

# **Awareness and Knowledge of Legal Rights Among Urban and Rural Women**

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USW1826 Research Project, Bachelor of Social Work

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May 2021

## **Certificate**

This is to certify that **Ms. Jeeze Sara Saji** has undergone the BSW course at Marian College Kuttikkanam (Autonomous) and has undertaken the dissertation work under the guidance of **Mr. Alen Kuriakose**, Assistant professor , School of Social Work, Marian College Kuttikkanam (Autonomous). She is permitted to submit the dissertation to Marian College Kuttikkanam (Autonomous) affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University Kottayam.

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This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “**Awareness and Knowledge of Urban and Rural Women about their Legal Rights**” is the bonafide record of the work carried out by Ms. Jeeze Sara Saji under my supervision and guidance and submitted to Marian College Kuttikkanam (Autonomous), affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University Kottayam in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Bachelor of Social Work.

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### **Declaration**

I, **Jeeze Sara Saji**, final semester BSW student at Marian College Kuttikkanam (Autonomous) do hereby declare that the Dissertation entitled “Awareness and Knowledge of Urban and Rural Women about their Legal Rights” is the bonafide record of the original research work carried out by me under the guidance of Mr. Alen Kuriakose, and that it has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree, fellowship or other similar title or recognition of any university to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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## **Acknowledgment**

With great respect I avail this opportunity to thank all those who have rendered their valuable co-operation to make this study a success. I am deeply indebted to the Almighty who guided me throughout the research work and blessed me for the completion of this study.

I express my sincere gratitude to my research guide Mr. Alen Kuriakose , Assistant Professor , School of Social Work, Marian College Kuttikkanam ( Autonomous). His knowledge , skills and interest has ben a great inspiration during my entire work. Without his consent , encouragement and suggestions, it would have been impossible to complete this study. He had helped a lot during the entire work and has been a great motivation.

I express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. Fr. Roy Abraham P, The Principal Marian College Kuttikkanam (Autonomous). For all the facilities and opportunities extended to complete this study

From the depth of the heart, I express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Siby Joseph, Director, School of Social Work , Marian College Kuttikkanam ( Autonomous), for his encouragement. guidance and support, and Br. Joseph Charuplakkal, Head of the Department.

I acknowledge the help given by my beloved parents , friends and the respondents who helped me in making this study a reality by sparing their valuable time.

Thank you All,

Jeeze Sara Saji

## **Abstract**

Women in India shows half of the total population that is 50 %, but they face gender biasness and inequality in all possible way of life in the society no matter in what status she has . Women confronts violence inside and outside their home, workplace. Lack of awareness of legal sense is something which hinders women from legal equality. The constitution of India has guaranteed various rights for women, with regards to these constitutional rights, a number of legislative measures were enacted to safeguard the women . The women section in India majorly have to face inequalities, injustice and dominance. Legislations are made in order to protect women than compared to men even then the condition of women in India is in dismay.

The objective of the study is to find the awareness and knowledge of rural and urban women and there relation between women's education and their awareness level about their legal rights. The study was conducted in Alappuzha District, Kerala, 80 respondents were considered for the study. The study conducted based on quantitative and the tool used is self made questionnaire . The result of the study shows urban women is more aware and knowledgeable of their legal rights than rural women.

*Keywords:* Women's awareness, Legal Rights, Knowledge

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## Introduction

Women face violence from all sections of the society. Several legal measures are taken in India. Still incidences like domestic violence's and abuses are daily scenarios for many women. There are many women who lack legal sense. Unawareness can hinder their freedom of decision making, independence and peaceful life. Awareness of legal rights is another important factor that has been helpful to women and help to move towards the gaining of women empowerment (Batool & Batool, 2018).

It is a problem for the women who suffer from abuses by their family or extended family, even if they want justice, they are not aware where to voice their concerns. Women's subjection arises from lack of literacy, awareness level, knowledge, independence, skills and also from their lack of confidence and grit (Lazo, 1995).

Problems women face in the society:

**Molestation:** Sexual harassment can also be called 'eve teasing' which has remained prevalent in the society. According to the NCRB, 9,590 cases of sexual harassment were reported in the year of 2013. There were 40,978 cases of molestation, around 8 percent mount from 40,618 cases in 2010. Many cases were underreported due to social taboo and pressure. (Begum, 2014)

**Domestic Violence And Dowry Deaths:** In the world, one out of every five women faces violence from their own family and extended family that is their life partners, guardians, parents or brothers in their homes. According to the NCRB, in 2013 there was 9,638 reported dowry deaths, bridal deaths, where their extended family is held responsible i.e, their in-laws for not giving dowry. Uttar Pradesh tops the dowry deaths with 3,324 cases, followed by 2,613 cases in Bihar. The NCRB

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reported that 24,380 persons were jailed and 8,803 persons were penalized and given punishment for dowry death in 2011 (Begum, 2014)

**Torture:** Domestic violence continues to be a massive problem still in India . The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) stated that 60 percent of women reported that they experience violence at their houses . The NCRB reported that in 2013 there were 100,145 reported cases of violence and atrocities by husband and relatives, there's an increase of 6 percent. 20% of them were reported from West Bengal (19,773cases). It shows that 52% of women have been beaten by their spouse. (Begum, 2014)

According to the Kerala police reports, the crime rates against women is increasing in Alappuzha, according to the 2019 status there has been 122 rapes, 297 molestations, 24 kidnapping, 33 molestation, 2 dowry death, 130 cases of violence or atrocities by husbands and 247 other offences against women in Alappuzha , in 2009 the total cases were 464 and in 2019 it is 850, which shows a steep increase of violence against women (Alappuzha Police, n.d).

The paper is guided by the proposition that majority of women, particularly those in rural areas, are not aware about their rights. Mainly because of the unfamiliarity of legal rights , they are not in a position to exercise their legal rights and are not able to achieve the legal equality. An attempt was carried out to study the relationship between awareness of urban women and rural women and their educational level.

## **Review of Literature**

### **Importance of legal Awareness**

Legal awareness is important for the reason it can act as a tool to hasten the process of empowering women section. There needs policies and strategies to generate legal awareness of their rights and also to provide education which can help to empower women in different arenas of life and it will contribute in the holistic development of women in the nation (Batool & Batool, 2018). Women's legal awareness have a positive and a noteworthy effect on their liberation (Chaudhary, Chani, & Pervaiz 2012).

