

Subjective Part

Question No. 1

WID, WIAD and GAD

Introduction.

Role of women in development of various fields of society e.g. economy, culture etc. has rarely been discussed by critics and writers. In 1990s, Eva Rothgeber, identified three main approaches devised by past female thinkers and writers. Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WIAD) and Gender and Development (GAD) are the three approaches which mainly discuss the problems in system that has prevented the mainstreaming of women in developmental processes. Exclusion from developmental roles, undercompensation or unrecognized presence of females and power relations, according to these approaches are the main cause of this issue.

Difference between WID, WAD and GAD.

WID

WAD

GAD

• Origin

Originated in 1970s under the influence of liberal feminism by Esther Boserup.

Was originated in 1970s by Maria Mols & Gitasen as a Critique of WID, Influenced by non-Marxist theory

Originated in 1980s by Caroline Moser under Socialist & Post-Structural Feminism

• Focus

Main Focus was on the role of women in economic development.

Focused on the image of women shaped by global economic structure

It focused on the power relations of men and women more than economic structure.

• Core Ideas

1- Exclusion of Women from development which lead to inefficiency.

1- Women participated but were ignored and unrecognized.

1- Gender is socially constructed entity and it is the main reason of under-development.

2- Involvement of women will improve the development.

2- Capitalism & classism and unequal global economic system is the cause of women ignorance.

2- Its core ideas was to transform unequal gender roles not integrating women into existing structures.

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• Main Goals:

Improve women's access to education, business, economic job and development projects	Recognize women's contribution, challenge economic system & promote collective action	Achieve economic equity and justice to empower women.
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Strategies:

Initiation of women specific projects & income generating program for development	Recognize women's contribution by developing women's organizations	Promoting women leadership & decision making.
Agricultural & Industrial participation & Microsoft projects	Solve women issues with economic justice & labour rights	Access & control over resources eliminating gender discrimination

Analysis of Difference between WID, WAD & GAD:

1. WID focused mainly on the exclusion of women from development. It justified its point of view by presenting the fields in which women's

roles are not dominating like agriculture and industry. The strategy of developing women-only programs of these fields contributed to the development but it had its own limitations. Since the role of women was not dominating, it didn't give women excess to leadership roles or decision making bodies.

2.

WAD came in comparison to NID and under the influence of neo-Marxism, it described that unequal global economic system is the main cause of under-development of women. They suggested to eliminate class based inequality to give women access to leadership roles but it was limitation since the problem is more class-division oriented than gender discrimination.

attempt by giving subheadings.....

3.

GAD addressed the bases of inequality that are more about power relations between men and women instead of class and economic struggle. This approach of development mainly concerned the lack of decision

making power to women. It suggested the access and control of women over resources and elimination of gender gaps between men and women.

Effective Strategy for Pakistan to achieve Gender Equality.

For Pakistan

GAD ; Gender and Development seems to be more effective than Women in development or Women and Development.

• Limited Effectiveness of IWID:

Women in development

focused mainly on integration of women in already existing power structures. Although it helped in emphasizing the education, health, income etc but it completely ignored the patriarchal structures hindering the women's participation in development. So the long term inequality remained there.

• Class-centred Women and Development.

It emphasizes how class difference and

capitalism is affecting the development of women. Although it helped in raising voice for women's unpaid labour in agriculture fields and others and improved discourse about women's participation in development but still failed to adequately address the gender relations and patriarchal norms.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

3. Gender Focused Gender and Development.

It mainly focused on gender power relation and challenged patriarchy, cultural norms and biases. In Pakistan it helped in addressing the gender base violence, Gender Responsive budget and Quota in Political system. It helped in addressing the root cause of inequality instead of bigger power structures like economy and class system.

add a few more arguments in this part.....

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Conclusion:

The root cause of gender and women representation in development seemed to be the patriarchal structures and then greater systems like economy and global economic inequality. The approach of Caroline Muser i.e. gender inequality or GAD as a main reason of women suppression and failure in access to the leadership roles. Pakistan can also maintain the gender and development issue by implementing the strategies of GAD to eliminate the problem of women representation in industry, politics and economy.

