

Part-II

Q#2

1- Introduction

Gender Based Violence (GBV) refers to a phenomenon in which women are subject to physical, emotional, psychological and sexual abuse.

These various manifestation of gendered based abuse puts women low in a socio-economic ladder.

In Pakistan the situation of GBV is a pervasive phenomenon that has trapped women economically, socially, and mentally. Moreover, it has led to economic stagnation and has created a cycle of dependence and more violence for women. Therefore, to end this scourge Pakistan must implement and incorporate Gender sensitive policies. Moreover, protection of women by establishing shelter houses, enforcing Law and enforcement agencies to pursue cases can lower the prevalence of GBV. Hence, a collective whole of a government approach is required to end the menace of GBV.

2-Forms of GBV in Pakistan

2.1- Physical Abuse

In Pakistan physical abuse is the most common abuse women are physically assaulted. For instance, numerous cases of Acid throw are reported in Pakistan's urban areas.

2.2- Mental and Psychological violence

Mental and Psychological pressure from families is another form of violence employed against women. For instance, Actress Umaira Akshad was found dead in her apartment. It was later found that her families didn't talk to her for 5 months due to her acting career.

2.3- Sexual Abuse

Women in Pakistan are subject to sexual abuse. For instance, Martial Rape is a rising phenomenon in Pakistan, where women are forcefully subject to sexual practices.

2.4- Restriction over Movement

Women opportunities are restricted to their gender. In Pakistan rural areas women are not allowed to go outside. Everytime women go out they must go out with a man or a brother. This restrict their movement and chances to grow.

2.5- Honour violence

In Pakistan honour is associated to women dignity only. If a woman befriend a boy or do actions that goes against society norms she is subject to honour violence or in extreme case dead. For instance, Qandeel Baloch was murdered by her brother, as he felt that she brought dishonor to the family.

2.6- Child Marriages

Similarly, child marriage is a phenomenon in which a girl is married off at a young age. She is deprived of agency and autonomy. For instance, in Pakistan tribal areas this is a

common practice. As people due to poverty marry their daughter at a young age.

2.7- Work Place Harassment

In Pakistan work place harassment is another manifestation of gender-based violence. In Pakistan many cases were reported where women were asked for sexual favors for promotion or career progression.

2.8- Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is another manifestation of gender based violence. In Pakistan, women are domestically under pressure their work, achievement and dedicated to family is often discredited. They have no say in decision making. As per Human Rights Commission 3000 cases of GBV was reported in 2024-25.

2.9- Economic Violence

In Pakistan were deliberately kept poor. They don't get share in inheritance. In Gilgit Baltistan Chaurbhat region daughters are not given share in parents property.

3- Strategies to reduce GBV in Pakistani society

3.1- Implementation of GBV Laws

In Pakistan, laws of GBV are already present the present lies at the implementation side. Hence, implementation must be made priority by enabling a time line clause to decide the case.

3.2- Making dramas on GBV to sensitize the issue

Pakistan must use soft power influence to discourage GBV. Dramas like Udaari have highlighted GBV. More dramas of such nature must be made to educate the society.

3.3- Stringent Enforcement by dedicating a Gender based policies

GBV is a chronic issue. Hence, a ^{force} gender based police can be an alternative, whose sole work will be to deter gender based violence. ^{There,} ~~and~~ ensuring efficiency in procedures and outcomes.

3.4- Establishing Special GBV Courts

Similarly, establishing separate GBV courts can be an policy alternative. As it will bring a speedy system of mechanism in deciding GBV cases.

3.5- Establishing Shelterhomes for GBV victims

In order to protect women that have faced GBV shelter homes must be established. Shelter homes will provide care and food to GBV victims. Hence, it will end their economic dependence.

3.6- Discouraging Honour killing by strict hard punishment

Honour Killing is a persistent issue in Pakistan. Last year Bano Bibi was killed by her brother in Balochistan. Later her parent pardoned the killer. brother. Hence, state must pursue such cases and give strict punishment to perpetrator.

