

→ Indian Feminism focused on the middle and upper class issues (Shantabai Kumbhar and Urmila Pawar) Dalit Feminism

## Impact of Feminism movement in Pakistan: (Short notes)

### First Wave

→ 1948 Women's right to secure in Budget

→ Zakat Committee allowed fifty and veiled women in Committee Shaista Ikramullah and Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz countered chauvinistic approach.

→ APWA was established in 1949.

→ Women voluntary services provided food, clothes and basic needs like medicine etc to refugee women.

→ Pakistan National Guard and Naval Guard Reserve were set up in response to war. Rana Liaquat Ali Khan was chief controller.

→ 1953 APWA recommended 10 seats for women which was criticized by ulama.

→ 1954 Jahanara Shahnawaz formed the Charter of women right which provided demanded the equal pay for equal labour

equality and opportunity for women

→ 1951 Muslim Personal Law of Shariat declared the right of property at agricultural land.

→ APWA and Jahan Arar Shahnawass United

Nation Front (UNF) raised the voice against

PM M. Ali Bogra in (1955). The court examined the law of marriage, divorce and child custody.

## The impact of 2<sup>nd</sup> Wave of Feminism in Pakistan (1960-80s)

→ 1961 Muslim Family Law Ordinance was passed which declare custody of children divorce

Registration of marriages and divorce and discourage polygamy and the permission of 1st

wife for and marriage women could seek divorce.

→ Child marriage Restraint Act 1929

1973 Constitution

→ Art 25 equality of all citizen

Art 25(2) no discrimination on the base of sex

Art 27 no discrimination on sex, gender, religion or caste.

Art 32 Reservation seats for women.

Art 35 states shall protect family, mother and child.

→ 1975 Nusrat Bhutto signed Mexico declaration



→ Women's Front in 1967os based on Lahore  
Aurat F Punjab university students. They contested  
election and won both sides at Multan and  
Sargodha. Their slogan "Politics and women  
is one."

→ Shirkat Gha was an organization of  
Islamabad it worked on conscious raising of  
middle class later it became set up hostels  
day care center for women.

### Weakness

→ Not challenge the legitimacy of military govt

→ Not challenge the attitude of ulama  
toward Fatima Ali Jinnah.

→ Zia's ordinance and misinterpretation of law  
and punishment of rape. Various women became  
the victim of Haddood ordinance.

### Impact of 3rd wave

→ 1983 Women met in Shirkat Gah Karachi  
and formed Women Action Form.

→ WAF used Conscious raising movements

In 1983 women Lawyer gave a call March  
to the P.C with a petition against Proposed  
Law of evidence.

→ Benazir Bhutto establish First women Bank

→ Separate Police stations were set up. Women were not observed at dress codes. They could participate in sport.

→ Benazir participated in Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995 and acceding CEDAW

→ Musharraf revised Hudud Law into Protection of Women Act 2006. He reserved 180 seats in both provincial and National Assembly

→ Honor killing Law. Laws against Rape,

→ 5% quota for govt seats 17% for national and provincial assembly and 33% at local govt



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Write a note on the status of Gender studies in Pakistan? Discuss women studies as a multidisciplinary in nature?

### Introduction:

Gender studies is one of the essential discipline of humanity. It started in 1960s the University of San Diego started it as a course in 1969, the university of Kent started it as a M-A course. The University of \_\_\_\_\_ held Ph-D degree in \_\_\_\_\_

### Status of Gender studies in Pakistan.

Gender studies has got an essential status in Pakistan. It is now studying at various universities. It is the outcome of various political and social Feminists struggle in Pakistan.

### Historical background of the emergence of Gender Studies:

Zia implemented Haddod law ordinance which exploited the rights of women. Women could

could not get justice she became victim and also faced punishment. Various feminist movements emerged. After Satia's case the feminist movement got strength and women raised their voices then the women and Gender Studies get their status in Pakistan.

