

Farzana Ali
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Gender-Studies

Part-II

Question no: 01

Discuss the difference between WID, WIAD and GAD approaches to development.

I- Introductions

Development policies have often ignored the specific needs of women, which has slowed social and economic progress. Over time, different approaches have been developed to include women in development WID (women in development), WIAD (women and development), and GAD (gender and development). These approaches help policy makers design programs that improve gender equality effectively. In Pakistan, where gender equality is still a challenge,

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choosing a right approach is crucial.

II- Women in Development (WID):

WID emerges in 1970s. The main idea is that women are underutilized in development and including them in projects can improve productivity and economic growth.

- 1) Focus: Women as contributors to development
- 2) Goal: Integrate women into existing development projects
- 3) Limitations: It treats women as a separate beneficiaries and ignores socio-cultural barriers.
- 4) Example: Kashf Foundation in Pakistan empowering women economically through microfinancing.

III- WAD (women and development):

WAD appeared in 1980s as a critique of WID. WAD recognizes that women's

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roles are shaped by economic and social structures. It emphasizes that women are active participants in development, not just passive recipients.

1) Focus:

structural and societal factors that influence women's roles.

2) Goal:

Recognize women's contribution and redesign development to include them meaningfully.

3) Limitations:

While it considers economic structures it sometimes ignores power relations in society.

4) Example:

Protection against Harassment of women at the workplace Act 2010
Benar income support Programme (BISP) for education

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IV. Gender and development (GAD):

GAD is most modern approach. It focuses on social relations between men and women, not just women alone. GAD addresses power imbalances, cultural norms and social barriers that limit equality.

1) Focus: on gender roles and relations not just women.

2) Goal: Transform society to achieve true equality by challenging stereotypes and empowering both genders.

3) Strength: Holistic approach that addresses both social and economic dimensions of inequality.

4) Example:

Protection of rights Act 2018. provides legal recognition to transgender and prohibits discrimination and harassment.

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I/- Comparative analysis of Impact on achieving Gender equality:

1) WID: helps economically empower women but doesn't address power dynamics and gender roles.

2) WAD: Improves structural inclusion but limits cultural barriers role.

3) GAD: Addresses the root cause of gender inequality including power relations and social norms, making it most effective for sustainable gender equality.

II/- Comparative Analysis of WID, WAD, GAD

Aspect	WID	WAD	GAD
1) Time	1970	1970-1980	1980 - till date

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2/	Theoretical base	Liberal Feminism & Modernization theory	Capitalism and Dependency theory	socialist and Structural Functionalism
3/	Focus	integrating women into development	Women's role in capitalist economy	Gender relation and power.
4/	View of inequality	Women is excluded from development	Exploitation through global capitalism	Patriarchy and class and power structure
5/	Treatment of men	Men ignored	Men ignored	Men included in analysis
6/	Outcomes	Adds women without changing the system	Asks for structural reforms ignored Patriarchy	Holistic; identified gender oppression in private spaces Difficult implementation

VII- Gender approaches to development perspective in Palestine's context:

In Palestine, where social and cultural barriers limit women's participation in education, policies and workforce, **GAD** provides a strategy that is both comprehensive and long-lasting.

VIII- Examples of Gender inclusive policies in Palestine:

i) Women Action Forum 1981

ii) Women protection bill 2006

iii) Ministry of women development 2004

iv) Anti-rape law 2016

v) Protection of rights Act 2018
recognition of transgender's rights

These policies show that combining GAD principles with practical programs help Palestine make real progress towards gender equality.

attempt this part in detail as well.....

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IX- Conclusion:

While WID and WAD contributed to recognizing women in development, GIAD is the most effective approach for Pakistan because it tackles both economic and social inequalities. By focusing on gender relations, social norms, and power structures, GIAD offers a comprehensive strategy to empower women and achieve sustainable gender equality in education, politics and workforce.

Question no: 02

Define GBV and explain its various forms in Pakistan. Propose practical and policy oriented strategies to reduce GBV in Pakistani Society.

