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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Feminism, Activists' Plethora, Contemporary Era, anti-woman Ideologies & Practices, Pakistan	This study examined the impacts of feminism on challenging and combating anti-woman ideologies and practices in contemporary society. Objective of this study is to explore implications of the anti-feminist shift within modern feminist trends. The women were restricted to their domiciles throughout Western civilization; neither were they allowed to possess property, pursue education, or engage in public life in medieval Europe. Women were denied the ability to vote, to pursue higher education, and to enter the workforce. The development of this study involved a quantitative base and survey was constructed for population aged 15 and above. Sample of 384 respondents using Cochran formula was obtained, specifically graduate & postgraduate students & faculty members. To produce feminist attitude, measure Likert-type scale was designed. The results were contained with reliability of .784. This study indorses evaluating interdisciplinary ideology of anti-feminism. Recognize its shifting nature while in view of regional and national specifics and global trends. The threat that anti-feminist speech and practices pose to the women's rights worldwide should be recognized by governments and authorities.
ARTICLE HISTORY	 2024 Journal of Social Sciences Development
Date of Submission: 10-04-2024 Date of Acceptance: 17-05-2024 Date of Publication: 21-05-2024	
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Email:	Unzurkaifa18@gmail.com
DOI	https://doi.org/10.53664/JSSD/03-02-2024-04-40-52

INTRODUCTION

The anti-feminism has proliferated on stream during the last decade, severely impeding feminist identity and activism. To disseminate anti-feminist discourse online in an effort to intimidate and expel feminists (Adaka & Selin, 2023). The anti-feminism restricts conversation on intersectional oppressions that affect the women's lives by diverting attention from structural gender inequality to debates amid feminism and anti-feminism (Hopkins, Petterson, Leach, Zibell, Rahim & Sutton,

2024). Therefore, gender impacts evaluations (Fletcher, 2015), must to consider not just how men and women are included, but also the broader societal framework that influences their lives and implement strict laws who plays the crucial role on diverting the perspective of feminism into anti-liberalism either they are social groups or activists. The research employed a quantitative methods approach to collect data from participants, utilizing the constructive based questionnaire. Thus, it is imperative that these issues be resolved in order to fortify inclusive and supportive atmosphere for the next wave of activists and advocates. Two investigations were conducted in order to create and test the scale. Initially, a pilot study was carried out to assist in the development of themes and scale items. Second, an empirical test was conducted to verify the scale's validity and reliability. Thus, the samples in pilot study were taken from the faculty member as the questionnaire of this study is constructive and adapt.

There is nothing groundbreaking about female anti-feminist. There were many women in the 19th century who opposed alternative career paths and feminist movement. Feminists normally respond to women against the Feminism by claiming that they "don't comprehend exactly what feminism is" (Tickner, 1997). Using the definition of feminism as "the theory of equality in politics, society, and economy of the sexes" (Connell, 1990). In response, new anti-feminists have a retort: they evaluate contemporary feminism based on its deeds rather than its literature (Valerie & Giulia, 2023). This study justifies that the with feminist movement, women have advanced to such extent that, having gained many rights, they are now steering it in diverse track with sympathetic tag that represents this movement. We are losing sight of fact that this movement was not just about women's equality; it was also about ending verbal abuse, marital rape, domestic violence, and social oppression that prevented them from engaging in certain activities. Men and women use distinct vocabularies as a result. it would never prevail in an argument with a woman, as they say, since they are emotional, and she is expert in such areas. The excruciating facts about both genders are that, even if one is stronger physically than other is stronger emotionally, they still do not comprehend one another in their respective areas. When cognitive comprehension is the issue, these genders shouldn't be in any sort of the rivalry.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Feminist movement has affected young people on social media. The results show the progress made by feminist movement. There was considerable traction and enthusiastic participation from both sexes. But female Adolescents come across feminist content on social media mentioned detrimental effects including a decline in their general well-being due to elevated worry and self-doubt (Wu, 2023). In order to protect the mental health of upcoming generations, it acts as a springboard for additional research and therapies. Making a priority out of supporting teenage mental health and creating practical plans to lessen social media's detrimental effects are essential for encouraging youth to develop healthily and to be happy. This study discerned how feminism being a monolithic movement has become a critic as well. Since these are the most heinous things that can occur, it is stopped to thinking about them. Making women empowered is goal of feminism. It all comes down to altering how the outside world views their strength and how they go about doing it. Some anti-feminist groups are expanding the misconceptions of feminist rights into anti-liberation. The idea

that how inequality in society and despotism has driven the concept of women empowerment at extreme level which shows participation of women not only where they are secured and but almost in every institute.