3.7 - Maintaining Data base of Victims and perpetrators

Monitoring and maintaining data must be the priority of State. As maintaining data base will provide state with the knowledge on hot spot areas of GBV. Therefore, effective policy can be made that can deter GBV.

3.8 - Friday sermon to highlight issue of GBV.

Mosque can be used to highlight consequences of violence. Friday prayers must reflect saying of Prophet (S.A.W) where he asked believers to treat their women beautifully and respectfully. Such initiatives can substantially reduce prevalence of GBV in Pakistan.

4 - Conclusion

GBV is a persistent social evil in Pakistan, as it deprive women of their autonomy and agency. Moreover, it makes

them dependent and vulnerable to exploitation. Hence, a collective whole of a government and society approach is required that can deter this scourge.

Q#3

1-Introduction

Feminist movements in the west have played a critical role in emancipating women from economic, social, political and sexual deprivation. The earlier wave of feminism were limited to only political and economic rights. ^{Later} ~~Thereafter~~, it emerged and morphed to protection against harassment at workplace and today it has emerged in the form of digital activism. In Pakistan the influence of feminism has rejuvenated gender rights movement in Pakistan. As a result, several women related laws like Zainab Abbubill, women protection laws have been adopted.

Q - Major Western Feminist movements.

A - First Wave Feminism

This wave originated in early 20th century and late 19th century. It revolved around legal equality, women suffrage and education rights. This wave was centered around liberal feminism.

B - Second wave of feminism

This wave originated around 1960-1980. It centered around structural inequalities. Main demand were autonomy over body. The main slogan was personal is political. It focused on patriarchy and political and reproductive rights.

C - Third wave of feminism

This wave centered around 1990 to 2000. It focused on diversity, identity and intersectionality. It criticized the standard of western women regarding feminism.

D- Fourth wave of feminism

This wave originated around 2010-present. It is a digital wave of activism. This wave started with "Me Too Movement" in which actresses rose against a Hollywood Director who sexually assaulted innumerable women.

3- Western Feminist Movement Influence on Feminist activism and Gender Rights Movement in Pakistan.

3.1- Provided a conceptual clarity about issues Pakistani women face.

The western feminist movements provided ^{Pakistan's} feminist activists and gender rights movements a conceptual clarity over the issues Pakistani women face. This conceptual clarity provided women awareness about their issues they face socially, economically and politically.

3.2 - Advancement of rights based legal laws

Western feminist impact made Gender rights movement in Pakistan aware of inconsistency in women related laws. The decade old ineffective 2 finger test was implemented to check women virginity. Due to rights movement this law was sensitized and later struck down by the supreme court.

3.3 - Oversensitization of autonomy

In Pakistan, ~~women~~ feminist activism have propounded heavily on the "My body, My autonomy concept". Later it was adopted by Pakistani feminist in the slogan of جسم میرا ہے. Hence, it oversensitized the women issues and demand for autonomy.

3.4 - Strengthening policy advocacy

Feminist activism and gender rights movements in Pakistan receive substantial funding from international organizations.

This has enabled ^{gender} women rights movement to effectively better advocate for women related laws.

3.5 - Emergence of digital Feminist in Pakistan

The global 4th wave of feminism was rooted in digital activism. In Pakistan, renowned singer Meesha Shafi accused Ali Zaffar another national singer of harassment. Hence, it led to the emergence of digital feminism wave in Pakistan.

3.6 - Disconnect of urban feminist from Pakistan's rural women

The western wave of feminism has been limited only to urban areas. It has not been ^{effectively} transferred to rural women of Pakistan. Hence, it is considered as a foreign agenda in the disguise of women rights. Therefore, a limited influence is seen in Pakistan.

3.7- Western Feminist movement an agenda of Foreign Countries.

In Pakistan, Feminist movements are viewed with suspicion as they receive foreign aid. Hence, they are viewed with suspicion. Moreover, they overlook needs of the rural community which makes them less effective.

