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List of Abbreviation

CLWS:Church League for Woman's Suffrage⁵

CDA: Contagious Disease Acts

NCW:International Council of Women

LRC:Labour Representation Committee LRC

NFWT: National of Federation of Women Teachers

NUWS:National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies

WSPU:Women's Social and Political Union

WTUL:Women's Trade Union League

WFL: Women's Freedom League.

Abstract

This dissertation entitled « The English Feminist Movement 1850-1950 », is very essential topic to talk about “feminism” in general. is the belief in social, political, and economic equality within sex. Particularly, the women played a major role in society. This study looks how women made opportunities to improve their lives in spite of limitation placed on them by society. The objective of this research is to develop an interest events in the past. In this regard, the dissertation is divided into three chapters. The first chapter includes two parts, before all else, the psychological part which developing male and female communication. Last part contained backgrounds knowledge about Victorian society and how women got access to education, and the interesting of historians and writers on the topic. The second chapter centers on collective struggles for gaining women rights from 1850-1970, in trying to highlight the issue of women’s suffrage which make a change in the British society, the aim of this chapter is to assess the changing social, political, and legal position of women. The third chapter connected with the women’s participation in political part, from 1970 to 2000s, which aim to learn about the inequality of the sex in the 19th century British, and search for available answers to convince the reader about the strength of the British woman, and how women made her place in the political sphere, so they affirm their identity, their originality by entering the parliament and the election office.

Key words:

- Feminism, Rights of Women, Suffragists, Suffragettes.

Dedication

I dedicated this work to my loving parents who provided me with all what I need by their endless supports, patience and encouragement.

To my dear husband his family and all my family brothers and sisters without forgetting the little ones Saad Eddine and Mohamed.

I also dedicated this work to the cheerful and dearest friends: Soumya, Amina, Khadija, and Dalila.

I am very grateful to my colleagues and my Master teachers, for their interesting lectures, documents and advice.

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1.1. Male and Female Communication:

Communication is an essential part of human life. People perceive things in a different way because of ethnic, background differences, attitude, and beliefs ...etc. these affects our ability to communicate with our counterpart. Therefore, it is necessary to keep our mind open so that we can reduce the risk of communication breakdown. Men and women communicate using different style of interaction. Male and female are biologically different, but evident also demonstrates a social difference as everyone knows that.(Tannen,125). Their differences are not just physiology and anatomical. Recent research has concluded that there are remarkable differences between the two genders in the way their brains process information language, emotion, cognition etc.... Scientist have discovered the differences in the way men and women carry out mental function like judging speed, estimating time, spatial visualization, and positioning, mental calculation. Men and women are striking not only in these tasks but also in the way their brain process language, this could account for the reason why there are overwhelmingly more male mathematicians, pilots, mechanical engineers, race car drivers and space scientist than females. On the hand, females are naturally endowed with better communication and verbal abilities, they are also effected than men in some of talks like emotional empathy, establishing human relations, carrying out planned tasks and creative expressions (Barron, 55).

Men are from Mars and women from Venus (Gray, 67). Men mistakenly expect women to think, communicate and react the way men do; women mistakenly expect men to feel, communicate and respond the way women do, we have forgotten that men and women are supposed to be different.The saying “Men from Mars and Women from Venus” correctly denoted that males and females are totally different.

In contradiction, men and women from the same planet, but often communicate the sex is called cross-sex communication displays otherwise.

For this study, the primary different between the males and females' sexes will be considered physiology. for instance, reproductive organs, hormonal differences...etc., are considered whether rooted in physiology(nature) or environment(nurture), it is also acknowledged that both sexes behave in distinct ways that are the basis of common stereotypes and observations (Tannen, 42).

Inter-sex communication can make complicated communication because of differences styles. Whether the cross-sex relationship shared is romantic, a friendship or co-worker, the manners of communication will most likely differ in numerous ways. Men and women are developed differently, both biologically and socially during early childhood causing divergent actions. Wood explains that men and women have grown up in different gender speech communities and this develop different communication styles. Wood stated: "a speech community exists when people share understanding about goals of communication, strategies for enacting those goals, and ways of interpreting communication" (Wood,125)

Drawn from what is said, there are differences between man and women that go beyond social nurture. These differences have their origins, in their genes. The differences evident in men and women are translated in their behavior and communication. There are possibilities of these differences in their turn raising the problem of failing to understand one another because in communication men and women have a different set of expectation from each other.