A study conducted in 3 states of Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya among women shows that nearly 70% are unaware about legal rights in Haryana, 80% in Tamil Nadu, 85% in Meghalaya ( 86% in rural areas and 63% in urban areas) are unaware about their legal rights (Mukerjee,1973).

Women cannot have the rights by not only simply making laws but can't demand rights without legal awareness of the legalities. Without legal awareness women cannot ask their rights in a right way which demands to create legal awareness among women from a younger age (Batool & Batool, 2018). A major problem in the implementation and exercise of legal rights especially in the rural area is because they are not aware of the rights when compared to urban women, that is the reason why most cases of atrocities are underreported in rural area . It is paramount for a women to know legal rights in order to exercise them efficiently. (Singh et al., 2014)

A study conducted in Kenya shows that majority of women lack awareness regard to legal rights; the level of awareness were very minimal in the rural population.

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Around 70% of the respondents felt they were not even permitted to marry a person of their choice and bride wealth is a determining factor (Butegwa, 1986).

Patriarchal dominance has bad influence on women's attitudes and forbids her from knowing legal rights which can hinder her freedom of choice and often lead to suppression. A study conducted in Pakistan shows the oppression faced by women where women are not aware of the legal rights .(Sultana, 2011). Often women's freedom , decision-making power, choice and resources are subjected to the male dominant community (Sebstad and Cohen, 2002). Internationally also there are tensions regarding the gap of legal rights awareness and exercise of those by the women. Where less the exercise less the legal rights women are aware off.(Warren, 1994).

The World Conference on Human Rights , states rights of women section is an unchallengeable, important and inseparable part of human rights. United Nations have ratified to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. A good number of countries have established provisions to help women in exercising their legal rights. Even India is a signatory to it and many legislations are made in that regard but exercise of the legal rights or the conviction rates of the cases are a question. (Singh et al., 2014)

Women represent (50%) in India, but gender bias and unfairness are characteristics of Indian society. Women are usually been left without equal rights for decades. A study carried out in Karnool district of Haryana state where 300 women respondents from a culturally and backward region were chosen as samples to know the consciousness about the laws related to crime towards women. The study observed that awareness about laws was intactly found in majority of respondents (89.3%)

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and awareness was related or linked with their age, schooling, livelihood, caste and mass-media exposure. Even medias have great influence in acknowledging women in knowing legal rights (Kumari and Chander, 2018)

### **Causes**

Indian society of the from time immemorial was characterised by a multiplicity of laws and customs and rituals, and non-state legal erections. According to Manusmrithi 'a woman must be reliant on upon her guardian in childhood, then on spouse in youth, and upon male child when in oldage, a women must never could be free'. While women had different sets of rules for property and its succession, the concept of stridhana (dowry) provided in Manusmrithi where women were subordinate to men.(Deka, 2016)

Women when harassed or beaten by the family she is not aware where to go, it could be the primary reason which ignites the issues more lethal and fatal. men simply enjoy eternal rights to divorce their wives, misinterpreting religious contexts and values accordingly to their interests, If a women is aware of the legal potentials can question its validity in front of the law, a person then can struck down the vulnerabilities faced by women in the name of religious and socio-economic political suppression in the society. (Parveen, 2007)

Women are being victims in the hands of in-laws, especially in their marital home for issues like dowry but they are forced not to react because of customary practices that often block women from accessing their rights. (Benschop, 2004).

A study conducted in sub Saharan region shows that, the very existence of multiple systems of law and its varied elucidations and sources of jurisprudence provides way to discrimination and. Customary law is important because it directly connects

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the lives of the population in many parts of Africa. Religious law can apply to the population . And in many countries it has familial laws which has been inherited from generations to generations, which keeps women on the bay of justice and freedom.( Hasan, 2005).

### **Efforts taken by legal systems**

Active efforts were taken by the Indian Government to spread awareness about the practice and to check the implementation and exercise of the passed Acts. In India, the National Monitoring and Implementation Committee keeps a check on the obedience of the Act which functions under the government (Chakrabarty & Fellow, n.d.).

The Indian judiciary, with parliament of India, is trying hard to improve the lives of women in the society . The judiciary has been enacted various legal provisions for the women's protection so that no women is deprived of injustice . The acts and legislations have done great effort but the criminal justice system and policing, were majority of the officers are males who are employed has the chance to undermine emotions of women.(Yousuf, 2015).

To promote gender equity and to bridge the gap between male and female , the government should provide job opportunities for women, inform and provide awareness to them of their legal rights that are meant to protect them, give the lessons of equity to men and change collective beliefs , it can be done only by educating the young minds from the school age. Local self government has a great role to be played in a ground level .(Fawole, 2008).

Government initiates to make legal and judicial system more responsible for making it gender neutral and sensitive to women's want , with regard to domestic violence

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.Parliament enact new laws and review the prevailing one to make sure that justice is done and possible punishment given according to the intensity and seriousness of the crime.. The government policies purpose is to bring out change in laws relating women such as those related to maintenance and marriage, divorce, so as to eliminate discrimination against women. (Singh et al., 2014)

The Indian judiciary always played a catalyst role in the process of women empowerment. Indian judiciary at times has interpreted the constitution in a way favorable to women . Paved way to constitute committees , enforcement of laws by states . (Chakrabarty & Fellow, n.d.).

**Need**

Education appears to have a very supreme role in their upliftment. Role of education will make women more uplifted in the society by showing that higher number of women who has completed at least higher secondary school education are intricate in making choices and also have financial independence , compared to the women who lack literacy . The study conducted in India shows the positive relation in women's knowledge and educational level (Batool & Batool, 2018). Women's enablement increased with the increase in legal awareness of women section (Batool & Batool, 2018).

Women who know about the fundamental legal rights that protect them from vulnerabilities ensure that they are uplifted. Women can reduce this by utilizing female representation in police force who investigate the case without bias , more representation of women in judiciary for proper justice delivery (Brule, 2020).

The life of women is worrying and their conditions in society are disgraceful various social ills lead to denial of justice to women. Though some measures are taken in



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account of women. But even today, women don't get privileges as of what men enjoy. Crime against women is mounting day by day . There is a mounting incidences of kidnapping ,rape, , molestation, dowry death and illegal detention (Kumari & Chander, 2018).

