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Historical Discourse of Women in Various Transitional Periods and Modern Feminist Approaches in Today's World

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ABSTRACT

Globally, there is a prevalent expectation that women should fulfill the roles of homemakers and caregivers for all family members. On the contrary, male family members are regarded as authoritative figures, whereas females often require their permission for family-related matters and decisions. These power imbalances have been observed among men and women not only in past but in contemporary era as well. Achievements and accomplishments tend to be associated with males, despite the reality that numerous powerful women existed throughout the history. These women are often less prominently recognized and hence we presume they were fewer as compared to men. This study attempts to reveal the contributions of women who participated in past events but were not fully acknowledged or recognized for their recognized for their role in history. However, women raised voice for their rights and no doubt that after struggles by the feminists through various women's movements; women gain even basic rights in the society. Women activist and writers highlighted the issues through literature and claimed about women's rights; they argued and gave possible solutions for the better state of women. Literature shows evidence that modern feminist believed that use of media for spreading awareness about women issues and further will be an agent of change in the society. All over the world, women are using different platforms like face book, tweeter, YouTube, whatsaap etc to unite and resolve their own issues. Aurat March has taken draw attention to women's issues along criticism. This article will outline some of the basic ideas and principles of feminist rights and explain the historical significance of women in today's world of feminist rights and perspectives on modern feminist rights. For conducting this research, secondary sources for instance books; magazine, public documents, research articles and newspapers have been used to identify women presence in past events.

Keywords: Feminism, Women's Movements, Women's Rights, Women's Issues

INTRODUCTION

Since creation of world women have been commonly known for giving birth to children and looking after them. This understanding has created imbalance between women and men and their assignment of works. All societies

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in the past and even in the present have reflected these power imbalances. The fast changing technological world, to some extent, eliminated the biological state of women and men, especially at work place. Grab and Billias (1992) stated that history has given importance to a woman as wife, mother and child-rearing. The history has also restricted women going from outside and must obey whatever their male relatives say. This makes women as submissive gender of that time; women were not independent to their decisions.

Simon de Beauvior in her book 'The Second Sex' explains women as dependent to men not only by slavery but all means and both the sexes were never attained rights on equal basis. In present world women are remained not able to take decision individually and independently despite the fact that the situation has started to change. Women does not share the equality in legal rights to men in fact, in job markets men are highly paid than women (Duiker and Spielvogel, 2010).

Smith (2005) identified that in the past very powerful women monarchs had ruled the empires including Amazon Queen Penthesilea or Assyrain Queen Semiramis, Pharaoh Hatshepsut of Egypt, Empress Koken of Japan, and Queen Zenobia of Palmyra. Despite the fact, women were hardly allowed to make contact in public. The royal women of Greece and Rome were also not allowed to speak publically but these ladies used their connection to pursue influence. Women were encouraged to enter the power game through politics and administration of state affairs. Some women recognized by their political wisdom in China and Japan.

The general achievements in history mainly attributed to men because of their authority on writing the history and women contribution was mostly neglected. In some cases women were given fair treatment but they were mostly confined to ignorable position. women were supposed to do household work besides working in farms and undertaking other manufacturing activities, which left no spare time in their lives. Men, in contrast, meant for war games and their almost all the activities related to it (Ember, 2003).

Women in Medieval Times

Women in medieval time had some relief from previous abusive system of religious conservative beliefs. People in America and Europe slightly changed their concepts about their women as they involved them in social system. It is also true that men of that time controlled most of the social system and had left few opportunities to women. Especially the legal system in America and Europe was totally controlled by men and they were authorized to appear in courts as advocates and Judges. Women are only allowed to testify. In specialized cases

such as raped women were allowed to examine the bodies and give testimony about females involved in cases of rape or others (Smith, 2010).

Women of that time had contributed to social and cultural changes. Portland Abigail Duniway a leading women's advocate in America west, in 1902 noted that the mindset was changed as there were no such feelings of women participation in public assembly. Historical evidence revealed that women of Federation Club and Christian Temperance Union had participated in improving society on men's habit. During this age the suffrage movement had played a lot towards growth of women. Voices were raised for women rights and right to vote at grass-root level especially in years of 1906, 1908 and 1910.

