

Question:

Write a note on colonialistic and capitalistic perspective of gender.

Answer.

Introduction:

Colonialistic and capitalistic perspectives of gender are two basic ways of analyzing that how gender relations are being shaped or constructed in history due to the effects of both these perspectives. By deep analysis of these perspectives we can say that both colonialism and capitalism have some positive while some negative impacts on gender perspective - If we talk about colonialistic perspective then

Avoid we

it left some constructive impacts on gender like termination of immoral practices and this perspective granted basic to women but on the other hand it introduced patriarchy in system and created dual social category system - The European colonialist implemented their own idea of sex and gender on society that somehow cause oppression of women. Like wise, if we talk about capitalistic perspective of gender then on one hand, this perspective incorporated more men and women in industries, due to this effort progress of industries occurred and people stood up for

their rights against oppression but this system also create some negative impacts on gender

For example Women in industries were in labour class, so they faced exploitation, violence and several inequalities.

Therefore, we can say both these perspectives have some constructive while some destructive impacts on gender construction. Here we will discuss both

Do not elaborate the intro to that extent

Keep it brief to 12-15 lines.

The Colonialist Perspective of Gender :-

Colonialism was the specific era when European countries started colonization in different areas of world and in subcontinent also and they

imposed their own perspectives on the given society

Although colonial times were hard on women in some aspects but it also

left some positive impacts on society and especially on gender perspective

Positive impacts on gender in colonial period :-

These are impacts on gender in the colonial period. Some of them are

Women were allowed to remarry after their husband's death. The

colonial period incorporated

The Hindu Remarriage Act (1856), under which

women were - Furthermore women were given the

Begin with right to life as Britishers abolished the practice of sati

Add headings like Choice of marriage

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right to own property.
They included the Hindu
women's right to Property
Act (1939) - Moreover
The Hindu law of inheritance
(1929) gave the right
of inheritance to women.

Under the colonial
period, conventional and
stereotypical practices were
abolished such as "sati".

The Bengal Sati Regulation,
which banned the sati
practice in all jurisdictions
of British India. It
was passed in 1829
by the Governor -
General Lord William
Bentick - All these
initiatives integrated
new concepts of develop-
ment & growth of
women.

Negative impacts on
gender in colonial periods:-

Every period has its dark shades like wise colonial period has also some drawbacks and negative impact on gender. Some of them are given below.

During the colonial period, the concept of Patriarchy was introduced in society. Men were the slaves of colonial leaders like wise, women were the slaves of men. That notion of patriarchy created a dual sort of society in which both gender are exploited with different rules & tools.

In that particular period, the Europeans implemented their own ideas of sex and gender among native people and erased the

pre-existing concepts of sex & gender that were there before the arrival of British.

The Capitalistic perspective of Gender :-

Capitalism is now the social system that exists in all major countries of world like in US and other European countries except China & Russia and other communist countries.

Capitalism has some positive while some negative aspects on gender. Some of its positive impacts are.

Positive impacts of Capitalistic Perspective :-

During capitalistic perspective,

1- More & more people were

- incorporated into industries etc.
2. It encouraged efficient people to come forward.
 3. People stood up for their rights against oppression.
 4. Consumers enjoy a wider choice of products & services.

Capitalism is no doubt a major drive of modern era because it inculcated more people to participate in country affairs as during the WWII women had to join work force with men but it has also some drawbacks on gender - Some of its negative impacts are following.

Negative impacts on gender in capitalism

period: -

- Capitalistic period introduced the concept of public property which was owned by males of elite class.
- It also created gender pay-gap.
- Gender disparity in agriculture, healthcare, sexual abuse.
- Women were treated as second-class citizen which disturb the social concept of equality in society. Moreover, inequality was present in society due to social set up.

“The husband represents the proletariat and the wife represents the bourgeoisie.”

- Frederick Engle.

Analytical review of

capitalistic and Colonialist perspective in Pakistan:-

Seeing through the lens of Pakistan, Colonial and capitalistic system had left some deep effects in subcontinent. Some of the effects are

→ Citizens have been granted equal rights under the constitution under the article (8-28).

But there is a huge gap b/w theory and practice. Women are still suffering in society.

→ Still in 21st century women do not have equal political participation, child marriage and sexual

abuse are common but still due to positive impacts, Pakistan has also done some progress.

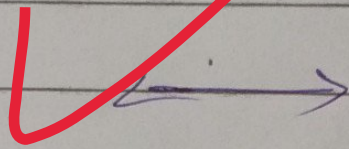
Conclusion :-

So, conclusively we can say capitalistic and colonialistic perspective have both positive & negative impacts. Some took it as constructive while some took it as destructive. But we can say that instead of positive & negative impacts both these perspectives have granted an approach ~~to~~ gender analysis and somehow raises women standard but their drawbacks can't be ignored. So, they

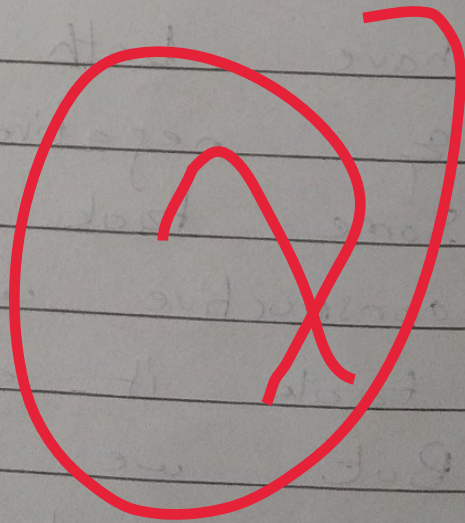
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have shaped gender
in both positive and
in negative way.



