

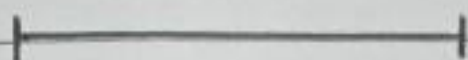
Date: 8-02-26

Day: Thursday

Name Ume-Farwa

Batch 83 (41203)

Mock exam (X)



Q NO. 1

Discuss the
difference between
WID, WAD and CrAD
approaches to Development...

Introduction:

Development theory has evolved in how it recognizes gender issues. Early approaches focused narrowly on women's participation in

Date: _____

Day: _____

development, while later approaches emphasized power relations, structures and gendered social norms. Understanding these models helps identify strategies that genuinely promote gender equality.

Women in Development

WID

Definition:

WID emerged in the 1970s influenced by liberal feminism, and argued for including women in development planning

Core ideas

Highlighted women's contributions to economic growth

Date: _____

Day: _____

Argued that integration of women into existing development frameworks would improve outcomes.

Strengths

Raised awareness about women's exclusion.

Promoted policies like microcredit education programs.

Limitations:

Did not challenge patriarchal and structural inequalities.

Treated women as a homogeneous group.

Lacked focus on power relations.

Example:

Women's employment

Date: _____

Day: _____

programs that did not
change wage disparity
or decision-making
power.

Women and

Development WAD

Definition

WAD emerged
as a response to WID,
drawing on Marxist and
socialist feminism.

Core ideas

Focused on capitalism's
role in women's oppression.
Emphasized women's role
in both formal and
informal sectors.

Highlighted the importance
of class and economic structure.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Strengths

Acknowledged structural exploitation.

Linked women's work to economic systems.

Limitations:

Did not sufficiently address gender as a social relation apart from class.

Focused more on economic status than on patriarchal norms.

Example:

Critiques of how global value chains exploit female labor but limited attention to cultural norms restricting women's mobility.

Gender and Development

(GAD)

Date: _____

Day: _____

Definition

CrAD emerged in the 1980s-90s as the most comprehensive framework, influenced by social constructionist feminism.

Core ideas

Focuses on gender relations rather than women alone.

Analyze social, cultural, political and economic structures.

Emphasizes power, context and intersectionality.

Strengths:

Challenges entrenched traditional values and patriarchy.

Advocates gender mainstreaming.

promotes policies addressing both men and women.

Recognizes multiple identities (gender, class, ethnicity)

Limitations:

More complex to implement.

Requires deep institutional commitment.

Example:

Policies that integrate gender budgeting, education reform and legal protections against gender-based violence not just increasing women's numbers but transforming structures.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Gender and Development - Most Effective

Reasons:

a Addresses Structural

Patriarchy

Pakistan's
social norms - e.g., gendered
division for labor mobility,
restrictions inheritance
inequalities require
more than inclusion
they require transformation
of gender relations

Date:

Day:

b Goes Beyond Participation

Merely increasing female labor participation or microcredit (WID strategy) without equal pay representation and legal reforms leaves inequality intact.

c Focus on Power Relations

CRAD tackles power imbalances within households, communities and institutions essential for issues like gender-based violence and political under-representation.

d Inclusive of Diverse Groups

CRAD framework can include transgender rights, disability and women, aligning with intersectionality.

Date: _____

Day: _____

e Policy Relevance

Integrates with gender mainstreaming CEDAW obligations; and national gender policies.

Pakistan Example:

Gender budgeting
women's political quotas
legal protections
(e.g. anti-harassment laws)
Show CrAD principles
in practice, though
implementation remains
uneven.

Conclusion

While WID and WAD
made important early

Date: _____

Day: _____

Contributions by highlighting women in development and economic structures, CrAD offers a holistic and transformative strategy. It addresses gender relations, power institutions and social norms - essential for achieving sustainable gender equality in Pakistan.



Q No. 2

Define GBV

Introduction

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) refers to any harmful act directed at an individual based

Date: _____

Day: _____

on their genders reflecting power imbalances, patriarchy and entrenched traditional values.

CrBV violates human rights and limits access to resources education and participation in public life.

Recognized globally by UN, CEDAW, and SDCs.

Key Forms Of CrBV in Pakistan

a Domestic Violence

Physical, emotional, or sexual abuse by family members.

Example: Spousal abuse.

Date: _____

Day: _____

forced confinement in rural households.

Prevalence: ~30-40% of women report some form of domestic violence (Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey, 2022).

b Honor-Based Violence

killings or punishments to protect "family honor".

Includes honor killings, acid attacks, forced marriages.

Example: Punjab and Sindh have high incidence of honor killings, despite legal frameworks.

c Sexual Harassment and Assault

Date: _____

Day: _____

Harassment at workplace,
educational institutions,
and public spaces.

