



An Analysis of Marxist Feminism with Reference to Occupation in Different Universities of Chhattisgarh

Dr. Amrita Bohra

Assistant Professor, Education Department, M.I.M.T., Greater Noida, (U.P.)

ABSTRACT: - The governing principles of feminism are that women should enjoy the same rights in the society as men and they should share equally in society's opportunities and scarce resource. Marxist feminism is a form of feminism concentrated on considering the ways in which women are oppressed through systems of capitalism and private property. For this study researcher has taken a dimension of Marxist Feminism which is Occupation. The purpose of this study is to find out which university gives the most positive consent with reference to Occupation among the three Universities (Central, State and Private). Researcher used survey method to collect the data for this study and randomly (disproportionate) selected 335 girl students from all the three Universities. A self-developed tool Feminism Reflection Inventory (F.R.I) is used for this study. This study reveals that girl students of Central University gave the most positive consent with reference to Occupation among the three Universities.

KEYWORDS: - Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Occupation, Girl Students, Different Universities.

INTRODUCTION: ---

Education is the most important and powerful tool of social change. Dr Radhakrishnan has termed education as a social change. He has said that work that is normally done by family, religion, social and religious institutions in the society, is today done by educational institutions. We can change the thinking of people by education and can effect progress of society.[Pachuri, G. (2009). *Education in emerging India* , Meerut :R Lall Book Depot, 541.]

Education, as organised and imparted, can be classified as formal, non-formal and informal. Formal education implies modification of behaviour through an organised system of education. This type of education is imparted in the schools, colleges and universities. When we see education system of India it is divided into three levels namely primary, secondary and higher. Higher education includes college, universities and professional/specialised knowledge qualification in the form of graduate, post graduate and doctoral degree in many disciplines. In despite of gender disparities in fact the women's education is increasing in present scenario. Today women are also rapidly raising their qualifications. The young women of India often have a higher level of education than their father and mother. [Vishwanathan, M.(1994).*Development orientation of women's education*, Jaipur :Rupa Offset Prienters,191.]

Women enrolment in higher education which was less than 10% of the total enrolment on the eve of Independence has risen to 41.5% in the academic year 2010-11. Out of 169.75 lakh students enrolled in higher education in 2010-11, almost 70.49 lakh were women as compared to just about 47.08 lakh women enrolled in 2006-07 reveals the University Grant Commission (UGC) report ([http:// times of india.india times.com/home/education/](http://timesofindia.com/home/education/)).

With growth in educational qualification of women, they are thinking about their rights and developing a new ideology. Educated women are expecting equal opportunity in each and every field. This ideology is known as feminism. Feminism is a doctrine suggesting that women are systematically disadvantaged in the modern society and advocating equal opportunities for men and women.[Bhusan,B. (1989).*Dictionary of sociology*, New Delhi: Anmol publication, 98.]

Social inequality leads to conflict as disadvantaged groups struggled to improve their power and status in society. This too is true in the case of sex roles. In the United States and many other societies throughout the world (particularly those with higher level of industrialization) one of the major social change of recent decades has been emergence of feminism on a large scale. Feminism can be defined as a social movement and ideology in the support of idea that a large share of scarce resources (Wealth, income, power, status) should go to women. The governing principles of feminism are that women should enjoy the same rights in the society as men and they should share equally in society's opportunities and scarce resources.

This movement is generally begun with 1848 meeting in Seneca Fally, New York. For the next 70 years the major objective of this movement was to obtain the right to vote for women (Only men were allowed to vote in National election in the United States). This is known as first wave Feminism in which suffrage battle was won. Second wave of feminism emerged in the 1960's to 1970's and eventually spread throughout the Western world in the United States the movement lasted through the early 1980's. Second wave feminism broadened the debate to a wide range of issue: sexuality, family, work place, reproductive rights and official legal inequalities with intra families disputes of feminism sex wars over issues such as sexuality and pornography, this wave of feminism failed. Third wave of feminism was started in the mid 1990's and continuing to the present. It was started due to the failure of second wave feminism during 1960's, 1970's and 1980's and realization that women are of many colours, ethnicities, nationalities, religion and cultural background. Third wave theory usually incorporates queer theory, anti-racism and women of colour consciousness, womanism, girl power etc. [Farley, J.E. (1990). *Sociology*, New Jersey :Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 168-170.]

Marxist feminism is a form of feminism concentrated on considering the ways in which women are oppressed through systems of capitalism and private property. The concept of social class is more essential than patriarchy, for Marxist Feminists. Marxist feminist believe that a similarity between upper class women and lower class women is their sex. Earlier, until the end of 19th century, married women had no right to buy property in their own name and wages of their businesses went to their husband. At first Marxist Feminism placed housewives into the organization of

capitalism because it supposes that the unpaid work of housewives maintains bosses and workers and reproduces the next generation of bosses and workers. Marxist Feminism also believes that women can achieve liberty through their economic independence. Women should have independence to choose their occupation.

OBJECTIVE: ---

1. To study the Occupation as a dimensions of Marxist feminism among the girl students of Centre, State and Private University.

METHODOLOGY:-

Method: For this study researcher used survey method to collect the data.