Organize your answer
Divide into headings and sub headings



Question :-

Critically analyze the various approaches to women's development focusing on (WID), (WAD), (GAD).

Answer

1. Introduction:

Many approaches have been practiced by different scholars, activists and organizations for women's development but there are three main approaches in women's development ~~that~~ ~~have~~ which upraised women's status throughout the world and these three approaches played an important role in providing basic needs and services to ~~women~~ women - Women in development (WID) focused on

integrating women into existing development structures. e.g. policies. Women and development (WAD) criticized (WID) and focused on recognition of women as agent of change (rather than passive beneficiaries of development). Then, after WID and WAD, Gender and development approach arised and it focused on rights of all genders and criticized WID and WAD for just focusing on women. All these three approaches have also been criticized in history but as a whole they **helped** in raising standards of women and in providing equal opportunities for all genders.

2.

Role of WID in women's development:-

Women in development was coined in early 1970s by a network of female development professionals in the US who challenged the idea that economic development had equal impacts on men & women. They argued that modernization and ~~was~~ economic development has just raised men's status not women's status. So there should be women's integration in existing development models and their access to education, employment and politics should be increased. WID was influenced by liberal feminism and supported by UN and some

other agencies. Many projects were launched for women development under WID approach.

Some of the projects that use WID approach are :-

2.1. The Malawi Women in Development Project :-

This project was funded by the African development bank, which aims to strengthen and build the capacities of rural women in literacy & economic aspects.

2.2 The Shell Global Wind Projects :-

This project involve women in the development and operation of offshore wind farms in various countries such as Netherland & USA.

The second project was

also successful but the most successful project under WID approach was the first one "The Malawi women in development Project" that engaged women in following activities and raised their standard

→ Engage women in various income generating activities such as poultry, farming, soap making etc.

→ Improve women's access to education and health services such as adult literacy classes, maternal health care and HIV prevention.

3) Role of WAD in women's development :-

WAD was a critique of WID that emerged in

late 1970s and early 1980s,
It is argued that WID
was too focused on
women's integration into
existing development models
and it did not
address the structural inequa-
lities that prevent women
from benefiting from
development. WAD was
influenced by Marxist
feminism and it basic-
ally criticized women's
oppression due to capitalism
colonialism and patriarchy.
And it focused on
the fact that women
have different needs,
interests and roles than
men, they are also
working in different
fields like men so,
their work should be
recognized and consider
them as agents of

change rather than passive beneficiaries of development. Different projects have been launched for women's developments under WAD approach. Some of the projects are,

→ The Women & Development Unit (WAND) of the University of West Indies which conducts research and teaching on gender & development issues.

→ The Women's Development Unit Department of Punjab, Pakistan :-

This project aims was to empower women through various initiatives such as construction of women's development centers.

4) Role of GHAD in

Women's Development

But WAD was also criticized for being too radical and separatist. It was accused of overemphasizing the role of class in shaping women's oppression and ignoring other factors such as race, ethnicity & religion etc.

4) Role of GAD in women's developments

Gender & development was an approach that emerged in the early 1980s and gained prominence in 1980s.

It basically challenged both WID & WAD for being too focused on women alone, and instead of focusing

an all gender - This approach focused on all gender equality. It was basically influenced by socialist feminism and it adopted gender analysis to examine social construction of genders. Through gender analysis it examined the differences and inequalities between men & women and started many programs for gender equality and for women's development.

Some of these are.

→ Day care centers for working women ease.

→ Gender analysis using the Harmonized Gender & development Guidelines (HGDG) or the Gender Gender mainstreaming

evaluation frameworks (GMEF) that assess the gender inequality and tried well to improve women's status and promote gender equality.

4.1 Criticism on GAD:-

But, GAD is also criticized for being too idealistic & unrealistic, it was too western centric - And it does not consider the challenges of achieving gender equality in patriarchal world.

5) Some successful implementation of WID, WAD and GAD:-
 Instead of all criticism and problems that WID, WAD and GAD faced - All three approaches have also

raised women standard
and promoted gender
equality. Some of the
successful implementation
of these approaches
are

→ Women's World Banking
(WWB) a non-profit
financial institution created
in 1979 to give
funds to poor female
entrepreneurs. And this
was successful project
of WID for women
development.

→ Self - Employed Women's
association (SEWA) a
successful project under
WAP. It was basically
a trade union of poor
women workers in India
that work to improve their
working condition, social security,

→ Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) a project under GAID, that aims to ensure that public funds are used in a way that promotes gender equality.

Add theoretical part as well

Rest of the content is fine

6) Conclusion :-

Conclusively, we can say that there are many approaches that work for women's development including WID, WAD and GAID. Every next approach tried to fill up drawbacks of previous one and promotes women's development in their own way. Criticism has also been occurred but collectively all these approaches played an effective role in women's development.