

## **CHAPTER II FEMINISM**

### **A. Conceptual of Feminism**

Feminism is the ideology that developed in Western European than spread to America. The term of feminism can be interpreted as the nature of women, the basic idea of feminism is the struggle for the division of roles between men and women in society. According to Sandilands, Feminism is a thought that requires the separation between Sex and Gender, in other term Sex is one nature that cannot be changed, while gender is a trait that needs to be considered because gender is not something natural. So in principle gender can be changed. So feminism is a cultural movement and political movement that want to change the way women think and change the relationship between women and men in social life. (Yusran, 2011, p. 77)

In the development of feminism, feminism divided into several types, this types divided base on the wave of feminism existence, but still has the same ultimate goal. The first wave feminism consists of Liberal feminism, which emphasizes the right of individual, radical feminism, which focuses on the women oppression problem, Marxist/socialist feminism, which focuses on class issues as the main causes of differences in women function and status.

Second wave feminism there is the existential feminism, which the feminism view of oppression of women is from reproduction burden. Gynocentric feminism is the feminism view of oppression in term of physical differences between men and women. The third wave of feminism there is postmodern feminism, that focus on the discussion of sexual, psychological and literary that discuss a system. multicultural feminism is the feminism which assesses the oppression of women as a definition that does not see women's oppression occurs because of class, race, social profession, age, religion, education etc. Global feminism, a feminism that assesses

oppression in the context of the debate between feminism in developed countries and feminism in developing countries. And the last is Ekofeminisme, namely feminism which discusses the injustice of women who are judged from an environmental or natural point of view. (Yusran, 2011, p. 78)

The idea of feminism will not be spread but the presence of a women's movement that functions as a driving force for the spread of feminist values in the wider community. This women's movement or feminism movement is also called a social movement (civil society movement). This social movement can then be referred to as the driving force of the women's movement, which initially appeared at the grass root level and spread and contributed to the global agenda that intensified the spread of ideology and its demands in the international sphere.

The social movement, which includes the women's movement or feminist movement, is aimed at ending the dark periods of women, namely the times when women's freedom is a false dream. In general, women feel disadvantaged in all fields, both in the social, economic, educational and political fields. This is what then creates women as creatures nominated by men. Because of this, the birth of this social movement is an idea or idea that seeks to dismantle oppression in the name of gender. As well as resolving the problem of women's oppression both in terms of culture and the structure of state life. According to Stetson and Maszur, the components of feminist clemency are divided into four groups, namely: first, national networks. second, independent women's organizations (including NGOs). Third, internal organizations (women in trade unions or those who are members of political parties). Fourth, grassroots groups. (Yusran, 2011, p. 78)

An important component in feminist movement or women's movement is NGOs, the United Nations defines NGOs as private organizations whose activities are aimed at freeing suffering, promoting the dismissal of the poor, protecting the environment, providing basic community services, or even handling community development. the term NGO is applied to non-profit organizations that are free from

the government. NGOs are value-based organizations in whole or in a part which depend on donor agencies and voluntary services. NGOs cover all organizations that are outside the government structure and not form the government bureaucracy. As part of civil society, NGOs are actors who are able to encourage social change, both at the domestic and international levels. (Yusran, 2011, p. 79)

## **B. The Emerging of Feminism**

The development of science in the 18<sup>th</sup> century emerge the new knowledge, the political and philosophical debates often very critically toward the institution of the kingdom and church as the higher institution in that time. The development of science in 18<sup>th</sup>-century society not believe by theological arguments and want the logical argument that cannot break by the religious argument as the absolute argument. During the Renaissance, the issues that become debatable is gender, the limitation of women contribution than men considered criticism by women, so that at that time the social, politics and economics, and also the development of the new knowledge contributed to the emerging of feminism in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. (Azizah, GENDER dan POLITIK, 2017, p. 8)

