

- (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.
- (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
- (iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
- (v) No Page-Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
- (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2. Discuss in detail what the autonomy and integration debate in gender studies have important contribution for the development of the field of knowledge. (20)
- Q. No. 3. Masculinity and femininity are the deeply engraved realities since distant past in human history. Discuss various theoretical debates on the construction of masculinity and femininity to make it explicit that the formation of both is either natural or social reality. Support your arguments with real life examples. (20)
- Q. No. 4. Marxist feminism is a philosophical variant of feminism that incorporates and extends Marxist theory and analyzes the ways in which women are exploited through capitalism and the individual ownership of private property. Discuss the development of Marxist/Socialist feminism and the philosophical stance they hold to discuss gender issues and exploitation. (20)
- Q. No. 5. Psychoanalytic feminism is a theory of oppression, which asserts that men have an inherent psychological need to subjugate women. As elaborated, give a detailed analysis of the gender oppression and women's subordination promulgated by Psychoanalytic Feminism. (20)
- Q. No. 6. Modernization Theory blames internal cultural factors for women's subordination in the developing world. Discuss and elaborate the given statement in respect to Modernization Perspectives. (20)
- Q. No. 7. Critically analyze the various approaches to women's development focusing on Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD). (20)



Q 7

Answer -

Introduction

"Women must have
fair approach to
all spheres of
development."

(Gender and Development
- Rowlands)

In Gender studies, various approaches have contributed to women's development. Among them Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD), and Gender And Development (GAD) are on the top of the list. These gender approaches have promoted women's role in development.

2- An overview of women approaches to development

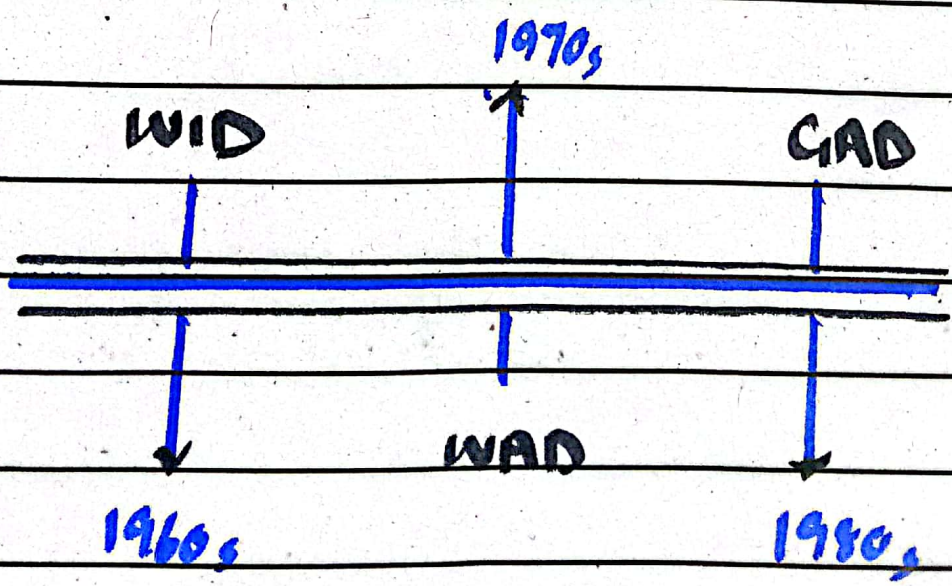
"Women should have
equality in econ-

Code _____

Q: No.	Answer
1	once cycle of life."
2	(The New York Times,
3	1914)
4	Women demanded equal
5	participation in development. In fact,
6	Women are half of the world popu-
7	lation. Liberal feminism promoted 'femin-
8	ist theory', which founded women
9	in development. This shows women
10	approach to development.

3- Approach to women's development

Following is explanation.



a) Women in Development (WID)

Women in development became the first developmental step.

i) Origin

It began in 1960s. In fact it was before the first United Nations Conference.

ii) Definition

• Women should have justice and equality.

(Mary Wollstonecraft)

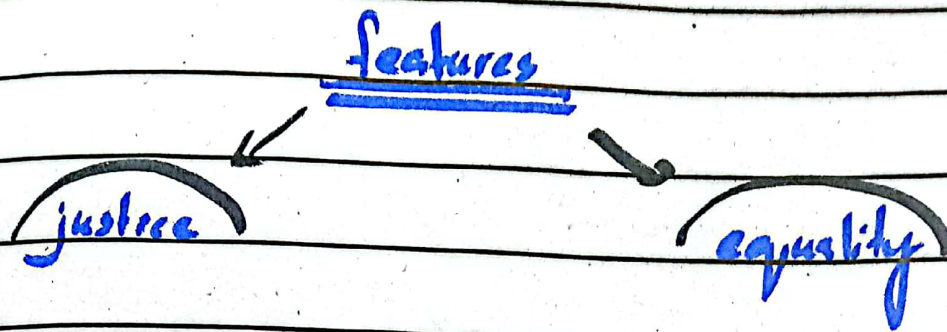
Thus, women demanded for justice in development.

iii) Features

There are two main features:

• Equality and empowerment in development.

(Jane Flax)



iv) Focus

Here is focus:

"Women empowerment is
a main focus of

WID.

(Rawlands)

This shows empowerment in development.

v) Achievement

Resultantly, women took part
in development.

"In 1963, 'equal pay'
bill was ratified."

(The New York Times)

This shows success of WID.

vi) Criticism

However, women were supp-

orted on the basis of 'color'.
This hurt equality and development.

b) **Women and Development (WAD)**
Further, women and development fostered development.

i) **Origin**

It started in 1970s. It also added essence to the first United Nations Conference, Mexico.

ii) **Definition**

"Relationship between capitalism and patriarchy was created."

(Rowland)

This indicates that prevalence of capitalism and patriarchy gave awareness about development for women.

iii) **Features**

Similarly, women also

demanded:

"Equality and empowerment."
(Gender and development - Rowlands)

According to Kate Millet,

"If women are given to equality, there would be no discrimination in development."

Hence, women again demanded equality and empowerment.

iv) Focus

Women empowerment became a motive.

"Women should be empowered in patriarchal society."

(Alison Jaggar)

v) Achievement

As a result, women

contributed to development.

"Women should have
equal access to labor
market."

(Act of 1994 of the
US - The New York
Times)

This indicates success of women."

vi) Criticism

However, women from
the upper class were privileged.
(Rawland)

c) Gender and development (GAD)

Gender and develop-
ment demanded equality among
all gender, especially in terms of
women.

i) Origin

It began in 1980s.

ii) Definition

"Gender development is a
birth of global
democracies"

(Rowland)

Women's development was supported
by gender perspectives.

iii) Features

GAD argued as:

"Domestic and reproductive
violence should be
stopped against
women."

(Gender and Development,
Rowland)

Thus, women demanded respect at
domestic stage, as well.

iv) Focus

Similarly, 'Women empowerment'
was focus of GAD.

v) Achievement

Women protection was ensured legally.

"In 1994, women protection in families act was introduced in the US."
(The New York Times)

Moreover,

"In 2006, Pakistan also supported act against domestic violence."

(The News, 2006)

Hence, women got development.

4- Conclusion

"If women would not be

powerful,

If women would not be

influential,

Men had to oppress

them."

(Jessie Valentine)

Women and development - empowered status of women. In this regard, WID, WAD and GAD approaches to development of women are clear demonstration. Thus, Women and development made women empowered.

