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- International Law and Human Rights
- Environmental and Sustainable Development Law
- Cyber Law, Artificial Intelligence, and Emerging Technologies
- Family Law, Labour Law, and Social Justice Studies

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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS ON ADVERSE EFFECT ON PROTECTION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS BY FEMINISM

AUTHORED BY - K. LOKESH KHANNA

ABSTRACT

The study on adverse effect on Protection of Women's rights by Feminism, Convenience sampling method is used. The survey is done based on the Convenience sampling method. The major contribution of the study is to collect the legal facts of a particular area and to test hypothesis of a cause effect relationship between variables. The analysis is done by using SPSS, the total samples collected was 300 from male and female. The analysis is carried out for demographic statistics(Gender, Age, Status, Education and Income). The recent global movement for women's human rights has achieved considerable re-thinking of human rights as previously understood. Since many of women's rights violations occur in the private sphere of family life, and are justified by appeals to cultural or religious norms, both families and cultures (including their religious aspects) have come under critical scrutiny. The term feminism refers to the belief that men and women are politically and morally equal and should be treated as such. The term is most often attached to various movements over the last two centuries that have acted to implement this vision of equality by embedding it in law and throughout the culture. Feminism also got it right that women have been oppressed throughout pretty much all of civilized human history, in pretty much every culture and society, and there's a lot of baggage and residue of that oppression that carries on in various forms today. Feminism also got it right that, despite their biological differences, men grow up in a culture of toxic masculinity that is not only unhealthy for women, but also unhealthy for men as well.

KEYWORDS: Feminism, Rights, Equal opportunity, Human Rights, Freedom.

INTRODUCTION

Diverse schools exist within the feminist tradition, however, and they often disagree on the definition of equality. For individualist feminists, equality means equal treatment under laws That respect the person and property of all human beings regardless of secondary characteristics such as sex, race, and ethnicity. For another school, known as radical or gender

feminism, equality means socioeconomic equality, in which power and wealth are redistributed by law throughout society so that the historical privileges of men are erased. These two schools of feminism define the extremes within the movement. Nevertheless, feminism as a self-conscious and independent movement effectively disappeared from America until the 1960s, when Second Wave feminism, an expression that acknowledged their 19th-century forerunners as the First Wave, emerged. As with abolitionism, Second Wave feminism sprang from discontent with the treatment of women within a broader movement: in this instance, opposition to the Vietnam War. This revival sprang from left-wing or liberal ideology. Second Wave feminism's call for women's liberation resonated with many women who were chafing at the sexual and social restrictions of the 1950s, restrictions that included abstinence before marriage, the assumption of domesticity rather than a career, prohibition against children out of wedlock, and attitudes against lesbianism. Betty Friedan's path breaking 1963 work, *The Feminine Mystique*, which argued that domesticity enslaved women, inspired a generation of women to pursue a career instead. Helen Gurley Brown, author of the best-selling book, *Sex and the Single Girl* (1962), expressed an emerging sexuality that accompanied both the rise of feminism and the new availability of effective birth control the pill. Feminism also got it right that women have been oppressed throughout pretty much all of civilized human history, in pretty much every culture and society, and there's a lot of baggage and residue of that oppression that carries on in various forms today. Feminism also got it right that, despite their biological differences, men grow up in a culture of toxic masculinity that is not only unhealthy for women, but also unhealthy for men as well.

OBJECTIVES

- To Analyse the adverse Effect on women's rights by Feminism
- To Find out the Role of Feminism by Protecting Women's rights.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Feminist attitudes and support for gender equality: Opinion change in women and men, 1974–1998, Catherine I Bolzendahl, Daniel J Myers, *Social forces* 83 (2), 759-789, 2004**

This article examines attitudes related to feminism and gender equality by evaluating the trends in, and determinants of, women and men's attitudes from 1974 to 1998. Past accounts suggest two clusters of explanations based on interests and exposure. Using

these, we examine opinions on abortion, sexual behavior, public sphere gender roles, and family responsibilities. We find that attitudes have continued to liberalize and converge with the exception of abortion attitudes.

- **Globalizing women: Transnational feminist networks - Valentine M Moghadam, M Valentine, JHU Press, 2005**

Globalization may offer modern feminism its greatest opportunity and greatest challenge. Allowing communication and information exchange while also exacerbating economic and social inequalities, globalization has fostered the growth of transnational feminist networks (TFNs). These groups have used the Internet to build coalitions, lobby governments, and advance the goals of feminism.

