



## An Analysis of Marxist Feminism with Reference to Domestic Household Work & Income 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. Some Marxist feminist include domestic work within the waged capitalist economy. For this study researcher has taken two dimensions of Marxist Feminism which are Domestic Household Work and Income. The purpose of this study is to find out which university gives the most positive consent with reference to Domestic Household Work and Income 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 Domestic Household Work and Income. This study reveals that girl student of Private University gives the most positive consent with reference to Domestic Household Work among the three Universities while the girl students of Central University give the most positive consent with reference to Income 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 Printers,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 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.india.times.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 Domestic Household work as a dimensions of Marxist feminism among the girl students of Centre, State and Private University.
2. To study the Income 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 Domestic Household Work and Income. The items related to Domestic Household Work and Income are as follows:-

Domestic Household Work	Income
34. Generally I get angry when someone says; a girl must learn household domestic work. सामान्यतया मैं गुस्सा हो जाती हूँ जब कोई कहता है कि एक लड़की को घरेलू कामकाज सीखना ही चाहिए ।	35. I am doing my studies because I want to earn money in my future. मैं पढाई कर रही हूँ क्योंकि मैं भविष्य में धनअर्जित करना चाहती हूँ ।
39. I want equal distribution of domestic household work with my brother. मैं घरेलू कामकाज में अपने भाई के समान हिस्सेदारी चाहती हूँ ।	40. Only one income is not sufficient for a family. केवल एक आय एक परिवार हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं है ।
44. I want to marry with a boy, who can help me in kitchen. मैं ऐसे लड़के से विवाह करना चाहती हूँ जो मुझे रसोई के कार्यों में सहायता करे ।	45. If I do not get any fixed job I can earn money by different sources. (like tuition, entrepreneurship) अगर मुझे कोई स्थायी नौकरी नहीं मिली तो मैं विभिन्न स्रोतों से धन अर्जन कर सकती हूँ। (जैसे ट्यूशन, छोटा व्यवसाय इत्यादि)
49. I think, domestic household work is not the duty of only women. मैं सोचती हूँ कि घरेलू कामकाज करना केवल महिलाओं का कर्तव्य नहीं है।	50. I want to do a job or business to earn money. मैं धनअर्जन हेतु कोई जॉब या व्यवसाय करना चाहती हूँ ।
54. A housewife should get a fixed amount of money from her husband for her household work. एक गृहणी को उसके घरेलू कार्यों हेतु उसके पति से धन मिलना चाहिए ।	55. I think, to earn money is very important for a woman. मैं सोचती हूँ किएक महिला के लिए धनअर्जन अत्यंत आवश्यक है ।
59. I think, domestic household work is equally important as office work. मैं सोचती हूँ किघरेलू कार्य भी कार्यालय के कार्यों के समान ही आवश्यक हैं ।	60. A wife is the only legal partner of her husband's earning. केवल एक पत्नी ही अपने पति की कमाई की कानूनी हिस्सेदार है ।

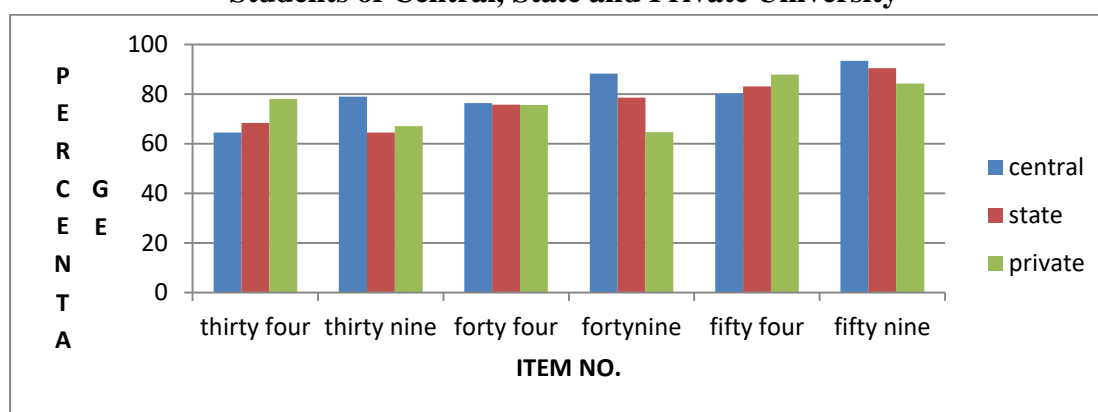
**DELIMITATIONS:**

1. Liberal feminism and Radical Feminism are not taken by the researcher.
2. In Marxist Feminism saving, property and occupation 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 Domestic Household Work and Income which is shown in figure no. 1 and 2.