### Various institution in Pakistan

#### Political efforts:

The idea for the Pakistan's Association Women's Studies (PAWS) was conceived in 1991 at the national Workshop on Women's studies. Benazir took initiatives for the development and establishment for women studies.

#### IWSL:

Nighat Saeed Khan was the first to put the theory into practice and established The Institution of Women Studies in Lahore in 1986.

#### Development Programmes:

The Ministry of Women Development was established by



by Benazir and established five institutions  
departments in various institutions. The  
basic purpose of (MOWD) to provide  
facilities and fund for the establishment  
of various departments.

Five departments of Women Studies  
in various Universities:

Quaid-e-Azam University:

Quaid-e-Azam University  
will establish - women studies center according  
to the MOWD.

Allama Iqbal University

Allama Iqbal University  
will establish Women studies department

Fatima Jinnah University:

Fatima Jinnah  
University will establish Women Research  
and Resource Center.

University of Sindh Jamshoro.

The faculty  
of Institute of Women Development  
Studies.

Karachi University

The Center Of Excellence

Women studies.

## Achievement of <sup>the Center</sup> Excellence of Excellence

The other university could not get the higher status of women studies because of the lack of funding.

The govt can only establish the Center of Excellence for women.

The center conducted two certificate courses in 1992 and 1994.

### M.A

M.A programme started in 1994-1996.

### P.h.D

In 2002 the Ph.D programme conducted.

In 2004 the discipline of Women studies was introduced as a subsidiary course at first year level.

**BS 4 year** In 2007 B.S 4 year was started.

In 2010 M.A Evening programme was started.



## Scope of Gender studies in Pakistan.

Taking genders as a human being, granting identities to all genders and acknowledging their potential their role and give opportunity to work at a fair environment.

## Significance of Gender studies in Pakistan.

C.E.W.S presents report about women's issue in 2023 that the rural areas in Sindh the women are used now for exploitation and honor killing is still common. This report encourages the govt to take initiatives for the development of women. Through Gender studies the govt ensure the implementation of law and provide healthy environment for maintaining peace and better peace.

The various transgender also took participate in the development of a country like Marvia Malik is a Pakistani transgender news reader and media figure.

## Current status in Pakistan:

Many students take admission in Gender Studies Department

in AIOU university. The govt also add Gender studies in various competitive exam and also university.

Stat Women Studies as a multi disciplinary.

The word gender inculcates in society every where. The word "gender gap" became popular in society. Now the Feminist started to establish a subject at seperate entities.

Therefore they wanted to establish as a separate subject. The "autonomy vs integration debate" raised after the meeting of National Women Suffrage Association.

(NWSA) During their meeting in 1980s they decided that whether they will integrate gender studies into other subject or the seperate discipline. Although the women studies had already started in Kent University. Some are

The main objective of the autonomy vs integration debate is to include or exclude the subject of Gender studies



in other departments or not.

### Autonomy

- (i) Independence
- (ii) Separation
- (iii) Right for all color and various class group of society

### Integration

- Dependence.
- collaboration.
- collectively work for all entities of society

iv Focused on all issues separately

collaboratively more focused on issues.

(v) All gender's legislation can be made in a better way

Having experts about different fields propose better legislation.

(vi) It may lose if it will emerge

if it emerge it may achieve success.

(vii) Highlighting various gender issues

More comprehensive way for representation

(ix)

all gender issues

More practical when it will separate

More theoretical when it will separate.

(x) Historical decisions are proof for losing identities

Men's involvement in feminism movement is the proof for success of integration.

Independent leadership

Representation of  
all entities.

<sup>separation</sup>  
Independence vs Collaborations

According to the integration if the gender will collaborate with other subjects then it will prove better result if it inculcate with masculinity, women studies law and anthropology etc it will perform betterly because of integration. Whereas autonomy debate shows that separation of subject is better option in this the theorist and students will perform better rather than collaboration.

Independence vs dependence:

The integration views argue that the subject should independent on other subject it will perform betterly and more focus on the various problems. The autonomy views show that independence is the only solution for performing better work.