- **Women's Rights and the Right to Development Rhoda Howard - Women's Rights, Human Rights: International Feminist Perspectives. New York: Routledge, 301-313, 1995**

This paper discusses potential incompatibilities between women's rights and the right to development in sub-Saharan Africa. Capitalist development undermines the status of African women, putting control of the national economy into elite male hands and control of the family into the hands of its male members. Women's rights cannot be realized without changes in the political and ideological, as well as the economic, spheres.

- **Decolonizing Rights: Transnational Feminism and "Women's Rights as Human Rights" - Margaret A McLaren, Decolonizing Feminism: Transnational Feminism and Globalization, 83-116, 2017**

Feminists contend that "women's rights are human rights" and have mobilized the discourse of human rights transnationally.

- **Legacy of Colonialism: Law and Women's Rights in India - Varsha Chitnis, Danaya Wright, Wash. & Lee L. Rev. 64, 1315, 2007**

The relationship between nineteenth century England and colonial India was complex in terms of negotiating the different constituencies that claimed an interest in the economic and moral development of the colonies.

- **Burdens of history: British feminists, Indian women, and imperial culture, 1865-1915, Antoinette M Burton, Univ of North Carolina Press, 1994**

In this study of British middle-class feminism in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Antoinette Burton explores an important but neglected historical dimension

of the relationship between feminism and imperialism.

- **Feminism versus multiculturalism - Leti Volpp, Colum. L. Rev. 101, 1181, 2001**

To posit feminism and multiculturalism as oppositional is to assume that minority women are victims of their cultures. This assumption, as Professor Volpp illustrates in this Essay, is achieved by a discursive strategy that constructs gender subordination as integral only to certain cultures.

- **The gender and environment debate: Lessons from India - Bina Agarwal Feminist studies 18 (1), 119-158, 1992**

The growing literature on ecofeminism in the West, and especially in the United States, conceptualizes the link between gender and the environment primarily in ideological terms.

- **Feminist economics of inequality, development, and growth - Günseli Berik, Yana van der Meulen Rodgers, Stephanie Seguino, Feminist economics 15 (3), 1-33, 2009**

This study examines connections between intergroup inequality and macroeconomic outcomes, considering various channels through which gender, growth, and development interact. It upholds the salience not only of equality in opportunities but also equality in outcomes.

- **Ecofeminism at the crossroads in India: A review - Manisha Rao, Dep 20 (12), 124-142, 2012**

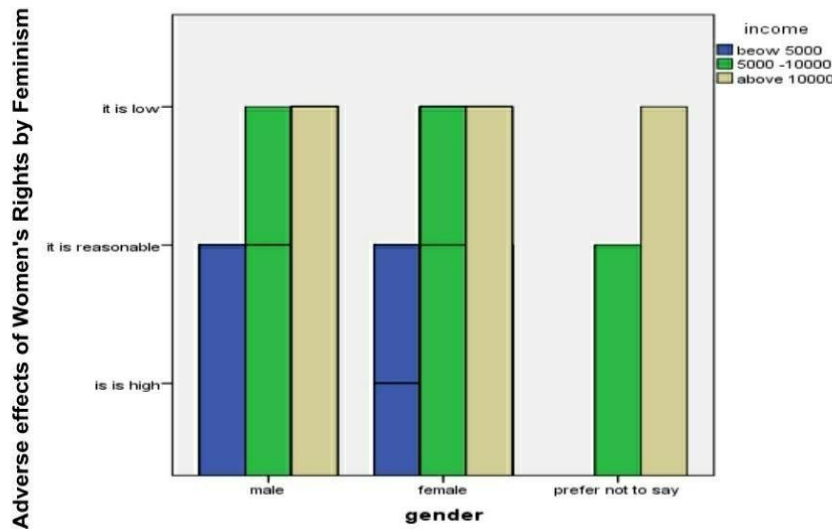
A large and growing body of literature on ecofeminism in the West relates gender and environment mainly in ideological terms. In India however, growing protests against environmental destruction and struggles for survival and subsistence point to the fact that caste, class and gender issues are deeply interlinked.

