



An Analysis of Marxist Feminism with Reference to Saving & Property in Different Universities of Chhattisgarh

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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 two dimensions of Marxist Feminism which are Saving and Property. The purpose of this study is to find out which university gives the most positive consent with reference to Saving and Property 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. Researcher has taken two dimension of Marxist Feminism which are Saving and Property and this study reveals that girl student of Private University gives the most positive consent with reference to Saving among the three Universities while the girl students of Central University give the most positive consent with reference to Property among the three 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.]

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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.indiatimes.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. According to Marxist feminists, women can achieve liberty through property rights.

Objectives: -

1. To study the Saving as a dimensions of Marxist feminism among the girl students of Centre, State and Private University.
2. To study the Property 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 two dimensions of Marxist Feminism which are Saving and Property. The items related to Saving and Property are as follows:-

Saving	Property
31. I go for shopping only when I need something. मैं खरीदारी हेतु तब ही जाती हूँ जब मुझे किसी वस्तु की आवश्यकता होती है ।	32. At my home property should be registered in the name of my mother. मेरे घर पर संपत्ति मेरी माँ के नाम पर होनी चाहिए ।
36. I think, Bank should give more interest rate for women's account. मैं सोचती हूँ कि बैंकों को महिला खातों पर अधिक ब्याज देना चाहिए ।	37. I think gold ornaments of a lady are her personal property. मैं सोचती हूँ कि एक महिला के सोने के आभूषण उसकी निजी संपत्ति है ।
41. I save money from my pocket money. मैं अपने जेबखर्च से पैसे बचाती हूँ ।	42. I agree with Government's policy that if a property is registered in the name of a woman, Government gives some relaxation in registry charges. मैं सरकार की इस पद्धति से सहमत हूँ कि यदि कोई संपत्ति किसी महिला के नाम पर रजिस्टर होती है तो सरकार रजिस्ट्री करों में छूट देती है ।
46. I think, Savings are very important for a lady. मैं सोचती हूँ कि बचत एक महिला के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है ।	47. In my future, I am interested to buy a personal property for me. अपने भविष्य में, मैं अपने लिए निजी संपत्ति खरीदने में रुचि रखती हूँ ।
51. My mother saves/invests in saving. मेरी माँ धन की बचत/निवेश करती है ।	52. I think, if a married couple buys a property it should be registered in the name of husband and wife both. मैं सोचती हूँ कि यदि कोई शादीशुदा जोड़ा कोई संपत्ति खरीदता है तो वह संपत्ति पति एवं पत्नी दोनों के नाम पर रजिस्टर होनी चाहिए ।
56. I think, a lady must have an account in the bank. मैं सोचती हूँ कि एक महिला का बैंक में खाता होना आवश्यक है ।	57. I think, a girl is also a legal shareholder of her parental property. मैं सोचती हूँ कि एक बेटी भी अपनी पैत्रिक संपत्ति में कानूनी अधिकारी है ।

Delimitations: ----

1. Liberal feminism and Radical Feminism are not taken by the researcher.
2. In Marxist Feminism occupation, domestic household work and income dimensions are not used by the researcher.
3. 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 Saving and Property which is shown in figure no. 1 and 2.

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

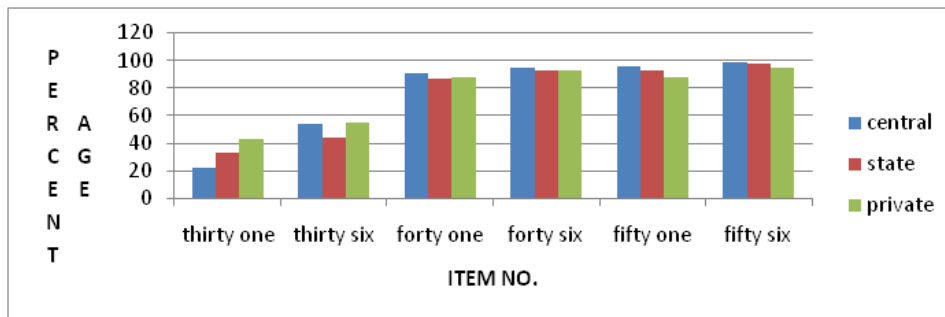


Figure 1

From the perusal of figure 1 it is clear that item no. 31 (**I go for shopping only when I need something.**) is highly accepted by girl students of Private University (42.68 %) after that State University (33.33%) and at last Central University (22.36%). 53.94% girl students of Central University, 43.50% of State University and 54.87 % of Private University are supposed yes to item no. 36 (**I think, Bank should give more interest rate for women's account.**). 90.78% girl students of Central University, 87.00 % of State University and 87.80 % of Private University specified their consent to item no. 41 (**I save money from my pocket money.**). Item no. 46 (**I think, Savings are very important for a lady.**) is

