

# A Study to Assess the Feminist Discourse of Disempowerment in an Action of Involving Rural Women in Communication Technologies

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## ABSTRACT

Women's direction may be a central aim of feminist action analysis. However, because of the numerous contradictory discourses of direction, it's become a contested thought. Drawing on post structure list theories of power-knowledge, discourse and subject, this text critically Analyses the discourses known in an Australian feminist action scientific research involving rural ladies, teachers and business partners. This analysis highlights the contradictory effects of the egalitarian and skilled discourses that were known, and therefore the multiple, usually conflicting, subject positions that were concerned by the researchers and participants. Our analysis suggests that discourses of direction and disempowerment encounter and interpenetrate each other, and highlights a number of the risks and contradictions related to feminist.

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## INTRODUCTION

Women's authorization could be a central aim of feminist action analysis. However, several contradictory discourses of authorization flow into within the contexts inside that feminist action analysis is conducted, like academic or community development programs or women's organizations. authorization has become a oppose conception, provocative widespread dialogue among those engaged in democratic, cooperative and emancipator types of research(1).Many feminists thus argue that, in mistreatment such methodologies, the facility information relations within the analysis context would like additional important attention Consequently, these feminists assert that post-structuralist theories and ways will manufacture and heighten awareness of however their work will rein scribe existing power relations, preserved dichotomies and manufacture unplanned effects, together with silencing, exclusion and alternative kinds of disempowerment. These problems area unit

significantly important in feminist action analysis comes once ladies from under privileged rural area units are concerned in analysis with comparatively privileged urban feminist teachers, with completely different wants, agendas, and ideologies, and completely different levels of data and experience. This text uses feminist poststructuralist sorts of discourse analysis and deconstructionism to critically analyze the assumptions that were created. Feminists from varied fields have raised vital considerations regarding the possibly 'paralyzing consequences' of post-structuralist and genre for feminist(2).

Despite these problems, the worth of post-modernism and post structuralism for feminist theorizing and analysis cannot be unheeded or gently laid-off. Feminist's square measure more and more drawing on the potent work of Foucault and Derrida to know the operation of gendered power relations specifically discourses, and to critique ideas like management.

We have a tendency to regard the conception of management as problematic. However, given associated gree awareness of the potential contradictions.

## METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

A quantitative analysis approach was adopted for this study to accomplish the objectives of the study. Before commencing then for assortment, licensed setting permission was obtained from the upper authority of chosen country koyambedu. The sample size contains of one hundred general populations at chosen setting, koyambedu United Nations agency

met the inclusion criteria were chosen as study participant's exploitation non-chance convenient sampling technique. The inclusion criteria that have the final population below rural girls aged higher than twenty years and also the exclusion general population aged higher than twenty years. The aim of the study was explained by the investigator to every of the study participants and a written consent was obtained from them. The demographic knowledge was collected by semi structured questionnaires' and analyzed by exploitation descriptive statistics.

## RESULTANDDISCUSSION

### SECTIONA: Description of the demographic of rural women.

### SECTION B: Assessment of level of knowledge on feminist discourses of disempowerment in an action involving rural women.

### SECTIONC: Association of level of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

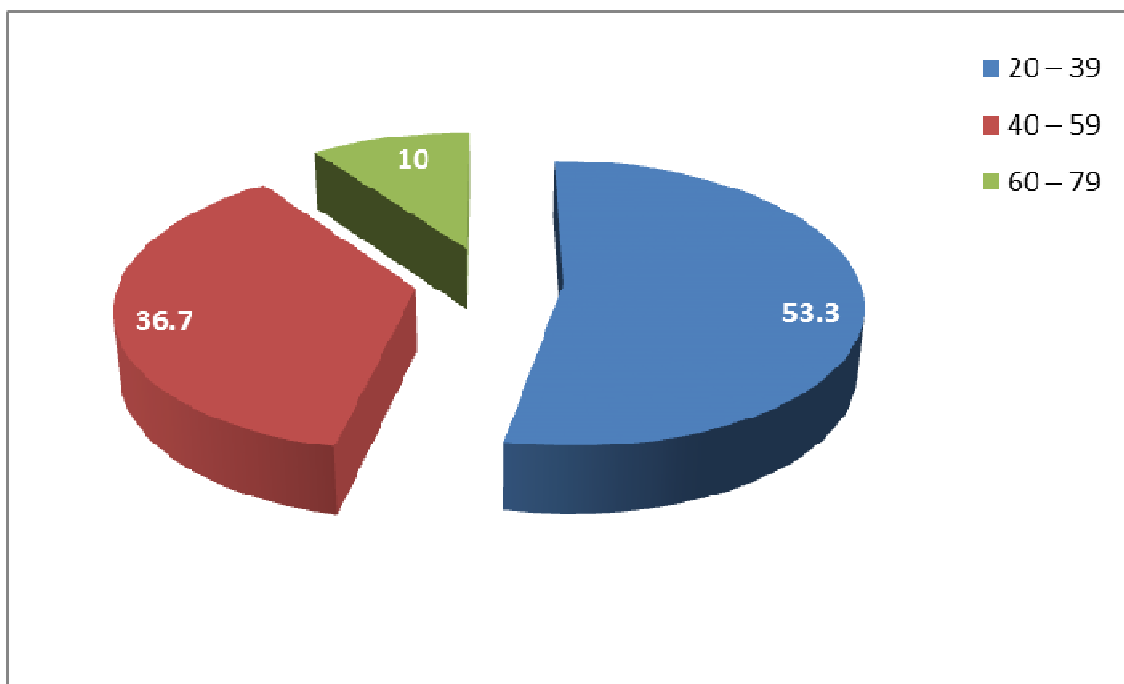
### SECTIONA: DESCRIPTION OF THE DEMOGRAPHICOFRURAL WOMEN.

