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Q. Na! Discuss the key principles, goals, and strategies of the different waves of feminism. How do these waves have an impact on women's lives? start with the summary of the answer as introduction.....

Maggie Humms and Rebecca Waker divided the history of feminism into three waves. The first wave (suffrage movement), the second wave and the third wave of feminism.

First wave of feminism

The first wave of feminism emerges in 19th century and lasts till early 20th century. This is a series of feminist activities to achieve basic rights of females. There were no rights to the females from the enlightenment era and to the Declaration of the right of man and of the citizens. The feminists observe the long need to speak for their rights. They asked

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attempt this part by giving subheadings.....

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For their basic rights under the slogan 'The Angels in the House'. The women were deprived of their rights and termed as objects having no job other than stay at home. They criticized that even if females are out of house they still be angels. Olive Banks describe the movement in his book, *Becoming a Feminist: The social construct of first wave of feminism*. My female writer through their work also supported the male constructed concept of society. Jane Austin in her work *Pride and Prejudice* mentions that, 'Marriage is the ultimate goal of a women'. The first wave authors denied the stereotypes and demand right to vote, marriage, and other political and legal rights.

Issue:

use elaborate and self explanatory headings.....

The feminists discussed the

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issue of 'discrimination'. The women are always discriminated and long ago considered as 'weak'. They are objectified and defined by the male set of standards.

Emancipation:

They gave emancipation as the solution of the problem. The women are also the part of the society and they must not be discriminated.

Equality:

leave a line space between headings for neatness.

The female members of the society have full right of equality. They present 'equality' as an approach to achieve emancipation and solve the issue of discrimination. Women must be equal in terms of right to vote, education and employment.

Contributors

There are many contributors in the first wave of feminism but Mary Wollstonecraft played the leading role.

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Mary Wollstonecraft in her work *A Vindication of the rights of women* (1792), discussed that 'I do not wish them to have power over man, but over themselves'. She was the first to give the idea of right to vote. She wanted women to empower. She criticized Jean Jacques Rousseau and his concept that woman should get education but only in which she can serve her man.

keep the description of a single argument a bit brief.....

Virginia Wolf a scholar and teacher in (1929) highlighted key ideas to support first wave of feminism. In her work '*A Room of One's Own*', she gave autonomy to females. She emphasized on social distinction that if one is not male, it is other and they treated woman as other. In her influential work she gave the

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example of Shakespeare's sister that she was also having same genius. She was unable to get education and to afford a room of her own. That's why now she is burying in a nameless grave. She explained that Shakespeare's sister was also a genius like him but discriminated on the basis of her gender.

John Stuart Mill in work 'The Subject of Women' also played key role in the movement. He noted, 'The subjugation of one sex to the other, is wrong in itself.'

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony worked for the abolition of slavery.

Achievements:

As it was started from Seneca Falls in New York. It spreaded in whole world, in Asia and Europe.

In 1893, for the first time in

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New Zealand, they gave women right to vote.

In 1913, Russian females started International Women day on last Sunday of February. It later after discussion changed and now on 8th March International Woman Day is celebrated.

In 1918, Marie Stopes wrote a sex manual, 'Married Love'. In 1935, American academic research considered it in ²⁵30 most influential influential books of last 50 years.

In 1919, right to vote was given in Germany.

John Stuart Mill in the House of Commons (England), asked for the rights of women but rejected. In 1919, a woman became part of House of Commons.

In 1920, 19th amendment gave females right to vote in USA.

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It is also criticized that the first wave of feminism only focused on the right to vote and for specific class. In 1920, the first wave of feminism was ended by achieving their goals.

Second wave of feminism

The first second wave of feminism started in 1960s. The term coined by Martha Lear in her article for New York Times. She wrote that till now there was first wave of feminism but now second wave of feminism started.

The first wave of feminism gave women motivation that they can achieve their rights through protests. The female community thought that political and legal rights can give them social, cultural and educational rights. This movement worked

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Under the slogan 'The Personal is Political'. The females were considered as to nurturing nature so only got job in nursing and teaching. There were schools but subjects were very limited. Jane Gerhard in work Desired Revolution gave the significance and agenda of second wave of feminism.

Oppression: The first wave operated the goal of the solution of problem which was discrimination.

The feminists of second wave says it as oppression. The females are oppressed by standards of patriarchy.

Liberation: The feminist gave the solution of oppression is liberation. Woman must be liberated in her way of living. The patriarchy judged and oppressed females and manipulate their rights.

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Difference: The approach they suggested to achieve the removal of oppression is difference.

Contributors:

Betty Friedan is the key figure of this second wave. She wrote in her influential work 'The Feminine Mystique' that 'The choice to have a child can change the whole experience of motherhood. She emphasized that many women are not happy with their role as mothers and wives. The females must have the right to choose motherhood.

Kate Millet in book 'Sexual Politics', also criticized the construction of society. The book argued that social standards which judges the women, those symbols are not constructed by her. Rather male members constructed those symbols.

Virginia Simone de Beauvoir is a

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French writer and her work 'The Second Sex' was translated in English in 1953. She wrote, One is not born, but rather become a woman. The woman is a social construct.