Women are measured inferior and it chalks out to be brittle both in physical and mentally when compared to males, women face dejection and violence from all walks of life and the practice of intrinsic feudal system and desire for son and considering girl child to be a double lose adds hostility towards women.(Batool & Batool, 2018)

The need for proper execution and legal auditing is a concern area. The awareness regarding legal rights needs to be created through encouraging, learning and teaching gender analysis by the intention of schemes and policies (UNDP, 2001). Every person has the right to have a life of dignity and respect. Women forms a part of it , women should have the liberty in real life than it is written in law books. This right shall be protected by law and, from the second of conception (Uberoi & De Bruyn, 2013).

Women's enablement depends on multidimensional factors including economic, social and political dimensions . The United Nations' Population Information Network claimed that dimensions of women's empowerment are , such as women's intellect of self-confidence ,self-esteem, freedom of ranges, getting opportunities and resources, and power to take decision and control their own lives and ability and capabilities to lead to the social change along with knowledge of legal rights. (Parveen, 2007)

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Women often feel supported by international covenants that has found concrete look into the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was ratified in United Nations, and many other international declarations and covenants that address the problems and acts for progress of women. Even India is signatory to it and is obliged to dip the rate of atrocities against women ( Schmidt , 2006) .

The term legal rights awareness means sensitization of women sections to their legal rights, and to understand procedure and an instrument to access to the legal systems, with the help of legal assistants or legal aids for exercise of legal rights .It can only done when a women atleast knows the basic source to produce a complaint (Deka, 2016).

### **Research Gap**

The issues against women are immense, especially when women are not aware about their own rights. The lack of legal sense among women can be followed by lot of problems inclusive of her freedom. Women face violence almost in all sections of the society. The different studies were carried out to find the women's awareness about their legal rights in rural areas. Limited studies are conducted in the Kerala context. The study also focuses on how respondents look at knowing legal rights meant for women's protection. Major studies on awareness of women has been conducted in African Countries and Pakistan, less studies have been explored in Indian context. Very few studies has been conducted regarding awareness of women after 2015, as world has changed , technology has developed in this period. The study has scope of knowing what is the awareness of women in this internet era.

**Problem Statement**

Unawareness of women about their legal rights which are meant to protect them from abuses and violence's. It's an issue taken very lightly, and not clearly addressed.

The need for proper execution and legal auditing is a concern area. The awareness should be created through different policies , schemes and activities.(UNDP, 2001). Proper legal sense among women should be created from younger ages. A major roadblock to the implementation of women's right is because lack of interest in knowing of legal awareness and of resources.

Certain reasons for unawareness could be lack of interest, inability of getting information, morality issues which can put them in an inertia of not knowing rights due to certain beliefs of going against patriarchy, difficulty in understanding laws etc.

The effects of the problem is serious and threatening, negligence of awareness of legal rights that protect women can exploit their life. If a women is domestically harassed by the in-laws and husband can sort the traumatizing events by informing to women cell or move to court , the only prerequisite is that one should be aware about the basic rights. It can be more lethal and fatal in some cases.

**Rationale of the Study**

The studies conducted on awareness of women majorly talks regarding, the figures of women's awareness level, sufferings of women and the influence of patriarchy especially in context of African countries , Pakistan etc. There are issues arising out the unawareness and lack of knowledge, even Human development Index has an indicator of 'increased knowledge'. There are various Acts in India for women's

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protection in which one of the objective is to build awareness among women.

Despite of such objectives and provisions the research studies shows lack of awareness of legal rights is one factor for women's suffering.

There is need for a study in which women's knowledge and awareness in explored along with the perception of women in knowing legal rights. The study would help to identify how women access information and such sources can be used in the future to provide awareness and knowledge to women. The results from the study such as medium of accessing knowledge can help the women in awareness building activities through such sources, the relationship of education and awareness can help the women to achieve more education and empower them.

### **Theoretical Framework**

**Feminism and Legal Theory by Martha Fineman (1984):** The theory is based on the conviction that the law is being central in women's empowerment. Feminist theory on legality is devoted to alter women's position through a redraft of the law and its attitude to gender by acknowledging women about their rights. The liberal equality model in the theory works from within a legal standard and generally holds liberal values and right based approach to law for uplifting women.

**Social Awareness Theory according to Greenspan (1981):** The term is defined as the individual's capability to recognize people, social happenings, and the procedures involved in social events. Social awareness is a model of personal competency that also includes expressive competence, bodily ability, theoretical intelligence and real-world knowledge.

Legal awareness could be a sort of social consciousness, that is system of legal opinions, theories, ideas, thoughts, beliefs, spirits that expresses the individual's,

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social teams, the total society to the present and therefore the desired rights to legal phenomena. Whereas legal awareness helps within the management of people regarding problems involving law, legal awareness facilitate to endorse legal culture (Muratbaevna,2004).

**Theoretical Definition**

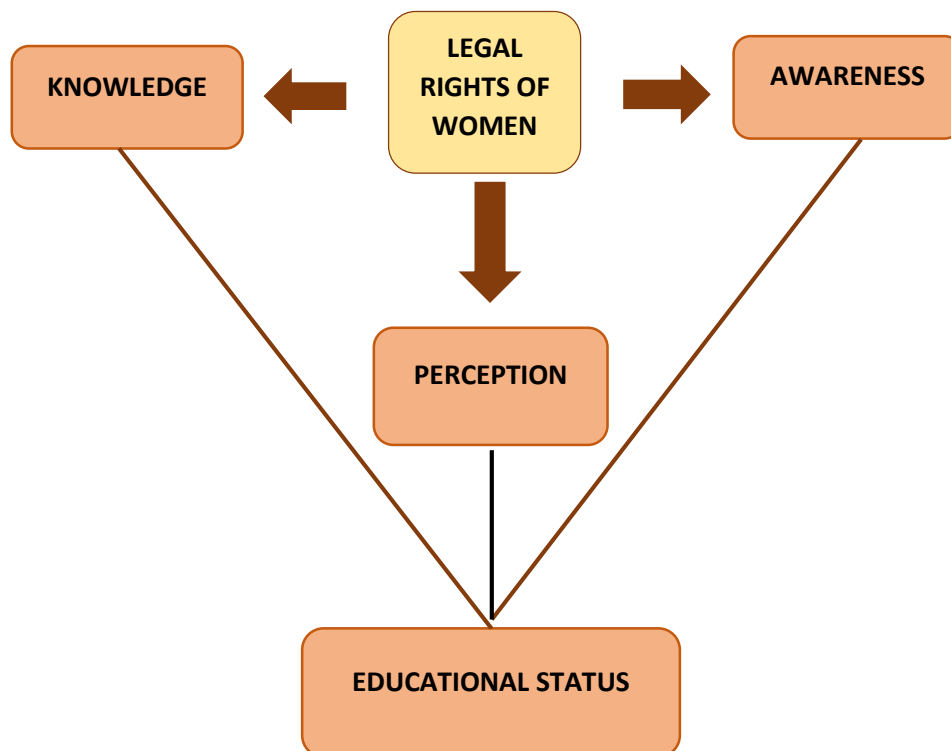
**Awareness-** Provides knowledge about changes in the environment (Gutwin & Greenberg ,1999).

