

Q.10 : 08

Women in Development (WID)

WID is associated with wide range of activities concerning women in the development domain, with which donor agencies, government and NGOs have become involved in since the 1970s. The 1975 World Conference of the International Women's Year at Mexico City, and UN decade for women (1976-1985), gave expression to the major preoccupations of women-around the world related to educational and employment opportunities equality in political and social participation.

Background coined by in the early 1970s by a Washington-based network of female development professionals - To challenge down theories of development, arguing that modernization

was having a disparate impact on women as compared to men.

Origin:

- WID perspective evolved in the early 1970s from a liberal feminist framework and was particularly influential in North America.
- It was a reaction to women being seen as passive beneficiaries of development.

Theoretical Base

Simultaneous effort by liberal feminists to get equal rights, employment-equity and citizenship for women into US in other words. Liberal feminist approach was critical in determining the language of political strategy used by WID advocates.

Focus WID approach helped to ensure the integration of women into workforce and increase their level of productivity in order to improve their lives.

Features Gender is a basic factor in the division of labor.

- Highlighted the -ve impact of colonialism and the penetration of capitalism in domestic lives of women.

Criticism of WID By the mid-late 1970s it became clear that women had given paid worse under modernization ~~and~~ WID focused on integration and advocacy for greater participation. It focused on women as producers and ignored or ^minimized their reproductive role.

Conclusion

WID advocates have adopted a strategy of relevance. Demands for the allocation of development resources to women hinge on economic efficiency arguments about what women can contribute to the development process as explained by Paul Collier book "Women in Development: Defining the Issues."

Women and Development

WAD approach begins from the position that women always have been an integral part of development processes in a global system of exploitation and inequality as Chetana Kalbajh elucidated in her book Women and Development

Origin

WAD as a stance that emerged from a critique of the modernization theory and WID in 2nd half of 1970s

- Its originated from First World to Conference on Women in Mexico City organized by UN in 1975.

Theoretical Base draws upon the dependency theory. WAD arose out of a shift in thinking about women's role in development. It explores women's issues from a neo-Marxist and dependency theory.

Focus It focus relationship b/w women and development process.

Contribution Accepts women as important economic actors in societies.

- It analyzes the nature of integration of women in development which sustains existing international structures of inequality.

Features WAD approach recognizes that 3rd world men also have been adversely affected by the structure of inequalities and exploitation within the international system.

Criticism

It fails to analyze the relationship b/w patriarchy differing modes of production and women's subordination and oppression. It discourages a strict analytical focus on problems of women independent of men since both sexes are seen to be disadvantaged with oppressive global structure based on class and capital.

Conclusion:

The WAD perspective appears to implicitly assume that women's position will improve with more equitable international structures and it sides with WID in solving the problem of underrepresentation of women in economic political and social structure. As per RK Supra in his book Women and development WID- WAD focus on intervention strategies in terms of development of income generating activities without caring of time burden.

Gender and Development

GAD in 1980, it focus on gender rather than women was influenced by feminist writers, such as Oakley (1972) and Rubin (1975) who were worried about the general way of perceiving the problems of women in terms of their sex, their biological difference from men rather than in terms of gender.

Origin

GAD approach originated in the 1980s by socialist feminism. It served as transitional point in the way in which feminist have understood and development as observed in GAD, The Role of Religion and Culture by Ailze Peace Tuyikere.

Theoretical Base

- It was influenced by socialist feminist thinking
- GAD approach focuses on socially constructed differences b/w men and women and the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations.

It challenged WID (focus on women as target group)

- It marked a shift in thinking about the need to understand how men and women are socially constructed.

Focus It offer holistic perspective

focusing on women alone could not adequately capture the nature of subordination without looking

of the concerned social and institutional rules and practices through which gender relations are constructed.

Contribution

It does not exclusively emphasize female solidarity and welcomes the contributions of sensitive men.

It recognizes women's contributions inside and outside the household, including non-commodity production.

Features

GAD rejects the public or private dichotomy. It gives special attention to oppression of women in the family by entering the private sphere.

- It emphasizes the State's duty to provide social services in promoting women's emancipation.

- It stresses the need for women to organize themselves for a more effective political voice.