Oregon in 1912 as the seventh US state allowing women to vote. The amendment in law regarding voting rights to women had played major roles in elections. The amendments resulted women eligible to run for the state legislature in 1914 and after one year women succeeded the seats on both the houses (Blair, 1988).

Lerner (1993) found that the medieval age is known for creation of feminist consciousness. The educational system of the time had disabled the women for their self-perception and conceptualization of their own status. The limited approach had affected women badly as they had lost their ability to connect themselves with the history and present time. Women of the time were in ignorance state and literary work done suggested that women emerged from isolation. This had taken time for women to prove themselves. This was greater boost for women regarding intellectual development especially when patriarchal assumptions of their inferiority and were suppressing through in human treatment.

Barker and Chalu (2014) showed that the pattern of education system in England was commercial schooling for boys and girls. This schooling system had given opportunity for women to prove themselves as professionals as they were mostly in teaching profession and business of operating schools in Hanoverian England. The historian surprisingly ignored the work of women as profession in teaching and possibilities for women regarding independence of their own choices (Deluzio, Crista and Mancall, 2010).

Forestell and Moynagh (2014) identified that the nineteenth century gave women rights to emerge in entire social life from politics to legal reforms, which enabled them to recognize themselves internationally. Kahle (2005) demonstrated that it is bitter reality of the history that women of eighteen and nineteenth centuries had no civil rights under the law and they were treated as end of their rights after marriage and even they were not allowed to declare will or raise voice

for their wages. Partly end of nineteenth century and start of twentieth century had highlighted the women's rights which also include the participation of women in trade unions for raising their voices for demanding rights at workplace (Goodwin and Jasper, 2009).

A vindication on the rights of women in 1972 termed that 'Declaration of the rights of women 'as a work which could be called feminist. 15 First wave of feminism can be referred to nineteenth and early twentieth century in the UK and the US which mainly stressed upon the rights of women's suffrage.

Mary Wollstonecraft published the first feminist treaties in the UK. A vindication on the rights of women in 1972, she supported the social and moral equality of the sexes. In the US leading political figures also supported the campaign of women voting rights.

Year 1960 is known for beginning of second wave of feminist movement. The movement primarily focused on color, disability and transgendered people. Women had also been mobilized in opposition to the military government of General Augusto Pinochet 1970. In Chile, similar to other Latin American women campaigned for eradicating abuses, poverty, and sexism.

Richard (2008) started that the third wave of women's movement has been attributed to present time. The movement that was started in late twentieth century has been believed to be revived. Rory Dicker and Alison Piepmeier, who were professors of women's studies, suggested that the third wave of feminism should involve women into politics, capitalism and information technology. Third wavers termed the movements for achievements and called failure of second wave.

Verdon (2002) noticed that the women of industrialization had been viewed in both ways in terms of gains and losers. The employment of women has been viewed that industrialization had opened wider job opportunities and liberation. In contrast, another view emerged an account of pessimism, that it had reduced opportunities for women work due to high demand of physical power, and leaving women to low-paid work and dependency on men.

Mate (1999) proclaimed that the literacy work on women during the past two decades had made remarkable improvements, especially writings on women in medieval age. Historians had made comparisons of women liberty in Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman and concluded that Anglo-Saxon women had more liberty or independence in their ownership of land. In contrast, Anglo-Norman women had lost independence to land ownership especially when it associated with the military-based society that followed the Norman Conquest in 19066. Anglo-Norman women, however, over the time of period had offset their losses

by finding ways. It is worthy to mention that Anglo-Saxon period as golden age for women for having equality with men.

Some historians, however, noted that women of 12th and 13th centuries of Anglo-Saxon had contributed a great deal of unpaid labor around houses and fields, besides looking after household. It is noted women around the countryside were assigned to take care of animals and poultry as well as farming in fields and gardens. As harvesting was done sometime women were allowed to obtain some from the produce. The female irrespective of married or unmarried, girls, daughters, wives were supposed to do such kind of work. In the life of town, women were seen helping their husband in their craft and selling goods. In short, women were contributed to entire supply chain of the economy.