**Legal Rights:** Rights which exist beneath the instructions of legal structures or by the feature of decisions which can be taken by an authoritative body (Campbell, 2001).

**Knowledge:** The fact or condition of knowing something through involvement or association (Webster, 2011).

### Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework in the study depicts the link between different variables. Represents the concept of the whole study. 'Knowledge and Awareness of Legal Rights among Urban and Rural Women' has independent variable and dependent variables such as legal rights of women and knowledge, awareness, attitude, socio-demographic profile respectively.



**Operational Definition**

- ❖ **Legal rights:** Legal rights are the natural right meant to safe guard and protect rights of women in this study. Legal Rights are equally available to all citizen without the discrimination of caste, creed, sex in India. In this study four legal rights are asked to urban and rural women in Alappuzha to know their awareness on various acts passed by Indian parliament. Four legal rights are considered in this study:

Dowry Prohibition Act 1961,

Domestic Violence Act 2005,

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013,

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

- ❖ **Awareness:** Knowledge about things happening around, especially among women about their legal rights. The awareness of women would be identified asking question regarding how often they had heard legal rights and various act for women's protection and the medium through which they get awareness of legal rights for their protection such as online medias, offline sources etc. To know the awareness of the respondents 10 questions were asked using Likert scale, where the minimum score is 5 and maximum is 50, respondents scoring above 41 would be considered as high awareness regarding their legal rights, respondents scoring below 31 would be considered moderate awareness and respondents scoring below 20 would be considered poor awareness regarding their legal rights.

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❖ **Knowledge:** Knowledge is knowing things through various mediums or by experience, deep understanding among women in this study. The knowledge of respondents with regards to legal rights would be asked such as :

- i) Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 ,
- ii) Domestic Violence Act 2005,
- iii) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal ) Act 2013,
- iii) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition)Act, 1986.

To know the knowledge level of the respondents 8 questions were asked using Likert scale, minimum score would be 5 and maximum score would be 40 , Respondents scoring above 31 would be considered having high knowledge about their legal rights, respondents scoring below 21 would be considered having moderate knowledge and respondents scoring below 10 would be considered poor knowledge.

❖ **Perception:** Perception in this study refers to how respondents look at knowing legal rights which are meant for women's protection. To analyze the way in which how legal rights for protection of women in society in general is understood. A general attitude of women in knowing the legal rights for women's protection would be explored. To know the perception of the respondents 4 questions were asked using Likert scale.

### Research Questions

What is the awareness level of legal rights of urban and rural women?

What is the relationship between the educational status of a woman and the legal rights they are aware of?



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What is the perception of respondents in knowing legal rights for protection of women in the society?

What are the major means through which women access knowledge regarding their legal rights?

### **Objectives**

#### **General objective**

- To study the awareness and knowledge of legal rights of urban and rural women.

#### **Specific Objectives**

- To study the socio- demographic profile of the respondents.
- To study the knowledge of respondents with respect to various legal rights.
- To study the awareness of respondents with respect to various legal rights.
- To study the perception of women about knowing legal rights.
- To study the means through which women access knowledge regarding their legal rights.
- To study the relationship between the educational qualification of women and the legal rights they are aware of.

### **Hypothesis**

The hypothesis tested in the present study is that,

H1-There is a positive relationship between the education of women and the legal rights they are aware of, the higher their status, the greater is the extent of their awareness regarding their legal rights.

H2-There is a significant difference of awareness regarding legal rights among women in urban and rural area.

### Methods

- **Research Design:** Descriptive research design. This study is quantifiable and has statistical data. Through this design different variables are measured where it identifies awareness, knowledge and perception of the respondents. Through this approach a generalization could be made from large sample population. The study uses a quantitative research approach. The quantitative method for this study emphasizes objectives measurement and the statistical analysis collected through questionnaire. Quantitative research focuses on bringing statistical data and simplifying it to explain the objectives of the study.
- **Universe:** Urban and Rural women in Alappuzha would be the respondents. The area was selected on the Kerala police crime report which states there has been a steep increase of violence against women, in Alappuzha alone, in 2009 the total cases were 464 and in 2019 it is 850, which shows a steep increase of violence against women (Alappuzha Police, n.d).
- **Sampling:** Non probability sampling taken from the urban and rural areas of Alappuzha district in Kerala. Purposive sampling used to produce sample that can be logically assumed.  
  
The sample size would be 80 respondents (40 rural and 40 urban) women in Alappuzha district. There will be good representation of the respondents.
- **Tools** Self-made Questionnaire using five scale measure because no standard tools are not available, collected via online platforms, Quantitative

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study using questionnaire is most appropriate way in which the awareness of women can be explored as it identifies a women's knowledge ,awareness and perception

- **Data Analysis:** Descriptive statistics will be obtained for all variables of study along with socio-demographic details. Statistical analysis using SPSS software, statistics will be obtained for all variables of the study along with socio-demographic details. The statistics summarize the collected data of the study in meaningful and useful way. The research had large set of response from the participants regarding awareness, knowledge, perception about the respondents legal rights. This research study uses a self made questionnaire for data collection. Therefore there is no recommended categories to rate the variables. One way Anova done to identify whether there is any relation between awareness , knowledge and socio demographic profile of the respondents. This particular type of analysis is used to establish if there are possible connection between variables. Independent sample t test is done for statistical evaluation to study the strength of a relationship between different variables of the study which is numerically measured.
  
- **Ethical Consideration:** Prior consent would be taken from respondents, respect the privacy of respondents will not reveal their identities, no form of exaggeration would be carried out in the research study. Logical and sensible questions would be asked without hampering one's values, beliefs and emotions.

## **Results**

This study was conducted to know the awareness and knowledge of urban and rural women about their legal rights. This chapter conveys the results from the study that was conducted. The objectives of studies are explained in the results. The result shows the awareness and knowledge of legal rights among women in Alappuzha district of Kerala. The result also shows the socio-demographic features of the respondents along with the perspectives of women about knowing legal rights for their protection. The result also shows the relationship between awareness and education of the respondents. The sources of access to awareness by the respondents is also explained in this chapter.