I- Introduction:

Gender based violence is a serious social problem that affects women, girls, and marginalized groups worldwide. It refers to any harmful act

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directed at individuals based on their genders, often rooted in unequal power relations, and discrimination. In Pakistan, GBV is widespread, taking both physical and structural forms, and limits women's access to education, health and economic opportunities.

II- Gender-based Violence (GBV):

GBV is any act that causes physical, sexual, psychological, or economic harm based on gender. It includes both direct violence (often visible) and indirect violence (invisible / structural) forms. GBV is not only a violation of human rights but also an obstacle to social and economic development.

III- Theories of Violence:

1) Psychopathology theory:

Violence is caused by psychological problems.

2) Social learning theory:

Violence is learned through observation.

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3) Resource theory:

Violence compensates for lack of power or resources.

4) Culture of violence theory:

culture normalizes violence

5) Marital Power theory:

Unequal power in marriage leads to violence

6) Traumatic bonding theory:

Explains why victims stay in abusive relationship

7) Gender system theory:

social systems sustain gender violence

8) Gender and Masculinity:

Violence theory is tied to masculine identity

9) Biological theory:

Violence has biological roots.

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IV: Types of gender based violence in Pakistan:

1) Direct violence: involves physical and sexual harm inflicted on women. Common forms in Pakistan include:

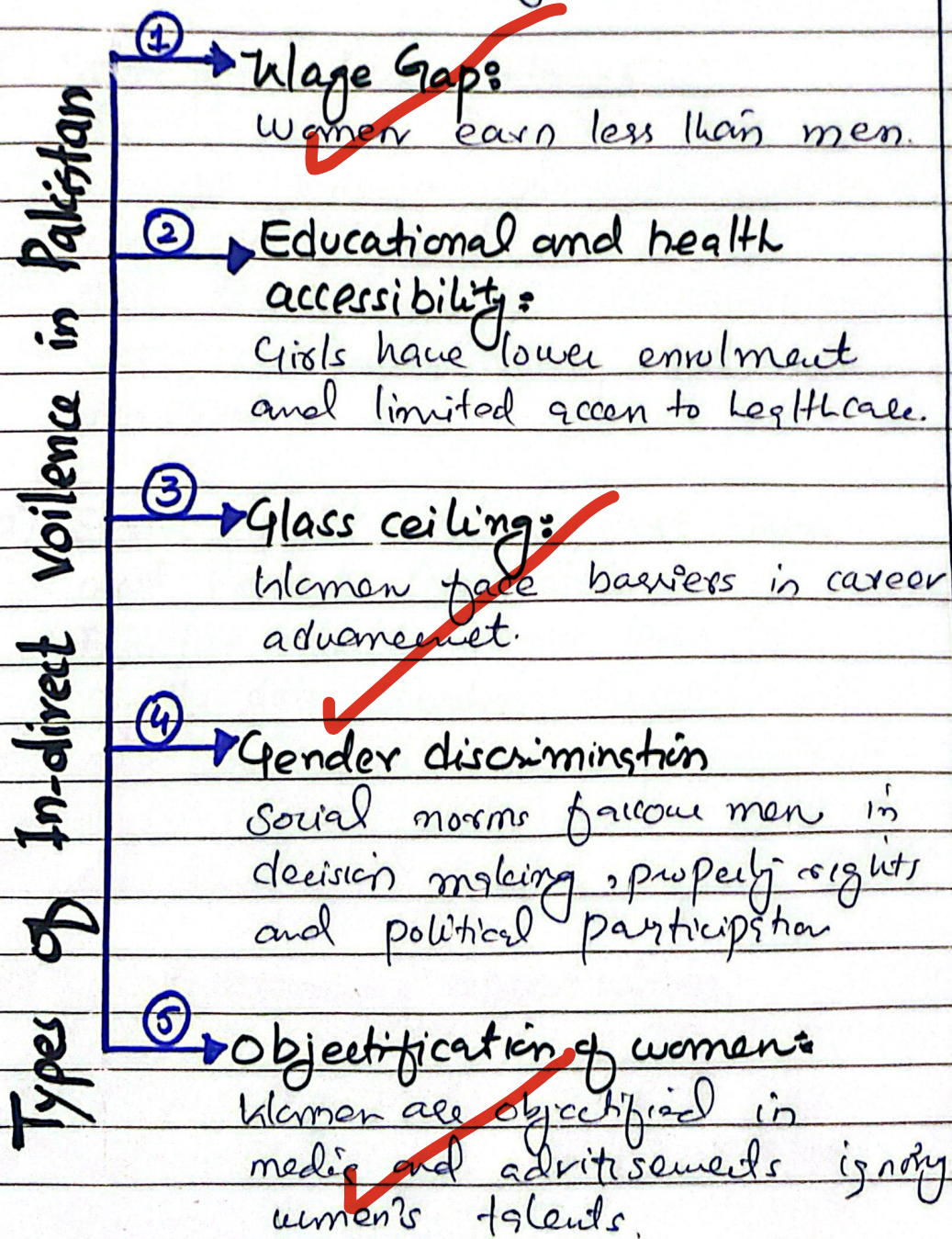
- Types of Direct violence in Pakistan
- ① Domestic violence: physical abuse, emotional abuse, verbal abuse
 - ② Acid attacks: for rejecting marriage proposals
 - ③ Honor killings: murder of women to protect "honor"
 - ④ Rape: sexual assault
 - ⑤ Marital rape: non-consensual sex
 - ⑥ Prostitution: sex work for economic gain
 - ⑦ Forced pregnancy: against woman's will
 - ⑧ Trafficking: women and girls exploited for sex work

