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STUDIES



ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMINISM AMONG BACHELOR OF
ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE STUDENTS: THE INFLUENCE OF
RELIGIOUSITY, POLITICAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER

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THE ABSTRACT

Abstract

The aim of this study to examine attitudes towards the concept of feminism among students with a Bachelor of Administrative Science at UiTM Sarawak. This study focused to investigate the factors that influence on attitudes towards feminism among students. The study highlights a number of factors, namely religious, political orientation and gender. Through these factors, we can find out whether male students or female students are received big impact towards the concept of feminism among students. The study was conducted at UiTM Sarawak whereby 100 questionnaires distributed to respondents. The results shows that the dominant factor affecting feminism among respondents is female students though male students also contribute through this factor. Therefore, the overall concept of feminism could highlight femininity rights among students.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the background of the study which is on the attitudes toward feminism. It also emphasizes on the influences of attitudes toward feminism which are religiosity, political orientation and gender. Section 1.1 discusses the background of the study, Section 1.2 explains the problem statement and Section 1.3 states the research questions. Section 1.4 on the other hand, states the research objectives and Section 1.5 is on the information regarding the scope of the study. In addition, Section 1.6 explains the significance of study and lastly section 1.7 is all about definition of terms and concepts.

1.1 Background of the Study

The idea of feminism is usually defined as an active desire to change women's position in the society. Linked with this view, feminism is a social movement for the change in the position of women. Research by A.Lanre (2003), feminist is prerogative form is taken to be a political movement the self-organization of women politics. So, any group that has tried to change the position and power of women they are deserve the title of "feminist".

A research by Bolatito (2003), someone who central concern and pre-occupation lies with the position of women and their persistent struggle for liberation. This is because the women are treated differently than man and that in difference of treatment, women are at a disadvantage.

Furthermore, a research by Sarah Denaley (2012), stated that feminist can be defined as a movement end sexism, sexist exploitation and oppression. This movement have been categorized in three wave which the first wave in late 19th and 20th centuries whereby industrial society and liberal politics attentive to equal opportunities of women. The second wave in 60' and 70' whereby feminist develop from race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, class, religion, and other cultural backgrounds were uniting their voices in an effort to challenge and finish gender-based oppression. The third wave in 90's whereby has challenged the notion of a

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a review of the literature on attitudes toward Feminism and its relationship with religion, political orientation and gender. Section 2.1 explain on the Theory of Feminism. Section 2.1.1 explain Religion and Attitudes toward Feminism. Section 2.1.2 explain Political Orientation and Attitudes toward Feminism. Section 2.1.3 explain Gender and Attitudes toward Feminism. Finally, Section 2.2 provide the conceptual framework.

2.1 Theory of Feminism

Feminism has broad definition which is based on an active desire to change women's position in society. Feminism is a social movement for change in the position of women such as the self-organization women's politics. Thus, any group that has tried to change the position of women or ideas about women has been granted the title "feminist". (A.Lanre-Abbas Bolatito, 2003). He also states that, feminist is vary in terms of qualities, properties and attributes of sex and gender as well as in valuing of them. Nonetheless, she asserts, a modified essentialism is the very basic on which feminist thinking differs from non-feminist thinking, enabling all the different branches of feminist thought to be termed "feminist".

This is in contrast with Kant's moral theory because it entrenches certain dichotomies. Research by A. Lanre-Abbas Bolatito (2003) states that, the qualities such as rationality the universal principle of duty, and an absence of emotion are more characteristic of men. Since these qualities are antithetical to qualities such as docility, charm, modesty and complaisance, which are attributed to women, this ranks women subordinate to men. Feminists see this alleged dichotomy as an attempt by men to relegate women to a subordinate role.