Q. No. 2

Gender based violence and its forms.
Strategies to reduce GBV in Pakistan.
Introduction.

According to the definition
of United Nations General Assembly.

'Any act of violence that results
in or ~~likely~~ to result in
physical, sexual or psychological
harm or suffering to women including
threat like coercion or deprivation
of liberty in Public or private life.'

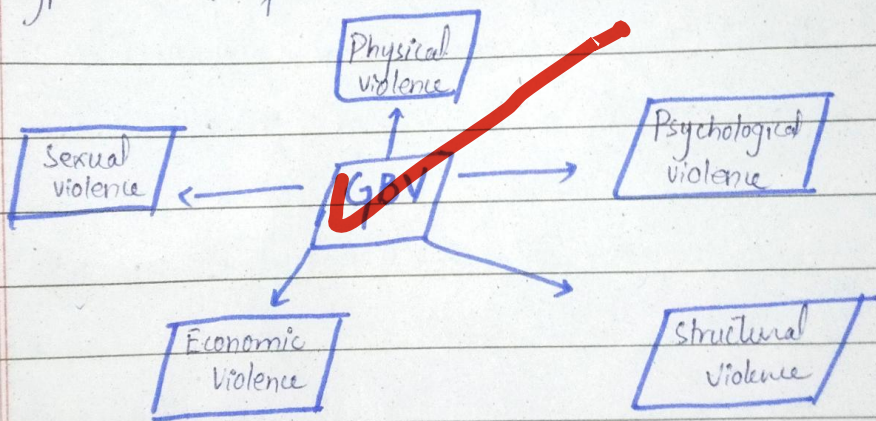
(Article 2 of UNGA)

So gender based violence is the act
of any kind of violence that is
harmful for ~~women~~ or hurting for
their liberty and freedom is
called gender based violence. It has
become the most common action in
the past and there was no proper
clarification or legal description of

of Gender based violence. But with the passage of time and increasing influence of feminists struggles, GBV has become a proper agenda among many other issues like child labour etc.

Types of Gender Based Violence:

The gender based violence has divided into various forms of violence. The major types are:



1- Physical Violence:

add proper source against your stats.....

Around 82% of total violence is physical violence by the intimate partners. It can be defined as any harm done to the body i.e. injury, pain, disability or death by using

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physical force is called physical violence. Women living in both rural and urban areas are facing this violence. Around 57% of rural women and 56% of urban women are reportedly facing physical violence. It includes beating, punching, chaining, slapping, killing by using knife or hanging, braid cutting etc. It is often used to control, intimidate or punish a person due to unequal power relations.

2. Psychological Violence.

It refers to any act or behaviour that causes emotional harm, mental distress or undermines a person's dignity. It includes the actions such as threat to life, abuse, blackmailing, taunting, bullying, threat to divorce, isolation, gaslighting, stalking, eve teasing etc. It is usually invisible but it is harmful enough to drive a person towards suicide or brain damage and eventually death.

Sexual Violence.

It refers to the act or behaviour that causes harm to a person sexually due to gender difference. According to WHO 80% of women in Africa alone has undergone sexual surgery. Around 200 million women have undergone genital mutilation in around 11 countries. Moreover every one minute and a half a woman is raped in South Africa alone. It also includes forced and early marriages. These are most common in Pakistan. According to studies 21% girls forced to marriage before the age 18 years.

Different forms of sexual violence include, sexual slavery, unwanted prostitution, non-consensual pornography, sexual harassment, genital mutilation, forced pregnancy, forced marriage, unwanted virginity test, rape and marital rape, forced abortion etc. All of these acts count as sexual violence. Although there are laws and legal punishments for these forms of violence.

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yet many forms are still approved by various states.

a- Economic violence.

Any act that undermines the independence of women to keep economic power or if a woman is not provided economic assistance is called economic violence. It includes lack of fulfilment of economic needs, inheritance share, lack of decision making in spending money, not giving any pocket money to dependant women is considered as economic violence. It is like a glass ceiling, invisible but it can harm the autonomy of woman equally as in physical violence.

