



## AWARENESS OF WOMEN RIGHTS: A STUDY AMONG STUDENT TEACHERS

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This research examined the study of awareness women's rights among student teachers. This study based on normative survey method in nature. The background variables are gender, subject, locality, qualification, and age used for the study. Women's rights questionnaire developed and validated by the researcher was used in the study. A sample of 295 student teachers is selected for the data in Sivagangai district by using random sampling technique. The statistical techniques like mean, SD, and t-test used for data analysis. The level of awareness on women rights among student teachers is 81%. The findings of the study reveal that there is significant difference on awareness of women rights among student teachers with respect to gender, subject, locality, qualification, and age.

**Keywords:** *Awareness, Women Rights, Statistical Techniques and Student Teachers.*



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### 1.INTRODUCTION

Women's rights are fundamental human rights that the United Nations established nearly 70 years ago for all human beings on the planet. These rights include freedom from violence, slavery, and discrimination; the Right to Education; the right to own property; the right to vote; and the right to fair and equal pay. "Women's rights are human rights," as the now-famous saying goes. That is, women have a right to all these things. Women and girls are still forbidden almost everywhere in the world, often because of their gender. Winning women's rights is more than just providing opportunities to individual women and girls ([Global fund for Women, 2022](#)). "Human rights are women's rights and women's

rights are human rights, once and for all." - Hillary Clinton ([Anjna Agarwal,2014](#)).

On December 10, 1948, the United Nations enacted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that all human beings are born free and have the same right to dignity. Similarly, the Indian Constitution provides various rights to all citizens, regardless of gender, including the right to equality in Article 14, the right to life and personal liberty in Article 21. Gender equality refers to a society in which both men and women have equal opportunities, rights, and responsibilities in all walks of life. Equality in decision making, economic and social freedom, equal access to education, and the right to work in the

profession of their choice ([Women laws in india.2022](#)).

The present study was carried out to assess the level of awareness of the student teachers about the legal provisions provided in India which secure the dignity of women. The study area is comprised of both rural and urban area and the sample selected for collecting data are heterogeneous in terms of their level of gender, subject, locality, qualification, and age, etc. the study was carried out in order to assess the extent of women rights awareness across this heterogeneous group. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indian Divorce Act, 1969, Maternity benefit Act, 1861, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 etc. are some of the very important laws in India for protecting the rights of women in India. But, it is not known that how many student teachers are aware about these laws and their uses. Therefore, researcher examined the study of awareness women's rights among student teachers..

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

[Rayees Ahmad Dar \(2020\)](#) conducted study on the study to consider the rights of the women in context of independent India and to find out ways and means to equal access of women rights in India. [Chandramouli et al. \(2017\)](#) examine on the constitution of India provide several safeguards for the protection and welfare and progress of women. [Shobha patil et al. \(2015\)](#) conducted study on study to know the awareness regarding women's rights among post graduate students of Karnataka state women's university, vijayapura. The findings revealed that the majority of the respondents has the knowledge of right to education 68.2% of the respondents are aware of the social rights 64.8% of right to political participation 63.6% are aware of gender equality. when rating the knowledge of women's rights it is found that 45.5 % (N=80) of the respondents rated to moderate knowledge and 27.3 % (N=48) respondents have high as well as low knowledge regarding the women's rights. [Naresh Rout and Jayashree Bez \(2017\)](#) study on now widely believed that empowerment of women that is providing equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities in the decision making process will go to long way in removing the existing gender discrimination. [Soumen Jana \(2018\)](#) examine on this study in the society much awareness needed in order to protect the women rights and they are the future of our society and no one have right to seize it from them. This research will be helpful to me to give me some suggestions and some solutions regarding the problem. [Sumi.V.S \(2018\)](#) study on attempt to throw light upon the awareness of women

about the constitutional rights and policies related to women in India. They study revealed that Major percentages of the working women are not aware their basic rights and legal provisions related to them. Some of them are aware of the special initiatives for women and that percentage is very low. [Asma Hussein M.Adam and Fatima Ali WagiAlla \(2021\)](#) study on discover the current state of awareness of women's rights among ordinary Sudanese women and to find out how the revolution has, positively or negatively, affected women's perceptions regarding their public rights, their different social roles, and their gender based distribution of household chores. [Puneet Shoal and Ranjana Bhatia \(2021\)](#) conducted study on evaluating and identifying the level of legal awareness the adolescents of the national capital region of India had about these very laws made for women safety, security and progress. They Majority of the adolescents is aware of the rights of women and special laws for their wellbeing. [Poonam Devi \(2013\)](#) did study on check level of awareness among rural women about their rights. They reflect on improvement and good status of level of awareness among women about their rights, collection of data at grand level can provide more valuable and useful information on this sensitive issue. [Ananya Ghosh Roy and Beena.T \(2017\)](#) revealed that to find out the level of awareness of the higher secondary school students related to PCPNDT Act, domestic violence Act 2005 and sexual harassment at workplace act and difference between awareness level of girls and boys studying in schools. Most of the students are not aware of the rights of women given in the constitution. [Ragini Mishra and Sudha Mishra \(2012\)](#) revealed that majority of urban adolescent girls had knowledge about women's rights. Differences of knowledge were found among rural and urban adolescent girls regarding fundamental rights, women political rights, right for education, health, property. [Raazia Hassan Naqvi and Muhammad Ibrar \(2015\)](#) study on revealed that a majority of the respondents did not know about their education and marriage rights, and for the remaining small number of respondents who knew about their education and marriage rights, the main sources of awareness were NGOs working in their respective areas. [Anisa Assifi.R et al. \(2016\)](#) examine on this systematic review underscore that across all settings and sub groups, women's understanding of their country's abortion legal situation appears to be low.