**Table1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of rural women.**

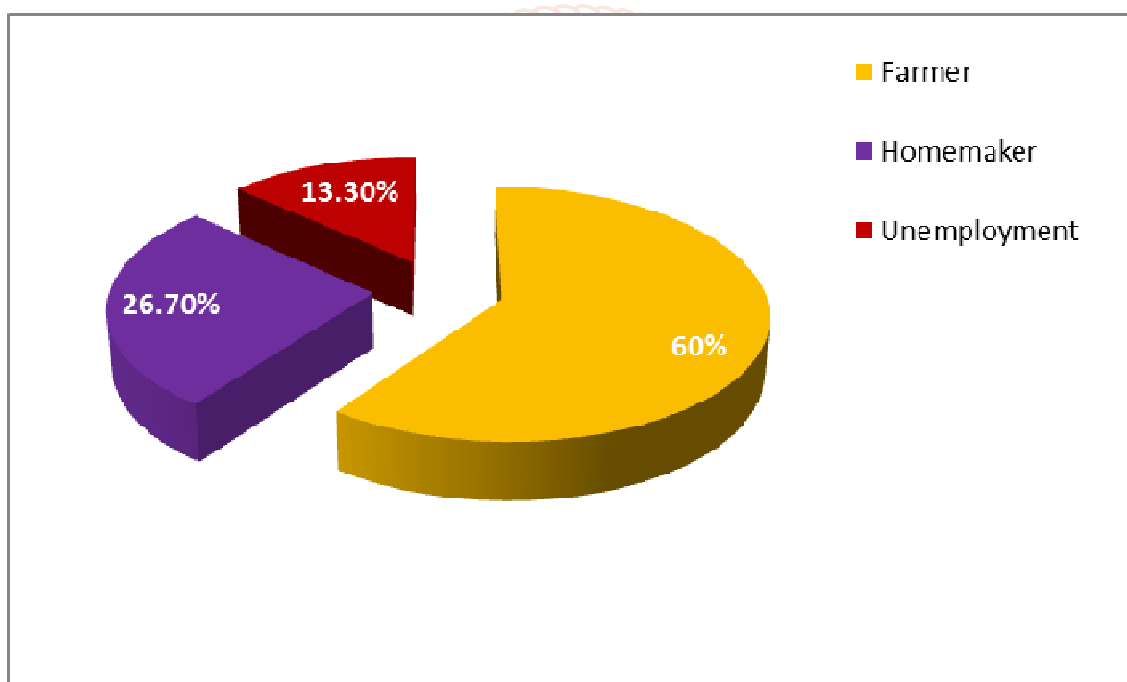
**n =30**

Demographic Variables	Frequency F(f)	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
20 – 39	16	53.3
40 – 59	11	36.7
60 – 79	3	10.0
<b>Occupation</b>		
Farmer	18	60.0
Homemaker	8	26.7
Unemployment	4	13.3
<b>Education</b>		
Bachelor degree	6	20.0
Master degree	-	-
No education	24	80.0
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Aboriginal women	16	53.4
Long reach workshop	10	33.3
Atherton workshop	4	13.3
<b>Income</b>		
20,000	2	6.7
10,000	15	50.0
Less than10,000	13	43.3

The table 1 shows that most of the rural women, 16(53.3%) were aged between20–39years, 18(60%) were farmers, 24(80%) had no education, 15(53.4%) were aboriginal women and 15(50%) had an income of 10,000.