Criticism about the physical and intellectual differences between sex not only discuss in renaissance era. The French scientist also tends to discuss this issue. Which then the emerging term of masculinity and femininity in French. French revolution very controversy, from this revolution, raised the question about the meaning and role of women as active citizens, the difference status between active and passive citizens in France is the factors the growth feminism, that become invite the reaction of women from circle to struggle the equal right between men and women in public affairs. (Azizah, GENDER dan POLITIK, 2017, p. 8)

One of the first figures in the development of feminist in Europe is Lady Mary Wotrley and Marquis de Condocret, at the increasing industrialization in Europe, after the industrial revolution. The feminism also growth because the book of

Second Sex by Simone de Beauvoir, this book has influenced the feminist movement in western.

In Britain and America women actively involve in anti-slavery campaign, so that the activities of British and American women have experience in politics and in the wider community, so that raised the identity of women through social, political and moral reform movement. In 1793 the French women's movement gets the big problem, at that time the French government eliminates the women's movement, and women are forbidden to join the political agenda. This worsened in 1804 when Napoleon made the law about the returned women to domestic, and cause the power of Napoleon expanded in Europe, this law was adopted by several countries, such as Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, and Britain. (Azizah, GENDER dan POLITIK, 2017, p. 10)

The emergence of understanding the Utopian Socialist who want the realization the new society that free from all inequality and want the realization of human liberation by Charles Fourir and Saint Simon as French political expert also influence the British and American. The development of the Utopian Socialist also emerging the new feminism that is the socialist feminist. The socialist feminist group becomes stronger after the establishment of Women's Social and Political Union led by Emmeline Pankhurst, this feminist movement struggle by the radical ways, such as demonstration and also burning a fire in open place. And the impact of the action many women who actively participate must end up in prison. And then through the ide of socialist feminist Jeanne Deroin in "La Vois Des Femmes" (voice of women) has attracted the women to the new strategy in struggling the right. There is the participation of women in politics. (Azizah, GENDER dan POLITIK, 2017, p. 12)

In 1879 Agust Bebel as the leader of the German Social Democratic Party write the issue about the women and socialism, the paper was critic the capitalist countries. According to August Babel, women in capitalist countries are very disadvantaged, because in everyday social life women must depend socially and economically on men (father or

husband). Where in the workplace women are exploited. In his writings, August Babel also explained that male domination of women is not caused by physics, but history. so that to get out of this problem and obtain emancipation, women must fight with men to create a socialist society. In 1891 August's thought was later popularized by the Clara Zetin, the leader of the Women's Division of the German Social Democratic Party through his letter Die "Gleichheit" (equality). And then this idea was delivered before the socialist party international congress. (Azizah, GENDER dan POLITIK, 2017, p. 13)

In the middle of the 19th century, it showed that the massiveness of the women's movement in spreading the idea of feminism was marked by the formation of organizations aimed at fighting for women's rights, and marked by the formation of international networks and the publication of many women's journals aimed at disseminating feminist ideas. This movement spread to the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Scandinavia.

Many feminism journals are published in various countries. Among them in France is the publication of journals by the Republicans, namely Le Droit des Femmes (1869). In the UK the publication of English Women's Journal (1858). In America published the journal "The Revolution" (1868). In Spain, La Vos de La Mujer (the voice of women) was published. As well as in 1888 the formation of the International Council of Women in Washington was an umbrella collaboration between women's organizations in various countries. This organization was established to strengthen the movement of women in various countries. (Azizah, GENDER dan POLITIK, 2017, p. 15) In the development of feminism in the world, feminism divided into three waves of the emerging feminism, there are:

### **1. Feminism wave I**

The first wave of feminism was a movement born in 1860-1920. Who demands voting rights for women. In the 19th century, sex was the deciding factor for a person to get voting rights or not. then encouraging women to struggle to

demand suffrage, foster gender awareness, solidarity and awareness of women's interests. Women are aware that political rights are a part of human rights that must be possessed by every individual. Without having political rights, women will not be fully human. (Azizah, GENDER dan POLITIK, 2017, p. 17)