Women in medieval society had done great jobs either in midwifery for doctrine. They were achieved specialization in clothing and textile industries. The women of lower cases, due to their works, had achieved more equality to men as enjoyed by women of upper class (Applebaum, 1992).

Historians also noted that women's live seldom affected by male domination. However, different components of historical events including age, their freedom from slavery, and thrust had contributed to their present life. The latest historical events the classification in terms of rights had been changed.

In Renaissance the power of media emerged and had given women a focal point. The printed material, though available in fifteenth century and was widely distributed. The availability of printed material had given awareness about the women contribution in social sphere of life, which challenged the notions of past (Brown and McBride, 2005). The literary work mostly described the challenges to women not for their sex and religion but for their associations to their work and difficulties.

It is truth that women's movement had not supported by mainstream powers. In sixteenth century many had participated in abolitionist struggle. However, when female abolitionists attempted to raise their voice they were criticized and avoided for giving their due rights. Even in 1840 women were excluded from antislavery conference in London. There were visible changes during the period of 1848 and 1918 regarding women's movement across the globe in general and in America in particular. Women rights movement was radically uncompromised to their demand on any of the issues. As time passed they had compromised and some said suffrage was necessary for giving boost to women rights.

The European history had witnessed women rights movement for a long time. In, France it has been observed about two social movements on women's right regarding their work and labor. Women of the movements mainly sought acknowledgement of their rights to job and right to vote. Americans in 1920s also witnessed a struggle for equal rights while feminists demanding for right to work.

The theory of Geschlechtscharaktere claimed women are by nature, passive and emotional, and men were active and rational. As per this notion, women are supposed to be dedicated, loving, tender and patient housewives, whereas men are the authoritarian and active roles of women were house representatives and guardians. The nineteenth century saw a robust increase in women's literature. Novels of the time focused on female protagonist their struggle in the society.

Women in World War I and II

World War I lasted for over years starting July 28, 1914 to November 11, 1918 left with horrible picture of the world. More than nine million soldiers and seven million civilian lost their lives. The high number of casualties was due to use of sophisticated arms and ammunition besides support of advancement in technology and industrial made weapons. The war also caused major changes related to politics and society.

The war, which is the worst event of the history, leaving destructions to the world has, however, by virtue it was great opening for women in terms of job creation. The years in which the First World War taken place, around two million women got jobs in place of men, which resulted in increase of women ratio in total employment from 24% in 1914 to 37% in 1918. During the war, women had worked as volunteers for non-combatant role, and the number of those volunteers had increased to 80,000 by end of war. The war has changed the traditional occupations for women workers, especially for domestic workers. As per statistics from early nineteenth century to 1911 about 13% female were working as domestic servants in England. However, this percentage was dropped to 8% by 1931. This decline was mainly increase in usage of home appliances but this alone cannot be attributed to significant decline in percentage. The women of First World War had found alternative workplace. Increase in women labor could be gauged that about half of initial recruitments to London General Ommibus Company in 1916 were domestic female servants. The statistics of women civil servants increased to 33,000 in 1911 to 102,000 by 1921. The rise in alternative employments was quite obvious with higher waged and better working conditions and individual independence.

Women mostly served as Para medical staff or nurses in the queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service (QAIMNS), the First Aid Nursing

Yeomanry (FANY), the voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD); and from 1917, in the Army when the Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps (QMAAC), was founded. The women participated in the war through various units, included: Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, Red Cross, Voluntary Aid Detachment (women) , Legion Corps, Women Royal Air Force, women Royal Naval service (WRNS), women's Royal Army Service Corps, Women's Forestry Corps, and women's Forestry Corps, and Women's Land Corps (Keenan, 2006). 32 the WAAC was divided into four main areas from food preparation to office works and then working in the arms and ammunition factories (WARD, 2013).