→ Focusing on strengthening women's legal rights, including the reform of inheritance and land laws.

- To ameliorate the existing unequal power relations in society b/w men and women.

Criticism

GAD criticized the social differences b/w men and women but failed to integrate their similarities and the bonds they share.

- It did not deeply analyze social relations and how they could be changed to favor women instead of destroying or erasing them altogether.

Q No: 02

GENDER STUDIES - MULTIDISCIPLINARY IN NATURE

1) Introduction:

- Women's and Gender Studies is an essential component of a liberal arts education.
- Women's and Gender Studies draws upon methods and contents from a wide range of disciplines including anthropology, literature and the arts, biology, economics, history, political science, psychology, religion and sociology.

2) How Gender Studies is multi-disciplinary in nature

i) Sociology in Gender Studies.

The following sociological concepts are also included in Gender Studies such as.

- Social Institution
- Gender Socialization
- Political Institutions
- Norms values and beliefs
- Sex or Gender distinction
- Patriarchy

ii) Philosophy and Gender Studies.

• Influence of Different philosophical concepts which are also included in related to Gender studies.

- Influence of Karl Marx
- Dialectical Materialism
- Gender Identity
- Agency.

iii) Psychology and Gender Studies.

The psychological concepts which are incorporated in gender studies are

- Psychoanalytical Feminism
- Freudian theories of Gender development.

iv) History and Gender Studies.

- Historical development and analysis of Gender.
- Feminist perspective of history.

v) Biology and Gender Studies.

- Study of differences b/w men and women organs and bodies.

QNO:07 GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

- Refers to violence directed against a person because of his/her gender.

Violence Against Women and Theoretical Foundations

There are multiple perspectives and theories which try to analyze the reason behind violent act against men.

Micro-Oriented Violent Theories

i) Social Learning Theory

Individual learn how to behave through experience of and exposure to violence.

- learned helplessness - Survivorship -

ii) Personal Characteristics and Psychopathology

Individual who use violence against have some sort of personality disorder or mental illness.

iii) Biological Theory

Violence against women is related to process of natural selection.

- Rape can be viewed as an extreme response to natural selection pressure.

iv) Exchange Theory

Individuals engage in behavior either to earn rewards or to escape punishment.

v) Resource Theory

Violence occurs in a family in order to maintain power or to have decision making power within a given family derives.

Macro / Cultural / Indirect Violence Theories

i) Feminist Theory

As a result of a male-dominated social structure and socialization practices that teach gender-specific roles for men and women.

- Patriarchy

- Gender roles

ii) Family Violence Perspective

All family relationships (both men and women can be violent and the origin of the problem is in the nature of family structure.

iii) Cultural Acceptance of Violence

In movies and sporting events may spill over

into other areas of interpersonal interaction.

ii) Stress

It is a significant risk factor for violence against women. Violence is often used in response to a stressful situation.

CATEGORIES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

i) Physical Violence Slapping, beating, arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking.

ii) Sexual Violence Coerced Sex through threats (Rape) intimidation or physical force.

iii) Psychological Violence

Abuse, confinement to home, destruction of object, isolation, verbal aggression.

iv) Economic Violence Denial of funds, controlling access to healthcare, denying inheritance right.

Various Patterns of Violence against Women in Pakistan

Aurat Foundation Pakistan highlighting the prominence of situation of violence against women in Pak 2020. It showed weakest and vulnerable people in the country.

i) Domestic Violence

It's a horrible crime.

As per study, 474 cases of domestic violence were found.

ii) Sexual Harassment

Unwelcome sexual advances and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

According to Aurat foundation story 2020
From 2018-2022, 5008 cases of harassment were registered.

iii) Stove Burning/Bride burning/Dowry related issues

The wife is typically doused with kerosene, gasoline or other flammable liquid which leads to death by fire. Pakistan has highest reported number of dowry death rate: 2.46 per 100,000

iv) Acid throwing

Acid throwing is vithal age. Acid is thrown for revenge or denial of sexual advance, marriage proposal. According to study, 17 cases of acid throwing were reported in 2020.

v) Sexual Assault and Rape

Sexual intercourse with a woman either against her will or without her consent. It is estimated worldwide the one in every 5 women becomes a victim of rape or attempted rape in her life. According to Aurat foundation report 2020, 329 cases were reported in Pakistan.