Sample:

Institutions	No. of PG Girl Students
1. Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur	76
2. Bilaspur University	93
3. Bilasa Girls Degree College Bilaspur	84
4. Dr. C.V. Raman University Bilaspur	82
Total	335

Tools:

Researcher used a self-developed tool i.e. Feminism Reflection Inventory (F.R.I.). For this study researcher has taken a dimensions of Marxist Feminism which is Occupation. The items related to Occupation are as follows:-

Item No.	Occupation
1.	Long working hours does not matter for me. yEck dk;Z le; esjs fy, ek;us ugha j[krk A
2.	I can select any kind of job. eSa fdlh Hkh izdkj dk dk;Z {ks= pqu ldrh gwWA
3.	I want to be a successful business woman. eSa ,d lQy O;olkf;d efgyk cuuk pkg rh gwWA
4.	I will continue to work in my work place after marriage. eSa “kknh ds ckn Hkh vius dk;ZLFky esa dk;Z d#Wxh A
5.	I like women in administrative post. eq>s efgyk;sa iz”kklfud inksa ij vPNh yxrh gSaA
6.	I think a woman can also pay responsibilities nicely in any job. eq>s yxrk gS fd,d efgyk fdlh Hkh dk;Z esa vius nkf;Ro fuokZg vPNh rjg ls dj ldrh gSaA

DELIMITATIONS: ----

1. Liberal feminism and Radical Feminism are not taken by the researcher.
2. In Marxist Feminism saving, property, domestic household work and income dimensions are not used by the researcher.

- UG girl students of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur University, Bilasa Girls Degree College and Dr. C.V. Raman University are not taken by the researcher.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

Feminism Reflection Inventory (FRI) was used to assess the girl students. Scoring was done accordingly after that percentage of girl students (who gave positive consent) of each University was calculated. A bar diagram was plotted for each item of Occupation which is shown in figure no. 1.

Graphical Representation of Occupation Showed By Girl Students of Central, State and Private University

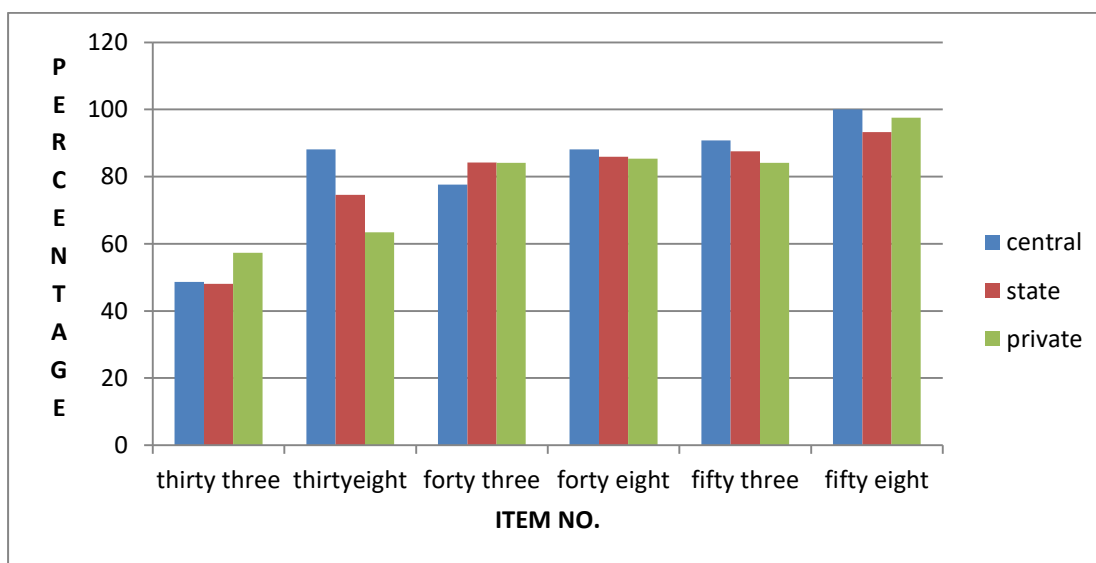


Figure 1

As figure 1 shows, among the three Universities item no. 1 (**Long working hours does not matter for me.**) is highly accepted by girl students of Private University (57.31%) after that Central University (48.68%) and at last State University (48.02%). 73.68 % girl students of Central University, 63.84% of State University and 60.97% of Private University are positively admitted item no.2 (**I can select any kind of job**) while 77.63% girl students of Central University, 79.66% of State University and 89.02% of Private University have positive view regarding to item no. 3 (**I want to be a successful business woman.**).Item no. 4 (**I will continue to work in my work place after marriage.**) is highly positively recognised by Central University girl students (88.15%), after that State University (85.87%) and at last Private University (85.36%) . 90.78% girl students of Central University, 85.57% of State University and 84.14% of Private University are supposed yes to item no. 5 (**I like women in administrative post.**). 100% girl students of Central University, 93.22% of State University and 97.56% of Private University have the positive view regarding to item no 6 (**I think a woman can also pay responsibilities nicely in any job.**)

To know which University is highly reflecting Occupation as a dimension of Marxist Feminism among the three universities, researcher calculated the average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Central, State and Private University in items (1, 2, 3, 4,5, 6) and found that

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Central University=82.23

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of State University=78.90

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Private University=78.65

Hence it is clear from above that girl students of Central University are highly reflecting Occupation as a dimension of Marxist Feminism among the girl students of three universities (Central, State and Private).

FINDINGS:

- Girl students of Central University are highly reflecting Occupation as a dimension of Marxist Feminism among the girl students of three universities (Central, State and Private).
- Girl students of Private University are poorly reflecting Occupation as a dimension of Marxist Feminism among the girl students of three universities (Central, State and Private).

CONCLUSION:

This study hints at many important conclusions. There is a little difference among the girl students of Central, State & Private University with reference to Occupation as a dimension of Marxist Feminism but the girl students of Central University are highly reflecting Occupation as a dimension of Marxist Feminism among the girl students of three universities (Central, State and Private) while the girl students of Private University are poorly reflecting Occupation as a dimension of Marxist Feminism among the girl students of three universities

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