Provision of Rights vs collaborative work on all entities:

According to autonomy debate the



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## Women's Political Participation and Women Studies:

Women studies promotes the awareness about the role of women at political level. It is the outcome of women studies awareness that women's participation in parliament is increasing.

### Conclusion:

Gender studies discusses various gender like LGBT, male, female whereas Women studies discuss only one gender that female. Gender studies emerged in the third wave of feminism whereas the Women studies holds on the ground of Radical feminism and discuss only about women's problems in society. Pakistan also has wider scope of Women studies due to the emergence of Women studies the society is now adopt gradually.

"One is not born a woman,  
One becomes one"  
(Simon de Beauvoir)

Write a note on Postfeminism?

Introduction:

Post-Modernism highlights the various issues of humanity. It leaves great impact on every field of life and the feminist movement is also one of them. The feminists also took initiatives for the rights of women and exposes the issues of a woman in society through a comprehensive way, like social, cultural, as well as at individual level.

Post-modernism: Fem

Post modernism is the era which emerge after the WWII. The man found himself in various problem. The world and social integration exposes the new problems due to the integration. Various authors, theorists and feminists probe the society and express it into their own perception but the common idea was which we can find in their works is

"Everything we hear is an opinion  
not a fact Everything we see is a perspective  
not a truth"

Feminists:

The post-modern feminists are Julia Kristeva, Helen Cixous and Luce Irigaray.

Post-modern Feminism.

The main focused areas of feminists are. Cultural intervention in women's life binary division, problems of intersectionality and id social norms.



## Post-modern Feminism.

Concept of  
Binary division  
or  
Cultural

Abnormalities  
and post-modern-  
Feminism

Intersectionality

Rejection  
of essentialism

Provision of  
Healthy environment:

Non-universality or Concept of binary division:

Post-modern  
Feminists reject the concept of binary divisions in the world is the product of universality. Like day/night, Men/Women, leader/masses or submissiveness versus dominance. These are the only concept of the structure of our society. The structure of our society promoted this concept generation to generation that in such a way that it become universal. The universality is also the product of our language and structure. The post-modern feminist reject this concept and promoted the awareness that the binary division is the concept of our society. They argue that the society can deconstruct this binary division and be form a new society easily.

Cultural Relativism:

Different culture have different practice and tradition. One cannot make judgement without other cultural experience. The one act in a society may be is legal and the



some act in another society may be illegal. The cultural also concept also has diversification. Therefore we cannot make a thing as a universal. For example the concept of dowry in our culture is good while in America we cannot find the concept of dowry.

### Rejection of essentialism:

The post-modern feminism firstly reject the word "ism" in feminism. The word essentialism is considered to be as the essential part of society. According to essentialism the norms and social acts are essential because they are natural. Male and female are the essential part of society. The gender can be determine through biological aspect which are natural. Whereas the gender cannot be analysed according to the essentialist or natural views because nowadays the problems gender can be analyzed <sup>changed</sup> accor through medical surgery. So the essentialism concept proves futile in modern era.

→ Plurality or diversity or abnormality:

The concept of different does not mean the abnormal. It also has its identity. Therefore the social structure should also provides space for different gender like gays or lesbian etc. The concept of abnormality can also be observed in the social concept. May be the one thing is abnormal in society like a man does make up or a girl has has boy-cut/boy-haircut & it is not the act of abnormality but it is their desire. The individual should do according to his own will rather than on the basis social constructed structure.



## Intersectionality:

The world is based on the diversification of social set up. Problems does not exist on the basis of gender but it also basis on various social intersections.

Problem on the basis of  
Intersections of Society

Race  
Color  
ethnicity  
gender  
Regional  
Norms

### Race:

Women as well as the other people also face problems on the basis of race. In this society the both gender faces the same problem like a person who belongs to lower cast he faces the problems and discrimination on the basis of their. In the same way the women belongs to different race has faced many and various problems on the base of their race.