Feminist waves are affected by national and transnational campaigns and their linkages. Around the world, political and policy are shaped both by and for strong social movements known as global waves of activism. The organizational structures support the growth of global feminism, a movement that inspires action and permeates a developing body of global norms. The interactions between the global feminist movement and various forms of the regimes demonstrate how local policies and international standards develop simultaneously. Neoliberal regimes paradoxically produce more accessibility to global waves. Enhancing the ties to international civil society could promote gender justice for women who are disenfranchised through intersectional (Weldon, Lusvardi, Thompson, & Forester, 2023). The phenomena of feminists taking up anti-women views in reaction to what they see as the legal system's passivity, and to investigate the ramifications of this development within modern feminism. To look at how feminist movements help to promote social change and challenge patriarchal standards. In this linking, there is an established theoretical support for the theory that feminists may, in fact, have unfavorable sentiments about males, despite the fact that the stereotype that the feminists are man-haters that is obviously intentionally employed as a political weapon against the movement.

Firstly, even if the stereotype is often used in politics, it can nonetheless accurately represent the significant truth. The preconception accuracy theory proposes that inductive learning of objective environmental regularities sustains stereotypes, much like other social perceptions. As of right now, research indicates that the misandry label is not entirely true feminists have generally the positive sentiments about men and are not much diverse from no feminists when it comes to national settings and a range of indicators. Nevertheless, neither the processes influencing feminists' views toward males nor the reasons for the conflicting conclusions of earlier studies on the misandry stereotype can be explained by these findings (Doyle, Petterson, & Sutton, 2023). In this connection, this study specifically indicated to find commercials that support women's independence, self-assurance, and empowerment. Whether, contemporary feminism is mostly a critique or if it has serious problems. And how feminism affects the questioning and repression of anti-women beliefs and actions. One contentious aspect of media is infantilization of women over sexualization in ads. The representation of mature women as acting and seeming childlike through their dress and mannerisms is known as infantilization. In this linking, the present study investigates how customers view. Naive portrayals of the women in ads.

A 4-year university's student body of 100 took part in an online survey measuring the morality, objection ability, and ubiquity of five advertising. Three of the five ads feature models that appear to be infantilized. Others present women in way that isn't infantilizing. There are notable variations in students' abilities to recognize infantilization in advertisements, according to a single chi-square analysis of the participants. Furthermore, a number of analyses of variance (ANOVA) revealed that there were notable distinctions in how men & women perceived infantilization of women (Rechdan, 2023). This study will discuss further how liberation was given to women, but it was given as a social

benefit. Women were presented in a way that is not rightful and claimed that presentation as their liberation. This liberation has showed women to be sexual now. Or any advertisement where woman washes her hair and gets a financial benefit from it. These things lead to anti-liberation, which has diverted the perception of freedom. Conservative governments and their civil community partners have diminished international women's rights conventions and SOGI rights programs and attacked the domestic rights guarantees. In this linking, this special issue's study addresses these issues by analyzing the ideas, perceptions, discourses, and tactics of modern antifeminism in comparative and international settings.

There are a number of noteworthy trends that come to light, including central role that biological essentialism & social order play in anti-feminist conservative thought, demonization of feminists by religious conservatives and populist nationalists. When considered collectively, the data indicates that anti-feminism is a component of political groups that oppose conservative, anti-democratic policies rather than being an accidental byproduct (Sanders, & Jenkins, 2022). This research will go into more detail on how women were granted emancipation, but only as a societal advantage. Women were presented in unjust manner, and they argued that this was their liberation. Women's sexuality has now been exposed by this liberation. Or any commercial in which a woman receives money after washing her hair. Despite the fact that women currently make up over fifty percent of world's population, their political engagement and involvement in institutions of decision-making have remained inadequate since the establishment of the parliamentary form of government. With time, there has been a growing realization that the establishment of a gender-balanced society to address issues related to women status can only be accomplished by promoting greater immersion of women in the institutions that make the decisions and policies generally, and in politics and the legislature specifically.