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2) Indirect or structural violence

Indirect violence arises from societal and institutional discrimination.

Following are the types of indirect violence prevailing in Pakistan.



V- Effective strategies to reduce GBV and Promote gender equality in Pakistan:

Reducing GBV requires practical actions and strong policies in Pakistan.

1) Strengthen law making:

Pakistan should strengthen laws against domestic violence, honor killings and attacks and sexual assault.

There should also not be any gap between policy making and implementation.

2) Strict punishment against Rape and Forced prostitution

Pakistan should enforce laws to strictly deter offenders. There should also be support services provided to survivors like shelters and counselling.

3) Equal economic opportunities:

Pakistan needs to encourage 50% of population's participation in workforce through opportunities by state.

4) Narrowing wage gap:

Pakistan needs to design gender-responsive budgeting and corporate policies to ensure equal pay for equal work.

Example: Equal pay Act

5) Efficiency in law enforcement Agencies:

Pakistan needs to review role of Police and judiciary in preventing labor crimes by dealing cases in effective manner.

VI- Cases of GBV: Pakistan's context

There are certain cases of GBV in Pakistan that highlights Pakistan's response towards crime ineffectively, highlighting concerns about social justice.

1) Mukhtaramai Case:

was subjected to gang rape, highlighting women used as instrument of revenge and failure of justice system.

2) Malala Yousafzai:

is case of violence against girls' education when she was targeted for advocating girls' right to education.

VII. Conclusion:

Gender based violence is a major barrier to gender equality and social development in Pakistan. It exists both in direct and indirect forms. Cases of Mulharami and Malala Yousafzai highlights the necessity for strong legislation, effective policies, economic empowerment, and awareness to address GBV in Pakistan. By addressing both physical and structural violence, Pakistan can move toward a safer and more equal society where women and men enjoy the same rights, opportunities, and protection.

Question no: 03

Outline waves of feminist movements, critically evaluate their influence in Pakistan.

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I- Introduction:

Feminism is a movement that advocates for equal rights and opportunities for women. Over time, western feminist movements evolved in waves, each focusing on specific goals such as legal rights, social reforms, and challenging cultural norms. These movements have influenced global feminism activism, including in Pakistan, by inspiring women's rights campaigns, policy reforms, and awareness initiatives.

II- 1st Wave of Feminism:

- 1) It prevailed between 1848-1920
- 2) Focused on legal rights of women, specially voting rights and property rights
- 3) Started with Seneca fall convention with activists like Mary wallstun-craft
- 4) Women gained right to voting in many countries

Impact on Pakistan:

The first wave influenced early

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women reformers in British India
such as

~~Begum Palceya~~

~~Fatima Jinnah~~

it laid foundation of women's
involvement in political affairs and
gain suffrage right later in Pakistan.