### Color:

The problems of white women is quite different from the problems of black women. The provision of job criteria, wages, social rights exploitation also varies on the basis of color.

### ethnicity:

Problems also varies on the basis of ethnicity. Different religion provides various limitations for women like the



Women has the right of property according to Islam whereas Christianity does not have the right

### Regional

On the basis of various regions the problems are quite different in society according region to region. For example American women strives for the exploitation of wage discrimination whereas in Late Afghanistan women strives for the right to vote even in 21st century.

### Norms.

Norms also sets the various criteria for various society. Therefore these norms may create problems for women in one society while on the other hand some norms protect her in the other society.

### Hower's Concept:

Hower gives the idea about the importance of IT. He said that there is no difference between animal and machine and animal and man. The other feminists theorists support the universal problems and universal rights for women. They ignore the real concept that the problem varies according to basis of color class, ethnicity and region as well post modern feminism appeal these problems

### Provision of healthy environment:

#### Post-modern Feminists

suggest that women should work in a healthy environment. The society provides the neutrality. It gives importance to work not on the basis of gender. This can only



possible through the changing of the structure of society.

Supporter of various gender:

post modern feminists are the supporter of the various genders like gay, lesbian etc.

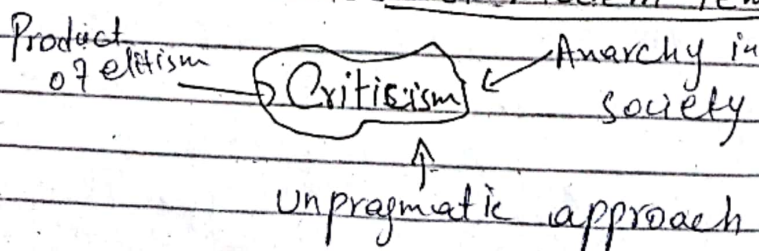
## Post-Modern Feminism

Jaques Derrida, Simon de Beauvoir and Foucault are the post modern feminists. But Derrida plays an essential role in spreading the ideas.

### Concept of post-modernism

<p>Knowledge is the product of society.</p> <p>Knowledge is the product of elite class.</p>	<p>Promotion of elitism</p> <p>Knowledge is the product of elite class.</p> <p>Rejection of discrimination through literature.</p>	<p>Neutrality Post-Boys Don't Cry is not associated with Boys.</p> <p>Women's weakness should be discouraged in society and not to only associate with them although they have not.</p>
	<p>Negation of subjugated knowledge.</p> <p>Negation of those knowledge which promotes subjugation.</p>	

### Criticism on Mod Post-modern Feminism



knowledge is the product of elite:

knowledge is not

only the product of elite class; we also observe that the world's knowledge also promotes the problems of poor and middle class. The criticism looks only on criticism on elitism.

unpragmatic approach:

The society also runs on proper structure. The post-feminism talks about the changes of whole structure which looks unpragmatic approach in the world.

New world bring more anarchy:

Destabilisation of society brings more problems in a society. Therefore the society may lose its structure and create other dangerous problems for inhabitants including women.

Conclusion:

Post-modern feminism talks about the rights of all women and <sup>expose</sup> deal the problems of society in a very comprehensive way whereas the solution which it gives looks unpragmatic.