Achievements:

Betty Friedan along with 28 women laid the foundation of National Woman Organization (NOW). J.F Kennedy influenced by her work and passed 'Civil Right Act'.

The other field like research, engineering and many more were opened for females.

Women got enrollment in US army and NASA. Katherine Johnson an African American mathematician is an example of it.

The second wave of feminism was ended in 1980. It was^{even} spreaded to Turkey and Israel in 1980s. The feminists

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were succeeded in achieving their agenda. They got right of marriage, children and divorce. The first wave of feminism gave them political and legal rights but second wave gave them social, cultural right. The feminists spreaded the idea the domestic violence is not personal affair and public. The concepts were same but broadened.

Third wave of feminism

It was started in 1990 and continued till present. S. Gillis is book Third Wave Feminism: A Critical Exploration, a significant work of third wave. This wave in US was famous by the name 'Riot Grrrl' and in UK by 'New Feminism'. There were no prominent unity in previous two waves. They were for elite and middle class white

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women. The third wave converted the focus from political and legal rights to 'individual identity'. Feminist focus on all the class, race, gender and societies.

Marginalization: The two previous waves were confined to females of specific class. This wave aimed to achieve the goal of no marginalization on base of gender, race and culture.

Inclusion: They focused on inclusion of females from all societies to remove marginalization.

Diversity: Feminist approach to addition of diversity. Females all around the world were included in this.

Contributors:

Rebecca Walker in her work *To be real*, focused on the females of all areas.

Judith Butler is another famous name of third wave.

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The prominent work Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity. Naomi Wolf in her work 'The Beauty Myth' wrote that 'Beauty provokes harassment, the law says, but seeing from the men's eye when deciding what provokes'.

Key concepts:

Non-Universality: The feminists denied the universal ideas. The women from all over the world contributed. This is not specific to any gender, race and culture.

Intersectionality: The plight of women of different places are different.

Cultural relativism: Different cultures show different treatment. The sufferings are different.

Plurality and diversity: They followed the concept of plurality and diversity.

They also added LGATs. They demanded that they also have rights.

Achievements:

1992 : Four women in US senate.

1993 : Family and Medical Law Act.

1994 : Monitored rape, Domestic violence act.

1995 : 4th world conference on women of UN.

This wave is successful in its slogan of 'Feminism is for everyone'. They proved it and worked for the rights of every individual despite of gender, race and culture.

The three waves of feminism also affected feminism in Pakistan. The evidence is Samiya Burney's Crime or Custom?: Violence against women in Pakistan.

The British in their rule not succeed in giving rights to women. In 1937, Muslim Personal Law gave women right

to vote.

Education:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is very prominent name regarding education for muslims. The development of female education training program ^{in Calcutta} Begum of Bengal was fascinated by the education of girls. She constructed a girls hostel. Begum of Bengal was the first lady who done Masters in Law. The development of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam.

Organizations:

Sir Muhammad Sheikh and his daughter Jahan Ara for the first time constructed an organization for females. The Anjuman-e-Niswan-e-Islam. In 1915, elite females gathered and formed All India Muslim Ladies Association. In 1951, it was given the right

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to own agriculture land.

In 1956 constitution, the right to vote and seat in general assembly was given.

Begum Shah Nawaz and Rana Liaquat Ali Khan worked for the welfare of females.

Rana Liaquat Ali Khan formed Woman Volunteer Service (WVS).

It monitors the rights to females: APWA (All Pakistan Woman Association) was also

by Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan. The few other important associations were, Family Planning Association of Pakistan, the Housewife association and Girlguide Association.

NGOs

NGOs worked for woman welfare but focused on empowerment of females. Their main focus was on Woman and Development (WAD), Woman in Development (WID)

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and Gender and Development (GAD)

The Ayub Era:

In Ayub Era from 1958 to 1968, he worked for women empowerment.

The example of it was Muslim Family Law Ordinance (MFLO).

Fatima Jinnah was in election against Ayub Khan.

Musharraf (-1999-2007):

Zulfiqar Bhutto (1973):

In 1972 - 1973, women avail more rights than ever. In

1973 constitution, the seats of women were reserved in assembly.

Nasim Wali Khan was the first to win seat in general assembly.

Cold war:

The laws like Digt, kisas and Hudud ordinance passed.

In 1986, different women combined and formed Women Action Forum (WAF).

Post 9/11: In Musharraf era,

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he passed 'Woman Action Protection Act'. Shaukat Akhtar was appointed as governor of State bank of Pakistan. He fixed 23% quota in local government and 17.5% in National assembly.

The military rule worked more in favour of giving rights to women as compared to democratic government.

Many influential female figures emerged. Benazir Bhutto the first female Prime Minister.

Maryam Nawaz first female CM of Punjab. Other figures in politics like Maryam Aurangzeb and Asma Jahangir.

Mela Gousab Zai worked for the education of girls. Muktar Mai victim of gang rape is true example of women strength.

She opened school despite of her uneducation.

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The feminism movement emerges in West but its impacts can be seen in Pakistan as well.

All these laws, organisations and influential figures are the examples of goals of woman empowerment. They adopted different strategies and it impacted women's lives in many ways.

good effort!!

but this is a very lengthy answer and will badly affect your time management.

so, shorten it.