Ouditt (1993) found that while working at the war time the wages for women were almost double comparatively to their previous salaries but that was still less than men's. Women working in munitions factories were commonly known as munitionettes where working hours were much longer than normal working places and were exhausting besides most dangerous for their health. In contrast, munitionettes working had great responsibility to its link with war's arms and the workers had to be aware about protection of soldiers because any fault in war products might cause heavy losses to their own side.

Reese (2000) stated that the production by munitionettes was about 8% of the weapons and shell used by the British Army. The women were producing such huge amount by endangering their lives in an environment of poisonous substances without any formal protective cloths and safety measures. Women not only worked in ordnance factories but also fought the war as well.

Russian provincial government in 1917 deployed women combatants in the war, though they fought well but failed to leave an impact of their existence especially in propaganda therefore they were not allowed further.

Since women were less paid and it was worrisome that when men came back from the war they would have less opportunities of employment due to higher demand or pay to those jobs that were already doing by women. The assumption proved to be wrong as for returning men a large number of working women were either sacked or remained kept at work but at lower wages.

Just before war conclusion, women started agitations for their equal pays. The women worker of London buses and trams staged protests which spread to other cities. In backdrop of strikes, a committee of War Cabinet in 1917 to examine the question of women's wages, endorsed equal pay for equal work with reservation that women due their health problems would not able to do many works which required physical power

The World War II 1935-45 was different from previous global war because of its widespread expansion involving many countries and mobilizing more and more people into the war. The involvement of women in the war was previously known as man's work. The role of women in Second World War was substantial than the First World War as women were duly paid for their work. By end of the World War II over two million women had been recruited for arms producing industry, beside performing work in different arms producing areas such as aircraft, vehicles and ships. Women are also providing logistic support to military by driving heavy trucks which were reserved works for men.

To some estimates, around 400,000 women had participated in the World War II and to another estimate around 500 lost their lives. Women were recognized for their war contribution through passage of women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. However, integration was not meant for equality. The legislation restricted women from having combatant role in nave and air force. In short women have been given limited role designed not to take commanding position

Apart from this, hundreds of thousands of women served in many units during the World War II despite US restriction on women to take part in war directly, due to public reaction. Women in France, Italy, Poland and Britain also participated in the war. As happened in World War I, Britain also called women in Second World War to do work of arms production for war consumption. Women responded to the call and proved their abilities. This had significantly given women self-confidence and boost to moral for fighting the war. Women of the time also become the patriotic figure from domestic figure. Some scholars attributed women of that time as main character in Hitler's defeat. The contribution of women in ordnance factories had given them courage to do those works that were only allowed or meant for men (Coldrick, 1979).

The World War II has changed the meaning of work for women and opened up many workplaces for both men and women equally. Previously, munitions industries were dominated by men, but after the inclusion of women the gap almost reduced. The number of women industry workers significantly increased in 1940-1943. The women industrial jobs increased to 27% from 19.75% in 1938-1945.

Weatherford (2010) stated that in the early stages of the war many services of women were treated as volunteers. Due to rising activities of women during war, for the first time in 1941 around 600,000 women were recruited into armed forces agencies in the UK to support Army Royal Air Force (RAF) and Royal Navy both overseas and at home.

Though British women were not allowed to combat units but they could serve as a volunteer at anti-craft units. Women also joined the Special Operations Executive (SOE), placing them at most sensitive and dangerous work as intelligence worker during the time Nazi occupied Europe.

During the war women propaganda was launched for reaching to the house-wife urging them while keeping the domestic role; she must also take on a political role of patriotic duty. For the purpose government used pamphlets and posters. In order to motivate women, the government had shown short movie of female bravery. At battlefields women faced resistance from old-age soldiers, who did not like women as soldier fighting along with them in the war. Despite the fact, women were given rifles for practices. At war about three quarters of women were volunteers in contrast of men who were less than a third. Female having age between 19 to 40 were allowed as serve as volunteer but for under age 18 years had required parental permission. At the war women role was remained limited as they were allowed to do anything just not to fire from their guns. It is clear discrimination with the women at war because they went through the same exercise, training and physical hardship as done by men but they were not allowed to fight against their enemies. 44 there were growing needs to increase the number of women's services in the war time industry because of their role in the works of battle field in 1914. Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS) women branch of British Army was not so much popular and failed to have 100,000 required volunteers. In order to change the mindset of women on ATS, there were some attractive offers made and uniform was redesigned.