## 2nd wave of feminism Short notes

Coined term →

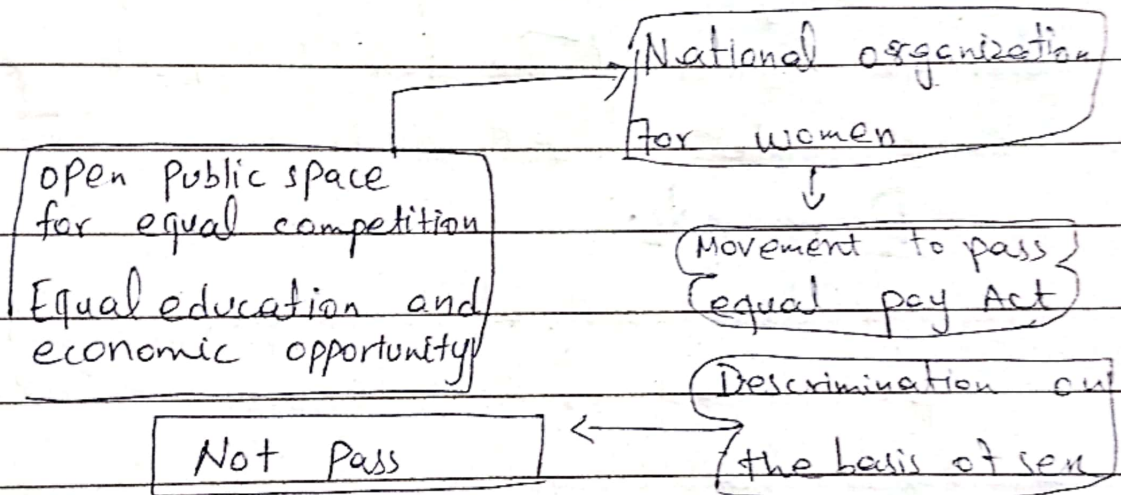
Origin of term = Marsha Lieer

Origin = Anita Hill case.

Slogan = personal is political

• = The Second Sex

### Liberal Demands.



### Basic works

The Second sex (19)

It is the masterpiece of Simon de Be. She exposed the reality of society in the novel. She awared the women that women is become the victim of patriarcal society and used as an object.

The Dialatic sex:

Shulamith Firestone wrote this book in 1970  
she exposed that if women perform as  
a mother role in society she will lose her  
liberty

### other works

- Oakley (Subjected women motherhood)
- Betty Friedan (The Feminine Mystique in 2001 in  
which she exposes that real world gender  
is basically the concept of society.)
- German Gareer (The Family Eunuch)
- Kate Millet (Sexual Politics)

### Demands:

- equal treatment at work place
- equal pay → Right to divorce.
- Credit cards in their own name
- Right to birth control
- Right to abortion
- Reproductive Right
- Right to singlehood
- Consciousness Raising.
- Ending rape, sexual harassment
- Out law marital rape.

### Achievements

- Equal pay Act 1963



→ Civil Right Act (1964)

→ Contraceptives as legal (1965)

→ Judicial Act on reproductive role (abortion + birth control)

→ 1973 Act on abortion right

→ The Commission on status of women passed by the Kennedy and Eleanor Roosevelt as its chair.

### Actions:

→ Night marches in UK

→ The throwing objects of Miss America into trash bin.

### Weaknesses:

→ Lack of unity

→ Emergence of Lesbian movement

→ Difference between liberalism and radicalism.

→ Black women's demand (on the right to equality and second wave is not the representative of all women)

### (3rd wave)

Yuval Davis coined term

name → Lipstick + Girl + Red Feminism

Period → 1980s, onwards Scope → issues of and wave

Slogan → The pleasureable is political as well  
strategy → Male approach is strength

# Audex Lourde:

The 3rd wave feminist focused on the equality of all gender, race, sex and the unity of the people.

## Demands

→ Resistance to objectification → Against social construction → Changing word connotation → Promotion of transversal politics. → Male oppression → Ending discriminatory words → Freedom of expression

## Noteable Feminist:

Rebecca Walker: Telling the Truth and changing The Face of Feminism

Judith Butler: Gender Trouble. (1990) Bodies That Matter (1993)

Crenshaw and Butler combines influence fought for trans rights

Ariel Levy (Feminist pig: Women and the Rise of Raunch Culture) Girls strongness show influence through media.

## Achievements

→ The world also begin laws for women protection → Metoo movement in Bollywood

## Weakness:

→ Diversification of feminism → weakening of unity  
→ Rise of LGBT



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## Impact of feminism movement in Pakistan: (Short notes)

### 1st Wave

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