

Gender Studies (Model)

Question 1)

↳ Introduction:

Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD), Gender and Development (GAD) are three distinct approaches to development that emerged due to the gender blindness of developmental theories like modernization and dependency theories. Modernization theory emerging out of the work of Walt Whitman and Talcott Parsons was criticized by feminists as being androcentric, treating women as invisible subjects, along with assuming that modernization would automatically benefit all genders ignoring the persistence of patriarchal norms that subordinate women. While dependency theory ignored that since former colonies and third world countries make capital that is used by the developed countries, women are pushed into low-wage work and since this theory primarily focused on states it ignored the micro level of the structure i.e. households which was assumed to be outside the political economy. Thus it was imperative that developmental theories should be inclusive of women and other genders as well to be considered truly holistic.

Women in Development (WID)

WID emerged in 1960's in response to Marx theories. WID developed within the framework of liberal feminism which emphasizes equal opportunities, legal reforms while maintaining the existing structural framework. The core idea that permeates

through WID it that women are active agents of development rather than passive beneficiaries.

It says that women have always participated in economic activities and sidelining them would be unjust on the other hand including them would increase the overall productivity. Like

liberal feminism WID proposes that women's exclusion is due to lack of education and opportunities rather than structural issues. So WID has promoted

the inclusion of women in economy through jobs, by providing equal educational opportunities and

by ~~providing~~ devising legal reforms that parallel to the inclusion of women in various development spheres. WID has had several achievements, it

has brought women into labour work, promoted women education and has brought about legal reforms such as paid maternal leave.

A criticism of WID is that it is primarily integrative as compared to being transformative.

Also WID since it is rooted in liberal feminism ignores patriarchy. At the end it can be said that while WID brought women into

discourse it ignored power relations but it laid down the foundation for developmental theories that were to come such as

Women and development (WAD).

WAD emerged in the 1970's with its

core ideas rooted in Marxist feminism.

attempt these parts by giving headings and subheadings.....

WAD questioned that very structure of development itself while being critical of the modernization and dependency theories. It argues that women's subordination is not due to exclusion but rather exploitation through capitalism and patriarchy. The crux of WAD is rooted in the criticism of capitalism which it argues treats women's work as inferior, despite the fact that traditional gender role of women sustain the capitalist network by providing invisible labour in the form of caregiving and nurturing others, so despite women being central to development they are exploited by patriarchy and capitalism. WAD argues that women's exploitation is structural as capitalism depends upon women's paid and unpaid labour so integration alone cannot guarantee empowerment. WAD has brought the discussion from integration to class relations through the work of Rosa Luxemburg and Heidi Hartmann. It also connected gender inequality to global capitalism but it has had pitfalls in that it ignored patriarchy as independent of capitalism. WAD exposed the exploitative foundation of development.

Gender and Development

Gender and Development (GAD) emerged in 1980's due to the limitations of WAD and WAW. GAD draws influences from

Marxist, Radical and Post modernist feminism.

The core ideas that permeate through GAD is that gender roles are socially constructed (post modern), and that development must also address the class relations (Marxist).

It also included intersectionality by not treating women as a single group but different due to different norms across the world.

GAD recognises gender relations not just women's relations but men's as well (post-modernism), while also showing how capitalism benefits from paid work and unpaid labor work (Marxist), while also proposing legal rights along with intersectionality.

GAD has influenced the UN in their policy making, promoted Gender mainstreaming.

While the Gender Planning Framework by Caroline Mose represents the most comprehensive Gender framework.

Differences

WSD	WAD	GAD
Rooted in liberal feminism	Rooted in Marxist feminism	Influenced by Socialist feminism
Emerges in the late 1960's	Emerges in the 1970's	Emerges in 1980's

changes within the existing structural framework	Transformation of the existing structural framework	Transformation of the existing structural framework
Treated women issues the same across the world	Treated women's issues the same across the world.	Promoted Intersectionality arguing the women's and gender issues are different
Treated women as a single group	Treated women as a single group	Included men and other marginalized groups

• Most effective for Pakistan.

While not being the most inclusive WTD provides the best foundation considering the current situation in Pakistan. Religion dictates the lives of majority of the people in Pakistan along with deeply rooted cultural norms. We have seen from Pakistan's history that it does not take well to radical changes in its structure. So instead of promoting revolutionary changes, the nation must slowly but

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments.....

steadily move towards including women in various spheres of development. At the same time implementing ~~changes~~ legal changes to ensure that women are properly educated and have the same opportunities and wages as men. While also introducing legal reforms that put a stop to different harmful practices such as child marriages, along with customs such as ~~Vani~~.

this is the 2nd part of the answer. discuss it in detail by giving subheadings.....

Question 2)

Introduction :

Gender based violence (GBV) ~~is~~ is a form of violence that primarily affects women and other marginalized groups. Its roots can be traced back to ancient times and a few countries ago such as witch hunts and other means of unfair trials to prove the chastity of women. Nowadays gender based violence has seen a reduction mainly due to legal reform but there are still many cases of GBV across the world such as ~~Genital~~ Female Genital Mutilation in Africa. GBV had also been present subcontinent even before its colonisation such as the outlawed custom of Sati. Despite it appearing

in many forms and shapes across cultures, ~~it~~ it has almost exclusively been used as a tool of power and to control the autonomy of the female body.

Types of G, BV in Pakistan:

G, BV in Pakistan takes many shapes and forms ~~and~~. There are many repeated instances of domestic abuse in Pakistan which range from psychological abuse to domestic battery and assault. These are the most common forms of G, BV in Pakistan, and they can be traced back to social norms in the country which promote Hegemonic masculinity which is deeply entrenched in Patriarchy. Hitting wives is common here due to children being told from the start to assert dominance (traditional gender roles) when we move away from households we see that gender based violence has also been deeply entrenched in the customs of Pakistani society as well.