**Objective:** To study the socio demographic profile of the respondents.

To study the socio demographic features of the urban and rural women, age , marital status, education , employment status, family type , socio demographic class, residing area are studied.

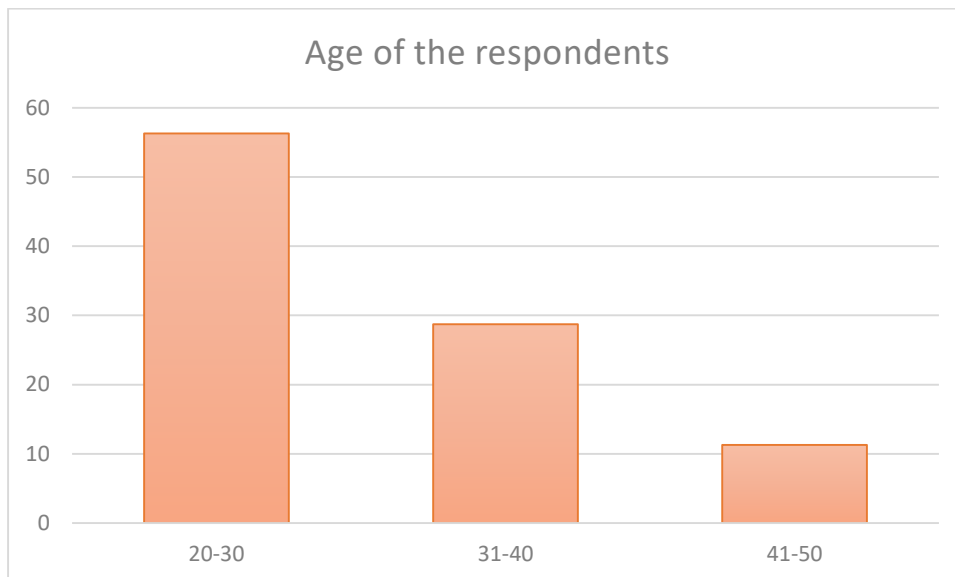
**Age of the respondents****Figure 1**

Figure 1 represents age of the respondents. All the respondents are in between the age group 20-50. Among the 80 respondents , 45 respondents are in between the age group 20-30.ie, 56 % of the total population.28% of respondents are in the age group between 31- 40 and 11% of respondents are in the age group between 41-50 which forms the least percentage of respondents in the age group.

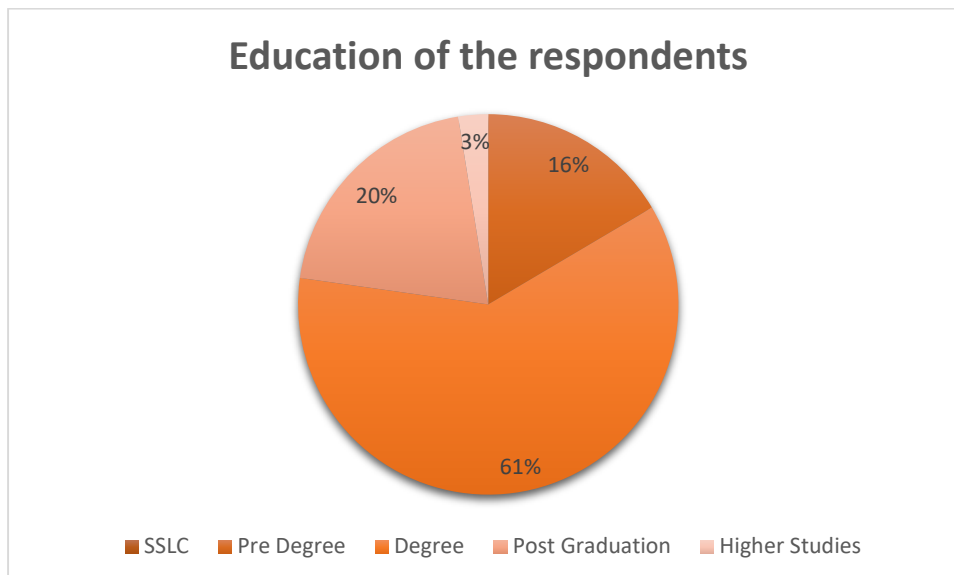
**Educational qualifications of the respondents****Figure 2**

Figure 2 represents educational qualification of the respondents . 60 % of the respondents are having educational qualifications up to degree ,20% respondents up to post graduation and 16% respondents up to pre degree. 2% of the respondents having an educational qualification of higher studies and 1 respondent have an educational qualification of SSLC.

**Socio-demographic class of respondents**

Socio demographic class	Frequency	Percent
BPL	5	6.3
APL	75	93.8
Total	80	100

**Table 1**

Table 1 represents the socio demographic class of the respondents. 75 of the respondents belong to the category of APL and 5 respondents belong to BPL category among the population of 80.

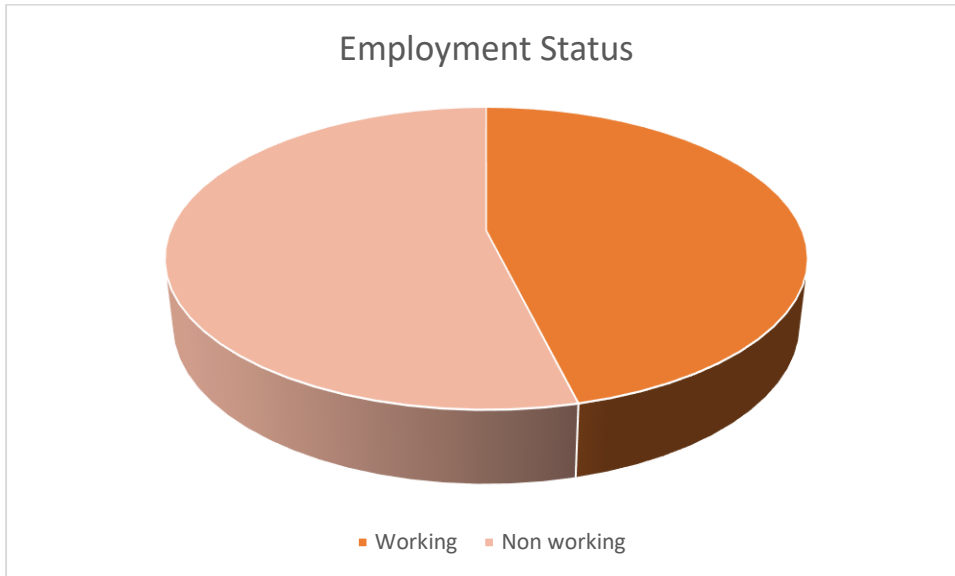
**Employment status of the respondents****Figure 3**

Figure 3 represents employment status of the respondents, 54% of the respondents are not working and 46% of the respondents are working professionals out of the population 80.



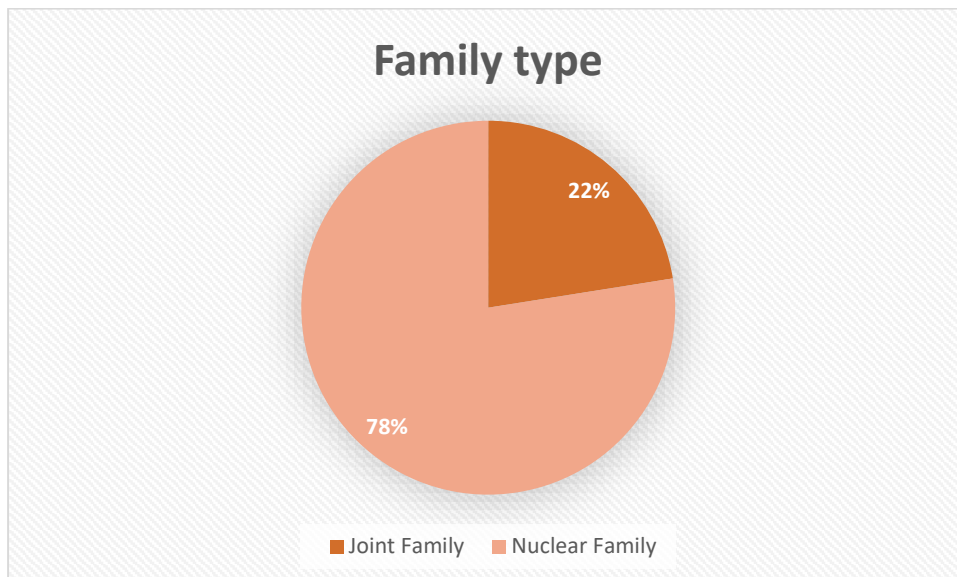
**Family Type of the respondents****Figure 4**

Figure 4 represents family type , 62 respondents ie, 78% belong to nuclear family out of a population 80 , 18 respondents belong to joint family ie, 22%, none of the respondents live alone. Most of the respondents live in a nuclear family setting than joint family .

**Objective:** To study the awareness of urban and rural women about their legal rights.

To study the awareness of urban and rural women , descriptive statistics is used.

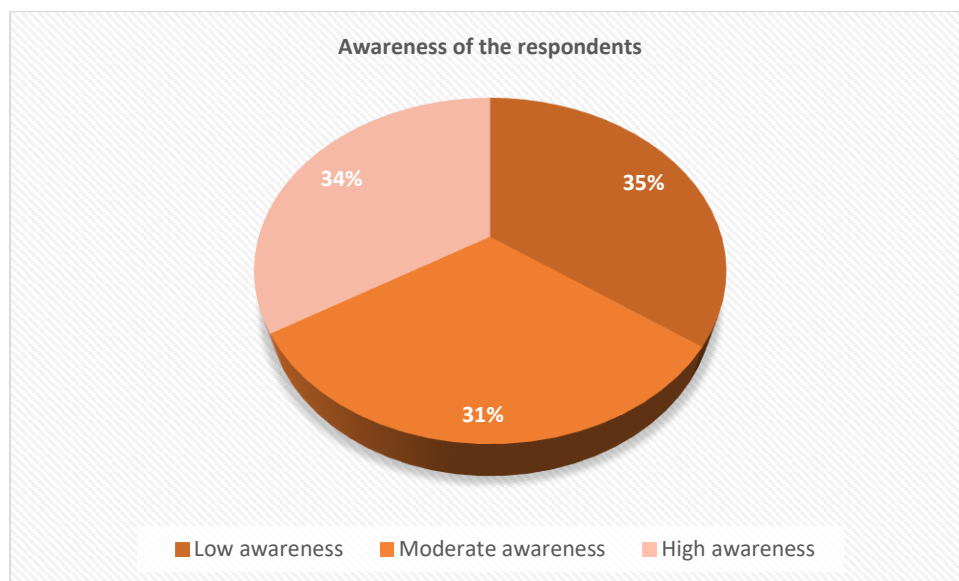
Awareness of urban and rural women about their legal rights

Awareness					
Residing Place	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	39.675	40	6.96286	23	50
Rural	35.525	40	6.47277	22	49
Total	37.6	80	6.99837	22	50

**Table 2**

Table 2 represents the descriptive statistics of awareness of urban and rural women in a population of 80. The mean value of urban respondents is  $39.67 \pm 6.96$ , its minimum score is 23 and maximum score is 50. Mean value of rural respondents is  $35.52 \pm 6.47$ , its minimum score is 22 and maximum score 49. The mean of urban respondents is higher than rural respondents. Hence, urban women are more aware of the legal rights than rural women. The previous study shows similar results that rural women have slightly low awareness of legal rights than urban women (Singh et al., 2014).

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN



**Figure 5**

Fig 5 represents the awareness of respondents 35 % of the respondents have low awareness regarding their legal rights, 31% of the respondents were moderately aware of the legal rights and 34% of respondents have high awareness of the legal rights for the protection of women. In general most of the respondents were not aware of the legal right.

### Cross Tabulation

Awareness of urban and rural women about their legal rights.