vi) Trafficking of Women and Girls

Trafficking entails the recruitment and transportation of individuals by deceiving, forcing, and threats to

bel

drag them in a situation of forced labour or slavery
According to study there were 2250 cases of abduction/
kidnapping were reported.

vii) Honour Killing

It's a worst form of violence against women severe
form of direct physical violence. Various names are associated
with. In NWFP as Torc, In Sindh Karo Kari, In Punjab Kalla Kari.
According to the study, 81 cases of honor killing were
reported in Pakistan.

viii) Girls as Compensation

This practice of giving girls as compensation is
prevalent in certain regions of all 4 provinces of Pakistan
with higher incidence in KPK. Sawara in KPK, Injace
in Balochistan, Sin-Sung-Chatti in Sindh, and anri in
Punjab.

ix) Forced and Child Marriages

This is a sort of marriage performed under duress
and without the full and informed consent or free
will one or both parties. In Pakistan mismatched
couples can be commonly observed as girls of 13 to
30 years old are married to 40-65 or 70 year old groom.

Strategies to End Violence

- Violence is a heinous crime and must be eradicated
in all of forms. The remedial measures which must be
put into immediate effect to curb this practice are

as follows.

a) Investigating on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Improve women's right, human development standing, opportunities and choices while addressing negative social norms and values.

b) Ensuring that all Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms for women and girls.

Women and girls must be respected, protected, fulfilled by satisfying without reservations all human right treaties.

c) Ensuring that Women know their Rights.

Women must be aware of their rights and should be empowered to demand and exercise them.

- Educate men and women, boys and girls about women's human rights and their responsibility to respect ~~the~~ the rights of others.

d) Improving Girls' Access to Quality and Safe Education

Girls should have access to quality and safe education which can serve as a protective factor by increasing their skills and opportunities

e) Increasing women's Access to & Control over Economic resources. It helps in improving women's labour condition and access to economic assets such as agricultural land and other resources.

f) Promoting a Critical Mass of Women

who can exercise their political rights and participate in political decision-making at local, national and international levels.

g) Women in decision-making positions

women should be given decision making positions which can help to advocate for and implement laws, policies and programs to address violence against women and girls.

h) Education

Women can improve their socio-economic status with the help of education. Women should have equal access to education in all disciplines and at all levels.

i) Role of NGOs

To minimize the high incidence of violence against women, non-governmental organizations can play an important and effective role.

j) Role of Political parties

Govt of Pak should make laws against the torture and unjust killing of women.

k) Media:

Govt of Pak seriously aims to create an atmosphere of awareness towards women rights, media can be used as an influential and effective tool.

1) Role of Religious leaders is also important because they have easy access to grass-roots of society. In order to change the conservative approach of religious leaders, there should be workshops, training program and seminars, in which religious scholars should be invited to discuss the problems related to women's rights.

QNO: 03

Ans

Sex versus Gender Debate

Gender should not be mixed with sex.

Sex is a biological term, ascribed and natural.

Sex refers to biological attributes that define a person as female or male. Sex refers to physiological attributes of male and female. On the other hand,

social definition of what it means to be female

or male in social-cultural context. For instance,

Gender indicates that a female should know how

to cook and should be in charge of cooking

in household while a male should be breadwinner

by providing the needs of family.

According to Robert O. Stoller, Sex is used

for physical differences and gender to be

used in connection to the behaviour and

cultural practices of men and women. Sex is a

universal term and Gender is variable, it changes

under the influence of time, geographical and social

cultural setting.

Gender as socially constructed

Phenomenon

Gender refers to the social constructed roles, behaviours

activities and attributes that a given society

appropriate for men and women. Gender emphasizes that masculinity and femininity are products of social, cultural and psychological factors. Gender is the term widely used to refer to those ways in which a culture modifies what begins as a fact of nature. In understanding the social and cultural construction of masculinity and femininity, gender allows us to see these dimensions of human roles and personalities as based not on inherent nature but on social factors. The term gender is used to refer to proposed social and cultural constructions of masculinities and femininities. In this context gender explicitly excludes reference to biological context to focus on cultural differences.