The movement to demand voting rights appeared in various countries, including appearing in the United States in 1860 with the formation of the "National Women Suffrage Association" led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. As well as the establishment of the American Women Suffrage Association, led by Lucy Stone, in 1880-1890 there were also movements that demanded voting rights in Australia, New Zealand, France, Canada, and Scandinavia. In 1885, the formation of the Female Suffrage Union movement in Norway, this movement was shaped by Gina Krog, this movement in addition to supporting the Norwegian independence movement, they also demanded the right to vote against women. after that, Germany also formed a women's movement, this women's movement was founded by Anita Auspurg and Linda Heyman, namely The German Union for Women 's Suffrage. The emergence of the women's movement not only happened in Europe and the western countries, the women's movement which demanded voting rights also appeared in several countries in Asia, including India, Egypt, Tunisia, and Syria. And the Asian women's movement is also actively associated with several women's movements in Europe and America, through the International Women Suffrage Alliance, as a means of sharing information.

## **2. Feminism wave II**

The second wave feminism was a feminist movement that emerged after World War I, at the end of 1960 women in Europe and America began to be actively involved in protests against the war and criticized the capitalist system. The launch of the Miss America contest in 1968, which created a standard of female beauty based on the behavior set by men encourages a new movement in women's movements. This has led to the

emergence of "women 's Liberation Movement". aims to demand freedom in determining the desired sex orientation. They did not hesitate to call themselves as feminist figures, which later became known as "second wave feminism". The slogan that is often referred to for this movement is "personal is political". The political issue put forward by women 's liberation is the elimination of sex discrimination, the demand for child care, the availability of cheap contraception, the right of women to have abortions and so on. (Azizah, GENDER dan POLITIK, 2017, p. 28)

The second wave of feminism in the United States is more active than the European women's movement. The publication of the *Feminine Mystique* book written by Betty Friedan, as a socio-scholar and activist feminism in 1963 had a wide impact on movements throughout the world. not only by spreading his ideas in a book, Betty Friedan also established a women's organization called "National Organization for Women (NOW) in 1966. This non-governmental movement was very influential in the world. NOW has a very wide range of work, as the largest feminist NGO in the world of NOW also managed to bring women's issues to the attention of the United Nations. (Campbell, 2017)

### **3. Feminism wave III**

The term third wave feminism exist in the United States in 1990, the term of the third wave emerge to distinguish with the second wave feminist movement, that critic the second wave as the feminist movement more focus on the experience of western white middle-class women as the standard. This is a critic to the feminist movement, that the feminist struggle cannot be separated from class and race. The third wave movement emerges in the American and South African black people. The term of the third wave feminist movement popularize by Rebecca Walker in her article responding the sexual harassment case the Clarence Thomas, the third feminist wave movement are postmodern feminism, multicultural feminism, global feminism and also ecofeminism. (Yusran, 2011, p. 78)

### **C. The influence of feminism toward countries in the world**

The emerge of the feminist movement at the international level and the global feminism cannot be separate from the struggle of women, the NGOs from various countries have succeeded in bringing women issues as an important issues to discuss in international level that must be considered by United Nations, and this case has diverted the world attention toward women issues.

The feminist movement is growing massively, not only in developed countries in Western but also in various Eastern countries, one of the factors that support of the feminism growth is the development of feminism in the academic field in various university in the world. The massiveness of feminism activist to spread the ideology of feminism in newspapers and journal has introduced the ideology of feminism in the world. After the emerge of United Nations recommendations and also many countries to identified CEDAW has become a real step for the growth of the feminist movement in the world, this is the great momentum of women's movement to influence the world with their ideology so that show the real result of women's movement advocacy toward international agenda. (Yusran, 2011, p. 81)