2.1 The Rise of Women Suffrage Movement in Britain

The Women's Suffrage Movement got full triumph when the Equal Franchise Act of 1928 extended voting rights to all adult women aged over 21 years, this was a huge occasion in Britain; without preceeding for the British history. Women increased formal access to political investment that men had long enjoyed and this success gives rise to an important question: what circumstances mobilized British women to pursue voting rights? This question has long interested historians. Studies on this topic abound, but most are historical accounts of individual events related to political associations, or driving figures in the development; surprisingly few have offered a comprehensive assessment of the important factors in spurring the movement.

The British women's campaign for voting rights had experienced many advances and difficulties; and how a such fight started and continued, through chronological accounts. In addition, individual events of the campaign, organizations, and figures should not be viewed in isolation. To address the current gap of studies on this topic, this study will receive an interdisciplinary way to deal with look at the accent of the development by drawing on some significant speculations on the ascent of political development inside the field political science. Such an approach could add to developing our comprehension of women's suffrage movement in Britain, for the political theories explaining the emergence of political movements could be applicable to this case and allow us to the identify the main circumstances that facilitated the emergence of the Women's Suffrage Movement in

Britain, whose originshistorians generally thought could be traced back to the late eighteenth century. (Randoll,20).

Plenty discoveries by political researches propose that the conditions to tend to give ascend to political developments as a rule fall into three classes:political opportunities, organizational resources, and ideological arguments that can mobilize and to recruit participants and are therefore critical to foster political movements.In the light of this views, as well as present historiography on the movement, this paper includes the interplay of the various factors relevant to the rise of Women's Suffrage Movement in Britain could be classified into three sorts:the political opportunities and the resources available to the British women that facilitated their participation in British politics, and the feminist ideas that led to an ideological climate supportive for the cause of movement. This review moreover looks to address: how did the British women carry out the campaign for suffrage? Historians have generally agreed that British women crossed lines of classes,geography, party and religion affiliations and united their efforts to achieve women's suffrage in the movement, yet this tends to give the deceptive impression that the British women battled for suffrage as a homogenous gathering without doubt joined essentially on the grounds that they were of a similar sexual orientation. However, it did not relate to reality, as the following part of this studyshows, factors such as outlooks,religion. However, particularly social classes, significantly shaped British women's experience on their political participation, and along these lines their association in the development, one important implications that since that women in the aristocratic rank,the middle class, and the

working class varied in their opportunities for involvement in the British politics, their inclusion in the development merited further differential investigation.

Finally, the conclusion that political open doors, hierarchical assets, and ideological bolster assumed vital parts in the ascent of the Women's Suffrage Movement in England could lead to the question of whether these three factors were predicative of women's rights movement elsewhere in the planet.

2.2. Women Suffrage Association and Assets:

As Gamson argues a process of increasing individual's readiness to act collectively, brought about the shaping all-inclusive suffrage associations and situated the suffragists to take part in different procedures to induce legislators and the electorate that women should have voting rights. The emergence of the organized feminist movement needed participation of women from all levels of the social hierarchy. The development of suffrage associations could be viewed as one of the primary basic strides in propelling a suffrage development. Indeed, in England there was little or no suffrage activity before the suffragette association was formed, but as the association that later wound up noticeably illustrative of the aggregate endeavors of suffragettes jumbled up, suffragettes occupied with a heap of exercises intended to advance suffrage (McCammon, 217). This part of this chapter clarified how critical women's suffrage association added to extending voting rights to women providing relevant resources.

The existing review on the development from time to time said the formal schooling that women might receive from schools, grown up training or universities as essential for how they

battled for enfranchisement. Rather, for some women, it was their investment in these suffrage association that enabled them to find the successful procedures to battle, for their reasons for suffrage in a male dominated political life. By providing the British women with skills, self-confidence, network, sense of collective identity, women's suffrage organization stimulated the rise of women public political activism. Membership in these organizations not just enabled ladies by allowing them to learn and practise the political slaughters, additionally arranged them for the satisfaction of obligations to the general population circle as dynamic nationals once they picked up voting rights.

The indispensable role that two national suffrage societies played in securing women voting rights has been extensively analyzed. For instance, the cooperation between these two organizations secured nearly 257,000 marks to a women suffrage petition in the mid-1890's, bringing a development generally seen as declining into recovery (Smith, 17-19.). The early campaigners for women's voting rights incorporated the suffragists, they predominantly utilized tranquil strategies to spread the campaign including drawing posters, writing letters, holding meetings, publishing and distributing leaflets, marching and rallying. A large portion of them were individuals from the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) established in 1896 (Smith, 19). Furthermore, they looked for the support of men by attempting to request the support from different political gatherings.

