

Date: 8-02-26

Day: Thursday

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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 recognize gender issues. Early approaches focused narrowly on women's participation in

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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

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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

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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.

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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)

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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.

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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.

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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

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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.

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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 CEDAW principles
in practice, though
implementation remains
uneven.

Conclusion

While WID and WAD
made important early

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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

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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 SDGs.

Key Forms Of CrBV in Pakistan

a Domestic Violence

Physical, emotional, or sexual abuse by family members.

Example: Spousal abuse.

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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

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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.

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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.

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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
allies. ✓ Fast-track
courts for GBU cases.
Gender-sensitive police
training and accountability
mechanisms.

Education and Awareness

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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.

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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

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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

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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

discuss these parts by giving subheadings.....

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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

add more arguments.

a 20 marks answer should have around 15 arguments and be on 7-9 pages.

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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.

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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.

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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

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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.

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 Mary Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart Mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia Zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant

good luck