Vendal Sworal is a common practice in the tribal areas of Pakistan. Basically what happens is that women are used as bargaining chips in a family feud, for example a man from one tribe ~~is~~ murders another man from a different tribe then the family of the aggressor

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

might give away one of their daughters as a sort of recompense, and here the woman has no choice but to accept the decision of the family to protect their honor. An extreme form of gender based violence can be seen in the case of Mai a woman from India who was gang-raped by the whole village due to a dispute between 2 families. The gang rape was sanctioned by the village council (Girga). Another horrifying case is the rape and murder of Leisha, a six year old from Kenya who was raped by multiple men and then murdered. Honor killing is also another extreme form of gender based violence. Women are perceived as the guardians of 'Honor' in South Asia so when a woman deviates from the norm, extreme elements murder them. A case of Honor killing can be seen in the case of Chandul Khat a Indian influencee who was murdered by her brother because ~~because~~ her actions were perceived as immoral and tarnishing the reputation of her family.

Policy oriented changes to reduce Gender based violence in Pakistan.

Despite the presence of laws that prevent harmful conduct, GBV is still prevalent in Pakistan, so the focus must shift from passing new laws to the effective implementation of the existing ones such as Anti-Honor Killing Law. Expanding the network of specialized GBV courts to improve the low conviction rates will also help in mitigating these issues, along with providing support shelters to domestic abuse victims. Although these changes can act as a deterrent they are largely reactive rather than proactive. For more positive changes women must be given proper training through vocational centres so they can move away from abusive spouses. Integration of anger management and gender equality concepts into mainstream education will also help in the deconstruction of patriarchal myths from a young age. Also men can also be involved to address the root causes of toxic masculinity and patriarchy through education mainstreaming.

Conclusion:

The many instances and types of GBV in Pakistan present a horrifying picture of a country which is trying to modernize itself and present an own positive image of

itself but is held back by age old customs and practices. However with effective implementation of already promulgated laws, Pakistan can become a safe haven for women and other marginalized groups.

Question 3)

The Feminist movement is one of the most important movements in history. Its impact can be seen from a shift in perception of women. The literature of the older days was based on women as an object of desire but shifted to more realistic depiction of women and treating them as equals not associating an element of inferiority to them. The increased presence of women in various institutions such as jobs, politics and other fields as well. What started as a movement for the inclusion of women in politics, education and legal reform but shifted into a personal individual promotion of individuality. But this did not happen overnight but the shift can be broadly categorized into a different wave of the feminist movement which although has its origin in the global north but led to the cultural uplift of women in the global south as well including a

abolition as well.

Major Waves of Feminism:

Feminism or the feminist movement can be categorized into 3 major waves, although there is sometimes a 4th wave counted as well (the digital revolution also called the hashtag movement) it is primarily associated with 'BlackTwitter'. ~~so it won't be considered here~~

1st wave of Feminism (1830's - 1920)

It was by product of movements of 18th and 19th century such as Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution which emphasized natural rights, equality and labor opportunities in factories. It was rooted in liberal philosophy which emphasized natural rights, equality. Mary Wollstonecraft's work "A Vindication of the rights of women" played an important role in educating women. Its objectives can be broadly categorized as political with the suffrage movement.

2nd wave of Feminism:

It shifted the focus from the political aspect by introducing the idea

"Personal is political". Although the ideas of this movement were political in nature, they were primarily focused on individual agency such as reproductive autonomy, workplace

equality and state accountability for domestic issues basically blurring the line between the Public - Private dichotomy. It also gave rise to two different schools of feminist thought

- i) Liberal
- ii) Radical

Third Wave of Feminism:

Originated as a result of globalization and multicultural societies, it was born out of the limitations of the second wave which was based on the assumption of universal female experience, it introduced the idea of intersectionality due to being influenced by post-modernist thinkers such as Michel Foucault, Judith Butler and Jean Jacques Derrida. It had an increased emphasis on micro-politics rather than grand movements.

Feminist movement in Pakistan:

The feminist movement in Pakistan has evolved through colonial legacies, post independence constitutionalism, Islamization and activism.

Feminism in Pakistan has been influenced by different waves of feminism but has evolved in conjunction with religious culture and the state. Pakistan inherited British frameworks after independence. Pakistani feminism draws from liberal feminism

(equal rights for all), Islamic Feminism (resistance to the Quran), and Post-colonial Feminism (Emphasis on indigenous values). With Begum Lata Afzal founding AWA in 1949 to promote the education and employment of women. There have been reserved seats for women in the national assembly from the time of independence. With Zia-ul-Haq came Islamization which brought the Hudaood Ordinance (1979) marginalizing the feminist movement as resistance to the authoritarianism. In recent times feminist movement is deeply categorized by marches such as the Aurat March which draws influence from the ideas of both the 2nd and the 3rd Wave of feminist movement in the west.

Conclusion:

The feminist movement in Pakistan is historically rooted. From constitutional reform to resistance against authoritarianism and digital activism, feminism in Pakistan represents a unique merger of global feminist ideal and local realities. While sometimes being elitist its achievements in legal reform and the uplift of women cannot be understated.

Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:
Marks would be given on the following parameters

a. Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15% Graphs and charts 10%

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3-4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally

use subject specific jargons e.g. Patriarchy, entrenched traditional values etc. Also, do not add blunt statements

use types, waves and theories of feminism as references

attempt all parts in the question. do not neglect one

add facts and figures to support your argument

add pictorial description as well

Add names of many Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart Mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia Zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzana Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck