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**TOPIC : Various Models of Feminism**  
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**There are different Models of Feminism-**

**Liberal Feminism-**Men and women are equally rational. They are both therefore qualified to fulfil social and practical roles at any level. The following are the prominent writers:

- Mary Wollstonecraft
- Maria steward
- The Grimke Sisters
- Betty Friedan
- Gloria Steinem
- Molly Yard

**Socialist-Marxist Feminism:** They represent demarcation between private and public spheres of activity maintained by capitalists for their own interests. The writes are:

- Marx
- Engels
- Gilman

- Kollontai
- Eisenstein

**Radical Feminism:** Here man is the source of all oppression all culture is male dominated Patriarchal Separate women's culture with separate set of values, which are different from that of man.

Writers of the period are:

- Mary Daly
- Andrea Dworkin
- Kate Millet
- Juliet Mitchell

**Psycho Analytical Feminism:** Women should use different language for themselves based on there on their sensations of their bodies. It should be different from language of men. Women's developmental process is different that of man.

**Existential Feminism:** Women have to assert her autonomy in defining herself against any men. She has to define her own identity, dealing herself a past and creating for her solidarity for other women. Simon De Beauvoir, 'the second Sex' is as famous book for Existential Feminism.

**Individual Feminism:** It speaks about frustrations of middle class women. It emphasis on liberating sexuality of women Germaine Greer is associated with this group model.

**Cultural Feminism:** There is dichotomy between mind and body, which is substantiated by mental capacities of women, stands point Epistemology.

**Post modern Feminism:** Women's rights in terms of child bearing or nurturing capacities when compared to men. Body is a 'site' at which important identity forming yet contradictory experience occur by Alice Jar dine, "Genesis Configuration of women and Modernity".

**Ecofeminism:** Ecofeminism is a branch of feminism that sees environmentalism, and the relationship between women and the earth, as foundational to its analysis and practice. Ecofeminist thinkers draw on the concept of gender to analyse the relationships between humans and the natural world. The term was coined by the French writer Françoise d'Eaubonne in her book *Le Féminisme ou la Mort*. Ecofeminist theory asserts that a feminist perspective of ecology does not place women in the dominant position of power, but rather calls for an egalitarian, collaborative society in which there is no one dominant group. Today, there are several branches of ecofeminism, with varying approaches and analyses, including liberal ecofeminism, spiritual/cultural ecofeminism, and social/socialist ecofeminism. Interpretations of ecofeminism and how it might be applied to

social thought include ecofeminist art, social justice and political philosophy, religion, contemporary feminism, and poetry. Ecofeminist analysis explores the connections between women and nature in culture, religion, literature and iconography, and addresses the parallels between the oppression of nature and the oppression of women. These parallels include but are not limited to seeing women and nature as property, seeing men as the curators of culture and women as the curators of nature, and how men dominate women and humans dominate nature. Ecofeminism emphasizes that both women and nature must be respected. Charlene Spretnak has offered one way of categorizing ecofeminist work:

- (1) through the study of political theory as well as history
- (2) through the belief and study of nature-based religions
- (3) through environmentalism

**Feminist care Ethics:** Care Gilligan and NelNoddings are the two exponents of a feminist care ethics which criticize traditional ethics as deficient to the degree they lack, disregard, trivialize or attack women's cultural values and virtues. In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century feminist ethicists developed a variety of care focused feminist approaches to ethics in comparison to non-feminist care-focused approaches to ethics, feminist ones tend to appreciate the impact of gender issues

more fully. Feminist Care-focused ethicists note the tendencies of patriarchal societies not to appreciate the value and benefits of women's ways of loving, thinking, working and writing and tend to view females as subordinate, This is why some social studies makes as conscious effort to adopt feminist ethics, rather than just the traditional ethics of studies. An example of this was Roffes and Waling's 2016 study into micro aggressions against the LGBTIQ community. Even though feminist ethics considerate to the vulnerabilities and needs of the participants:

Feminist ethicists believe there is an obligation for women's differing points of view to be heard and then to fashion an inclusive censuses view from them to attempt to achieve this and to push towards gender equality with men together is the goal of feminist ethics. The goal of feminist ethics is the transformation of societies and situations where women are harmed through violence, subordination and exclusion. When such injustices are evident now are in the future, radical feminist activists will continue their work of protest and action following careful appraisal and reflection.