By late 1941 National Service Act (NSA) was introduced and making it compulsory for women having ages 19-30 to join military service. Married women were exempt from conscription, but for those having eligible age were allowed to opt to work either at military or civil defense (Woodward and Winter, 2007). 46 the registration for the Employment Order in 1941 and the Women of Employment Order in 1942 had been framed to bring more women into workforce. As per the order women under ages 19-40 were required to register for labor exchange later it was increased to 50 years by 1943 (Allen, 2008). 47 In post war arena, women returned to their old works and women those working at searchlight and batteries had opted work of clerks and secretaries.

Women in Modern World

Feminist believed that men are the center point in family system and possessed the power in the society because of their jobs and higher wages than women. This is the reflection of hierarchy system with men having main command in all walks of life and the politics of notion. This is the reason that they

monopolized the political power. However, some feminist disagree with the idea that all women were deprived equally.

Though feminist were divided over women oppression but they at least agreed that sociology had ignored women till at the present time. The available literatures have been mainly written by men. Some priorities have given to women in the past but that were only with focus on their household work and health for childbearing. Talcott Parsons, a sociologist, in his study on sexual division of labor believed that women should have an expressive role in the family for the growth of children and managing the household work. Ann Oakley, a distinguish British sociologist, however strongly contradicted saying that it may not necessary for a women to have an expressive role in the family. She attacked Parason's theory saying that it was just a model of domestic operation of women and meant for ease of men. Oakley pointed to research evidence that someone's work is not detrimental to growth of their children (Messerschmidt, 1993).

The famous theory of Utopia or egalitarian society was remained a dream where all were treated equally. In a society where no one is arrogant of achieving prestige and no one feeling ashamed of being lower class. Similarly, no one should achieved high position and no one should suffer the indignity of being in a state of little respect. The distribution of wealth should equal and rich- poor gap should be part of the past. Sociologists are agreed that all human societies from simple to complex have social inequalities. In many societies individuals have occupied wealth causing imbalance in the resource distribution (Jones, 2001).

With the intervention of machinery and expansion of industries there were visible change have been witnessed in the society. Sociologists said that comfort level increased due to flow of money and it had reduced the inequality between persons of different living. Some sociologists go further claiming that class division in the industrialization is diminishing. The more job opportunities and high earning had brought social changes. Industrialization has also offered attractive earnings for luxury life. Some sociologist believed that as income inequalities were eliminating, thus it was great indication of weakening of class divisions.

There were some efforts made at government's levels that were designed to achieve income equality by taking some steps in this direction and creating income equality by redistributing the income from affluent groups to poor segment of people. In order to gauge the efforts of the government one should carefully analyze the statistics. Furthermore, it was also required caution that one should not rely on long-term trends believing that same would continue. There are evidence that such trends deviated in recent years, especially in Britain, reversing the long term equitable distribution (El-Ghonemy, 1998).

Renowned sociologist Beverly Skeggs identified immense difficulties for working-class women by end of twentieth century. In contrast, men have some advantage while working because of their trade unions, which were campaigning for their labor rights. In this scenario, women had difficult time for raising their voice (August, 2007).

Skeggs Sketched the working-class women at that time were considered as of no use. Working-class women even had not respect as compared to middle-class women. The working class women also labeled as dangerous and unrestrained sexuality (Thompson. 2000).

French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu further highlighted the working-class women facing capital issues. The working class women had not much wealth and were under-paid comparing with men working in same capacity. It was due to higher class that they did not treat working class women as legitimate for economic capital. This discrimination flared up the working-class women and they opted to utilize whatever capital they do have for projecting their identity (Stahl, 2015).

Social changes have made it difficult to distinguish between middle-class and working class but it separated the manual worker from the other two (Browne, 2011). 59 Surprisingly, the earning of manual and non-manual workers were almost equal as estimated employment-wise in 1979. However, it was different in case of manual women workers and non-manual men workers. As per employment it Scotland during 1979-1994, the weekly earnings of non-manual men workers were around 20% higher than the manual women workers (Hughes and Morton, 1996).

