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Q1 WID, WAD, and GAD Approaches to development

WID Women in development, is a key framework from the 1970s, which focused on integrating women into existing development Projects - emphasizing their economic roles and specific needs - to boost efficiency.

WID, focus on integrating women into mainstream development Projects, majorly by improving their economic Productivity and fulfilling basic needs.

WAD Women and development
It is basically critiqued Women in development (WID), which came in 1970s. It focus women role in economic Sector, means acknowledging women's vital roles in Production and reproduction, viewing them as agents, not just beneficiaries, but still within existing capitalist frameworks.

GAD, Gender and Development came in 1980, upto now. It offers a holistic view, analyzing unequal power relations between all genders — men and women — to transform societal structures, not just integrate women. It moves beyond women-specific issues to address root causes of inequality for everyone's benefit. Moreover, it analyzes the social construction of gender roles, power dynamic and relationships between men and women and other genders.

Gender and Development effective Strategy for Pakistan

According to Pakistan Prospective, Gender and development approach is the most effective for achieving sustainable gender equality in Pakistan because it addresses the main causes of inequality by focusing on power dynamics and social structures.

rather than just integrating women into existing systems. Other hand, women in development and women and development approaches are also offer valuable insights but have significant limitations in the Pakistan.

Why GAD is more Effective

Gender and development approach is efficient and effective strategy for Pakistani context because of following reasons:

1. Holistic Approach

Gender and development considers the intersectionality of gender with other factors - class and location.

It recognizing that not all women experience oppression the same way.

This nuanced approach helps in designing targeted and effective policies. So, it focus on the real and big picture of the issue that is why it is more effective strategy.

2. It Addresses Root Causes:

Second thing is, Gender and development approach goes beyond merely adding women to existing programs or simply recognizing their contributions. It tackles the systemic issues and power imbalances that perpetuate inequality in both public and private spheres, which is essential for the society - Pakistani society - where cultural norms heavily influence women's opportunities.

Therefore, it is effective and necessary for Pakistani society.

3. investment / involvement of both genders:

Gender and development is another positive point for Pakistani society is it focus on involvement of both genders. It emphasizes the importance of involving men in the conversation and the solution, which is crucial for

achieving sustainable change and minimizing hostility often encountered by 'women-only' programmes in conservative contexts.

4. Empowerment and Agency:

Last but not the least point is empowerment and agency. Which means gender and development approach views women as agents of change rather than just victims or passive recipients of aid. By focusing on increasing women's capacity to make their own life choices and secure economic independence, gender and development approach also fosters genuine empowerment necessary for long-term progress.

Conclusion:

Gender and development approach is effective and efficient way to improving gender equality in Pakistan because it address root causes, holistic and systemic change, involve-

involvement of both genders, and empowerment and agency contexts, which are fitting with Pakistani society more effective rather than gender in development and gender and development approaches.

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Q#2 Gender-based violence and its various forms in Pakistan.

Gender-based violence is a pervasive human rights violation in Pakistan, rooted in deep patriarchal norms and systemic inequality, disproportionately affecting women—girls in Pakistan. It manifests in various forms across private and public spheres, often exacerbated by harmful cultural practices and a challenging justice system.

Various forms of GBV in Pakistan

In Pakistani society, gender-based

Violence can be broadly categorized into multiple kinds:

1. By Cultural Practices:

First ~~reason~~^{form} of GBV in Pakistan is harmful cultural Practices. These deeply ingrained traditional Practices are significant forms of GBV like "honour killings", means murders committed against women for allegedly bringing dishonour to the family through action — choosing their own spouse. Moreover, forced and early childhood marriages also harmful cultural Practice in which marrying of girls, sometimes as children, against their will.

2. Physical Violence:

Second form of gender-based violence is physical violence in Pakistan. This includes any act that inflicts bodily harm, such as domestic violence, burning, acid attacks, physical assault, and nutritional deprivation.

Domestic violence is widespread, with estimates suggesting a majority of Pakistani women have experienced some form of it in their lifetime.

3. Sexual Violence:

Third form would be Sexual violence in Pakistan. This encompasses a range of non-consensual sexual acts, including rape, attempted to rape and sexual harassment. Unfortunately, Pakistan's position on sexual violence is not good image internationally.

4. Economic Violence:

Fourth form of violence in Pakistan would be economic violence. It means, involves making a person financially dependent by denying them access to financial resources, income, inheritance, education, or employment opportunities. This dependency often traps victims.

in abusive relationships. According to international or national data, 49% of women in Pakistan but only less than 20% are working-economically. So, ultimately it shaped another form of violence against women — economic violence.

How to reduce GBV in Pakistan: Policy-Oriented Strategies

Gender-based violence in Pakistan is a deep root issue and it should be reduced by through of Policy-oriented Strategies. The following strategies would be helpful to reduced gender-based violence in Pakistan:

A. Government focus education—women education;

According to economic Surves of Pakistan, women literacy rate

is Very low compare to men and global Standard as well — 52%. which is Very Poor Unfortunately. In KPK and Balochistan Provinces, it is further low compare to Punjab or Sindh. It clearly shows government should be invest on education particularly women education, investment on infrastructure properly and introduce a modern education-based curriculum, which means more focus to technological advancement. Moreover, government should introduce Community-based Policy making on women education. It means in KPK and Balochistan's backward districts where government should engage their Parents directly and then make Policy according to their social, economic and Security Situation — what are the root causes, how to reduce those problems — So, this would be Very Positive for the deprived areas and cities as well.

B. Government should focus on women

Political representation:

Another Policy would be, Women empowerment in Politics. Women current status in Politics is very low in Pakistan which is less 25% compared to men participation. When women come to Power according to international standard and also Constitutional standard, then they choose to Policy which would be women-centric and they would solve their problem effective way.

Therefore, it would be helpful to reduce

G. GBV in Pakistan.

C. Promote Gender Equality and challenge

Social norms:

Furthermore, challenging social norms

by promoting Gender equality, means:

run sustained, large-scale public awareness campaigns to challenge harmful gender stereotypes, deconstruct myths of male dominance and promote positive

non-violent masculinities. Also, engage with influential community, religious, and political leaders to champion change in norms and practices that condone violence, are the options which through government promote gender equality in Pakistan.

D. Improve Data and Accountability:

Last not the least afford of government would strengthen accountability ~~are~~ on the basis of proper information. Mean, invest in systematic data collection and research on GBV prevalence and patterns to inform evidence-based policy and track progress. Establish clear accountability mechanisms for governments and institutions in their commitment to address GBV in Pakistan.

Conclusion

Gender based-violence is a crucial Problem in Pakistan, undoubtedly. But government can overcome this by introducing educational opportunities to women (rural areas especially), giving them Politically representation, Promotion of gender equality by challenging Societal Norms—negative— and Strengthening Accountability and information on gender-based violence ~~could be~~ would be change our Societal Pattern and women Status in Pakistan along with gender equality.

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Q4 Gender Studies and Women's Studies:

Gender Studies and Women's Studies, two are separate fields.

Gender Studies : Gender Studies is a more broad concept while the

Women Studies is narrow concept. Gender Studies focus the social construction of gender, gender identity, sexuality, and how gender intersects with other social factors—race, class, and culture. The Goal of Gender Studies, to understand how gender shapes individuals and society. for all genders, Promoting equality for everyone, example, analysing how societal expectations for masculinity and femininity impact men, women and non-binary individuals.

Women Studies:

Women Studies is narrow concept compare to gender studies.

Women's lives, experiences, roles, history, literature and rights.

The origin of women studies is arose from the feminist movement

of the 1960s and 1970s.

The main goal of women studies, to challenge Patriarchal norms, advocate for women's equality, and center women's voices and perspectives, for example observing the challenges faced by working women in a specific country.

→ Autonomy vs Integration debate in Gender Studies

This means, there is a debate on ~~whether~~ whether Gender Studies should be separate, autonomous discipline or integrated into existing subjects with autonomy fostering deep critical focus and unique identity. So, it is quite debatable concept.

→ Arguments for Autonomy

~~Many~~ People those are favor of autonomy — Separate discipline, should be — they raise following arguments:

* Safe Space:

First argument to support for the separate discipline, is, people believe it would be safe space, it means, offers a secure environment for marginalized voices and radical critiques, therefore they say it should be separate discipline.

* Empowerment and Identity:

Second argument people raise in the favor of autonomy is empowerment and identity. Creates a distinct professional identity, fosters independent research, and allows for focused, women-centric activities include.

* Unique Focus:

Another argument is unique focus. They believe that it ensures that gender issues remain central, rather than becoming secondary to other disciplines.

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→ Arguments for integration:

While other people argue that it should be integrated to gender studies, because of:

* Mainstreaming:

Incorporates feminist insights into existing fields — Sociology, literature, economics — to challenge patriarchal ideas at that source.

* Interdisciplinary:

Second argument in the favor of integration is ~~that's~~ interdisciplinarity. Leverages connections with other fields for richer research, acknowledging gender's interconnectedness with other identities. That is why they believe it should be integrated to other fields as well.

Critically

On the basis of these arguments and counter-argument on gender studies rise few balance approach:

→ autonomy risks marginalization and isolation, mean that, integration risks trivialization or co-optation by dominant paradigms, losing its critical edge. That is one side of history.

Another, many advocate for a balanced approach, allowing for both dedicated departments and cross-disciplinary engagement to gain the benefits of both ~~aut~~ autonomy and integration.

Finally, what I believe, the best approach would be depends on institutional goals and the specific academic environment, as noted in discussions in context of Pakistan.

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