There are significant regional differences in women's political participation across the globe. This paper examines the causes that have led to the rise in proportion of women serving in legislatures across various areas, with a particular emphasis on the South Asia (Bano, 2009). In this linking, this study distinguished between the ways in which feminism, as a monolithic movement, has evolved into criticism. A certain anti-feminist organization is expanding the myths surrounding feminist rights to include the anti-liberation. The notion that societal inequality and authoritarianism have propelled idea of women's empowerment to a revolutionary degree, representing the involvement of women not only in safe spaces but in nearly every institution. In the modern world, social media is a very popular form of the media for exchanging ideas about contentious issues. On a subject on whom everyone appears to have a perspective, women specifically have turned to social media to get their voices heard. Through the qualitative evaluation of content, this research investigates the negative rhetoric regarding feminism in more than 100 posts written by women on Tumblr page "Women against Feminism." The purpose of this study is to better comprehend the reasoning behind the women's anti-feminist stance by classifying the key points to criticisms and arguments against feminism (Pham, 2015).

This study recommended looking for advertisement that promote women empowerment, becoming independent & self-assurance. if there are significant issues with modern feminism, if it is primarily

a critique. Additionally, how feminism influences the investigation and suppression of anti-women attitudes & deeds. Modern gender interactions take place in divisive climate defined by networked misogyny and widespread feminism. Feminism, which advocates for gender equality and the rights of the women, has evolved over time and continues to address various social, political, and economic issues affecting women's lives. These things cause anti-liberation, which has twisted people's ideas about what freedom, is. It addresses dearth of research on emotive aspects of digital hostility. This study examines how feminism affects questioning and repression of anti-women beliefs and actions. According to the author's analysis, feminists are portrayed as strong but hypocritical, as debunked post-truth specialists, and having less knowledge, validity to white males, along with homosexual men and women in general. The affective texture of an indignation that presents itself as justified, subverting feminist knowledge & regaining (white) male authority unites these discourses (Evans, & Riley, 2022). This study will identify the feminism is not being known by its rightful meaning, as the society only consider the feminism raising slogans on roads for rights instead of empowering it by exceling power.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The nature of this study is quantitative and the data is collected through survey from the students of graduate, Post graduate, PhD and faculty members of this quantitative study was determined on the sample of 384 respondent's using Cochran formula age from 15 to above. This research presents a scale designed to give a more accurate and comprehensive assessment of the feminist beliefs and attitudes. The current study set out to create scale that would allow for measurement of respondents' acceptance of feminist ideologies and viewpoints. According to (Eagly & Mladinic, 1989) attitude theory generally characterizes attitude as propensity to place an idea or "attitude object" along an evaluative scale of favorability/un-favorability, represented in 3-categories of impact, cognitions, and conduct. While some tools, such Attitudes Toward Feminism Scale (FEM) (Smith, Ferree & Miller, 1975) claim to gauge opinions on feminism, they evaluate attitudes toward feminism's tenets by translating the measure into items that reflect cognitive attitudes regarding women's or gendered roles are examples of this type FEM Scale (Basow & Campanile, 1990; Branscombe & Deaux, 1991). The development of study involves pilot study which was conducted through the faculty members with validity of .732. Using Cochran formula, smallest sample size required for this investigation was determined:

Sample Size= 384.16.
$$n_{\infty} = \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2} \quad n_{\infty} = \frac{1.96^2 0.5(1-0.5)}{0.05^2}$$

Using the Cochran Bach Formula, the study's minimum sample size with a 95% confidence level was 384.

Table 1 Population

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	168	43.8	43.8	43.8
Female	216	56.3	56.3	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

It was quite challenging to reach every member of the target audience. The representative sample for this study was obtained using a practical and random sampling procedure, taking into account

all relevant circumstances. Pakistan public sector universities were chosen to obtain representative sample. The target demographic for third stage was determined to be all BS, MPhil/MS, PhD, and Social Sciences students. 384 male and female students, aged 15, older, from both urban and rural areas made up the minimum sample. In order to tap into a crucial developmental procedure, metrics is devised to operationalize (Downing & Rousch, 1985) step model of the feminist self-construction (Barg, & Hyde, 1991; Rickard, 1989). Women's advancements in economic, political, and individual power have been attributed to attitude object of current study, feminism and women's movement. Nonetheless, number of shortcomings is identified in assessments of measuring attitudes regarding the feminism, the women's roles, as well as other related categories (Beere, 1990; Eagly & Mladinic, 1989; Enns, 1987).

The definitional inadequacy constraint is perhaps the most significant. There are many valid and reliable measures for attitudinal evaluations of women's or gendered roles and social behaviors in the literature. A research tool's dependability is crucial for improving the study's quality, and the same is true of validity, which is crucial when choosing one of the four categories of research tools: content, criteria, predictive, and construct. Expert judgment is often used to assess face validity and content validity. The initial version of the instrument was created with the study's requirements in mind. In January 2024, GC Women University Sialkot Political Science department released a pilot questionnaire for testing purposes. All of the questionnaire's items were combined to create a plain form in second stage. The committee made up of following members examined the face and content validity. Following the pilot test, the expert committee examined the data and recommended that certain items with weak relationships be removed from the questionnaire in order to increase its reliability. Thus, with the help of SPSS, the coefficient value was determined to be 0.732, as the table below illustrates.

Table 2 Reliability Statistic of Pilot Study

Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items
.732	12

Still, there don't seem to be as many established measures for attitudinal evaluations of feminist political and philosophical thought/feminist movement as there are for women's or gendered roles and social behavior. In empirical literature, investigations employing attitude measurements that are unique to a certain sample or research issue further contribute to this definitional ambiguity. It rarely provides psychometric information, making it challenging to understand and generalize the results. Strong evidence for validity for correlations between measure and feminist identification, support for women's rights, political liberalism and conservatism, and sociopolitical and personal efficacy. These networks were found to be in both expected direction & magnitude. Analyses using known groups revealed variations from predicted orientations. Compared to men, women seem to embrace flexible ideas.

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The study concentrates on the so-called activists who changed the narrative of feminism into anti-liberalism. Therefore, population of this study was students of BS, MS/M.Phil and PhD in Faculties

of Social sciences in public sector universities of Pakistan. The sample that filled the survey was under the age from 15 to above and showed their critical opinion on the perspective of the feminist movements in society.

Table 3 Range of Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
15-20	57	14.8	14.8	14.8
21-25	148	38.5	38.5	53.4
26-30	41	10.7	10.7	64.1
30-above	138	35.9	35.9	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

57 members were under the age of 15-20 and percentage is 14.8%. 148 were age range of 21-25, with a percentage of 38.5; 41 respondents were from 26-30, and with a percentage of 10.7; and 138 were under 30 and above, which is 35.9%. Total respondents were 384, and most active respondents were under age of 21 to 25.

Table 4 Residence

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Urban	245	63.8	63.8	63.8
Rural	139	36.2	36.2	
Total	384	100.0	100.0	100.0

The questionnaire was created by researcher using suggestions and written remarks from students and professional colleagues, and adaptations from books and publications and other attitudinal scales. The construction of items followed accepted measuring criteria for language, grammar, and ambiguity, and they were intended to reflect broad spectrum of affective attitudes (Edwards, 1983; Schuman & Presser, 1981).

Table 5 Education

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Bachelor	137	35.7	35.7	35.7
Master	154	40.1	40.1	75.8
PHD	93	24.2	24.2	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

168 male and 216 female volunteer expert raters (137 Bachelor, 154 Master students, and 93 PHD) sorted 12 items about feminism and the women's movement on cards in accordance with (Edwards, 1983) recommendations for the initial recognizing of items. Following the first sorting of the attitude statements, the following statistics were calculated using techniques described in (Edwards, 1983) frequencies. For equal-appearing intervals scale, a total of 12 items were chosen; these items were chosen based on their validity and their highest consistency in category assignment. As a result, the final equal-appearing intervals scale had 12 items total, with 2 statements for each of the five categories (category 1 being the strongly disagree, category 5 being the strongly agree), category

2 being disagree, category 3 being the neutral, category 4 being agree which respondents were asked to indicate on their opinion. Therefore, respondents were asked to respond 12 questions based on their opinion.

Table 6 Gender Disparities at Workplace

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	40	10.4	10.4	10.4
Disagree	76	19.8	19.8	30.2
Neutral	110	28.6	28.6	58.9
Agree	101	26.3	26.3	85.2
Strongly Agree	57	14.8	14.8	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

10.4% respondents strongly disagreed, 19.8% disagreed, 28.6% were Neutral, 26.3% agreed and 14.8% strongly agreed.

Table 7 Equal Opportunities

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	39	10.2	10.2	10.2
Disagree	151	39.3	39.3	49.5
Neutral	33	8.6	8.6	58.1
Agree	104	27.1	27.1	85.2
Strongly Agree	57	14.8	14.8	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

On the question, women and men specifically have similar opportunities 39 respondents strongly disagreed, 151 Disagreed, 33 Neutral, 104 Agree and 57 strongly agree as evident from the results of current stays.

Table 8 Empowering women by achieving professional achievement

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	23	6.0	6.0	6.0
Disagree	69	18.0	18.0	24.0
Neutral	52	13.5	13.5	37.5
Agree	152	39.6	39.6	77.1
Strongly Agree	88	22.9	22.9	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Respondents mostly agreed to this statement as percentage of agreed respondents is 39.6, strongly agree is 22.9, the neutral percentage is 13.5, disagree is 18.0 and strongly disagree is 6.0 as results of study revealed.

Table 9 Women in Few Years will Out Earn Men

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	16	4.2	4.2	4.2
Disagree	69	18.0	18.0	22.1

Neutral	111	28.9	28.9	51.0
Agree	139	36.2	36.2	87.2
Strongly Agree	49	12.8	12.8	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The respondent's response to this statement is quite agreeable, as "women in few years will out earn men." The strongly disagree percentage of respondents is 4.2, disagree is 18.0, neutral is 28.9, agree is 36.2, and the strongly agree percentage of respondents is 12.8. that provide important results and required justifications.

Table 10 So Called Activist Participation Diverting the Actuality of Movement

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	18	4.7	4.7	4.7
Disagree	39	10.2	10.2	14.8
Neutral	87	22.7	22.7	37.5
Agree	165	43.0	43.0	80.5
Strongly Agree	75	19.5	19.5	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

This statement targets anti-feminists/anti-liberals since diverse thoughts were being introduced, which changed the actual concept of feminism as it directs towards equal rights of women and, in modern perspective, "to gain equal rights in both genders." Most of the respondents agreed with this statement that meaning of feminism has changed in so dimensions as of anti-liberal participation. Strongly agree participants are 18, disagree are 39, neutral are 87, agree are 165, & strongly agree participants are 75.

Table 11 Extreme Stance of Feminism in Society

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	21	5.5	5.5	5.5
Disagree	106	27.6	27.6	33.1
Neutral	86	22.4	22.4	55.5
Agree	117	30.5	30.5	85.9
Strongly Agree	54	14.1	14.1	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Respondents who strongly disagreed are 21, disagree are 106, neutral are 86, agree are 117 as well as strongly agree are 54.

Table 12 Acknowledgement of Feminism in Society

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	57	14.8	14.8	14.8
Disagree	136	35.4	35.4	50.3
Neutral	57	14.8	14.8	65.1
Agree	76	19.8	19.8	84.9
Strongly Agree	58	15.1	15.1	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The respondents to statement mostly disagreed that “society is educated about feminist movement in its rightful meaning” This statement is directed at those who oppose feminism or liberalism since a variety of viewpoints is presented, which has altered the definition of feminism and its goal of equal rights for women and, from a contemporary standpoint, “gaining equal rights in both genders.” Majority believe that anti-liberal participation has altered definition of feminism in frequent ways. As strongly disagree respondents are 57, disagree are 136, neutral are 57, agree are 76 and strongly agree are 58.

Table 13 Shifting the Dynamics of Leadership

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	18	4.7	4.7	4.7
Disagree	105	27.3	27.3	32.0
Neutral	66	17.2	17.2	49.2
Agree	109	28.4	28.4	77.6
Strongly Agree	86	22.4	22.4	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The strongly disagree respondents are 18, disagree are 105, neutral are 66, agree are 109, and strongly agree are 86. Most of the respondents agreed with this statement.

