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# GENDER STUDIES – CHAPTER 4

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By

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# QUESTIONS– CHAPTER 4

- **CSS 2016:** Write a women's movement in Pakistan. What are its strengths and weaknesses?
- **CSS 2019:** Outline and explain the three major waves of feminist movements in the West. Discuss the influence of these waves on feminist movements in Pakistan.

# THE FIRST WAVE OF FEMINISM (1850'S – EARLY 1910'S/1920):

**Who Coined The Term?**

**Period:**

**Scope?**

**Slogan:**

**Strategy:**

**Key project or argument/Purpose:**

**Origin:**

**Demands:**

**DEMANDS OF FIRST WAVE?**

# DEMANDS OF FIRST WAVE

- Right to vote.
- Women had to submit to laws
- Married women had no property rights
- Husbands had legal power: imprison or beat them
- Divorce and child custody laws
- Women had to pay property taxes
- Most occupations were closed to women: medicine or law.
- Women had no means to gain an education
- Role in the affairs of the church.
- Women were robbed of their self-confidence and self-respect, and were made totally dependent on men.

# NOTEABLE FEMINISTS OF FIRST WAVE

- **Abigail Adam**- education
- **Mary Wollstonecraft** 'A vindication of the rights of women' (Gen. Disc., **Aims**- citizenship, participation in public, liberties, divine rights of husband. **Criticism**-Psyche, sexual equality, revolution.)
- **Frances Right** 'views of society and manners in America'
- **The Grimke Sister** (Angelina Grimke-anti slavery & Sarah Grimke-equal liberties)
- **Mathew Carey** 'Rules of Husbands and Wives'
- **Caroline Norton** (Covertures, Infant Custody Act 1839, Matrimonial Causes Act 1857 **+ve** divorce, maintenance, Identity, recover property. **-ve** adultery, desertion, cruelty, incest)

# MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIRST WAVE

- The opening of higher education for women
- Reform of the girls' secondary-school system, including participation in formal national examinations:
  - the widening of access to the professions, especially medicine
  - Married women's property rights recognized in the Married Women's Property Act of 1870 - to keep earnings or property acquired after marriage,
  - And some improvement in divorced and separated women's child custody rights.
- Bicycle was used as a tool which motivated women to gain strength and take on increased roles in society. **Feminism and cycling 1890s** - was the peak of the American bicycle craze symbol of mobility.
- Secured the women's right to vote.



# SUFFRAGE MOVEMENTS OF FIRST WAVE

## □ USA

- Elizabeth Miller, **Lil** (1<sup>st</sup> women rights paper)
- 'National women suffrage association' & 'Revolution'

## □ UK

- Women Suffrage Society 1865 and WS committee 1866
- Society for the promotion of the employment of the women
- 'The English Women's Review' paper
- Women's Social and Political Union by Emmeline Pankhurst

## □ Australia

# MAJOR WEAKNESSES OF FIRST WAVE

- ❑ Black women were barred from some demonstrations or forced to walk behind white women in others. Racism was existing.
- ❑ Although First-wavers fought for equal opportunities to education and employment, and for the right to own property yet fought for white women's suffrage only.
- ❑ Although individual groups continued to work — for reproductive freedom, for equality in education and employment, for voting rights for black women
- ❑ In 1920, Congress passed the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote. (In theory, it granted the right to women of all races, but in practice, it remained difficult for black women to vote, especially in the South.)

# THE SECOND WAVE OF FEMINISM (1960s/1980s):

**Who Coined The Term?**

**Reasons:**

**Period:**

**Scope?**

**Slogan:**

**Strategy:**

**Key project or argument/Purpose:**

**Origin:**

**Demands:**

# NOTEABLE FEMINISTS OF SECOND WAVE OF FEMINISM

- Betty Friedan “*Feminine Mystique*” (Points & Criticism) – gender roles
- Germaine Greer ‘*The Female Eunuch*’ – heterosexuality
- Shulamith Firestone ‘*The Dialectic of Sex*’ – reproduction
- Kate Millet ‘*Sexual Politics*’ – patriarchal, sex is political, gender is cultural
- Oakley ‘*Subject Women*’ – motherhood
- Simone de Beauvoir and *The Second Sex*
- The French author and philosopher Simone de Beauvoir wrote novels; *The Second Sex*, a detailed analysis of women's oppression and a foundational tract of contemporary feminism. Written in 1949, its English translation was published in 1953.

