

Q:5 Discuss the three . . . . .

### INTRODUCTION

Feminist movements are often regarded as awaking of women all across the world especially in Europe and America. The three waves have their own unique goals and have empowered women socially, economically and politically. Likewise, it impacted the women in Pakistan. It emancipated them politically, elevated them socially and made them (politically) economically independent. The detail of these three movements and their impact on Pakistan are discussed below:-

### 1<sup>st</sup> Wave Feminism 1848-1920

#### Background

The first traces of feminist movements started with the book of Mary Wollstonecraft called "Vindication of the rights of Women?" The book focused on the importance of education for women. Thus, with the age of renaissance and enlightenment the voices for greater freedom for women increased.

Furthermore, it was in 1789 when Charles Fourier first time used this word.

Besides Olympia De Douglas of 1791 was among the early feminist. This time is called as crypto feminism.

## MAIN EVENTS

It was the Seneca Falls Convention where 30 women grouped and called for greater political autonomy. These women signed The Declaration of Sentiments tailored by Sandy Stanton.

Furthermore, John Stuart was also among the early proponents who wrote a book "The Subjection of Women" in which he wrote about the exploitation of women and he put a bill for the right of vote for women in at that time which was turned down.

Besides, the book of Friedrich Engels published in 1884 called as "The Origins of the family" also talked about the patriarchal nature of relationship in a family.

## GOALS

The main goal of this movement was greater political autonomy and right to vote.

"The existence of privileges to women is the general principal of all social progress."

Charles Fourier

## FACTORS

Some major factors that instigated this movement are

- ⇒ The rise of patriarchy against women
- ⇒ Liberal philosophy and age of enlightenment
- ⇒ Rise of democracy and individual representation
- ⇒ Modernization and overall development.

## RESULT

The first wave was a success as it was able to get the right to vote in 1920.

It was the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment of 1919 in USA.

Besides other countries followed the suite. France gave the right in 1940. Switzerland gave this right in 1971. In UK, child custody act and women own property act was also passed.

## CRITICISM

It was a movement of white women. It completely ignored the structural issues faced by women of other communities. Bell Hooks criticised this movement stating "Aint, I a woman?"

"Feminist without intersectionality is white supremacy"

Bell Hooks

## IMPACTS ON PAKISTAN

The first wave had an impact on Pakistan as well. Soon after

independence, Pakistan guaranteed the right to vote to both the sexes.

Even before the birth of Pakistan, we had prominent figures like Bi Amna who took part in politics.

Besides, in the first Constituent Assembly, we had Jahan Ara Shahnawaz and Shaista Suhrawardy.

All Pakistan Women Association (APWA) was also formed by Begum Rana Liaquat.

Thus, this movement, formidably changed the role of women in politics. Pakistan also witnessed this. Women actively participated in refugee management, political participation etc.

## Second Wave Feminism 1960's - 1980's

### History

The book of Simon De Beauvoir published in 1949, *Second Sex* is regarded as the bible of the second wave.

Besides, this book looks into the oppression of women. She uses the Hegel's idea of master slave dialect and incorporates that in understanding

gender relations.

## MAIN EVENTS

"The truth will set you free but first it will piss you off."

Steinam

Betty Friedan is one of the important contributors to this movement. In her book *Feminine Mystique* she states that the editors and writers of major news papers and they have created a mystique that women staying at home are happy women. She proved this study wrong and created an organization called as National Organization of Women. Its slogan was

What do we want?

Freedom.

When do we want?

## NOW

Besides this movement had writers like Germaine Greer who writes that animals are castrated so they can't reproduce. Women too are castrated personalities with broken limbs so they can become docile creatures for men's pleasure.

Kate Millet in her book writes *Personal is Politics*, these radical

ideas were the core of second wave.

## GOALS / MAIN IDEAS

- ⇒ Marriage is patriarchal
- ⇒ Rejected objectification and slogan like

I am a woman, hear me roar

- ⇒ Pregnancy is vulnerable & barbaric as men enforces his domination
- ⇒ Humankind must bring end to women's reproductive role through artificial gestation.
- ⇒ Promoted idea of sisterhood.
- ⇒ Against Sex and pornography

## RESULT

- ⇒ New bill of rights for women.
- ⇒ 1963 Equal Pay Act
- ⇒ Rights of Pregnancy and Abortion
- ⇒ Pregnancy discrimination Act
- ⇒ Health and family Planning Acts.

## ⇒ CRITICISM

- ⇒ It was again viewed as white middle class movement.
- ⇒ Disagreements on the sex and pornography and women split

## IMPACTS ON PAKISTAN

Like, the previous movement, this movement also had a political & social impact on Pakistan.

In Ayub's era, Muslim Family Law Ordinance was passed that gave right to women. Besides, on political end Fatima Jinnah participated in Presidential elections.

Seats were reserved for women and participated in international conventions like Nusrat Bhutto in UN conference of 1975 in Mexico.