There was huge gap in payment to women and men delivering the same work in Britain. In 2005, there was 17%.1 pay gap between women and men who worked for full time and it was 38.4% in the case of those women and men worked as part timers. Later in 2011, gender pay gap had widened to 26.1% among men and women who worked part time and to 27.1% in full time earnings. Occupational structures had been managed but the inequality in income distribution was remained stubborn amongst genders. (Gold, 2013).

The structure of employment was changed in USA and Europe and female participation in full-time and part-time increase significantly. In USA and Europe jobs in full-time increased by six million women full-timers. During 1991 to 2002 part-time job gains was substantial in Europe. Female part-timer workforce increased by 5.5 million, representing growth of 34%and the male part-time workforce gained by 2 million, depicting a rise of 54.8%. Likewise, the male part-

time workforce registered growth of 1.5 million jobs or 28.6% in contrast female part-time workforce also posted growth of 28.6%, showing rise of 23.7%. Male part-time employment showed a significant increase at both ends of the age spectrum reflecting the rise of the student labor markets and the reduced working hours in the ageing workforce groups over 55 and above.

Women working as part-time and full-time also posted significant growth. The number of female full-time employees from 5.3 million to 6.4 million over the same period, and for part-time employment it increased by 3.9 million to 34.8 million. On the other hand full-time jobs for men declined in proportion to the entire workforce. Female worker gained share in the workforce (Doogan, 2009).

Karl Marx through his theory of working class revolution thought that the working class would come closer to form a revolution for changing capitalism to communism. Many similar movements against capitalist were initiated but all ended in a failure. Marx was against the subordination of labor to capital where it was meant as advanced production and capitalists required to do only coordination and direction. According to him the capitalist's production is major cause of class conflict (Clarke, 1982).

Feminist Approaches in the Modern World

Marx and socialists on women are on the same page in attributing capitalism as major oppressor rather than patriarchy. Both of them attacked capitalist as main beneficiary in exploiting working women through low wages and depriving from other benefits. The Marxist theory and feminists considered production of wealth to women's oppression. Some feminists perceived women oppression to male designed theory that stressed upon reason including class and economic factors. However, they neglect other reason of gender inequality including culture, violence and sexuality (Welch, 2011). 64 however, Pakistan was created in the name of Islam and then socialism became ideal system after two decades of the creation because of equal distribution of wealth. The socialist state takes responsibility to provide basic necessities to masses by controlling production and distribution of goods. The fall of socialism observed by end 1970 and control of production and distribution shifted to private sector. This created injustice at workplace as women were given lower wages.

According to radical feminism, men are alone blamed for women's oppression. According to Valeries Bryson (1992) a British political scientist perceived that there was an oppressed group of women which have to struggle for their rights only against men. Another radical group further believed in supremacy of women and argued that women are more than equal to men and to some extent they are morally superior. 66 Traditionally men are responsible to protect women in Pakistani societies. However, this norm transformed to confinement of women

at their homes. In fact, women are facing many problems and even cannot take their personal life decisions. Male power hierarchy has full control over women activities in private and public life. According to Garcia-Moreno & Riecher-Rossler (2013) about 70% to 90% women are experiencing violations of human rights' laws especially in rural areas because they are unaware about their fundamental rights.

However, liberal feminist are different than radical one and considered men and women are equally treated badly by the society. They believe in gradual change in the system that is beneficial for both the genders. According to them the rigidity in the system creates inequality and such discrimination deprives women from having equal rights. For their approach, liberal feminist face severe criticism for favoring men Prevalence of liberalism is commonly witnessed in elite or upper class of Pakistani societies where both the genders have similar socialization and being treated equally. In this class women are more educated than other classes and have liberty to work or earn and they believe in equality in all walk of life. But in middle and lower class societies the idea of liberalism does not exist because of some liberals, it has been misunderstood as liberalist adopting western values instead of following own traditions and culture with progressive ways. However, the education is an important tool to change the mindset where genders must be treated equally which would enhance status of women gradually in the country.

