

FIRST WAVE OF FEMINISM:

Background: This wave started during abolitionist movement when women realized they themselves did not have the right they demanded on behalf of others.

First convention on slavery:

The convention ignited the need for movement when two female Lauretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady were not allowed to participate in convention for anti-slavery in London 1840.

Seneca Fall Convention:

Cady called for convention in Seneca Fall in a church where she announced Declaration of Sentiment to show grievances of women suppression and deprivation of their legal rights.

Suffragist Right:

The movement is called First wave of feminism in which women stand to fight for their right to vote.

Reaction:

many ridiculed Cady for advocating the right that was against culture norms. Yet she also got support of vast number of women.

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Impacts: With the emphasis on women integration in market place, development programs and funds were allocated for women empowerment.

INSTRAW: Institute for Training and Research for Advancement of women.

UNIFEM: Increased funds for women and development.

Programmes: multiple international organizations announced projects for women empowerment and economic inclusion - IMF, WB to ensure equal opportunity.

2: WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT:

This approach was raised against WID that failed to improve conditions of women. WID was a neo-market approach influenced by dependency and system theory arguing capitalistic system responsible for women suppression.

Dependency and System theory and WAD: Scholars of these theories gathered to know the root cause of women suppression. They argue that women have always

The 19th amendment:
 After decades of legal fight
 (1848 - 1920) women finally secured
 their right to vote on August
 of 1920. Perhaps it was the beginning
 of long fight for women's right

SECOND WAVE FEMINISM

Background:

Like first wave feminism,
 second wave feminism also grew
 out of civilian movement under
 Martin Luther King (1960s 70s) that
 stood for Black American rights. It
 was then ^{that} women realised their
 deprivation of legal rights.

Demands of SWF:

Women deemed to secure
 political, economic, social and political
 rights. They included personal sphere of
 live in legislative matters. Following were
 their demands

- Economic opportunity equal to men
- Right to political participation
- Education right
- Structural reform for gender equality.
- Against sexual objectification
- Reproductive rights

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been included in workforce. The
real reason behind these suppression
is the capitalist structure and
class system

Salient Features:

- Capitalism root cause of women oppression.
- Capitalism exploits women in cheap labour
- Class system suppresses women
- Only solution is economic structure change
- Classism emphasis on gender equality.

Criticism:

This approach faces criticism on following accounts

- Sees women's problem independent of men
- Focus only on productive rights
- Communist economic structure also suppresses women
- Emphasis on income generating women
- Patriarchy as cause of women suppression not fully examined.
- Do not see gender relation as problem

In dependent
circumstances
1001

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QUESTION NUMBER 8

Write detailed not on following
" Each time a woman stands
for herself, she stands for all women"
(Maya Angelou)

INTRODUCTION:

With the report of
WB, " Globalization, Economic development
and Gender equality: The world
came to realize the importance of women
for economic development. Prior to this
women were considered as supplementary
beneficiary of welfare programmes. However,
with the realization of lack of impact
of welfare projects on women equality,
different new approaches in development
sphere rose.

