Abstract

The need of the hour that basic knowledge of laws should be imparted to a large section of educated population especially women who are the most sufferer section of the society. The Questionnaire was constructed and validated by the investigator. 200 school women teachers were selected as sample using stratified random sampling. The findings of the study reveal that there is a significant difference between awareness of legal rights among women school teachers on the basis of their subject and locality.

Keywords: Educated Population; Women; Legal Awareness; Population.


1. Introduction

Every country has prescribed legal Rights and Duties for its Citizen. The Citizens need to be aware about their Rights, the related legal provisions and processes. Coupled with this knowledge, they are also required to know how to realize their rights and entitlements. On the reverse side, there are certain duties and prohibitions which are cast upon people and that need to be observed so that they do not transcend the barriers and get into trouble for the same. Even after 65 years of independence a large section of Indian population remains uneducated and still larger is the population who has no knowledge of laws facing exploitation of all sorts. It is therefore, the need of the hour that basic knowledge of laws should be imparted to a large section of educated population especially women who are the most sufferer section of the society. Keeping this in mind, the researchers worked on the topic “A Study of Legal Awareness among Teacher”
2. Method

The investigator has followed survey method for the present study. The Questionnaire was constructed and validated by the investigator. 200 school women teachers were selected as sample using stratified random sampling.

Hypothesis: 1

There will be a significant difference between awareness of legal rights among women school teachers on the basis of their subject

Table 1: Showing Mean, SD and t-test for awareness of legal rights among women t school teachers on the basis of their subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>167.76</td>
<td>15.73</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>1.903</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>171.90</td>
<td>15.03</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The calculated t-value (1.903), which is significant at 0.01 levels, confirms that there is a significant difference in awareness towards legal rights among teachers on the basis of subject. Hence the stated hypothesis is accepted. To sum up arts and science differ significantly in their awareness towards legal rights. Science teachers possess better awareness towards legal rights than art group teachers.

Hypothesis: 2

There will be a significant difference between awareness of legal rights among women school teachers of the basis of their type of management.
Table 2: Showing Mean, SD and t-test for awareness of legal rights among women school teachers of the basis of their type of management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of College</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>160.25</td>
<td>14.74</td>
<td>2.33</td>
<td>4.595</td>
<td>Not Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>172.23</td>
<td>14.76</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The calculated t-value (4.595), which is significant at 0.01 level, confirms that there is a significant difference in awareness towards legal rights among teachers on the basis of type of school. Hence the stated hypothesis is accepted. To sum up government and private college do not differ significantly in their awareness towards legal rights.

Figure 2: Showing mean for awareness of legal rights among women school teachers of the basis of their type of management

**Hypothesis 3**

There will be a significant difference between awareness of legal rights among women school teachers on the basis of their location of house

Table 3: Showing Mean, SD and t-test for awareness of legal rights among women school teachers on the basis of their location of house

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of College</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Std. Deviation</th>
<th>Std. Error Mean</th>
<th>t-value</th>
<th>Level of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>163.17</td>
<td>15.47</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1.725</td>
<td>Significant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>176.49</td>
<td>12.37</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The calculated t-value (1.725), which is significant at 0.01 level, confirms that there is a significant difference in awareness towards legal rights among teachers on the basis of category of school. Hence the stated hypothesis is accepted. To sum up rural and urban differ significantly in their awareness towards legal rights. Urban teachers possess better awareness towards legal rights than rural teachers.

Figure 3: Showing mean for awareness of legal rights among women school teachers on the basis of their location of house

3. Conclusion

The findings of the study reveal that there is a significant difference between awareness of legal rights among women school teachers on the basis of their subject and locality. Science teachers possess better awareness towards legal rights than art group teachers. Urban teachers possess better awareness towards legal rights than rural teachers.

References