5- Structural violence.

This refers to the act of discrimination or harm in any system of society i.e job, industry etc. It is workplace violence, often seen in political and various other

structures of society

Strategies to Reduce GBV in Pakistan:

1- Constitutional Protection.

There are three major articles that gives autonomy to women.

Article 25: Equality before law indiscriminate of sex.

Article 34: Participation of women in national life

Article 14: It allows inviolability of man's dignity and privacy.

2. Major Laws against GBV:

a. Protection of Women (2006)

It reformed Hudood Ordinance of Rape separating it from adultery, in the case of Mukhtaran Mai

b. Anti Women Practices Law 2011.

Addressed forced

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marriages like swara, vani etc. and marriage to Quraan.

• Anti Honour-Killing law 2016.

Closed the loopholes of forgiveness and create mandatory imprisonment.

• Protection against Harassment at Work-Place Act 2010.

It established enquiry committees for proper investigation.

• Domestic violence Laws.

It was a provincial action.

Sindh : 2013

Balochistan : 2014

Punjab : 2016

KPK : 2021

solutions????

Conclusion.

Gender based violence is the common issue of whole world. West has struggled a lot and so did the eastern countries to eliminate this patriarchal culture out of their countries but

they did not remain successful. Although for sometime they controlled the violence but the cases remain upto same percentage. Yet in Pakistan, ~~and~~ other ~~the~~ countries, due to proper investigation and legal participation the offenders are getting punished.

the 2nd part of the answer is missing.....

Q. No. 4

Introduction:

Gender is defined as a cultural and social construct on the basis of difference of biological sex. It is not fixed and changes from one place to another. To study this very nature of gender, gender studies came into being. It can be defined as,

'The field of interdisciplinary study devoted to gender identity and representation as central categories of analysis.'

This study includes women's, men's and

LGBT studies.

History of Gender Studies.

Gender studies emerged from women studies.

Women studies was the offshoot of 2nd wave of feminism. It focused on issues like equality of gender, reproductive rights and liberation. In 1990s field expanded and included gender studies. It analysed how masculinity, femininity, race & class interact. The focus shifted from only 'women' to broader discussions about power, identity & social justice.

Difference between Women and Gender Studies:

Women Studies

Gender Studies

1. Origin:

It was the offshoot of 2nd wave feminism in 1960s.

It originated in 1980s under the 3rd wave of feminism.

Focus:

Its main focus was women.

It includes women, men and 3rd sex.

• Criteria

It focused the method to assess women's status in society

It included women studies and queer theory.

• Core Point:

1. It included the research to break down hierarchies

1. Its main point was the cross cultural studies of gender.

2. It focused on women's participation in men's trade.

2. It determined to overcome social and sexual differences

3. It gave a specific sexual orientation i.e. heterosexuality

3. It gave freedom in sexual orientation

Autonomy vs Integration in Gender Studies:

• Autonomy in Gender Studies:

According to this concept, gender studies is an independent subject and is self-lead. It presents

different sexes and is a wider course itself. It represents independent struggle for every factor and field. It can be studied alone without in relation to other subjects and disciplines.

Integration in Gender Studies:

It suggests that gender studies must be taught in integration of other subjects to make it multidisciplinary. According to the statement, of Florence Howe

"All gender study courses by their very nature are interdisciplinary."

Hence they should be integrated to get the true understanding of the wider concept of gender.

Opposition to the Integration:

Feminists opposed the idea of integration claiming that the subject must be presented in mainstream higher studies curriculum.

discuss these parts in more detail.....

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since the subject is still young and it will be underdeveloped if integrated.

Conclusion:

Gender studies emerged from women studies as a more broader concept of course. It not only includes women but gender identity and their relations. It ~~is~~ also has its impacts on other subjects and disciplines. But feminists argue that if it is studies with the other concepts and disciplines, it might lose its own sense and gist which will undermine the sole purpose of this discipline i.e. identity and representation of gender as the centre of analysis.