Such strategies turned out unsuccessful, for those political parties always saw the advancement of women's rights as subordinate to their party interests, the liberal party was unwilling to support suffragists, expecting that women 'suffrage would prompt more votes in favor of their adversaries; the Conservatives, but the Conservatives refused to support women's suffrage.

the only party who supported women's suffrage was the Labor party. However, it was too small party at that time to be of real significance.

And the lack of progress frustrated many women and led the formation of another group of campaigners: the suffragettes. In 1903, another association was established of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), they were a militant group. They tried to draw people's attention to the cause they were fighting for through violence and vandalism. One of the most frequent common tactics they adopted included interrupting political meetings. And they had strong reasons for the logic of adopting such strategies. Firstly, they wanted to challenge male authority. Secondly, such male confrontational politics would expose "the brutality and misogyny" in the present male-ruled political framework (Vickery, 105). Lastly, the capture of the suffragettes and the subsequent imprisonment created the image of these women as martyrs fighting for a justified cause

The difference in the matter of whether male support was vital for picking up ladies' suffrage preserved all through the development. The NUWS leader regarded the support of male voters and the parliament which had just male individuals, it was fundamental for their causes. But the WSPU leaders, whose viewpoints chiefly represented by Christabel Pankhurst, decided to portray the movement as a war in which women waged against men, seeing it as a way to arouse public sympathy and therefore possibly more support (Smith, 56). As it turned out, the WSPU's system, although successfully expanded its membership base and financial resources, obstructed the law change for women's suffrage (Smith, 56). Moreover, Pankhurst's strategy strengthened the Victorian generalization of the easygoing ladies and the prevailing men, undermining the organization's efforts to convey a sense of empowerment for women (Smith, 56).

Even with the WSPU, the degree of violence of their militant tactics remained hotly debated. The contradiction among different historians on whether Pankhurst knew and allowed the individuals to sort out a challenge to toss stones at the windows of the Prime Minister's window at 10 Downing Street in light of the past ruthless medications that suffragettes endured in the hands of the policemen

recommend the contradiction between the pioneers and the individuals on the degree of violence they could use in the campaign (Smith,59).

The late eighteenth century and the mid-nineteenth century witnessed better education and more extensive vocation decision for women in Britain. As more women entered the workforce, and picked up budgetary freedom through work and accessed more instructive open doors, such as going to colleges, they turned out to be progressively discontent of being denied suffrage, which would permit the opportunity to rise their worries about enhancing society. And the main reasons for their arguments for voting rights incorporated these; initially many trusted that as subjects of Great Britain, the administration's choices influenced them, so they had the right to vote for the MPs who passed the law. Secondly, they paid taxes as men did, so they should have a say in how that money was spent.

In addition, those non-landed property owners, including shopkeepers, professionals, and tradesmen, started to request during the latest decade of the eighteenth century, universal suffrage, arguing that their patriotism and the principles of liberty as an inherent human right were sufficient reasons for them to become active citizens. Such claims bolstered ladies' cases to be given a bigger

part in the political life, the reason was simple: it is limited by property that they owned, on what grounds could the refusal of similar rights to women be justified?

However, such patterns were countered by a few techniques one was to portray women as incapable for political activities by highlighting them as "emotional, passive, submissive, and dependent. Another was to utilize the idea of separateness of open and private circles and to argue that women should focus on the domestic sphere, and giving women opportunities to enhance their

influence in the public sphere would render them less devoted to their husbands and children, and this would cause worse consequences for society.

2.3. The Women Workers, and the Struggle for Equal Pay:

In Britain, as in each nation on the planet, women have historically been paid less than men for doing likewise work. In opposition to across the board conviction, this battle for equivalent pay, did not start in the 1960's, but it has been taken up by women workers since late 19th century.

Amid the Second World War, women went up against men's employments while the men were conveyed in the military. When they understood that they were required to do the very same work as men but for lower wages, they raised the issue of an equivalent pay through several strikes during this period. One of the early strikes for equivalent pay was in 1918 by ladies' cable car and transport conductors, which brought about a settlement of a reward in a pay equivalent to that paid to men specialists.

Amid the thirties, the state approach in the UK additionally mirrored the basic routine of lower wages for women, both in pay rates and in the lower rates of employments advantage to which they were entitled. Women workers also campaigned against these injustices, with women's

suffrage, women's groups and Trade Unions (TU) looked to mobilize women to demand equal pay and equivalent employment benefits as an election issue. The issue of equal pay was again raised during WW1, and became an increasingly articulated demand by Trade Unions and women organizations from 1950's onwards.

In 1968, the issue of the equivalent pay hit the newspaper headlines. Women machinists at the Ford car plant in Dagenham, Essex, sewed covers, for car seats, on 7th June, 1968, they went on strike since they were being paid not as much as the men (87 per cent of men's wages), in addition the

mechanists work has been downgraded to the 'unskilled'. Following three weeks on strikes, they came back to work accepting an increase in women's wages to 92 per cent of what was paid to men. Still not exactly rise to pay, would it say it was? (Rendal, 168).

However, their actions contributed to the campaign for equal pay and the passage of the Equal Pay Act (1970). As indicated by this demonstration, men and women are entitled to equal pay and terms of employment.

2.4. Property Rights of Women:

The property rights of women during most of the nineteenth century depended upon their material status: once women marry, their property were governed by the English common law, which required that property women took into a marriage, or procured accordingly, be legally absorbed by their husbands (Lee, 10). Moreover, married women could not make wills for dispose of any property without their spouses' assent. Once married, the only legal avenue through which women could reclaim property was widowhood, women who never married maintained over all their property, including their inheritance. These women could own a freehold land and had

finished control of property transfer. The notoriety of the 1836 Caroline Norton case highlighted the injustice of women's property rights and influenced parliamentary debates to reform property laws. The women movement generated the support which eventually resulted in the passage of the Married Women's Property law in 1882. Britain's mid nineteenth century concentrated on wedded ladies' property right finish in the change of the subordinate lawful status of married women (Holcomb, 17).

The Married Women's Property Act 1870; significantly extended ladies control over individual property inside marriage. Accordingly, women moved the piece of their portfolios from genuine property, such as cottage, to more individual property, for example, money and furniture.

However, no difference was observed in their total assets holding, potentially due to their restricted gaining conceivable outcomes. The extension of economic lives of women. In England, the immediate impact was limited by the relatively low participation of women in the labor market during the nineteenth century (Bernard, 151). By patent information from 1855 to 1970 uncover that allowing financial right to women, specifically rights that gave them the capacity to claim and work, a business without their husband's permission or oversight, to more patenting by female inventors, particularly in urban areas (Klan, 192).

Similarly, between 1850 and 1920, the relative interest in the human capital increased in the UK where they had gained property and earning rights (Geddes, Lueck and Tenyson, 203).

2.5. Women's Rights over their Bodies:

Women's rights over their bodies the twentieth century likewise observed central changes that gave ladies more prominent control over their body and their lives. Lawful access to oral contraceptives gave ladies control over the planning of childbearing, and along these lines their work advertise interest and their entrance to proficient vocation (Goldin and Katz, 202). In some cases, creating nation access to contraceptives might be constrained by law accessibility, as well as by spousal dissonance in the interest in kids and spouse assent prerequisites. Ashraf, Field, and Lee found that women who were offered family planning services alone were significantly more likely to use them compared to women who were offered the same services in the presence of their husband.

More rights over their own bodies likely led to other changes beyond women's reproductive choices. In a theoretical paper, Tertilt analyzes the impact of giving women property rights over their own bodies in the context of polygyny in Africa. The investigation demonstrates that permitting ladies to make their own marriage choices (rather than fathers owning little girls and pitching them to future spouses) leads to an increase in savings, a decrease in fertility, and thereby to higher output per capacity. The reason is that self-responsibility for abatement of the profits on girls for men, who begin putting more physical capital. (Tertilt, 254).

2.5.1 The Lute against the Contagious Disease Acts

The Contagious Diseases Acts of 1864, 1866, and 1868 were important in the government's history and the women's history in England. The Metropolitan Police were given

extra powers because of the administrators. The special "medical police" used those increased powers to put any woman in a designated garrison town that they suspected of soliciting prostitution under arrest. (Walkowitz, 90) If she was put under arrest, the woman then had to submit "voluntarily" to medical examination. (Murray, 424) If she did not submit voluntarily, however, she then had to appear before a Justice of the Peace to try –usually in vain– to prove she was not a prostitute. (Murray, 424) Most of the time, the woman was sentenced as guilty and put in jail, or hard labor. (Murray, 434) As a result of these unfair conditions, a repeal movement began in 1869. The Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts became the main rival of the extension campaign, and the most important individual of this woman's association was Josephine Butler. When studying the Contagious Diseases Acts, a scholar may think of their most recognized theme: feminism. Many scholars have tended to focus on that the societal area during the time these acts were in effect, and research the leading women of the repeal movement. One woman in particular has received such

treatment, and her name is Josephine Butler. Butler was basically the female leader of the repeal campaign and was responsible for rallying many of the supporters in the campaign. Her role in the campaign has repeatedly been associated with feminism, but this association is biased on the fact of the other causes Butler was involved with. People from her time period and even some of the historians of today make the comparison. Josephine Butler herself stated that her reasons for being part of the repeal campaign coincided with the protection of all the citizens' rights, not exclusively women's rights. (Roberts, 90) Once this distinction is made, however, an individual has to wonder if Butler had the ideals –other than feminist ideals- of the future political party: the Labour Party. If Josephine Butler claimed truthfully that her reasons for campaigning against the Contagio

and Diseases Acts were for lower-class citizens' rights in general, then she could have had some of the beginning ideas of the Labour Party that came later. Nevertheless, one needs to understand the history of the acts before delving into the issue of Josephine Butler and her political views.

2.5.2. The Right of Abortion

Abortion describes the medical procedure for the premature termination of the pregnancy. Abortion is legal in Great Britain, but not in Northern Ireland. However, it must be carried out in an authorized environment (usually an NHS hospital), and only after the certification of two registered medical practitioners, except in certain emergencies (Stella, 21)

The legal status of abortion has shifted considerably with social values. In 18th century, the English common law agreed that abortion was a crime after “quickening”, but the seriousness of that crime that earned the death penalty. In 1837, English law abolished the significance of quickening, and abandoned the death penalty for abortion. In the 1920s English law added a get out clause that stopped abortion, being a crime if it was “done in a good faith for the purpose only of preserving the life of the mother”. (Stella, 85).

This change officially recognized a little stressed feature of anti-abortion laws; they were often intended to protect women from a dangerous medical procedure, and not protect the life of foetus. In 1938, the important case of *Rv Bourne* decided in favour of an abortion performed on a 14-year old girl who had been raped, the court felt that the girl 's mental health would have suffered, if she had given birth, and this established that the mother's mental suffering could be a sufficient reason for abortion, the judge by MS. Justice Macnaghten "...if the doctors is of the opinion, on reasonable grounds and with adequate knowledge, that the probable consequence of the continuance of the pregnancy will be to make the woman a physical or mental wreck, the jury are

entitled to take the view that the doctor ...is operating for the purpose of preserving the life of the mother" (Stella, 134). As a principle, the judge set down in that case and governed the British thinking about abortion for nearly 30 years. The Abortion Act of 1967 revolutionized the situation in England by allowing doctors to perform an abortion where two other doctors agree.

Although it is often said that the 1970 Abortion Act gave women in Britain the right to have an abortion, it actually did not do that, abortion remained a crime under the earlier law, and the Act provided a defense for those who had carried out an abortion under certain condition.

2.6. The women contribution to the War Effort

Women's role during the first World War reflected their social and economic position, women were not satisfied with the idea that women's work was classified as less important than men's work. Besides, the working-class women who were the representatives of begging for feminism, it promoted the ideas of feminism at work and in homes, in stores, halls and local newspapers. They believed in their rights and were focused on the promotion of collective action that aimed at the realization of their agenda. However, men opposed women's involvement into male jobs during the First World War. Male Trade Unions defended the division of labor based on gender (Gillis, Hollows, 55).

Finally, women's activism in the time of the First World War, the impressive increments in the average cost for basic items in that period, and also the acknowledgement of the set-up exchange unions and the entry of sacred correction to bolster women's suffrage added to women's assembly during the war. According to Howie (2010), patriotic women highlighted the importance of the idea of feminism. Due to the diversity of experiences during that period, women could turn

out to be more free of their decisions. Although many women realized that their rights were limited, they supported feminism and motivated others to join wartime mobilization (Howie, 231).

2.7. Women's Efforts amid the Second World War

Women's efforts during the Second World War were focused on more radical changes. Not like in the First World War, amid the Second one women's position was steadier. The governments allowed women to join the armed forces and be involved in the war-related production. All women aged under 40 years old were divided into two categories: mobile and immobile. Mobile women were allowed to join army and carry out work duties. Immobile women were responsible for carrying children and elderly people. Many of them were involved in a voluntary work, either in industry or in voluntary organization. However, women were paid less than men, besides, they were discriminated in the workplace.

Along these lines, women assumed a vital part in the war exertion, in spite of the fact that their position in the public eye was still less important, contrasting and men's position (Howie, Gillis and Holows 208).

2.0 Conclusion

Thus, it is necessary to conclude that women have always played an important role in the development of history. This chapter is based on providing evidence regarding the effect of social reconstruction of sex and gender on women and participation in the struggle for equal opportunities,

which has become a historically determined stage of social development. The history that involves women has been developed over centuries, constantly changing its goals and forms.

Generally speaking, women's role in the struggle for equal opportunities through put the history emphasizes the positive effects of feminist ideas on the social reconstruction of sex and gender that was caused by a number of important historical developments; passing the Representation of People Act 1918; demonstrations on women's suffrage; women's effort during both world war in 1914 and 1945, others political rights.

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3.0 Introduction

Women have traditionally been under-represented in UK political institutions. Although women won the right to vote in 1918, they remained fewer than one in ten of parliament until 1997.

Since 1997, significant improvements have been made. The number of women in the parliament has roughly doubled, and new institutions have been established with high proportions of women members. These new institutions have also set out to operate in different ways, using new policy-making processes which are more inclusive of women and their concerns. Political parties are making greater efforts to ensure that women are represented, and in one part of the UK a women's party has been formed. Although there remains a long way to go, the UK provides a useful case study of country in transition. Women's representation is increasing and a new political culture maybe developing. This debate is currently about the difference that women representatives will make (Sheila Rowbotham, 55).

The UK is also a case study of some of the obstacles preventing greater women's representation, and how they may overcome long traditions, and the design of political institutions, it means that the barriers to women's participation have been particularly high.

Recent changes have been helped by an institutional reform, but they have resulted primarily from positive actions adopted by political parties following sustained campaigns by women activists, who have been controversial. But they have proven to be effective, and their results in terms of women's representation have been widely welcomed.

3.1. The Birth of Women's Lib:

The women's liberation movement was the collective struggle for equality, most active during the late 1960s and 1970s, that sought to free women from oppression and male supremacy. The women's liberation movement consisted of women's liberation groups, advocacy, protest, consciousness-raising, feminist theory and variety of diverse individual and group actions on behalf of women and freedom.

Women's liberation movement is seen as synonymous with radical feminism, as both were concerned with freeing members of society from oppressive social structure. Both have sometimes been characterized as a threat to men, particularly when the movements use rhetoric about 'struggle' and 'revolution'. However, the feminist theorist overall is actually concerned with how society can eliminate unfair sex roles. There is more to women's liberation than the anti-feminist fantasy that feminist are women who want to eliminate men (Davin,192).

Many feminists and historians trace the roots of the women's liberation movement to the new left and the civil rights movement of the 1950 and early 1960s. Woman who worked in those movements often found that they were not treated equally, even within liberal or radical groups that claimed to fight for freedom and equality.

In this way, feminists of the 1960's had something in common with feminists of the 19th century: early women's rights activists such as Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were inspired to organize women's rights after being excluded from men's anti-slavery societies and abolitionist meetings. Women wrote fiction, non-fiction and poetry about ideas of the 1960s and 1970s women's liberation movement. A few of these feminist writers were: Frances Beal, Kate Millett and Robin Morgan(Vicinius, 192)

3.2.Representational Women in Politics:

The political representation of a group is most commonly understood as the presence of members of the group in the formal institution of politics, the theory is that the representation act for the groups they represent. However, in the UK, as elsewhere, most representatives act for many different groups and most also attempt to transcend group interests to act for the nation or community that the institution serves, for example, a women MP will act for her political party, her constituency, her region, her nation and her race. She will also seek to balance different views points within an overall understanding of the national interest. The multi-dimensional nature of representation complicate arguments for women's representation.

When women struggled to win the right to vote, they imagined that with it would come women's representation, until 1997 UK women were less than ten per cent of members of the House of Commons(MPs). By the end of 1970, equality of the representation was part of the women's agenda. By the end of 1990s, such demands appeared to be inescapable as growing numbers of woman entered active politics. As well as pressure from feminist advocates, activity in support of equality of woman's representation but why is equality of women's representative important? At the heart of this question is the issue of the whether women need women to represent them. However, a social patternhas changed it has become easier to agree that women have rights as citizens that entitled them to participation in the government. This 'claim of right 'has been an important argument in the justice, pragmatic, and difference arguments.

The powerful justice arguments states that it is unfair for men to monopolize representation. But the use of justice arguments invite competition with other groups such as

ethnic minorities or disabled people who also claim equality. The pragmatic arguments contend

that women have experiences and interests that political parties must address by supporting more women politicians if they are achieved and maintain power (and in particular, to win women's vote. The difference arguments contend that bringing more women into elected office will change the nature of public institutions. In other words, that women will change politics for better.

Such arguments are common to a number of countries. However, they take on different forms and emphases because they are made in varying political circumstances, and particularly reflect different arrangements for political representation. Pragmatic and justice issues are interwind, most apparent in the interplay of party, electoral and institutional structure. Different issues are in play throughout the system most visible in legislative assemblies

3.3.Political Enrollment:

This theory allows for equality of women's representation. But in practice, it has often been unwelcoming to women who remain under representation in political institution. So, why are women under representation? It is useful to understand this pattern of under representation in terms of demand and supply. The process of political enrollment is analogous to a market which the supply of candidates consists of those who come forward to be nominated by their political parties and demand is determined by the characteristic that political parties seek in their candidate. Both the supply of and interest for women legislators are influenced by different obstructions and also, impediments. The most critical hindrances are established/systemic, political and social(Segal, 56)

3.3.1.Systemic Barriers:

In systemic terms organizations of UK have customarily had a high limit of portrayal contrasted with other agents vote based systems. In the UK, individual local parties are

responsible for picking their candidate, so there is definitely not essentially a diagram taken by the gathering of the number of men and women choice.

Women are typically better represented in proportional electoral systems, consequently, has constantly, connected to the House of Commons, the UK local government. The making of new assemblies with different electoral systems breaks down some of the barriers. In such a system, the fact that representation of women among party candidates becomes more explicit, potentially, boosts for a demand for candidates.

3.3.2 Political Barriers

The mix of electoral system with party government diminishes the options available to those looking for political office. Voters made choices between parties and rarely choose their vote on the premise of people. Along these lines, the main channel of passage to choose office is through one of the political gatherings that can secure seats. Labour and Conservative parties are responsible for the low levels of women's representation there. Those parties trying to enhance women representation, they were required to manage a well-established system where political parties prioritized other social divisions which described the lives of both women and men for instance, class, race, ethnicity, territory, physical, ability, age and sexuality. Such social divisions are present and come into play whenever a group claims the right to be presented.

3.3.3 Social Barrier

Women experience three major obstacles to becoming politicians. First, they have fewer of the resources needed to enter politics. Women are poorer than men and are less likely to be

employed in occupations that are supportive of political activism. Second, various life style constraints mean women have less time for politics. Family and others carrying responsibility are

typically, under taken by women, reducing time available for other activities. Third, the men who established them have evolved the political style in UK parties and elected assemblies. Fewer women than men have tried to become elected politicians.

1.4. Women's Preparation and Political Activity

Women bear lengthy shared amount membership rights with men within the UK political parties. The integration of girls between celebration membership came namely a result of female winning the appropriate in imitation of the elections of 1918.

Women relationship with parties have developed between various ways, while women were traditionally under representation inside the Labour party, it has been long the bedrock regarding both the Conservative party membership and electoral support. These affairs do stay traced back to the primrose league and the party's strong association together with 'family values'. However, Conservative women are poorly represented in the public office. In 1960s then nineties, it was the Labour party embraced quotas. The party was additionally influenced with the aid feminist members whose demanded original assignment after alternate its culture. Quotas had been therefore introduced by the party conference of 1989 namely a skill regarding improving women's illustration throughout its internal structures. In an answer over the Conservative party's preceding policy, quotas were

additionally imposed about constituency and trade union delegations according to the yearly conference. These adjustment bears had splendid effects, whereas a land survey in the seventies estimated that eight six per cent of the Labour party

conference delegates had been men, recent conferences have included extra girl than soul delegates. Likewise, the National Executive at present contains more women than men.

By the express nineties so used to be accordingly pressure because women's representation of elected office according to be improved. Women's organizations had called for the parties. However, decades of their support for women, through measures such as training and confidence, building, had not reaped visible results. These initiatives had successfully accelerated the supply of potential women candidates, but events continued to pick out men. Combined containing the institutions regarding new institution, this in the end accelerated the feminization of the British politics. In some on the new institution, it is likely to so the quintessential adjustments so much have accompanied their entry, will drive a strong and perhaps irreversible trend toward the equality of women's representation. However, at Westminster and of Northern Ireland, vital mass has but to be reached.

1.5. Women's Delegation in Elected Posts

women's delegation in political post has expanded considerably among many of the Britain institution into latest years, even though that pattern of delegation remains uneven. Where advance has been committed that has been the end result concerning sustained marketing campaign by women interior and outdoor politics parties, culminating in the acceptance of political events of various 'positive action' measures 'quotas' to guarantee women's resolution as much candidates, where this shape regarding action has no longer been taken, women's delegation remains law.

A complicated spread over elements has born according the dramatic developments over recent years, it is worth examining then looking for in conformity with recognizing these factors,

in order to see how change may develop in the future in the UK and abroad. In this part, we inspect women's numerical illustration in different democratic forums and discuss how many and why the recent changes occur.

3.5.1. Parliament in UK

Women have been first legally entitled to take a seat in the House of Commons when those gained the vote, in 1918, the first women to take her seat was Nancy Astron (Conservative) in 1919. Since afterward even who has been slow or faltering amplify among the wide variety of women MPs, along the massive increase only occurring of the last three normal elections.

Table 1: Women in the House of Commons 1970-2001.

	1970	1974(Feb)	1974(oct)	1979	1983	1987	1992	1997	2001
Conservative	15	9	7	8	13	17	20	13	14
Labour	10	13	18	11	10	21	37	101	95
Liberal Democrat	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	5
TotalWomen	25	23	25	19	23	40	58	117	114

Source: Norris, Lovendus, 18.

This table1, this figure for women’s delegation in the House of commons 1970, this shows that there has been an arresting increase in the latest years, especially of 1997.

However,

despite this extent women are still less than one in five MPs in the UK. This leaves the country positioning thirty third in the Inter-parliamentary Union’s.

Table 02: Women’s Delegation in Both Houses of Parliaments:

	House of Commons				House of Lords			
Party	Men	Women	Total	%Wom	Men	Women	Total	%Wom
Labour	316	95	413	23,0	156	43	199	21,6
Conservative	152	14	166	8,4	196	33	229	14,4
Liberal Democrat	47	5	52	9,6	48	14	62	22,6
UUP	5	1	6	16,7	00	00	00	-
SNP	4	1	5	20	00	00	00	-
DUP	4	1	5	20	00	00	00	-
Independent/Other	1	0	1	0	178	19	197	9,6

Source: Norris, Lovenduski, 22.

Table 2 separates the present participation of both the parliamentary chambers in more details by the political party. In the upper chamber, the House of Lords, women’s delegation has been historically lower. Until 1958, the chamber was totally out to inherited companions, who had acquired their titles, and every one of whom were men. Just in 1958, then in recent

classification of appointed 'life peer' was once added, there were female entitled in imitation to join the House. In 1963 women hereditary peers were admitted, although the majority of these peers

were still men, as titles passed mostly through the male line. In 1999 the government removed the right of most hereditary peers to sit in the chamber, leaving a chamber which is largely appointed. This resulted in a doubling of the proportion of women in the chamber, from 8.4 per cent to 16.7 per cent. However, the proportion of women remains lower than that in the House of Commons, and the majority of appointments continue to be given to men.

5.1 Clarifying the Progression:

Throughout the remaining decades, the major political parties have done efforts in the imitation of improving women's delegation among elected office. However, table 1 and 2 demonstrate, that the Labour Party which had greatest success. In 1992 and 1997 in particular, the vast enlarge within the range of women between the House of Commons was once largely due to the full-size increase of the number of labour women MPs. In this same years, the wide variety of Conservatives and Liberal Democrat female stayed relatively stable. There is also an important regional measurement reflecting the exceptional cultures throughout the UK, women's delegation additionally remains considerably poorer in the northern Irish, Scotland and Wales than within England.

Despite the existence of women's associations within the parties, encouragement and training for women and expressed goals by parties to increase women's delegation. The Labour party did the most accordingly to promote women but progress was once relatively slow. The Labour applied quotas because of women local regional then national birthday parts office-out of 1990 onwards, but this stopped quickly concerning requiring women

according to stay elected because populace workplaces such as councilor or MP. Instead that was hoped so much in the internal party reform, then accelerated coaching because women. in 1988; a group of women

members formed the Labour Women's Network, which sought to supply women with training and data to helping them win selection as parliamentary candidates. In 1988 "the first positive" assignment rule for candidacy determination was adopted. However, this measure resulted in an increase in the number of well-qualified women looking for a selection. In 1992, the wide variety regarding Labour girls choice was only thirty seven (delegating fourteen care of cent labour MPs) was far lower. This run into brief over labour's preferred goal and meant the party's image used to be nevertheless overwhelmingly male.

Conclusion:

To abridge, there has been a large progress in the latest years towards elevated women's representation among UK politics. Although at that place, it is still further in imitation of go. In specifically, women remain underrepresented in both chambers of UK Parliament, then in positions about control inside nearly assemblies. However, women faced significance barriers when considering their participation in the political life.

Without doubt, the foremost reason as women's delegation has improved, it has been the adoption by parties of positive action systems for selection of candidates, it was so long and resulted in difficult struggles within political parties to get these systems adopted, then that remain controversial today.

When girls are empowered as politics leaders, studies experience higher standards of living and positive developments in education, infrastructure and health. Studies show to that amount women's politics participation outcomes tangible gains for.

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71-Women and Equality

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73-Women National Commission

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74-Fawcett Society

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