Percentage distribution of age of the rural women



Percentage distribution of occupation of the rural women

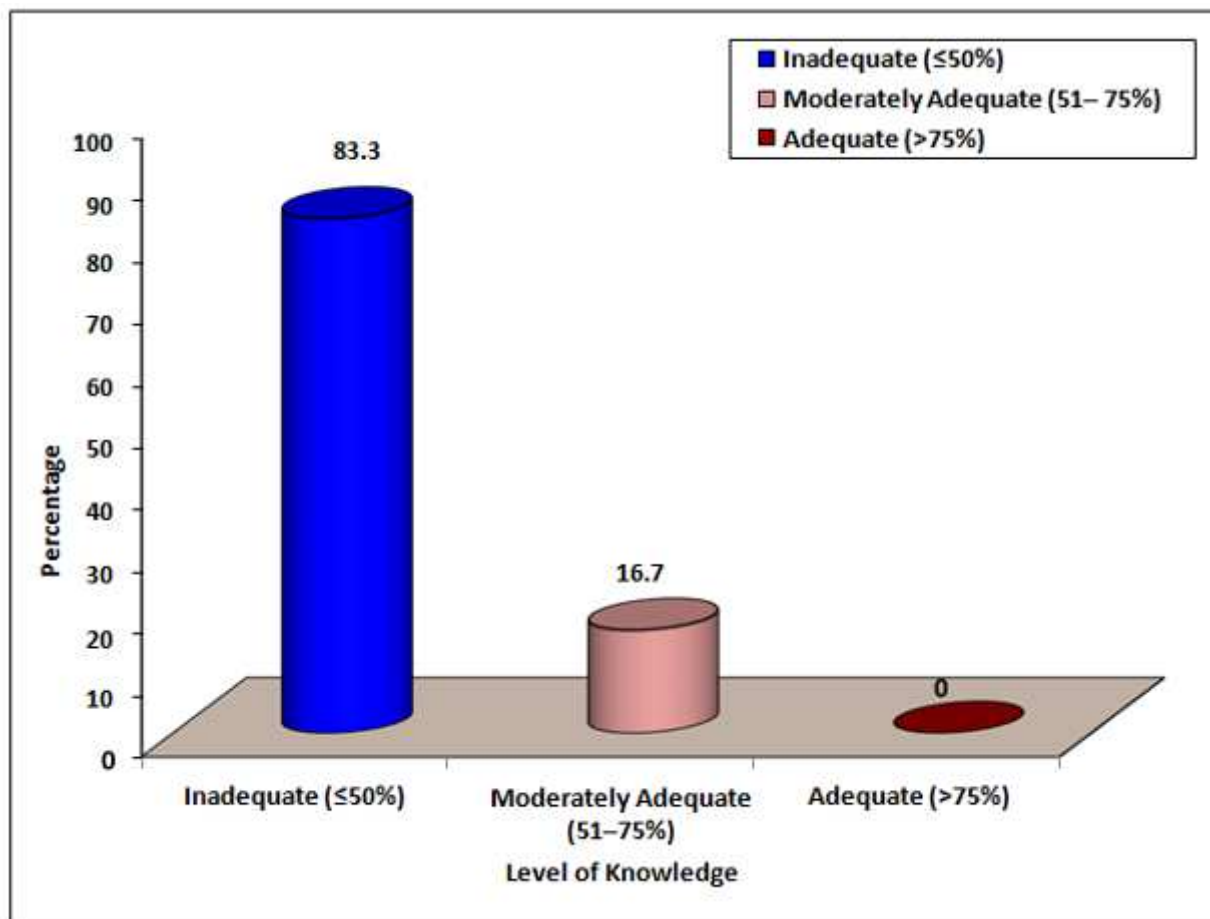
**SECTIONB: ASSESSMENT OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON FEMINIST DISCOURSES OF DISEMPOWERMENT IN AN ACTION INVOLVING RURAL WOMEN.**

**Table2: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge on feminist discourses of disempowerment in an action involving rural women.**

**N=30**

Level of Knowledge	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate ( $\leq 50\%$ )	25	83.3
Moderately Adequate (51–75%)	5	16.7
Adequate ( $>75\%$ )	-	-

The above table 2 shows that 25(83.3%) had inadequate knowledge and 5(13.3%) had moderate adequate knowledge on feminist discourses of disempowerment in an action involving rural women



Percentage distribution of knowledge on feminist discourses of disempowerment in an action involving rural women

Table3: Assessment of knowledge scores on feminist discourses of disempowerment in an action involving rural women  
n= 30

Knowledge	Score
Minimum score	6.0
Maximum score	12.0
Median	8.0
Mean	8.47
S.D	1.79

**SECTION C: ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.**

The above table3 shows that the means score of knowledge on feminist discourses of disempowerment in an action involving rural women was  $8.47 \pm 1.79$ .

The median score was 8.0 with minimum score of 6.0 and maximum score 12.0.

Table4: Association of level of knowledge on feminist discourses of disempowerment in an action involving rural women with selected demographic variables.

n=30

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Chi-Square & p-value
<b>Age</b>		$\chi^2=0.818$ d.f=2p=0.664N.S
20 – 39	16	
40 – 59	11	
60 – 79	3	
<b>Occupation</b>		$\chi^2=1.000$ d.f=2p=0.607N.S
Farmer	18	
Homemaker	8	
Unemployment	4	

<b>Education</b>		$\chi^2=1.500$ d.f=1
Bachelor degree	6	
Master degree	-	
No education	24	p=0.221N.S
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Aboriginal women	16	$\chi^2=0.570$ d.f=2p=0.752N.S
Long reach workshop	10	
Atherton workshop	4	
<b>Income</b>		
20,000	2	$\chi^2=2.474$ d.f=2p=0.290N.S
10,000	15	
Lessthan10,000	13	

The table 4 shows that the demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge on feminist discourses of disempowerment in an action involving rural women.

## CONCLUSION

The findings of present study revealed that, the demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge on feminist discourses of disempowerment in an action involving rural women.

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