

## **Growth of Liberal Feminism Among P.G. Girl Students with Reference to Participation in Organisation and Leadership**

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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. Liberal form of feminism focuses on equality in workplace, in education and in political rights. For this study researcher has taken two dimensions of Liberal Feminism which are Participation in Organisation and Leadership. The purpose of this study is to find out which university gives the most positive consent with reference to Participation in Organisation and Leadership among the three Universities (Central, State and Private) and this study reveals that girl student of Central University gives the most positive consent with reference to Participation in Organisation among the three Universities while the girl students of State University give the most positive consent with reference to Leadership 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 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.]

Liberal feminism emphasises equality of gender and also believes that women are also human, not only sex object. Liberal feminist argue that society holds the false belief that women are by nature, less intellectually and physically capable than men; thus it tends to discriminate against women in the academy, the forum and the marketplace.

**Objectives:**

1. To study the Participation in Organisation as a dimensions of liberal feminism among the girl students of Centre, State and Private University.
2. To study the Leadership as a dimensions of liberal feminism among the girl students of Centre, State and Private University.

**Sample:**

Researcher has selected randomly 100 girl students of Guru Ghasidas University, 200 from State University (in which 100 are from Bilaspur University and 100 are from Bilasa Girls Degree College) and 100 from Private University (Dr.C.V.Raman University, Bilaspur).

**Tools:**

Researcher used a self-developed tool i.e.:

**Feminism Reflection Inventory (F.R.I.)**

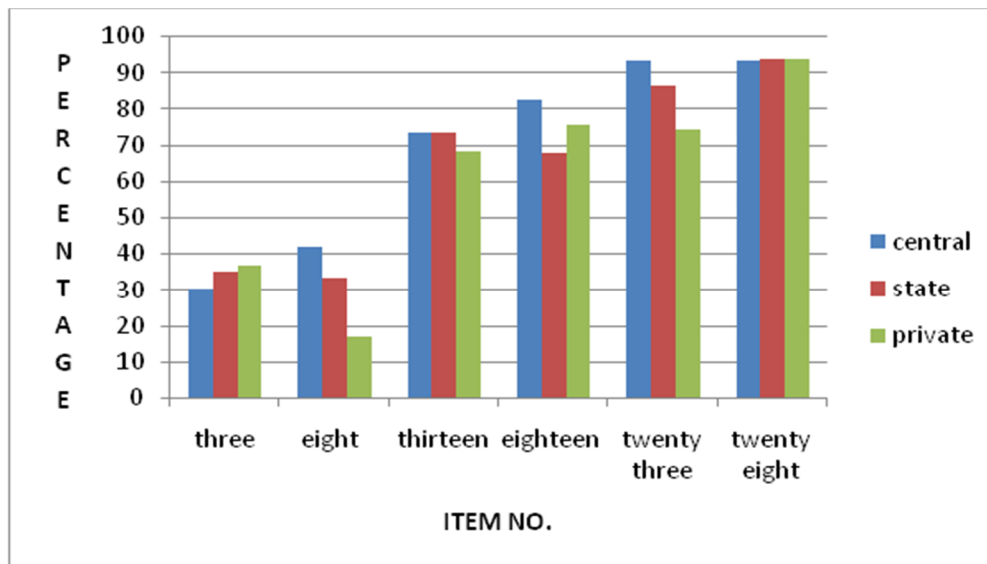
For this study researcher has taken two dimensions of Liberal Feminism which are Participation in Organisation and Leadership.

The items related to Legal Equality and Political Awareness are as follows:-

Participation in Organisation	Leadership
3. I participate in college protests म अपने कॉलेज के विरोध प्रदर्शन में भाग लेती हूँ.	4. Everyone agrees with my views in my group. मेरे समूह में हर व्यक्ति मेरे विचारों से सहमत होता है.
8. I would like to write in my college magazine. म अपने कॉलेज मैगज़ीन में लिखना चाहती हूँ.	9. I am a monitor in my school. म स्कूल में अपनी कक्षा की प्रमुख थी.
13. I have organised birthday parties मने जन्मदिन उत्सव का आयोजन किया है.	14. I dominate in my group. म अपने समूह में प्रभावशाली रहती हूँ.
18. In my college, I participate in co-curricular activities (Cultural activities sports etc) म अपने कॉलेज की शिक्षा सहगामी क्रियाओं (सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, खेल, क्रिज) में भाग लेती हूँ.	19. I am a leader for my group. म अपने समूह के लिए हमेशा ईमानदार रहती हूँ.
23. I attend college tour/feminist conferences म कॉलेज टूर/सेमिनार/कोन्फेरेंस में सम्मिलित होती हूँ.	24. I want to do something for this college/university/society. म अपने कॉलेज/यूनिवर्सिटी/समाज के लिए कुछ करना चाहती हूँ.
28. I attend my family functions and give my contribution in different ways म अपने पारिवारिक कार्यक्रम में जाती हूँ और विभिन्न कामों में अपना सहयोग देती हूँ.	29. I am ready to help needy person. म हमेशा जरूरतमंद व्यक्ति की सहायता हेतु तैयार रहती हूँ.