Example: Workplace
harassment laws exist (2010)
yet under reporting persists.

d Early and Forced Marriages

Child marriages affects
education, health and
autonomy of girls.

Pakistan: 21% of
girls marry before
18 (UNICEF 2021)

e Economic Violence

Denial of property rights
inheritance financial
resources.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Example: Women excluded from land ownership despite Sharia and legal provisions.

Cyber Violence

Online harassment, stalking and abuse via social media.
Increasing issue among urban youth and activists.

Causes of GBV in Pakistan

Patriarchal norms and entrenched traditions.
Weak law enforcement and institutional bias.
Low female literacy and economic dependence.
Cultural stigma and victim-blaming.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Practical and Policy Oriented Strategies to Reduce GBU

Legal and Policy Measures

Enforce existing laws:
Women protection Act,
Anti - Honor Killing Laws
Anti Harassment Laws.
Strengthen judicial
access: Fast-track
courts for GBU cases.
Gender-sensitive police
training and accountability
mechanisms.

Education and Awareness

Curriculum reform: Include gender equality and rights education in schools.
Community campaigns to challenge patriarchy and promote women's rights awareness

Economic Empowerment

Increase women's labor force participation and access to microcredit.

promote property rights and inheritance enforcement

Support Services

Establish women crisis centers, shelters, helpline.
provide Psychosocial counseling and legal aid.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Media and Technology

Campaigns against CIBV
using social media and
mass media.

Monitor cyber harassment
and enforce penalties.

Engagement of Men

and Communities

Promote male allies,
community elders, and
religious leaders to
combat patriarchal
norms.

Encourage gender
sensitization workshops
in workplaces and
schools.

Conclusion

Date: _____

Day: _____

GBV in Pakistan is multifaceted, rooted in patriarchy, social norms and systemic inequalities. Effective reduction requires integrated strategies, legal enforcement, education, economic empowerment and cultural transformation. Long-term change is possible through gender mainstreaming, intersectional policy frameworks and social mobilization.

A No. 3

What is gender Studies? Differentiate it from Women's Studies and Critically assess

Date: _____

Day: _____

Introduction

Gender

Studies is an interdisciplinary field that examines gender as a social construct

analyzing how societal norms, roles, and power relations shape the lives of men, women and LGBTQ+ individuals.

It investigates inequalities in social, economic and political spheres and aims to promote gender equality and social justice, drawing on theories such as Liberal, Radical, Marxist, postmodern, Queer, and psychoanalytic feminism.

Gender Studies

vs.

Women Studies

While women's studies focuses primarily on women's experiences, empowerment and oppression. Gender studies adopt a broader, relational perspective, studying power dynamics between genders. Women's studies often emphasizes practical issues like education, health and employment whereas gender studies analyzes structural inequalities, institutions and social norms, including intersectional aspects such as

Date: _____

Day: _____

Class ethnicity, religion
and ability.

Autonomy vs

Integration Debate in Gender Studies

The Autonomy approach
favors separate
programs and research
for gender issues

protecting the agenda
but risking isolation.

Integration embeds
gender perspectives
across disciplines,
increasing societal
impact but potentially
diluting focus. A
Combined approach

Date: _____

Day: _____

is ideal as seen in Pakistani Universities like LUMS where autonomous programs exist alongside mainstreaming efforts.

Conclusion

Gender studies is relational, interdisciplinary and transformative, differing from Women's studies by analyzing all gender relations. Combining autonomy with integration ensures both academic rigor and practical impact, essential for promoting gender equality and long-term social change in Pakistan.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Q No. 4

Explain the social construction of gender. Compare major theoretical perspectives.

Social Construction Of Gender

Gender is socially constructed, not determined solely by biology. Society assigns roles, behaviors and expectations to men and women through family, schools, media and religion reinforcing patriarchy and traditional norms.

Date: _____

Day: _____

Theoretical Perspectives

Psychoanalytic:

Gender develops through early Childhood Socialization.

Example: Boys encouraged as breadwinners, girls as homemakers in Pakistan.

Social Learning:

Learned via Observation and Reinforcement.

Example: Boys play Cricket, girls learn domestic skills.

Functionalist:

Gender roles maintain social order

Example: Men dominate public sphere, women manage households

Feminist / Social Constructionist:

Gender norms are maintained through power and institutions

Example: Women excluded from leadership in workplaces.

Queer / Postmodern:

Gender is fluid, not fixed.

Example: Transgender

Date: _____

Day: _____

rights recognized in
Pakistan (Transgender persons
Act 2018).

Conclusion

Masculinity and femininity
are shaped by social
norms, cultural and
institutional. In Pakistan
patriarchy reinforces
traditional roles but
laws and social
movements are gradually
challenging them.