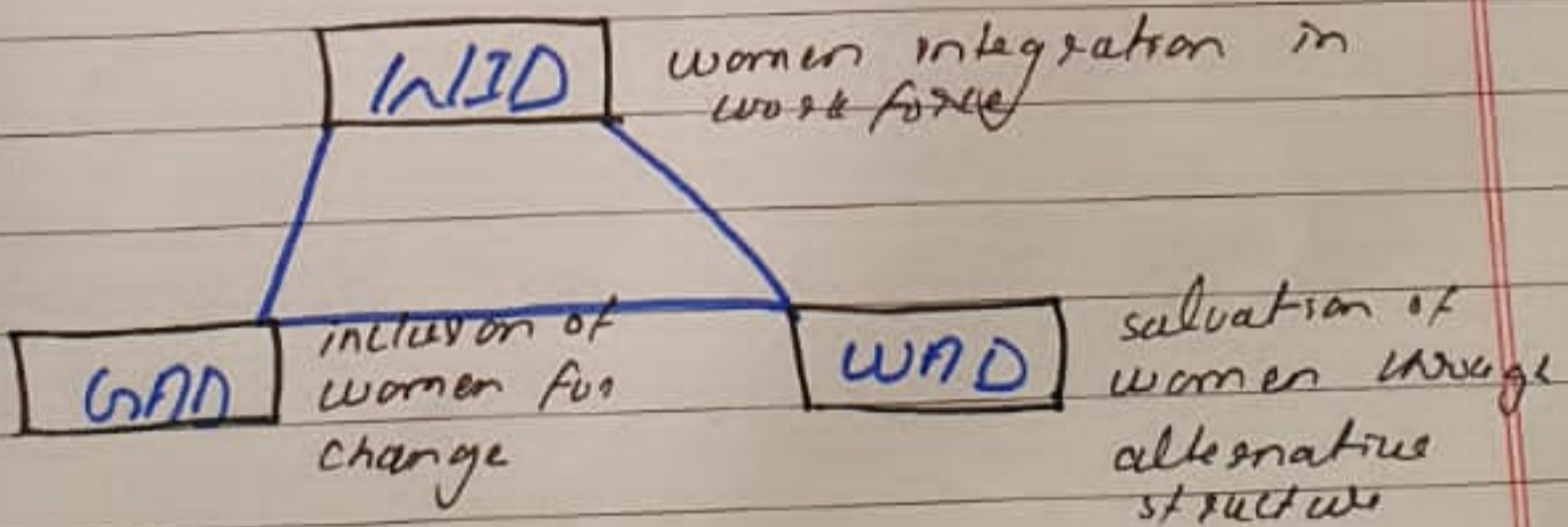


FIGURE: Women and development approaches

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Consciousness Raising: Different campaign began to understand grievance of women. Through this campaign women were encouraged to participate in experience sharing of domestic violence, suppression, rights violation and lack of opportunity. Through this campaign, the slogan of "personal is political" raised.

Achievements:

- Equal pay Act
- Sexual Harassment Act
- Commission of status of women
- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
- Recruitment in military.

THIRD WAVE FEMINISM

Background:

Rose when the Hill - Thomas case gained momentum. Anita Hill a law professor accused Thomas clearance of sexual harassment. With the appointment of Thomas as SCJ, a wave of protest again rose against decision which paved the way for women legislative participation.

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24 - Sep - 23

Question number 3

Discuss three waves of feminism.
Also highlight the impact

"When women work together
it's a bond unlike any other"
(Victoria principal)

INTRODUCTION:

For ages women remained a suppressed and oppressed group around the world. They did not have any right in economic, political, social or marital sphere. They were treated like an inheritance where the father and husband had full authority over their lives. It was not until 18th century that women realized that they need to strive for their rights. The movement for women's right started with abolitionist movement for slaves. It was the onset of waves of feminism.

Feminism: The word feminism is composed of two Italian words, femin - women and ism - activism. Thus political activism of women.

1: WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT:

This approach advocated that women suppression was due to their exclusion from workforce. By empowering women with financial independence, suppression and can be eliminated.

Modernization and WID:

Account: great influence from modernization theory that argues women salvation only possible with economic empowerment.

Salient Features:

- Strives to integrate women in workforce
- Women could help in economic development.
- Women empowerment through income generating programs: sewing, handicraft etc.
- Women should be given equal employment opportunity.

Women and economic development:

WID argues that women have all the capability and potential to secure employment to that of men. Their inclusion can be tool for economic best and gender equality.

and sons are made independent
from early age. Such circumstances
instill beliefs and values

and media

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The years of women: Due to patriarchal dominance and unfair treatment of women realized the importance of their participation in legislative matters. The election year 1992 saw largest number of women running for office. With great success, women held 5 seats in Senate and 24 seats in HQR.

I am the Third wave: Rebecca Walles's essay published in Jan 1992 voiced this feminism revival and traced back to TWF. She stated "I am not Post feminism, I am Third wave feminism"

Salient features: This wave was distinct from previous waves on many account

- (1) Recognized difference of women
- (2) Cooperation with men
- (3) Media connected
- (4) Focus on individualism
- (5) Creating consciousness

IMPACT ON PAKISTAN

Pakistan movement for feminism gave rise to new wave that

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criticized patriarchal structures and raised voice for gender equality.
Women Liberal Feminism: This feminism raise voice against women suppression and accounts Islam as the root cause of women suppression.