### Delimitations:

1. The study is limited on Bilaspur area of C.G.
2. Only 400 girl students are taken.
3. Graphical Representation Of Participation In Organisation Showed By Girl Students Of Central, State And Private University



Graph 1.1

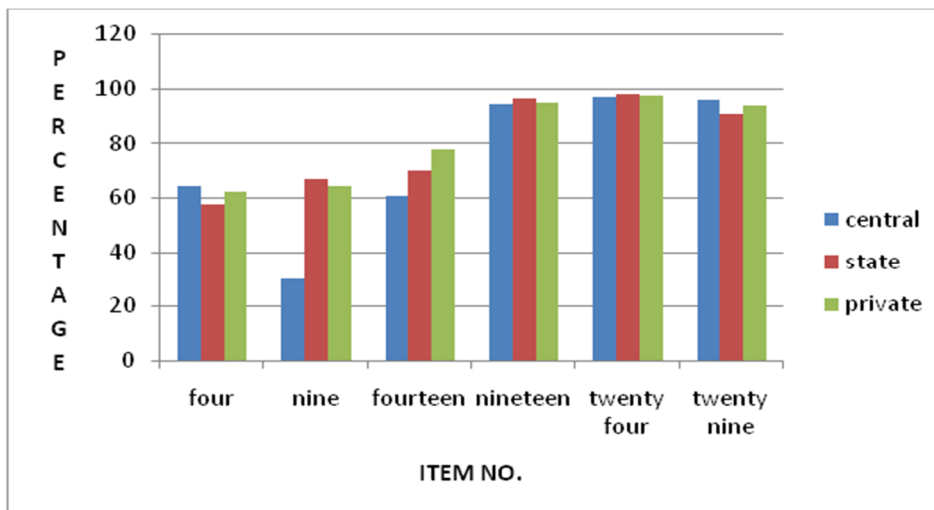
Graph 1.1 depicts, among the three Universities item no. 3 (**I participate in college protests.**) is highly accepted by girl students of Private University (36.58%) after that State University (35.08%) and at last Central University (30.26%). 42.10% of Central University, 33.33% of State University and 17.07% girl students of Private University are positively accepted item no.8 (**I write in my college magazines**) while 73.68% girl students of Central University, 73.44% of State University and 68.29% of Private University are supposed yes to item no. 13 (**I have organised birthday parties.**).Item no. 18 (**In my college, I participate in co-curricular activities.**) is highly accepted by Central University girl students (82.89%), after that private University (75.60%) and State University (67.79%) respectively. 93.42% girl students of Central University, 86.44% girl students of State University and 74.39% girl students of Private University are specified their consent to item no. 23 (**I attend college tours/ seminars/ conferences.**) while the last item of this dimension i.e. item no 28 (**I attend my family functions and gave my contribution in different works.**) is almost equally accepted by girl students of Central (93.42%),State (93.78%) and Private University (93.90%).

From graph 1.1 it is clear that the most positive consent for 4 items of this dimension i.e. item no. 8, 13, 18, 23 is given by girl students of Central University while 2 items of this dimension i.e. item no. 3 & 28 is most positively accepted by girl students of Private University. Hence researcher concluded that

1. Girl students of Private University highly accepted that they participate in college protests.
2. Most girl students of Central University admitted that they write in college magazine.
3. Girl students of Central University highly accepted that they organised birthday parties.
4. Girl students of Central University highly accepted that in their college they participate in co-curricular activities.
5. Most girl students of Central University admitted that they attend college tours/seminars/conferences.
6. Girl students of Private University highly accepted that they attend family functions and give their contribution in different works.

**Hence it is clear that girl students of Central University highly accepted Participation in Organisation among the three Universities.**

4. graphical Representation Of Leadership Showed By Girl Students Of Central, State And Private University



**Graph 1.2**

Graph 1.4 shows that item no. 4 (**Everyone agrees with my views in my group**), is positively recognised by 64.47% girl students of Central University, 57.62% of State University and 62.19% of Private University. 30.26% girl students of Central University, 67.23% of State University and 64.63% of Private University are positively accepted item no. 9 (**I was class monitor in my class**). Item no. 14 (**I dominate in my group**.) is highly accepted by girl students of Private University (78.04%) after that State University (70.05%) and at last of Central University (60.52%). 94.73% girl students of Central University, 96.61% girl students of State University and 95.12% girl students of Private University are supposed yes to item no. 19 (**I am always loyal for my group**.) Item no. 24 (**I want to do something for this college/University/society**.) is almost equally positively answered by girl students of Central University (97.36%), State University (98.30%) and Private University (97.56%). 96.05% girl students of Central University, 90.96% of State University and 93.90% of Private University are agreed with item no. 29 (**I always ready to help needy person**.)

From graph 1.2 it is clear that the most positive consent for 2 items of this dimension i.e. item no. 4, 29 is given by girl students of Central University while 3 items of this dimension i.e. item no. 9, 19 & 24 is most positively accepted by girl students of State University and 1 item i.e. item no 14 is most positively accepted by girl students of Private University. Hence researcher concluded that

1. Most girl students of Central University admitted that everyone agrees with their views.
2. Girl students of State University highly accepted that they were class monitor in their class.
3. Most girl students of Private University admitted that they dominate in their groups.
4. Girl students of State University highly accepted that they are always loyal for their group.
5. Girl students of State University highly accepted that they want to do something for their college/university/society.
6. Girl students of Central University highly accepted that they always ready to help needy person.

Hence it is clear that girl students of State University highly adopted Leadership among the three Universities.

### **Findings**

1. Girl students of Central University highly showed Participation in Organisation among the three Universities.
2. Girl students of State University highly showed Leadership among the three Universities.

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