**DEMANDS OF SECOND WAVE OF FEMINISM?**

# DEMANDS OF SECOND WAVE OF FEMINISM

- Equal treatment towards women in the workplace
- Right to hold credit cards under their own names
- Same career perspectives with men
- Paid work & Equal pay,
- Reproductive rights
- Right to birth control and no children
- Right to abortion
- Right to divorce
- Right to singlehood
- Consciousness raising" groups about sexism and patriarchy,
- Ending workplace sexuality, Gender violence, rape and sexual abuse
- Outlaw marital rape

# SUCCESSSES OF SECOND WAVE OF FEMINISM

- The Commission on the Status of Women was created by the Kennedy administration, with Eleanor Roosevelt as its chair.
- The Equal Pay Act of 1963 theoretically outlawed the gender pay gap.
- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a federal law
- It was not until 1965 that married couples in all states could obtain contraceptives legally.
- Education Amendments of 1972, Title IX
- Supreme Court cases through the '60s and '70s gave married and unmarried women the right to use birth control;
- Right to abortion: The famous abortion case, Roe v. Wade was in 1973 guaranteed women reproductive freedom.

# WEAKNESSES OF SECOND WAVE OF FEMINISM

- LACK OF UNITY
- VARIETY OF FEMINISM
- BLACK FEMINISM

--1973 the National Black Feminist Organization (NBFO) was started in New York. Black feminism aims to empower Black women with new and on critical ways of thinking

- DON'T REFLECT WOMEN'S BODY NEEDS
- NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL WOMEN



# THE THIRD WAVE OF FEMINISM (1980s-1990s/TODATE):

**Who Coined The Term?**

**Different names?**

**Period:**

**Scope?**

**Slogan:**

**Strategy:**

**Key project or argument/Purpose:**

**Origin:**

**Demands:**

**DEMANDS THE THIRD WAVE OF FEMINISM?**

# DEMANDS THE THIRD WAVE OF FEMINISM

- Freedom of expression
- Sexual liberation
- Fighting against workplace sexual harassment and working to increase the number of women in positions of power.
- Resistance to objectification
- Ending discriminatory words
- Abolishing gender construction
- Changing connotation of words
- Challenging def. of femininity & things of male oppression
- Promoted transversal politics

## NOTEABLE FEMNISTS OF THE THIRD WAVE OF FEMINISM

- **Rebecca Walker** 'To be Real: Telling the Truth and Changing the Face of Feminism'
- **Judith Butler**, Gender theorist, who argued that gender and sex are separate and that gender is performative. She signaled this paradigmatic feminist shift in her books *Gender Trouble (1990)* and *Bodies That Matter (1993)*.
- **Crenshaw** and Butler's combined influence fight for trans rights
- **Ariel Levy**, an American feminist who wrote the novel '*Female Chauvinist Pigs: Women and the Rise of Raunch Culture*' talks of this shift in society. The shift has come mainly from the influence of television, music and the way girls are portrayed in the media. Girls are encouraged to act sleazy and wear revealing clothes.

# EVALUATION OF THIRD WAVE

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❖ Successes?

❖ Weaknesses?

# UN CONFERENCES ON WOMEN

- **Mexico City - 1975** - Helvi Sipilä, Secretary General - World Plan of Action
- **Copenhagen - 1980** - Programme of Action
- **Nairobi - 1985** - Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women
- **Beijing - 1995** - Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- **New York - 2000** - 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly -
- Five-year review process: 2005, 2010, 2015