Advocates: Following are famous advocates: Shahnoz Rouse, Fauzia Saed and Khawar Mumtaz

Salient features:

- against Islamic values
- Sees purdah as oppression
- Promotes western culture as a mean of liberty
- Demands structural change.

CONCLUSION:

Three waves of feminism accounted for the rights of women for all women. This enlightened international community for protecting the rights of women and gender equality. It cannot be denied that women are the foundation of humanity. Therefore, these waves strive to protect and secure the very foundation.

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3: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

With the failure of both approaches to highlight real problem and possible solution an other dominant approached emerged known as Gender and Development. It argues that focus on women alone cannot undo in women suppression.

Gender mainstreaming:

This primarily operates in gender mainstreaming where gender relations are studied/analyzed vis-à-vis previous development projects. The focus is on structural re-adjustment to ensure gender equality.

Salient Features:

(1) Involvement of men: In a patriarchal structure, only women unit would not be enough to ensure gender equality. Inclusion of men in decision making spheres is cardinal.

(2) Social structure: The relation of women suppression must be closely studied in the parameters of social structure to dig-out the root cause.

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(4) Awareness: Changing social structures of oppression should be started with awareness programmes. Male groups are primary focus of this approach.

(5) Long-term strategic needs: Unlike WTO's short-term practical needs, WAD focus on long-term strategic need to include women in decision making sphere.

(6) Commitment of men: Participation and commitment is prerequisite to fundamentally alter the socio-economic position of women.

CONCLUSION:

Various approaches have strived to weed out women suppression and ensure gender equality. Among all, WAD has proved to be most promising. In a patriarchal society, women rights can only be ensured through awareness and involvement of men. This could be a time-taking process. However, alteration of position of women need, a strategic long-term approach such as WAD.

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Question number 7.

What are different forms and sites.....

"A woman with voice is by definition a strong woman"
(Malinda Gates)

INTRODUCTION:

Humanity has progressed drastically from being hunters and gather to being a technologically advanced beings. Unfortunately, this advancement has had little impact on women. Women are still suppressed and abused by men. Even laws and regulations are incapable of stopping men from committing ghastly crimes. The criminals are not nabbed neither the lives of women hold much importance. Situation in Asian and African countries are even worse.

What is gender-based violence.

According to UN, any type of physical, psychological, economic and political crime or threat of

conflicting parties, or in case of
murder sent as

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crimes against particular genders
is called gender based violence.

DIFFERENT FORMS AND SITES OF GBV

① Domestic violence: Domestic violence is particularly attributed to women. Usually, intimate partner hold dominance and commit domestic violence against weaker partner.

Intimate partner violence:

This sort of violence takes place at the hands of intimate partner as they deem marriage licence as hitting licence.

The Rule of Thumb: It was a pronounced rule in 1800s where husbands were allowed to hit wife as long as the stick was not thicker than thumb.

② Rape: Rape is usually considered as physical act against women. However, it is usually committed as a means of aggression and abuse to subdue women power and integrity.

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Men who Rape 1979: Githa and
Birnbaum characterised forms of
rape that men commit against
women.

1: The angry rape: Angry
rapists tend to harm, humiliate
and degrade their victim. These
attacks express anger, revenge
and rage.

2: The power rape: These
rapists express strength, authority and
control over victim.

3: Sadistic Rape: Such rapist
derive pleasure from the pain and
suffering of their victim.

Rape could take place at
any site - home - workplace, public
place etc.

(3) Honour killing: When
women are killed at the name
of honour for bringing shame
to family is called honour
killing.

HRPC 2023: According to
HRPC Report 2023 about 316
cases of honour killing took
place in FY 2022-23.

This violence usually takes
place in rural areas.

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Case study: The killing of Chandul Baloch at the hands of his Brother.

(4) Child marriage: When girls below the age of 18 are married forcefully, such violence is known as child marriage. The culture is very common in rural areas.

(5) Acid attack: Throwing of acidic substance on women due to rage or rejection in order to deface or kill the victim.

HEPC 2023: The report suggests that around 61 cases of acid attack took place in FY 23.

(6) Structural crime: Our cultural norm puts great hindrance for the women and their empowerment. Structural crime/violence is usually attributed to women such as educational, economic, social and political barriers.