### Zia's Regime

Zia's regime was oppressive against women. Chadr & Chardewari was associated to women. Hudood ordinance was passed. And at this time a case of 13 year girl, Safia came where she couldn't prove her rape and she was pronounced with adultery.

In reaction to this Women Action Forum was established in 1981.

# Third Wave of feminism

1990' - 2010 or upto now

## History

Third wave of feminism was more inclusive in nature. It shifted from women to genders. Now all genders were part of it. This age is often called as postmodern or intersectional feminism.

## MAIN Events

It was the Anita Hill vs Clarence Thomas case that is to be seen as the third wave. Thomas was charged with sexual assault but he later became the judge that sparked anger across the world.

Rebecca Walker then writes  
I am not a post feminist  
feminist, I am the third  
wave.

## MAIN IDEAS / GOALS

"Race, Class, gender, sexuality  
and nation are intersecting  
mutually and constructing"

Patricia Collins



This movement was on the idea of intersectionality. That no identity is independent. Women experiences vary because of background, so experiences also vary thus we cannot view them independently. Perspective is dependant on our social standing.

## Result

- ⇒ Voice to other gender like gays, lesbians, queers etc.
- ⇒ Changes in laws & new laws and acts.

## Criticism

- ⇒ Because of the diverse ideas, this movement lacked a central command and is now divided into groups and sub groups.

## Impacts on Pakistan

Pakistan was also greatly impacted by this movement. Several bills & acts were passed like The Harassment at workplace Act, Anti Sexual Bul etc.

Today the movement if we

take it as fluid or fourth  
 movement is also prevalent.  
 We have seen the Metoo movement,  
 Misha Shafi Ali Zafar case. The  
 award march is also the result  
 of this movement. Increased  
 internet activism, tweeting and  
 hashtagging are hallmark of  
 this movement in Pakistan.  
 And thus, viewing the online  
 internet fraud & online  
 harrassing, government has  
 passed an act on online bullying  
 and harassment.

Thus, we can say that this  
 wave is still in continue &  
 with increased globalization  
 and technological advancement,  
 this movement has become  
 central in global politics.

ۛ حضور میں اس سیاہ چادر کا بیا کرنا؟  
 کہ آب کیوں مجھے نکلتے ہیں، بصر عنایت  
 نہ سوں میں سوں کہ اور ہوں  
 علم و ایم خلاق کو دھواؤں  
 کہ اول میں ہوں کہ اس دنیا کیوں کی حققت میں ڈوب جاؤں  
 نہ انکار ہوں، نہ حق  
 کہ اس سیاہی حسین میں

Q:4 The financial dependence of women . . . . .  
 . . . . . Perspective

“Social progress can be measured by the social position of female sex.”

Karl Marx.

## Introduction

Marxist feminist often delves into understanding feminist exploitation through economic lens. It highlights that how surplus is controlled by men and women are thus exploited in this capitalist system.

### Understanding Friedrich Engels Through his Book Origins of family

Friedrich Engels in his book highlights that women has been outrageously exploited by the dominant economic order. He says that in primitive societies the status of both the sexes were equal but with the change in mode of production, women were confined to homes only. A surplus was

produced and to control and secure that surplus army was made. Thus, a system of controlled was started where women was at the very lower end. Lands were owned and thus a strong patriarchal structure came into existence.

Engels called this as the historic defeat of female sex.

Surplus were controlled by men whereas women were at a constant cycle of pregnancy and recovery. Patrilineal inheritance further enforced reinforced the subjugation of women. (a)

The forms & class of patriarchal domination changed from one historical epoch to another. However, their essence as relation of exploitation remained unaltered.

One is not born woman,  
one becomes one. (b)

Simon De Beauvoir

## **The Idea of Reserve Army**

The concept of reserve army in marxist feminist is closely related to the theory of reserve army of labor. It binds

to analyze the role women in the capitalist system.

“Reserve army refers to the pool of unemployed or underemployed workers that can be mobilized as needed by the capitalist class to meet the fluctuations in demand of labor.”

Here are key points related to reserve army concept:-

### (a) Women as Flexible Labor Force

Marxist argue that women particularly those in low wage and precarious jobs are often part of reserve army labor. They can be laboured part time and laid off. They can further be underpaid.