positively accepted by 94.73% girl students of Central University, 92.65 % of State University and 92.68% of Private University. 96.05.% girl students of Central University, 93.22 % of State University and 87.80% of Private University supposed yes to item no. 51 (**My mother saves/invests money.**). 98.68. % girl students of Central University, 97.74 % of State University and 95.12% of Private University have positive view regarding to Item no. 56 (**I think, a lady must have an account in the bank.**).

To know which University is highly reflecting Savings 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 (31, 36, 41, 46, 51, 56) and found that

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Central University=76.09

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of State University=74.57

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Private University=76.82

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

Graphical Representation of Property Shown By Girl Students of Central, State and Private University

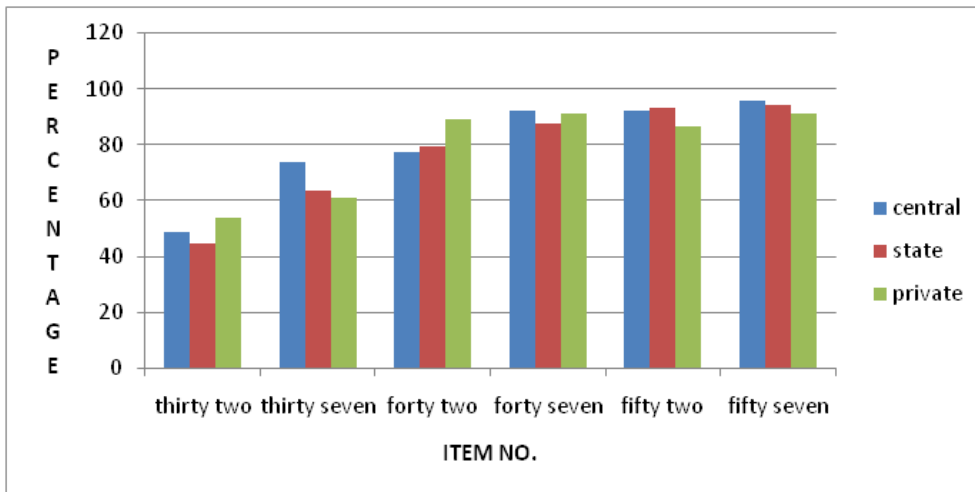


Figure 2

According to figure 2 we can say that item no. 32 (**At my home property should be registered in the name of my mother.**), is positively accepted by 48.68 % girl students of Central University, 44.63 % of State University and 53.65% of Private University. 73.68% girl students of Central University, 63.84 % of State University and 60.97% of Private University are positively recognised to item no. 37 (**I think, Gold ornaments of a lady are her personal property**). Item no. 42 (**I agree with the Government's policy that if a property is registered in the name of a woman, Government gives some relaxation in registry charges..**) is highly accepted by girl students of Private University (89.02%) after State University (79.66%) and at last Central University (77.63%). 92.10% girl students of Central University, 87.57% of State University and 91.46% of Private University are supposed yes to item no. 47 (**In my future, I am interested to buy a personal property for me .**). Item no. 52 (**I think, if a married couple buys a property it should be registered in the name of husband and wife both.**) is positively responded by girl students of Central University (92.10%), State University (93.22%) but 86.58% of Private University. 96.05% girl students of Central University, 94.35% of State University and 91.46% of Private University are supposed yes to item no. 57 (**I think, a girl is also a legal shareholder of her parental property.**)

To know which University is highly reflecting Property 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 (32, 37, 42, 47, 52, 57) and found that

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Central University= 80.04

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of State University=77.21

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Private University=78.85

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

Findings:

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

Conclsions:

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

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