Whereas, Kate Millett in sexual Politics (1970) stated that political activity is not confined only to gaining power but it is matter of fact belonging to controlling persons. This domination can be observed at a workplace and in a family where male instructs his secretary and wife. This political relationship between men and women can be seen everywhere in daily life. According to Millett, male has been placed on higher social status or master of women. She believes that women do paid work but that have lack of status. In most of the cases by doing household work women are remained unpaid. In education, women also face inequalities as Millett says women tend to study humanities which are lower than science. Psychology also promotes patriarchal which develops in women a sense of inferiority. Furthermore, in word mankind referring humanity also degraded women. Nonetheless, media also play its part in demoralizing women. Millett, refers media portrayal of women promote worldwide patriarchy. Sexual politics witnessed all around the world. However; Pakistan has free media which is helpful in enhancing role of women through portraying in various short films; documentaries; role and analysis in order to remove stereotype roles for women as teachers; nurses; factory workers; housemaids; call operators; and so on. According to Global Media Monitoring Project (2015) in Pakistani media, women have been given plenty of space

comparatively to previous years as per report titled 'Who Makes the News' in which participation of women increased to 36% from 27% in 2010. The report has highlighted roles of women as newscasters; analysis; conducting morning shows , producers, and further added that female reports are increased t 16% in 2015 from 11% in 2010 which is reflecting that media wants to empower women. In fact the media is highlighting oppressive laws practiced under feudal and tribes as these legal system are against women.

Friedrich Engels, a German social scientist, believed that due to economic reasons women are obedient to men and once economic changes occur it would lead to their liberation. He observed predominance of men in marriage and it is just because of his economic position. This perception continues further in the life as men take more dominance due to his ownership on the means of production or he earns while working outside. In late twentieth century women in large-scale entered into job market, but believers of Marxism deny that such job activates lead to such changes (Francis, 2009). Pakistan has small group of communities which are in its early stage where they have been promoting women to become leaders in all political and cultural movements even in unions at educational institutions. it will empower women to demand and enforce authorities for equal wage as men against discrimination on sexism based wages and eliminate unpaid system of household work. Engels, a believer of communism, believed that equality between men and women would only achieve when production means equally divided. For women, he believes, the ownership of community would be achieved along with socialization of housework and production work in the economy (Mehring, 2008).

Margaret Benston (1969) argued that women's position mainly benefited capitalism and capitalist. The capitalists having benefits by creating huge job market for women at lower wages. Natasha Walter – the new feminism (1998) has criticized postmodern and radical feminism and presented a different view of contemporary feminism. She believes that common cause exists for women to unit to achieve equality. According to her, many British women think feminism as convincing men is the biggest oppressors. Pakistani rural women groups working in agriculture economy and urban women working in private sector as cheap laborers. According to ILO estimates women earnings about 38.5% less than men in such sectors. It is oppression by the capitalists; even not providing any opportunities for growth and development of women. It is observed that women do not have any other option besides start some home-based works which need extra capital to start their own small levels in order to get rid of working on low wages.

CONCLUSIONS

If we look at the history of women, it is clear that the roots of women's struggle have always been rooted in the current issues and There has also been a deep connection with the changes in the discipline of history as well as. When women tried to question inequality in their lives, they turned to history to understand the roots of their oppression and to see what they could learn from the challenges they have faced in the past. Feminist research findings suggest that women's roles are shaped by a specific social and historical context rather than a natural or universal one, making it easier for feminists to argue for change. The feminist movement has established modification in Western society, together with women' suffrage; larger access to education; a lot of equitable pay with men; the correct to initiate divorce proceedings; the right of girls to form individual selections relating to maternity (including access to contraceptives and abortion); and also the right to have property. However, some historians noted that in 12th- and 13th-century Anglo-Saxon women contributed a large portion of the unpaid work surrounding homes and farms in addition to housekeeping. With the passage of time, feminism waves are being moderated currently fourth wave focusing on violence against women and harassment at workplace which must be stopped in order to provide smooth working environment for women to become economically independent.

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