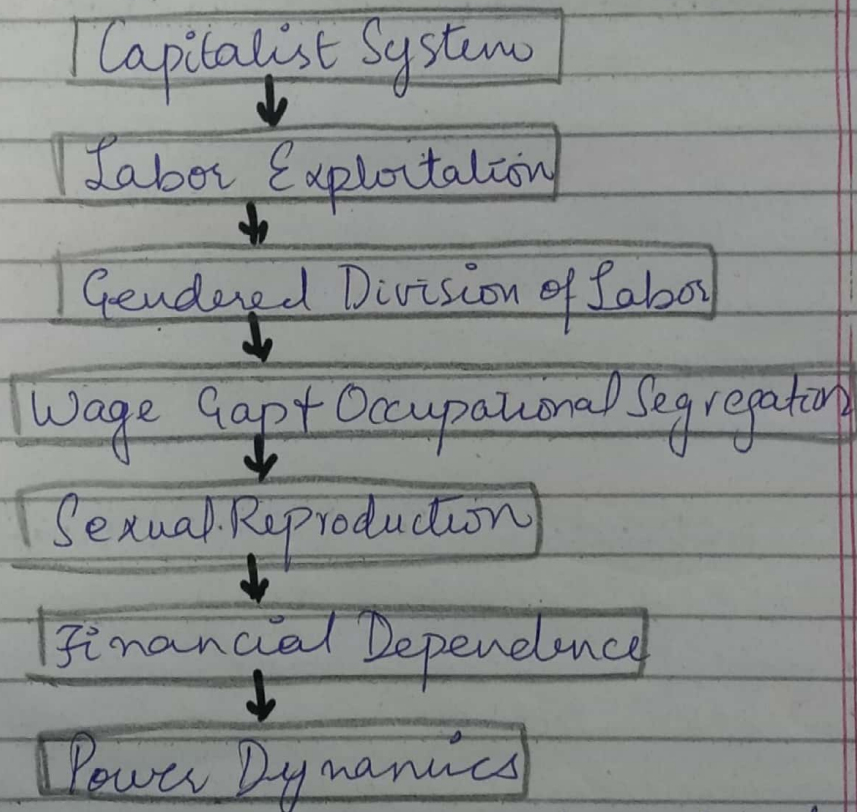
### (b) Reproduction & Social Reproduction

Marxist Feminist argue that the role of women in social reproduction which includes activities like care giving, raising children & household. These unpaid reproductive activities, contribute to the reproduction of the labor itself. Women's dual role is unpaid & often exploited.

# Dependency and Power Dynamics

Financial dependence creates power imbalances within relationships. Economic reliance on men lead to unequal power dynamics making women impossible to escape oppression.

Capitalist system reinforces these traditional gender roles & economic dependencies, perpetuate into social norms that limit women's agency & autonomy.



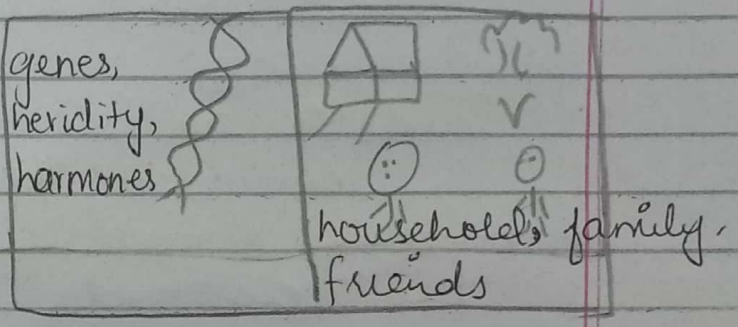
In summary, marxist feminist assert that financial dependence on men is a consequence of capitalist system contributing to gender disparities and women exploitation.

Q:3 Different factors are involved . . . . .

### Introduction

The construction of gender identity is a complex interplay of various factors. Nature VS Nurture framework provides a framework of understanding this phenomenon.

### Biological Factors (Nature):-



### a) Hormones & Genetics

Biological factors include hormonal influence and genetic structures. Hormones such as testosterone & estrogen play a role in forming the physical appearance, genetic structure & may influence gender identity.

### b) Brain Structures:

There are structural differences of male & female. The ability of using brains also vary in both the sexes.

### c) Chromosomes:

The presence of XX and XY typically determines the biological sex. Thus

biological determinist assign sexual identity on the basis of physiology and anatomy.

## Environmental Factors (Nurture)

### (a) Socialization

Socialization first takes place in family. Gender is a learned phenomenon.

Judith Butler says

Gender is performative (mean to perform roles by society)  
Similarly Simon De Beauvoir is of the view that

One is not born woman,  
one becomes one --

At birth certain attributes like shyness, diffident, caring are attached to a female. Besides, a girl sees her mother and adopts those qualities.

The Reproduction of Mothering by Nancy Chodorow is an excellent book to understand how women learns mothering from her mother.

### (b) Cultural Influences

Culture influences contribute to the contribution of gender



identity. Different societies have varied expectations regarding gender roles and individuals may conform to or challenge these expectations.

### (c) Parental Influence

Parental Influences play a crucial role in forming gender identity. Parents' attitudes and behaviours develop a certain identity. Parents may ~~not~~ unintentionally reinforce gender stereotypes.

### (d) Media as Influence

Media also play a crucial role in forming national identity. It may reinforce these stereotypes like pink for girls, blue for boys and it may reinforce gender roles.

### Conclusion

Gender identity is a complex matter. It is a complex interplay between both and shaped largely by culture, nomenclature & societal expectations & experiences.

“we walk and talk and speak in ways that consolidate the impression of being man or woman”

(Judith)