



A STUDY OF LEGAL AWARENESS OF WOMEN'S LAW AMONG B.ED STUDENTS OF TASGAON CITY

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INTRODUCTION:

India, the second highest populous country of the world, comprises women as his half of the total. Women in ancient India, especially during the Vedic and Indus civilizations, received a great divine, honor and were worshipped as goddess. After some period the status of women had been gradually diminished. In contemporary India, It is very pathetic to note that even after adopting the Constitution, the Indian women did not, so far, get their due share; of Justice-social, economic and

political, and Equality of status and opportunity; which they are entitled to. For no fault of hers, she has been suppressed and oppressed in every walk of life.

Legal awareness, sometimes called public legal education or legal literacy, is **the empowerment of individuals regarding issues involving the law.** Legal awareness helps to promote consciousness of legal culture, participation in the formation of laws and the rule of law.

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LEGAL RIGHTS TO WOMEN

To following various legislations contain several rights and safeguards for Women.

1. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005.
2. Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act 1956.
3. Indecent Representation of Women (prohibition) Act 1986.
4. Commission of Sati (prevention) Act 1987.
5. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.
6. Maternity Benefit Act 1961.
7. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971.
8. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994.
9. Equal Remuneration Act 1976.

10. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939.
 11. Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986.
 12. Family Courts Act 1984.
 13. Indian Penal Code 1860.
 14. Code of Criminal Procedure 1873.
 15. Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872.
 16. Legal Services Authorities Act 1987.
 17. Hindu Marriage Act 1955.
 18. Hindu Succession Act 1956.
 19. Minimum wages Act 1948.
 20. Mines Act 1952 and Factories Act 1948.
- The following other legislation's also contain certain rights and safeguards for Women.
1. Employees' State Insurance Act 1948.

2. Plantation Labour Act 1951.
3. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976.
4. Legal Practitioners (Women) Act 1923.
5. Indian succession Act 1925.
6. Indian Divorce Act 1869.
7. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1936.
8. Special Marriage Act 1954. 9. Foreign Marriage Act 1969.
10. Indian Evidence Act 1872.
11. Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act 1956.
12. National Commission for Women Act 1990.
13. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, Redressal) Act the 2013.

CONCEPTUAL TERM:

B.Ed. Students -Those students, who take admission after completion of Graduation or Post graduation in order to get training to become secondary level teacher.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

To study the legal awareness among female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city.

To study the legal awareness among married female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city.

To study the legal awareness among female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city belonging to arts and science faculty.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

HYPOTHESIS NO. 1 : There is no significant difference of legal awareness among married and unmarried female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city

1. There is no significant difference of legal awareness among married and unmarried female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city.
2. There is no significant difference of legal awareness among female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city belonging to science and arts faculty.

METHOD USED IN PRESENT STUDY:

The selection of method mainly depends on nature of problem so keeping in mind the problem, the survey method is selected. Survey method is a method of extensive study involving all the members of a population or its, representative sample to derive the desired specific information for the realization of the objectives of the study. The survey method is obtaining information is based on the questioning of respondents. A structured questionnaire is use as sample of a population and designed to elicit specific information from respondents.

Sample-Purposive random sampling method was selected to choose sample. 88 number of students selected for the present study.

Tool- Tool selected for present study is structured questionnaire. Content validity and reliability done by the researcher.

Table 1.

Sr.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	df	't' value	Level of significance
1	Married Female B.Ed. College Students Of Tasgaon City	49	109.12	5.39	86	4.9	Significant at both levels i. e. 0.5 & 0.01

2	Unmarried Female B.Ed. College Students Of Tasgaon City	39	98.07	6.3			
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$df = 2.01 - 1 = 1.01 = 1.01$

In Table 1. 1 the Mean, S. D. of legal awareness of married female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city and unmarried female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city is 109.12 and 5.39, 98.07 and 6.3 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 4.9, which is more than standard table value at both level of significant. Therefore the **hypothesis No. 1** is rejected. Further, the mean value of legal awareness of married female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city is more than legal awareness of unmarried female B.Ed. students. Therefore, it is analyzed that legal awareness of married female B.Ed. College students is more than that of unmarried female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city.

Hypothesis 2. There is no significant difference of legal awareness among female B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city belonging to science and arts faculty.

Table no.2

Sr.No	Variable	N	Mean	SD	df	't' value	Level of significance
1	Female arts faculty B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city	23	127.2	6.21	86	3.12	Significant at both levels i. e. 0. 5 & 0.01
2	Female science faculty B.Ed. college students of Tasgaon city	65	107.8	5.4			

$df = 48, .05 = 1.98, .01 = 2.68$

Interpretation : In Table 2 the Mean, S. D. of female arts faculty B.Ed. students are 127.2 and 6.21, 107.8 and 5.4 respectively. The calculated 't' value is 3.12, which is more than standard table value at both level of significant. Therefore the hypothesis No. 2 is rejected. Further, the mean value of legal awareness of arts student is more than legal awareness of female science faculty B.Ed. students. Therefore, it is analyzed that legal awareness of female arts faculty B.Ed. students is more than legal awareness of female science faculty B.Ed. students.

MAIN FINDINGS:

1. Married female students have more legal awareness than unmarried female B.Ed students of Tasgaon city.
2. Female arts faculty B.Ed students of Tasgaon city have more legal awareness than Science faculty B.Ed students of Tasgaon city.

DISCUSSION OF FINDING:

Married female students are exposed to various legal awareness programmes through Bachat gat and women support club of Tasgaon city .Arts colleges organise more number of law oriented programmes in the college where legal experts and police personnel try to provide information regarding women law. Prakash Prasarak Shikshan



Sanstha of Tasgaon also put efforts to create awareness among college students. Nirbhaya Pathak is also very active to create legal awareness among women.

CONCLUSION:

Education brings change in society. B.Ed colleges carry out various co curricular programmes in the college which helps to create awareness among students. Antiragging committee, Sexual and Harrassment cell also tries to develop sence of protection among students. Along with academic syllabus these kinds of programmes helps the society to create trustworthy citizens.

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