(7) Exchange as reparations
In order to mediate between

and some are from early gender age. beliefs and culture and media
age culture

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conflicting parties or in case of murders usually girls are sent as separation

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE GBU

1: Legislative measures: Our constitution still lacks to introduce laws to ensure women protection. For instance, Domestic Violence Bill is still not passed. Our legislative branch needs to formulate a comprehensive law to secure women.

2: Strict execution: Despite various laws - Acid attack Act, Women protection Act and Punjab Marriage Act - women still face grisly crimes at the hands of patriarchal structure. The laws must be strictly implemented and followed.

3: Fair Justice system: In efficient justice system has given free hands to perpetrators that knows they could escape the justice system. A fair and speedy justice system

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m → Penis, testicles
Scrotum

F → Vagina,
uterus and
ovaries

Secondary:

Chromosomes:

m → holds xy chromo-
somes

F - have xx
chromosomes

Hormones:

male have high level
of testosterone

Female have
high level of
estrogen.

Facial Hair:

male develops heavy
facial hair

Female have little
facial hair

Types of sex

Primarily there are two sex naturally.
However, few cases are born intersex
which cannot be identified either
as a girl or as a boy

GENDER DEBATE

The scholar of gender argues
that gender is not intrinsic but
socially constructed in following
manner.

Gender role: Gender is
constructed by assigning specific
beliefs and ideas towards male

and sons
from early
male gender

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could halt these crimes.

4: Women empowerment may of women cannot break the cycle of violence due to their dependence.

Empowering women is the pre-requisite to halt these violence

5: Awareness: Our society lack awareness of their rights and responsibilities. By providing awareness to populace, such acts of violence could be hindered through social control.

6: Women political

Participation: The reason why poor interest is shown towards hindering govt is lack of women legislators. Participation in political matters would be a game changer for eliminating gender based violence.

CONCLUSION:

According to Digital Census 2023, women accounts for 53 percent of population. It must be understood that keeping 53% of population in suppression is a recipe to economic, political and social disaster. Therefore, we must come in hands to secure women from all sorts of violence

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Question number 3

Write a note on sex vs gender debate

INTRODUCTION:

In gender studies, sex vs gender places great importance. Historically, it was argued that women were and are suppressed due to their gender that is deemed to be inferior. The gender debate became leading topic to highlight the structural dominance of patriarchy. Sex debate accounts that ~~was~~ been male vs female and thus we adopt feminine or masculine nature.

SEX DEBATE:

Sex is naturally defined characteristics of male and female. It refers to physical, physiological differences between male and female including internal bodies.

Primary sex characteristics:

Reproductive organs: naturally, male and female have distinctive reproductive organs

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and female. For instance, male are supposed to be strong, insensitive and act in masculine way. On the other hand female are ought to be caring, sensitive and act in feminine way.

Labour division: Culturally, the labour division caused the construction of gender. Male were thought to be provider and earn for family. Female were accounted for nurturing and bearing role.

Particular attire:

Cultural identities also distinguishes gender by specifying particular way of dressing. Each culture hold different attire for male and female thus constructing gender.

Patriarchal society: Due to dominance of man over decision-making, female are subjugated and suppressed in order to maintain dominance by limiting their role to gender specified cases.

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GENDER A SOCIALLY CONSTRUCTED PHENOMENON

Through social learning: man being social animal, learn norms and values through socialization. By socializing with surroundings, we learn specific behaviour for each sex. Females have to work inside home and male have work outside and provide for family. These socialization specifies gender role.

Gender and culture: One culture is basic reason for gender construction. It expects women to perform those roles which are defined for these genders. If a female refuses to conform to role she is outcasted or asked to conform.

Psychodynamic theory: Children learn behaviour by observing their parents. Female child are more associated to mothers - mother spends more time with daughters.

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and sons are made independent
from early age. Such circumstances
make gender beliefs and values

Language culture and media
The ~~focus~~ focus of language culture
and media greatly influence
construction of gender where
female are shown weak and
oppressed and male are shown
strong and dominant

CONCLUSION

Gender debate has
diverted the scope of gender
studies. All the search and
efforts are directed on single
cause. To identify root cause of
women suppression and ensure
gender equality.