III- 2nd wave of Feminism:

- 1) It existed between 1960-1980.
- 2) It focused on social equality,
work place right, reproductive rights
and challenging traditional
gender roles.
- 3) ~~Betty Friedan, Simone de Beauvoir~~
are the key feminists
- 4) got legal reforms for work
place equality reproductive
freedom and gender discrimination

Impact on Pakistan:

Dubatta jhalao movement 1982

Women Action Forum 1981

IV- 3rd wave of Feminism:

- 1) Started in 1990 till date
- 2) It focuses on diversity and
intersectionality and challenges
stereotype.

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3) Rebecca Walker, bell hooks,
Judith Butler

4) Expanded feminism to sexual
orientation, power dynamics and
global women's right issues.

Impact on Pakistan:

- 1) Ministry of women development
- 2) Anti violence - anti-rape bills
- 3) Mee too movement
- 4) Gender studies development

Aspect	1st wave	2nd wave	3rd wave
1) Time	1848-192	1960-1980	1990-present
2) Historical context	Industrialization Suffrage	Post WWII Civil rights	Globalization Modernization
3) Key thinkers	Mary Wollstonecraft	Simone de Beauvoir	Judith Butler
4) Slogans	Vote for women	Personal is political	Difference and diversity matter
5) Pakistan context	Prepartition	Islamization	Gender Inclusion

add more arguments.

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

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7- Conclusion:

The western feminist have had a profound influence on Pakistani feminist movements. The 1st wave inspired voting rights, 2nd brought legal reforms and 3rd introduced intersectionality. While Pakistan faces unique cultural and social challenges, the influence of these waves continues to drive policy reforms and societal change in Pakistan.

Question no: 04

What is G.S? Differentiate it from women's studies and critically examine autonomy Vs. Integration debate.

1- Introduction:

Gender studies is an academic field that examines the social, cultural, and political constructions of gender, exploring how these constructions affect identities, relationship and power dynamics in society. Unlike earlier studies that focused on

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on women only, Gender studies includes men, women, and non-binary identities to understand the broader system of gender relations. In Pakistan and globally, Gs provides insights into inequality, discrimination, and policies needed to promote gender justice.

II- Describing Gender-Studies:

Academic
field

1/ studies social and cultural construction of gender

2/ Its impact on individuals and society

3/ explores how identities, relationships and experiences are shaped

4/ intersection with class, sexuality, and race

5/ how power and inequality are intertwined

III. Historical development of G.S:

- 1) Women studies (1970)
- 2) Gender studies (1980-1990)
- 3) Intersectionality and global perspective (21st century)

IV. Pakistan and G.S:

- 1) Quaid Azam University
- 2) University of Lahore
- 3) University of Punjab
- 4) Lahore university of Management sciences.

They offer four year degree program in gender and women studies, focusing on both women and broader gender issues.

11- Gender studies Vs Women studies:

Women studies is a subset of Gender studies.

Aspect	Women's Studies	Gender Studies
1) Focus	Women's experiences, rights and empowerment	Gender relations, Power dynamics, social and cultural construction of gender
2) Scope	Women centered	Inclusive for all genders (men, women, non-binary)
3) Objective	Correct historical neglect of women (Patriarchy)	Analyze structure, Power dynamics, Intersectionality
4) Approach	Activism	Critical, Analytical
5) Example	Studying women's labour participation	Gender pay, masculinity, power

attempt these parts by giving subheadings.....

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Autonomy vs integration debate:

is a dilemma around whether to keep ^{women} gender studies as an independent discipline or integrate it into mainstream disciplines

Aspect	Autonomous	Integration
1) Meaning	A separate programme	integrated with other disciplines
2) Idea	Women - independent and separate	women included in existing systems
3) Focus	challenging patriarchy	reforms gradually
4) Role of women	independent agent	Participants along side men
5) Radical tendencies	Isolation of women	Flexible Fluid
6) Criticism	Narrow, Radical need wider Perspective	Focus away from women

Conclusion:

Gender studies is a broader and more inclusive evolution of women studies. The distinction from women studies and G.S lies in scope, focus and analytical depth. The autonomy vs integration debate highlights the challenge of women studies to be separately studied or integrated with mainstream disciplines.

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