METHODOLOGY

The current study based on the empirical research. It is consisting of the scientific frame of research. It began with the finding of research problem based on the review of literature. the major contribution of the study is to collect the legal facts of particular area and to test hypothesis of a cause effect relationship between variables. The research design is exploratory and experimental. It explored the problem tested with hypothesis and provide the solution from the analysis. Convenience sampling method is used (Non probability sampling). The sample size is 300. The data is refrained finally as 300 Data is collected through the primary and secondary sources. Questionnaire is used as the primary data collection and the articles,

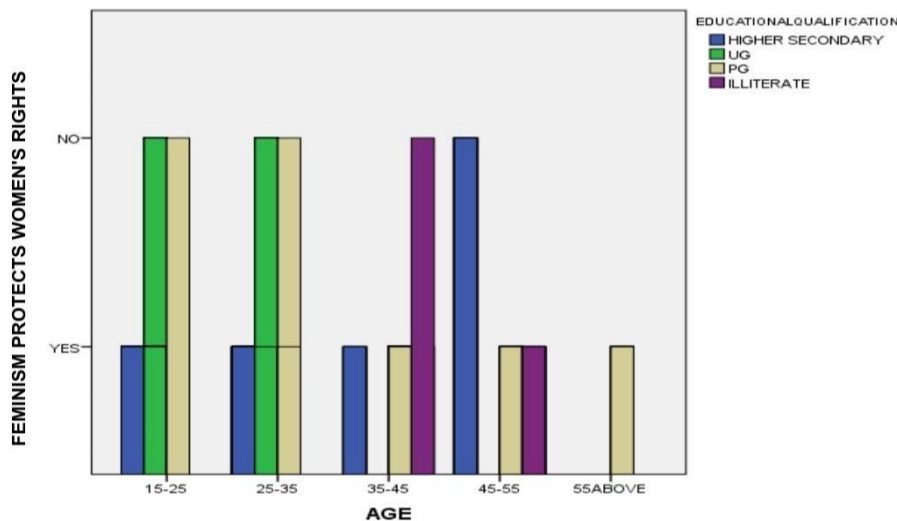
journals, reports, newsletters are considered as the secondary sources. The analysis is carried out for demographic statistics (Gender, Age and Income) and hypothesis testing correlation and cross tabulation is used.

DATA ANALYSIS



LEGEND:

The fig 1, shows about the Age group pertaining to the Income status in the locality of Tiruttani jurisdiction and their opinion on adverse effect of Women's rights by Feminism.



LEGEND:

The fig 2, shows about the Gender group pertaining to the Educational status in the locality of Tiruttani jurisdiction and their opinion on Role of Feminism in Protecting Women's right.

DISCUSSION:

This paper has adopted an empirical method of study and data were collected from the General Public. There were totally 300 samples taken and the Data were collected using the Survey method by preparing a questionnaire. In this the people have responded for the opinion on adverse effects of Women's Rights by Feminism. Debates in India following on from the Shah Bano case highlight the extent to which gender equality may be compromised by yielding to the dominant voices within a particular religion or cultural tradition. As the Indian Supreme Court noted in *Daniyal Latifi & Anr v Union of India*, the pursuit of gender justice raises questions of a universal magnitude. Responding to those questions requires an appeal to norms that claim a universal legitimacy. Liberal feminist demands for a uniform civil code, however, have pitted feminist movements against proponents of minority rights and claims for greater autonomy for minority groups.

FINDINGS

A thematic history of the women's movement in India both before and after independence, this book covers the period from the nineteenth century to the present day. It looks at how women's issues were raised, initially by men and as part of the movements for social reform, and then with the involvement of women in the nationalist movement, by women themselves. Arguing that it is only on the level of universalized constructions of 'women' as a category and the generalized invocations of oppression by 'global feminism's' 'American' practitioners that such discourses of rights become powerful, this paper argues that policy and action require addressing localized and transnational specificities that created gendered inequalities.

CONCLUSION

The content of this research was to examine conditions that modify feminists' support for women as targets of gender discrimination. In an experimental study we tested a hypothesis that threatened feminist identity will lead to greater differentiation between feminists and conservative women as victims of discrimination and, in turn, a decrease in support for non-feminist victims. This effect was not observed under conditions of no threat. Moreover, feminists showed an increase in compassion for the victim when she was portrayed as a feminist compared to when she was portrayed as conservative. Implications for the feminist movement are discussed. Feminism also got it right that women have been oppressed throughout pretty much all of civilized human history, in pretty much every culture and society, and there's a lot

of baggage and residue of that oppression that carries on in various forms today. Feminism also got it right that, despite their biological differences, men grow up in a culture of toxic masculinity that is not only unhealthy for women, but also unhealthy for men as well.

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