4- Conclusion

Hence, it can be deduced that western feminist movements have played an instrumental role in emancipating women from structural abuse and violence. In Pakistan the impact of western feminism has been profound. As it has led to emergence of various women rights in the form of "My body, My autonomy". Hence, it can be argued that gender rights movements have been under influence by western feminist movement. However, in Pakistan, a unique blend is required to better solve problems of Pakistani women.

Q#6

1- Introduction

Political participation refer to a phenomenon, where an individual ^{participate and} can freely associate himself with an political ideology. It is a basic fundamental right of every human. However, in Pakistan condition for women political participation remain bleak. This is because of low education, low awareness, no autonomy and absence of women decision making power.

As a result, women voter turn out in election is low and very few women participate in political activities. ~~How~~ Initiatives like fixing gender quota systems has brought limited success. Therefore, need of structural reforms becomes imperative, as failure to do so will keep half of Pakistan population out of the national discourse.

2- Political Participation a fundamental right of every human

Political participation is a fundamental right of every human being. As it empowers individuals to decide about their future. Moreover, it empowers individual to participate in decision making of governance. The United Nation 1948 charter calls freedom to political participation a necessary inherent right. Similarly, Article 17 of Pakistan's constitution give people of Pakistan the freedom to associate with group and association. Hence, political participation is a fundamental right of every human.

3- Obstacle faced by women in Pakistan political system

3.1- Patriarchal control over political party

In Pakistan all major political parties are headed by men and a very few women leaders are in political parties. This patriarchal control limits women autonomy and her ability to rise as a leader.

3.2- Limited Access to resources

In Pakistan's political system women have limited access to resources. As a result, a glass ceiling exist in which women cannot rise as a leader neither contribute heavily in society functioning.

3.3- Harassment in political system

In Pakistan's political system, women workers are harassed sexually and psychologically. For instance, Zataj Gul an former MNA accused PTI founder of sexual harassment.

3.4- Low literacy

Another reason of women low political participation is due to low women literacy. As per Pakistan Bureau of Survey of 2015 50% women in Pakistan are uneducated. Hence, this limit low literacy.

3.5- Regional Imbalance

In Pakistan regional imbalances are stark in peripheral areas.

For instance, in FATA and Balochistan areas women political participation is low due to patriarchal mind set. Therefore, it limit women participation.

4- Positive Impact of Gender Quota system

A - It led to increased women participation in Parliament.

Women fixed Quota in Parliament increased women representation.

As a result, women Parliamentarians have equal sway in the decision making.

B - It led to Symbolic Empowerment

Similarly, ^{fixed} gender quota system has symbolically empower women. Moreover, visibility of women have increased substantially in the decision making process.

C - ^{Efficient} ~~Women~~ Promulgation of women related Law

The fixed gender quota system has increased efficient promulgation of women related laws. For

instance, various anti harassment laws have been implemented by the Parliament due to women Parliamentarians.

5- Negative Impact of Gender Quota system

A- Elite women capture of seats

In the Parliament, on the fixed gender quota elite women are selected in the Parliament. This discrimination toward other has led to the capture of whole system.

B- Dependence on Party leadership

The gender quota system is allocated by party leadership. Hence, a dependence is created because if women Parliamentarian vote against party line she will be removed.

C- Limited decision making

As women selected on gender quota system are not elected via direct election. Hence, they have limited decision making.

Sovereignty.

as they are not have representation
of the ^{people} party

6- Conclusion

Political participation is a fundamental right of every human. As it empower individual to select in future frame of governance and party. In Pakistan; however, women faces innumerable challenges in political system that range from limited access to resource, harassment, patriarchal control and low education.

Various initiatives like gender quota system has led to increased in number of women parliamentarian and influence in decision making. However, dependence of gender quota elected women leaders on party leadership dilute their influence. Therefore, calls for more reforms toward women representation.