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RESEARCH PAPER
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Awareness of Women Rights among NHG Women in Kannur District, Kerala State

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to know the "awareness of women rights among NHG women in kannur district kerala state". Questionnaire and interview method was used to collect the necessary data. For this study, qualitative method was used data was collected from 100 women by using simple random sampling. The present paper aims to find out the level of awareness of women rights ensured by Constitutional safeguards among women and to study the degree of awareness about the protection of women's rights. Women have been denied equal rights for centuries. The plight of women in general is distressing and their conditions in society are deplorable. Various social evils led to the deprivation of women. There has been a constant rise in dowry deaths, bride burning, rape, molestation, kidnapping, and illegal confinement. The main finding of the study shown that the majority of women are not aware of the importance of the concept 'Human rights' and its impact in improving the statues of women.

Key Words : Awareness, Women rights, NHG, Women empowerment

INTRODUCTION

Women rights are the rights that promote a position of legal and social equality of women with men. Men and women are two halves of the society and it has been rightly said that men makes houses and women home. A large percentage of women are unaware of their rights and they can't do anything when their rights are denied. The only mean to literate women from this deplorable situation is to educate them and make them understand their rights and privileges. This will be possible only through giving education to our girl students and make them aware of their rights. These girls will contribute their share to improve the status of other girls and women of society as formal and non formal agents of education. Thus we can say that the future of women is in the hands of the girl students.

One of the four catalytic agencies that promote women rights is mass media. They are informal agencies of education. They are called mass media because they impart education to large masses simultaneously. There is no former teacher or school for this type of education. World is the students school and experience his teacher. This kind of education which is a natural and unconscious process is known as informal education.

Human rights which are the birth rights include political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights mass media communication when the human rights are violated or suppressed the foundation of civilized society is at stake. The violation included child labour, rape of women in police custody, female infanticide, ethnic killings and feticide. The most pervasive of human right violation is that one against women and girls. There is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. Any act of violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm can be considered as violence against women. Women's lack of economic security forces them to suffer the extreme act of violence for the sake of survival. It is the family that often coaches woman to have negative self concept and it is in the family that young men first learn about female subordination. Often they are victims of sexual violence, domestic

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violence etc., Trafficking of women and girls remain a serious problem. Rape and sexual harassment is another terrible matter that requires action. Shame, fear of repraisal, lack of information about legal rights, lack of confidence in or fear of the legal systems and legal costs involved make women reluctant to report incidents of violence. Many researches on violence against woman show that there are many types of violence like physical abuse, emotional abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, feminicide, forced prostitution, sex selective abortion, female infanticide etc.

Definition of key terms :

For the sake of clarity the important terms used in the study have been defined below.

NHG :

NHG is a guarantee provided to the mortgage lender (for example the bank) by a government-backed foundation, the Homeownership Guarantee Fund (Waarborgfonds Eigen Woningen or WEW).

Awareness :

Awareness refers to the level of familiarization and acquaintance with any particular subject or possessing knowledge of something.

Woman Rights :

Women rights is that promote a position of legal and social equality of women with men. They are part of human rights which are considered as the fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution to each individual whether man or women in his or her capacity as a member of the society.

Mass media communication :

Awareness of women rights :

Awareness of women rights is the level of familiarization and acquaintance of existing rights for women.

Review of literature :

Showkeen (2014) conducted a study was undertaken to find out the Awareness and Exercise of legal rights among working and non working women. A sample of 100 women (50 working women and 50 Non- working women) from Moga district of Punjab was selected by used purposive sampling technique. A self constructed Legal Rights Awareness and Exercise Questionnaire developed by investigator was used in the present study. Results revealed that: there was significant difference in awareness of legal rights between working and non working women. The working women were having more awareness of legal rights than non working women; there was no significant difference found in awareness of legal rights between rural working women and urban working women; there was no significant difference found in awareness of legal rights between rural non working women and urban non working women; there was significant difference in exercise of legal rights between working and non working women and the working women have high exercise of legal rights than non working women; there was no significant difference found in exercise of legal rights between rural working women and urban working women; There was no significant difference in awareness of legal rights between rural non working women and urban non working women.

Shabana and Shoukat (2015) television is most widespread medium of communication, having various implications in society. Nature of impact may be viewed positive or negative, that all depends on TV content. Purpose of this research study is to analyze its positive role in society, in the awareness of women rights among women. Dominant religion in District Naushahro Feroze is Islam; Islam is that religion which assures all kinds of rights to women. Not only religion but state also guarantees political, socio-cultural, economic and political rights to women. In spite of that women have been most sufferers and deprived of all kinds of rights. Development of women folk depends on their education, economic independency, political and social awareness and says in decision making. That is only possible when they would be aware of their rights. TV can play vital role in the empowerment of women by informing and educating them. This research has confirmed the impact of watching television on awareness of women rights.

METHODOLOGY

Objectives :

1. To study the level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste.
2. To find out the level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on religion.

Hypothesis :

1. There is no significant difference between awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste.

2. There is no significant difference between awareness of women rights in NHG women based on religion.

Method of data collection :

To collect the primary data standard questionnaires were used. The tool were circulated among the selected respondents and interview method also adopted.

Statistical tool used :

The following statistical tools were used to analyze the data. They were

– Descriptive analysis (Mean and Standard Deviation),

– Simple correlation analysis

The means, standard deviations of the entire sample are computed, In order to test the significance 't' test is used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result shows that the Table 1 reveals the details of Mean, S.D. and F-value for respondents awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste. It is observed from the obtained F-value there is a significant difference in respondent's level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste. Since the calculated F-value (6.48) which is significant at 0.001 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste. Further in OBC have high level awareness of women rights.

Result shows that the Table 2 reveals the details of

Table 1 : Showing Mean, S.D. and F-value for respondents level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste

Caste	Mean	S.D	F-value	P-value
General	8.47	1.78	6.48	0.001 Significant
OBC	15.65	2.16		
SC/ST	6.18	1.09		

Ho: There is no significant difference between awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste.

Mean, S.D. and F-value for respondents environmental awareness of NHG women based on education. It is inferred from the obtained F-value there is a significant difference in respondent's level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on education. Since the calculated F-value (5.14) which is significant at 0.001 level. Therefore the stated null hypothesis is rejected and alternate hypothesis is accepted. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on education.

– Result shows that the Table 1 reveals the details

Table 2 : Showing Mean, S.D. and F-value for respondents level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on education

Education	Mean	S.D	F-value	P-value
Illiterate	18.49	1.95	5.14	0.001 Significant
School level	7.28	1.21		
College level	4.46	1.36		

of Mean, S.D. and F-value for respondents awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste. Further in OBC have high level awareness of women rights.

– Analysis proved that the Table 2 reveals the details of Mean, S.D. and F-value for respondents environmental awareness of NHG women based on education. That respondents differ in their level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on education.

Conclusion :

The present study aimed to know the "awareness of women rights: a sociological study of nhg women in Kannur district Kerala state". Questionnaire and interview method was used to collect the necessary data. For this study, qualitative method was used data was collected from 100 women by using simple random sampling. Therefore it is concluded that respondents differ in their level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on caste. Further in OBC have high level awareness of women rights. Also result proved that respondents differ in their level of awareness of women rights in NHG women based on education. Women should be aware about their women rights to improve their overall development. If women are developed then the hole society is also become developed society.

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