**Graphical Representation of Domestic Household Work Showed By Girl Students of Central, State and Private University**



**Figure 1**

Figure 1 depicts that item no. 34 with reference to, **(Generally I get angry when someone says; a girl must learn household domestic work.)** 64.47% of Central University, 68.36% of State University and 78.04% of girl students Private University are supposed yes to it. 78.94% of Central University, 64.40% of State University and 67.07% girl students of Private University are positively accepted to item no. 39 **(I want equal distribution of domestic household work with my brother.)**. Item no. 44 **(I want to marry with a boy, who can help me in kitchen.)** is positively recognised by girl students of Central University (76.31%), State University (77.70%) and Private University (75.60%). Item no. 49 **(I think, domestic household work is not the duty of only women.)** 88.15% girl students of Central University, 78.53% of State University and 64.63% girl students of Private University are agreed with it. 80.26 % girl students of Central University, 83.05 % of State University and 87.80% of Private University are positively accepted item no.54 **(A housewife should get a fixed amount of money from her husband for her household work)**. Item no. 59 **(I think, domestic household work is equally important as office work.)** is positively acknowledged by 93.42% girl students of Central University, 90.39% of State University and 84.14 % of Private University.

To know which University is highly reflecting Domestic Household Work 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 (34, 39, 44, 49, 54, 59) and found that

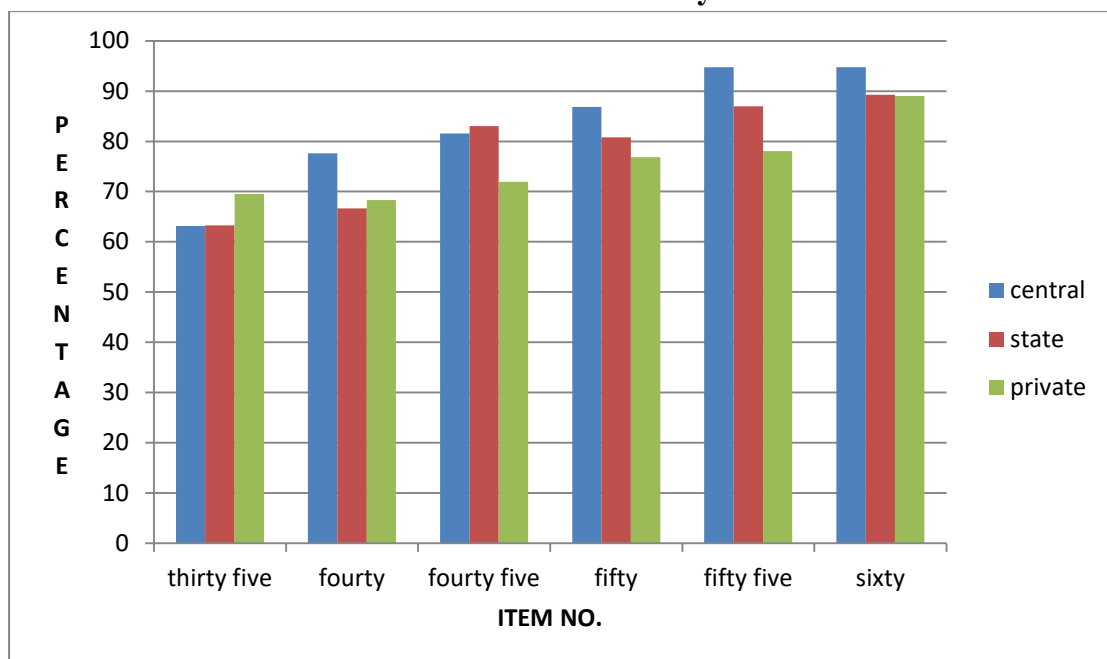
Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Central University=80.25

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of State University=76.73

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Private University=75.78

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

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



**Figure 2**

According to figure 2, 63.15% girl students of Central University, 63.27% of State University and 69.51% of Private University are specified their consent to item no.35 (**I am doing my studies because I want to earn money in my future.**) while 77.63% girl students of Central University, 66.66% of State University and 68.29% of Private University are supposed yes to item no. 40 (**Only one income is not sufficient for a family.**). Item no. 45 (**If I do not get any fixed job I can earn money by different sources.**) is highly positively accepted by girl students of State University (85.36%) after that Central University (83.05%) and at last State University (71.95%) girl students. Item no. 50(**I want to do a job or business to earn money.**) 86.84% girl students of Central University, 80.79% of State University and 76.82 % girl students of Private University are agreed with it. 89.26 % girl students of Central University, 87.00 % girl students of State University and 78.04% girl students of Private University positively accepted item no.55 (**I think, to earn money is very important for a woman.**). The last item of this dimension i.e. item no. 60 (**A wife is the only legal partner of her husband’s earning.**) is positively

recognised by 94.73 % girl students of Central University, 89.26% of State University and 89.02 % of Private University.

To know which University is highly reflecting Income 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 (35, 40, 45, 50, 55, and 60) and found that

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Central University= 83.10

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of State University=78.33

Average of percentage of positive responses of girl students of Private University=75.60

**Hence it is clear from above that girl students of Central University are highly reflecting Income 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 Domestic Household Work 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 Income 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 difference among the girl students of Central, State & Private University with reference to Domestic Household Work as a dimension of Marxist Feminism but girl students of Central University are highly reflecting Domestic Household Work as a dimension of Marxist Feminism among the girl students of three universities (Central, State and Private). Similarly there was a difference among the girl students of Central, State & Private University with reference to Income as a dimension of Marxist Feminism but girl students of Central University are highly reflecting Income as a dimension of Marxist Feminism among the girl students of three universities (Central, State and Private). Hence girl students of Central University were ahead as compared to the girl students of State and Private University with reference to Domestic Household Work and Income as a dimension of Marxist Feminism.

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