

## Question #1

Provide an outline and explanation of the three major waves of feminist movements in the west. In your opinion what type of feminism could elevate socio-economic status of women in Pakistan?

Answer: -

**First Wave:-**

It started in 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century.

There main focus was on:

legal and political rights, particularly women's suffrage

Susan B. Anthony said:

Suffrage was the right that, that  
 once women had won

it would secure to her all others

↳ other main issues was:

Right to own property

Reproductive rights

## Key achievements.

Right to vote (for instance

19<sup>th</sup> Amendment in US, 1920)

Rights of property and legal recognition in marriage

Key figures:

↳ Susan B. Anthony,

↳ Elizabeth Cady Stanton

↳ Emmeline Pankhurst

↳ These all figures who worked for this wave

Critique:

the wave largely

centered on middle class

white women, ignoring

racial and class diversity.

Build headings

Date

Slogan

Objectives

Achievements

## Second wave (1960s-1980s)

started from 1960s and ended in 1980s.

### Main focus:

↳ equality in workplace for women.

↳ educational rights for women and reproductive rights.

↳ work for anti-discrimination

### Key achievements:

Passage of laws like IX (education quality) and Roe v Wade (abortion rights) in the US.

\* Main focused on greater awareness of issues like domestic violence and sexual harassment.

### Key figures:

↳ Betty Friedan

↳ Gloria Steinem

↳ Simone de Beauvoir

## Critique:

accused of essentialism  
and exclusion of intersexuality.

## Third wave

**Time:** (1990s) started in  
1990s and still continued

## Key themes

Recognition of the  
overlapping oppressions of race,  
class, sexuality and gender

Deconstruction of gender  
norms and broader definition  
of feminism

## Key figures

Rebecca walker

Kimberlee Crenshaw

## Critique:

Sometimes viewed as  
fragmented or lacking a  
unifying goal.

# Feminism to elevate Socio-economic status of women in Pakistan

## Continual challenges for women in Pakistan

Pakistan faced significant challenges due to Patriarchal norms and cultural constraints <sup>which</sup> limits

women's access to education, employment and leadership

↳ issues like gender-based violence, early marriages and financial dependence exacerbate inequality.

As Malala Yousafzai said:

"We cannot all succeed when half of us are held back"

This sentiment reflects the urgent need to empower women to ensure collective progress in the country.

# Types of feminism for Pakistan

## Intersectional feminism:

This approach recognises the overlapping oppressions of gender, class, rural urban divides.

It emphasised tailored solutions that address both systemic and cultural barriers.

Kimberle' Crenshaw who introduced the concept of intersectionality explained:-

"If you are standing in the path of multiple forms of exclusion, you are likely to get hit by both". In Pakistan, women from marginalised communities often experience compounded discrimination making intersectional feminism

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highly relevant.

## Ecofeminism:-

It links environmental justice with gender justice, improving livelihoods in rural areas.

Vandana Shiva once said:

“Women are the primary caregivers of nature; they lead its regeneration”

## Grassroots Feminism:

It focuses on local empowerment through education, vocational training, and culturally sensitive initiatives.

As Fatima Jinnah said:

“No struggle can ever succeed without women participating side by side with men”

# Reasons of Intersectional feminism:

It horizontally addresses inequality and empowers women economically.

It balances cultural sensitivity with transformation change, aligning with the principle: "Equality is about ensuring access to opportunities for all," as Gloria Steinem highlighted.

## Conclusion:

To elevate the socio-economic status of women in Pakistan, feminists must address the unique cultural, social, and economic challenges they face. Intersectional feminism, complemented by ecofeminist



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Important Note to get Good marks in Gender Studies:

Marks would be given on the following parameters and grassroots strategies,

a- Content 60% References 15% Subject specific language 15%. Graphs and charts 10%  
offer a comprehensive framework to empower

Add 12-13 headings in each question

the questions carry 3\_4 parts... each part has equal weightage so discuss all equally  
content. By fostering education, legal system, community engagement, Pakistan can

use subject specific jargons e.g. Patriarchy, entrenched traditional values etc. Also, do not add blunt statements.  
create a society

use types, waves and theories of feminism as references  
in the words of Malala  
Newspaper, one child, one teacher, one book and one

attempt all parts in the question. do not neglect one  
pen can change the world?

add facts and figures to support your argument

add pictorial description as well

Add names of Mary Wollstonecraft, Judith Butler, Stuart Mill, Simone de Beauvoir, Rafia Zakria, Rubina Seghal, Farzani Bari etc. in relevant arguments to make your paper attractive.

good luck