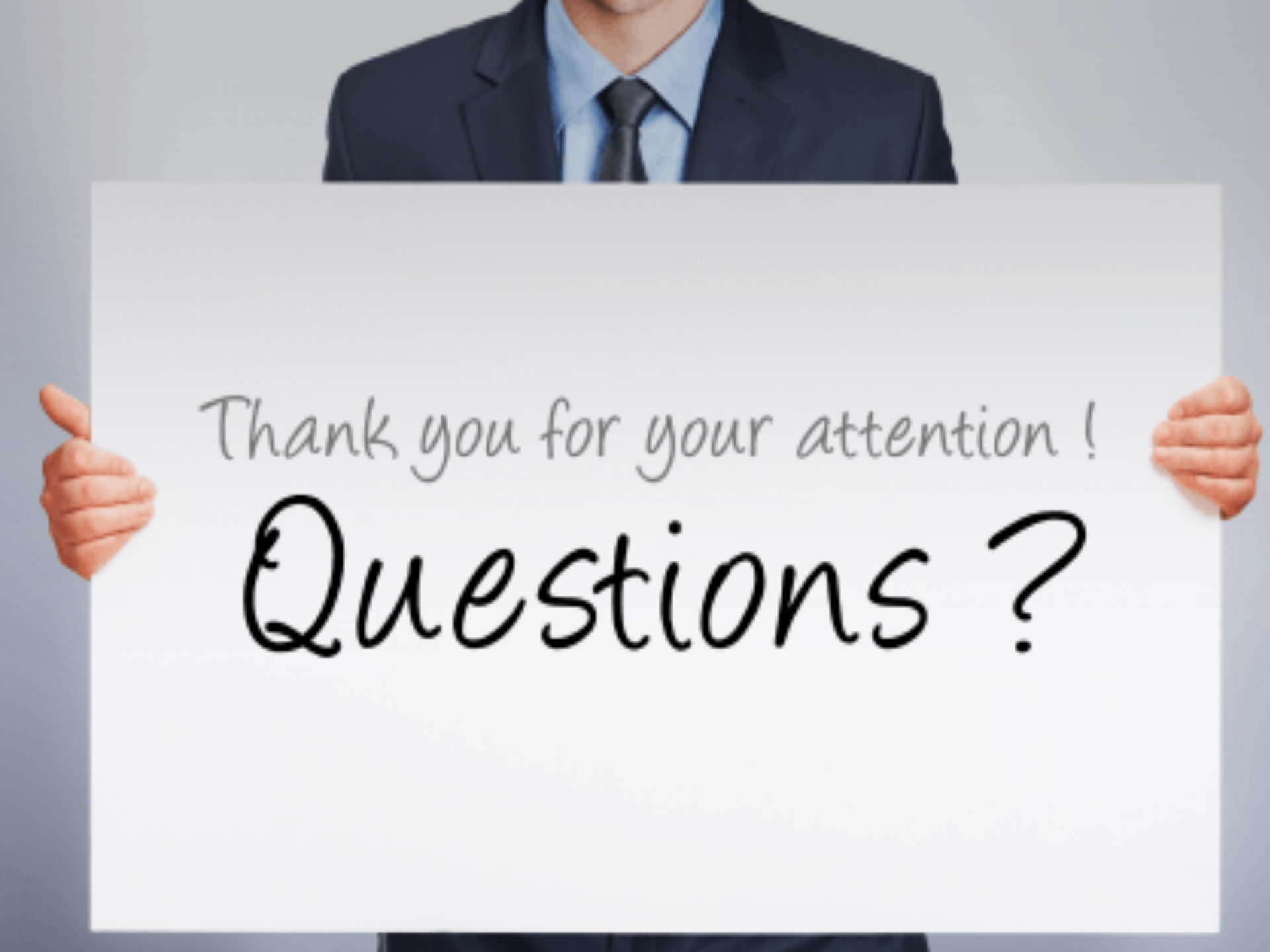
# FEMINIST MOVEMENTS IN PAKISTAN:

- **During 1940s** (WRC, WVS, APWA, PWNG, PWNR)
- **During 1950s** (UFWR, PFPA, 1956 Com, Begum Sarwat Intiaz )
- **During 1960s** (MCWAP, MFLO, 1962, 1965)
- **During 1970s** (1975 UNC, Aurat Raaj, HO)
- **During 1980s** (WAF, 1982 Ord, Safia Bibi, 'Who will cast the first stone' MWD, FWBL )
- **During 1990s**
- **During 2000s**
- **During 2010s**

# FIRST WOMAN IN PAKISTAN

- 1973 Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan ?
- In 1994, Justice Majida Rizvi ?
- In December 2013, Ashraf Jehan ?
- 2018 Syeda Tahira Safdar ?
- 2016 Muniba Mazari ?
- 2016 Rukhsana Parveen and Sofia Javed ?
- 2016 Olympic Minhaj Sohail ?
- 2018 Ayesha Farooq ?
- 2017 Tehmina Janjua ?
- 2008 Fahmida Mirza ?
- 2008 Hina Rabbani Khar ?
- 2015 Maleeha Lodhi ?





Thank you for your attention!

Questions?