## 3. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Women's education is extremely effective in reducing violence against women. Many women and girl children are not aware of laws on violence against women and their women rights. As a result, women in all countries must be aware of their rights. Children should be educated about the women rights of student teacher in school. To instill this awareness, the student teacher must first be aware of these rights. The need is

to 'empower prospective teachers globally' to achieve these goals. So that we can pass on our knowledge to future generations. As a result, the purpose of this study is to determine the women rights awareness of student teachers.

#### 4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study aims to find awareness of women rights among student teachers. The following objectives have been formulated for the present study

- ❖ To find out the level of awareness of women rights among student teachers.
- ❖ To find out whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of male and female student teachers.
- ❖ To find out whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of science and art student teachers.
- ❖ To find out whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of rural and urban student teachers.
- ❖ To find out whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of UG and PG student teachers.
- ❖ To find out whether there is any significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of below 25 years and above 25 years student teachers.

#### 5. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

The following hypotheses have been tested

- ❖ There is no significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to gender.
- ❖ There is no significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to subject.
- ❖ There is no significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to locality.
- ❖ There is any significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to educational qualification.

- ❖ There is any significant difference between the mean scores of awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to age.

#### 6. METHODOLOGY

Generally research problems have different methods for investigation. The method followed in the present study is normative survey method.

##### 6.1 Sample

For the present study the investigators collected the samples from the student teachers from B.Ed colleges in sivagangai dist. The investigators collected a sample of 295 student teachers from different B.Ed colleges in sivagangai dist. Adequate representations were given to factors like gender, subject, locality, qualification and age.

##### 6.2 Tool used in the study:

Tools for collecting the pertinent data, the investigators used women's rights Questionnaire which was developed and validated by the investigators and field experts. To access the factors influencing the women rights among student teachers the investigator used 4-point rating scale with the options such as strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. Out of which the most suitable must be selected by giving a tick mark against the space provided.

##### 6.3 Reliability and Validity

To ensure the validity of the tool the investigator used content validity by getting judgment about the statements in the tools from the teachers, student teachers and experts in the of education. The reliability of the tool was found to be 0.81 by test and Cronbach's alpha reliability method.

#### 7. DATA ANALYSIS

**Table-1: Level of Awareness on Women Rights of Student Teachers**

Variable	N	Percentage (%)
Awareness on Women rights	295	83.12

Table-1 shows that the level of awareness on women rights among student teachers is 83.12% which is high.

**Table-2: Awareness of women rights of student teachers based on Gender.**

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Remark
Male	120	81.70	7.9	2.44	Significant
Female	175	85.41	6.0		

Table-2 shows that the t-value 2.44 which is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference on awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to gender" is rejected.

**Table-3: Awareness of women rights of student teachers based on Subject.**

Subject	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Remark
Science	163	81.44	8.7	2.04	Significant
Art	132	80.77	7.2		

Table-3 shows that the t-value 2.04 which is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference on awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to subject" is rejected.

**Table-4: Awareness of women rights of student teachers based on Locality.**

Locality	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Remark
Rural	210	81.43	8.3	2.09	Significant
Urban	85	80.47	7.7		

Table-4 shows that the t-value 2.09 which is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference on awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to locality" is rejected.

**Table-5: Awareness of women rights of student teachers based on Qualification.**

Qualification	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Remark
UG	177	60.57	7.5	1.72	No Significant
PG	118	71.98	6.2		

Table-5 shows that the t-value 2.06 which is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference on awareness of

women rights of student teachers with regard to qualification" is accepted.

**Table-6: Awareness of women rights of student teachers based on Age.**

Age	N	Mean	S.D	t-value	Remark
Below 25 years	184	70.83	7.4	1.89	No Significant
Above 25 years	111	81.65	7.5		

Table-6 shows that the t-value 1.89 which is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis "there is no significant difference on awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to age" is accepted.

## 8. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- ❖ The level of awareness on women rights of student teachers is 83.12% which is high.
- ❖ There is significant difference on awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to gender, subject and locality.
- ❖ There is no significant difference on awareness of women rights of student teachers with regard to qualification and age.

## 9. DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

On noticing the results with regard to the student teachers in total they are having high awareness about women rights. The recent education advances in the field of education have made women's rights a vital competency for the present day student teachers. In this study, the result reveals that male student teachers have high-women's rights compared to female student teachers and science student teachers have high women's rights compared to arts student teachers and rural student teachers have high women's rights compared to urban student teachers in sivangai district area. This may be due to the reasons that have more attitude and knowledge in women's rights. From the findings, it is concluded that there is significant difference between gender, subject and locality in their women's rights in student teachers. Additionally another findings it is concluded that there is significant difference between Qualification and age in their women's rights in student teachers.



## 10. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

At present although women's rights and law knowledge are education essential requirement for student teachers. They are becoming increasingly important due to factors such as limited access to current books and journals and difficulty obtaining up-to-date information, which may have an impact on exam performance and work after graduation. The present study contributes to the awareness level of women's rights in student teachers in around sivagangai district. The factors identified during the present study could be used to improve women rights amongst. Nowadays the technology was developed. Multimedia programs show the advertisement, debate, drama, conversation, etc. about the women rights. Hence the study will help the public pay attention to the issue of violence against women, as well as help students develop awareness of women's rights and enjoy them.

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