Table 14 Rightful Influence of NGOs on Women Empowerment

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Agree	25	6.5	6.5	6.5
Disagree	104	27.1	27.1	33.6
Neutral	84	21.9	21.9	55.5
Agree	114	29.7	29.7	85.2
Strongly Agree	57	14.8	14.8	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

It is agreeable that the “NGOS are working for women in positive directions,” as the number of the respondents who agreed is 114, strongly agree is 57, neutral is 84, disagree is 104, and thus strongly disagree is 25.

Table 15 From Fundamental Rights to Anti Liberalism

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	10	2.6	2.6	2.6
Disagree	63	16.4	16.4	19.0
Neutral	122	31.8	31.8	50.8
Agree	142	37.0	37.0	87.8
Strongly Agree	47	12.2	12.2	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The respondents who strongly disagree with statement is 2.6; disagree is 16.4, neutral is 31.8, agree is 37.0, and strongly agree is 12.2.

Table 16 Both Gender Equal in Physical and Mental Capacity

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	78	20.3	20.3	20.3
Disagree	153	39.8	39.8	60.2
Neutral	38	9.9	9.9	70.1
Agree	61	15.9	15.9	85.9
Strongly Agree	54	14.1	14.1	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

The respondents who strongly disagree with statement is 20.3; disagree is 39.8, neutral is 9.9, agree is 15.9, and strongly agree is 14.1.

Table 17 Gender-Based Discrimination against Women

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	13	3.4	3.4	3.4
Disagree	28	7.3	7.3	10.7
Neutral	63	16.4	16.4	27.1
Agree	212	55.2	55.2	82.3
Strongly Agree	68	17.7	17.7	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

As the 55.2% respondents agreed to this statement “Gender-based discrimination against women is persisted for the majority of human history” strongly agree is 17.7%, neutral is 16.4%, disagree is 7.3% and strongly agree is 3.4%.

Reliability & Validity

The internal coherence of the instrument was the main source of Reliability concerns in the current investigation. Test-retest data is somewhat insufficient due to wide attitudinal fluctuations typical of college students, despite (Enns, 1987) result test-retest reliability coefficient of .784 for an altered version of FWM in sample of 384 respondents over a 2-week period. Given that respondent’s studies classes and other college experiences are likely to have significant impact on feminist ideas; this diversity may be particularly pertinent. So, internal consistency instrument was used to evaluate its preliminary reliability.

Table 18 Reliability Statistic

Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items
.784	16

CONCLUSION

The 16 item Feminism and the Women’s Movement (FWM) Scale has shown promise in preliminary testing as a dependable and accurate indicator of affective feminism views. Because it doesn’t have ceiling effects that many other instruments have or misunderstanding that comes with measuring women’s/ gendered roles, it can be used by those who seek quick way to identify people expressing a variety of feminist perspectives. Despite the fact that Feminism and Women’s Movement (FWM)

Scale is likely to yield results that are somewhat similar to those of other comparable measures at the empirical level. Feminism and Women's Movement (FWM) simplicity and conciseness suggest that it has a unique contribution to attitudinal. Contemporary anti-feminism is practiced in many different ways around world, with varying discourses, beliefs, and strategies. Feminism has grown into inconsistent movement since modern directions diverge from true ideas. Feminism is privileged to attain basic liberties, but some women with broad notions of achieving basic rights are subverted into anti-liberalism.

Recommendations

When confronting the root causes of inequality, policies must take into account the wide range of femininities and masculinities and not just concentrate on "outcomes." Therefore, gender impacts evaluations must to consider not just how men and women are included, but also the broader societal framework that influences their lives and implement strict laws who plays crucial role on diverting the perspective of feminism into anti-liberalism either they are social groups or activists. To set it apart from women's anti-feminist challenges it will be contrasted to, refer to women's organizations for progressive social change as "feminist movement." The term "feminist" has become problematic when referring to the actions of women in 19th century because, although these women may have been deserving of the label at the time, scholars evaluating their actions in light of modern feminism have frequently charged them with conservatism and lacking a genuine commitment to the cause. In order to recognize the radicalism of women's organizations for progressive social change and to comprehend their shortcomings, feminist emphasizes the significance of placing these organizations within their historical context. Therefore, while the various women's organizations to be discussed "feminism" and "radicalism"

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