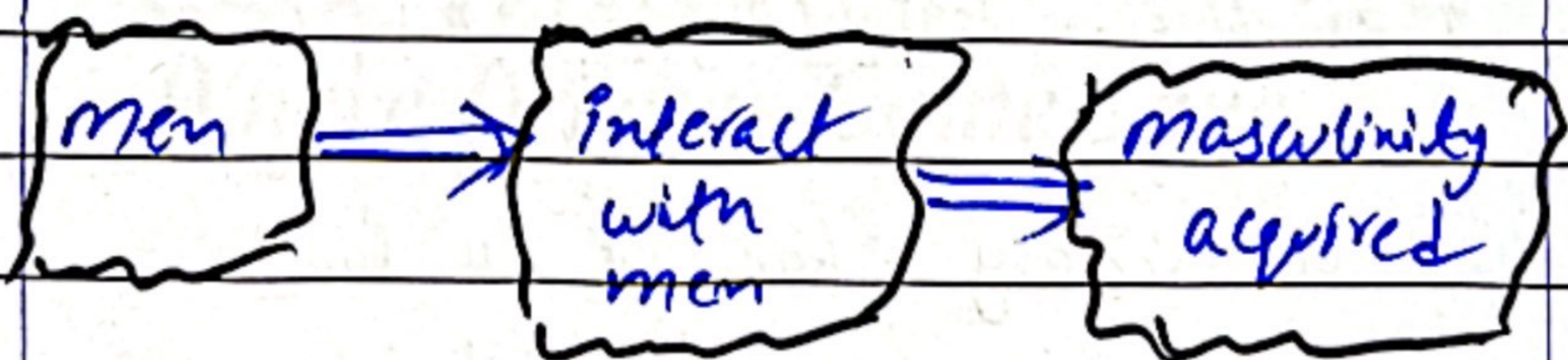
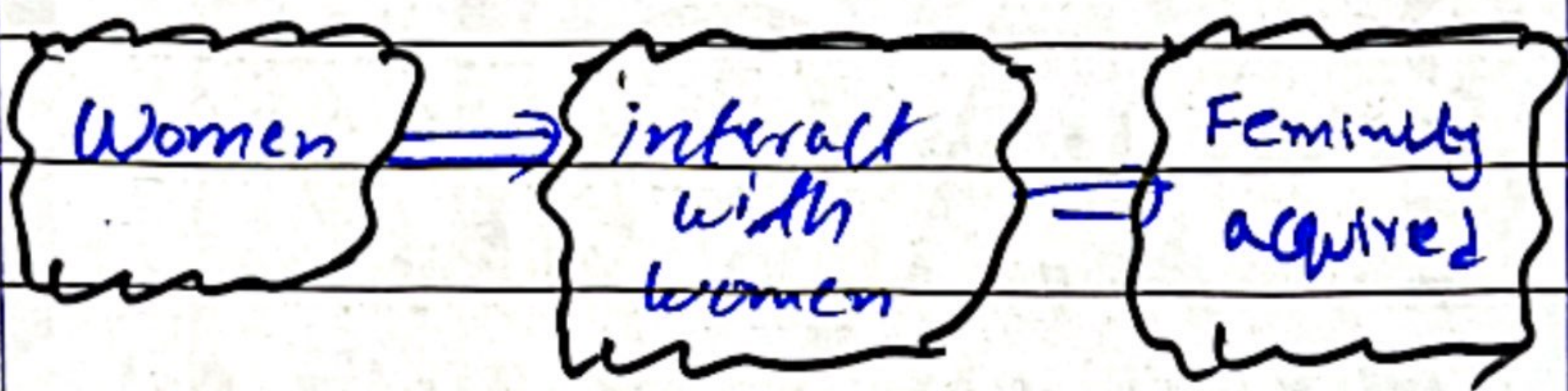
In a society, for it to function members are required. The men owing to their aggressive nature adapt masculinity which are present in decision making. This is evident as the national assembly majority of the members are male.

3.2) Symbolic perspective learning the traits of masculinity and femininity

Symbolic perspective revolves around the symbols that form masculinity and femininity. In Pakistan boys prefer cars and girls dolls, this is a symbolic gesture showing alliance with traits.

3.2) Interactionist perspective socialization of traits through interaction

This perspective helps the acquisition of traits through everyday interaction.



3.3) Soci Determinism of biology perspective where one is born with it

Biological determinism also has

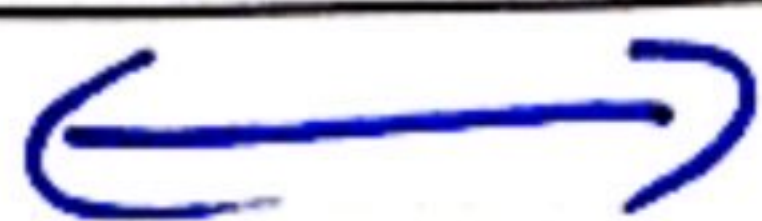
influence over ones gender. Having a penis means one is a boy and a vagina for a girl in Pakistani society.

3.5) Marxist perspective stating masculinity and femininity born from Capitalistic models

This perspective dive around the economic structures under capitalism to extract traits. Men bear advantage in Capitalistic societies showing masculinity superiority and vice versa for femininity.

4) CONCLUSION:-

To conclude, gender is a social construct that is based on the societies interpretation. Furthermore the major theoretical perspectives such as functionalist, symbolic, marxist all play their part into the formation of masculinity and femininity in a society.



PTD

QUESTION-6

1) INTRODUCTION

Yes, political participation is a fundamental right. But the obstacles exist in Pakistan for women to participate in political system owing to patriarchal mindset etc. The impact of gender quota systems on women representation is bound to be fruitful owing to enhanced integration etc.

2) Is Political participation a fundamental right

Yes political participation is a fundamental human right that should be granted to every citizen without fail.