Awareness	Residing Place	Not at all aware	Slightly aware	Somewhat aware	Moderately Aware	Extremely Aware	Total
Awareness of rights under Domestic Violence Act, 2005	Urban	0.0%	12.5%	10.0%	40.0%	37.5%	100.0%
	Rural	5.0%	12.5%	25.0%	42.5%	15.0%	100.0%
Meaning 'Dowry' recognized under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1960	Urban	7.5%	2.5%	12.5%	35.0%	42.5%	100.0%
	Rural	0.0%	12.5%	32.5%	35.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Meaning of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986	Urban	7.5%	10.0%	20.0%	42.5%	20.0%	100.0%
	Rural	5.0%	25.0%	40.0%	17.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Meaning of "Sexual Harassment" under the 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act	Urban	2.5%	5.0%	17.5%	37.5%	37.5%	100.0%
	Rural	2.5%	30.0%	20.0%	32.5%	15.0%	100.0%

**Table 3**

Table 3 represents cross tabulation between different Acts and residing place. Urban respondents is aware of Domestic Violence Act is 37.5% and rural is 15%. Urban

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

respondents is aware Dowry Prohibition Act is 42.5% and rural is 20% Urban respondents is aware of The Indecent Representation of Women Act is 20% and rural is 12.5%. Urban respondents is aware of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act is 47.5% and rural is 15%. Hence Urban women are more aware of the legal rights than rural women. Respondents is more aware of Dowry prohibition Act and least aware of Indecent Representation of Women Act.

**Objective:** To study the knowledge of urban and rural about their legal rights.

To study the knowledge of urban and rural women , descriptive statistics is used. Descriptive statistics are used to focus on the basic feature of the data in the study and also summarize data.

## Knowledge of urban and rural women about their legal rights

Knowledge					
Residing Place	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Urban	29.775	40	4.80111	21	40
Rural	27.5	40	4.57417	17	40
Total	28.6375	80	4.79779	17	40

**Table 4**

Table 4 represent descriptive statistics of knowledge of urban and rural respondents. The mean value of knowledge of urban respondents is  $29.7 \pm 4.8$ , its minimum score is 21 and maximum 40. Mean value of rural women is  $27.5 \pm 4.5$ , its minimum score is 17 and maximum is 40. The mean of knowledge of urban respondents is higher than rural respondents. Hence, urban women are more knowledgeable (mean=29) than rural women (mean=27).

### Cross Tabulation

#### Knowledge of urban rural women about legal rights regarding Domestic Violence Act 2005.

Domestic Violence	Residing Place	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Domestic Violence Act 2005 protects women from physical , emotional, sexual, economical and verbal abuse	Urban	40.0%	45.5%	47.5%	58.3%	50.0%	100.0 %
	Rural		7.5%	15.0%	52.5%	25.0%	100.0 %
Magistrate gives protection order and residence order in some instances for women's protection	Urban		0.0%	17.5%	52.5%	30.0%	100.0 %
	Rural		17.5%	37.5%	35.0%	10.0%	100.0 %
The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the enforcing institution of Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and Domestic Violence Act 2005	Urban		2.5%	27.5%	47.5%	22.5%	100.0 %
	Rural		7.5%	30.0%	50.0%	12.5%	100.0 %

**Table 5**

Table 5 represents the cross tabulation between awareness and knowledge of women regarding Domestic Violence Act and the residing place. Urban respondents is knowing Domestic violence Act which protects women from sexual, emotional, verbal abuses is 50% and rural respondents is 25 %. Urban respondents is knowing magistrates residence order under Domestic Violence Act is 30% and rural is 10%. Urban respondents is knowing Ministry Of Women and Child Developments as

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

enforcing agency is 22.5% and rural is 12.5%. Hence, urban women is more knowledgeable of Domestic Violence Act than rural women.

**Knowledge of urban and rural women about legal rights regarding Dowry Prohibition Act 1961**

Dowry Prohibition Act	Residing Place	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Dowry prohibition Act 1961 comes into play when there is giving and taking of dowry	Urban	5.0%	5.0%	22.5%	25.0%	42.5%	100.0%
	Rural	5.0%	10.0%	25.0%	42.5%	17.5%	100.0%
Dowry Prohibition Act any advertisement through newspaper, journals, media is banned	Urban	2.5%	10.0%	45.0%	27.5%	15.0%	100.0%
	Rural	2.5%	12.5%	45.0%	27.5%	12.5%	100.0%
There is a Dowry Prohibition Officer appointed in every state of India	Urban		5.0%	35.0%	35.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	Rural		7.5%	57.5%	25.0%	10.0%	100.0%

**Table 6**

Table 6 represents the cross tabulation of awareness and knowledge of urban and rural women regarding The Dowry Prohibition Act . Urban respondents is knowing the Dowry meaning under Dowry Prohibition Act is 42.5 % and rural is 17.5%. Urban respondents is aware of the ban of advertisements under Dowry prohibition Act is 15% and rural is 12.5%. Urban respondents is knowing Dowry Prohibition Officer in every state is 25% and rural is 10%. Hence , urban women is more knowledgeable of the Dowry prohibition Act than rural women.

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

**Knowledge of urban and rural women about legal rights regarding The Indecent Representation of Women Act ( Prevention) 1986**

Indecent Representation of Women Act	Residing Place	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
The Indecent Representation of Women ( prohibition) Act 1986, prohibits the indecent representation of women through advertisements, publications, online medias etc	Urban		2.5%	17.5%	37.5%	42.5%	100.0%
	Rural		7.5%	30.0%	42.5%	20.0%	100.0%
The Indecent Representation of Women ( amendment) Bill 2012 is not applicable to science , literature, idols , ancient monument etc which depict women badly	Urban	2.5%	0.0%	42.5%	42.5%	12.5%	100.0%
	Rural	2.5%	12.5%	35.0%	40.0%	10.0%	100.0%

**Table 7**

Table 7 represents the cross tabulation is the awareness and knowledge of urban and rural women regarding the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act . Urban respondents is knowing of the prohibition of advertisements depicting women badly is 42.5% and rural is 20%. Urban respondents is knowing that Indecent Representation of Women Act is not applicable to science , literature and idols is 12.5% and rural respondents is 10%. Hence, Urban respondents are more knowledgeable of Indecent representation of women ( Prohibition) Act.



## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

**Knowledge of urban and rural women about legal rights regarding Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal ) Act 2013**

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prohibition) Act	Residing Place	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Uncertain	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 , is to protect women at workplaces	Urban	2.5%	2.5%	30.0%	35.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	Rural	2.5%	7.5%	32.5%	37.5%	20.0%	100.0%
The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act requires employees to conduct awareness in the building by banner and posters in the premises	Urban	0.0%	5.0%	30.0%	42.5%	20.0%	2.5%
	Rural	2.5%	10.0%	35.0%	37.5%	15.0%	100.0%
The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 cover students in schools and colleges along with patients in hospitals	Urban		5.0%	32.5%	37.5%	25.0%	100.0%
	Rural		10.0%	30.0%	45.0%	15.0%	100.0%

**Table 8**

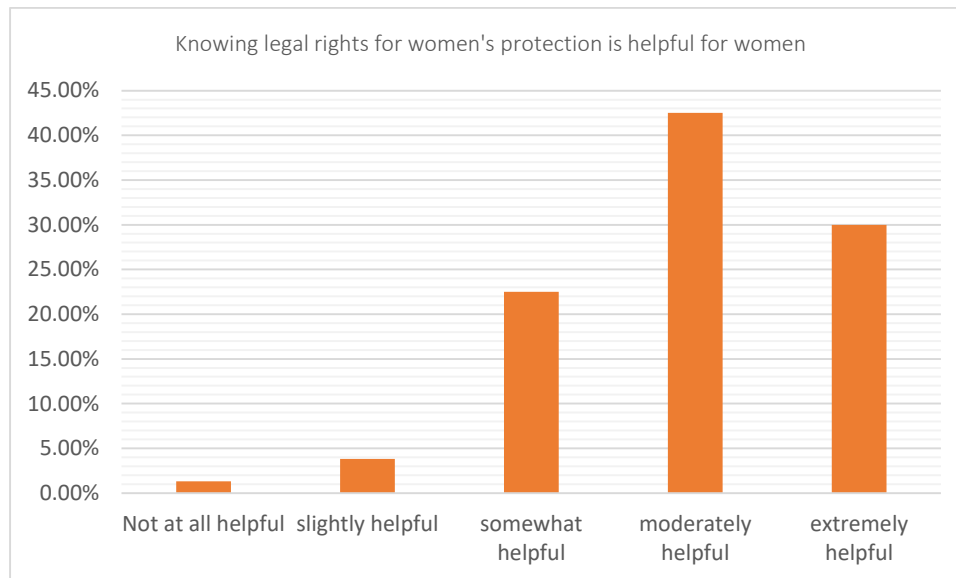
Table 8 represents the cross tabulation between awareness and knowledge of urban and rural women regarding Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace. Urban respondents is knowing the act that it protects women in workplace is 20 % and rural is 15%. Urban respondents is knowing that The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace covers schools, colleges and hospitals is 25% and rural respondents is

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

15%. Hence, Urban respondents are more knowledgeable of The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace than rural women.

**Objective:** To know the perspective of women about legal rights

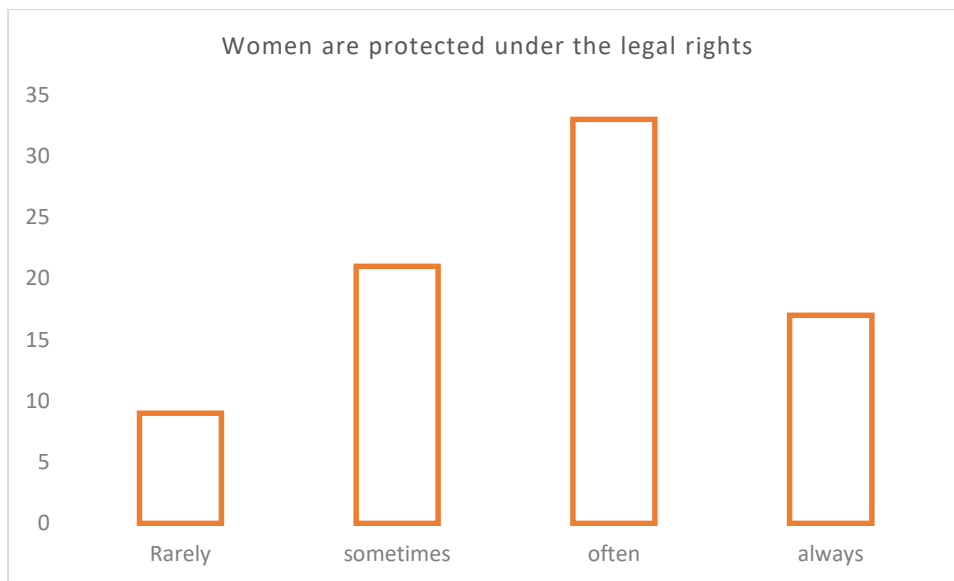
To study the perspective of respondents about legal rights , descriptive statistics is used.



**Figure 6**

Figure 6 shows the perspective of the respondents about knowing legal rights for women's protection is helpful, 42% respondents finds knowing legal rights as helpful, 30 % respondents finds it as extremely helpful, 22% as somewhat helpful, 3% as slightly helpful and 1 % as not at all helpful. Most of the respondents finds knowing legal rights are moderately helpful for protecting women.

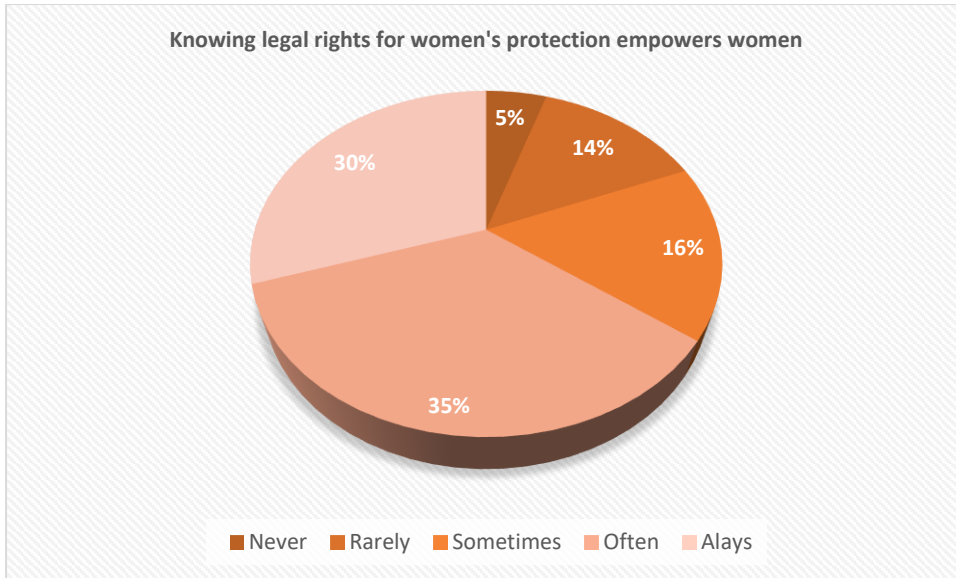
## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN



**Figure 7**

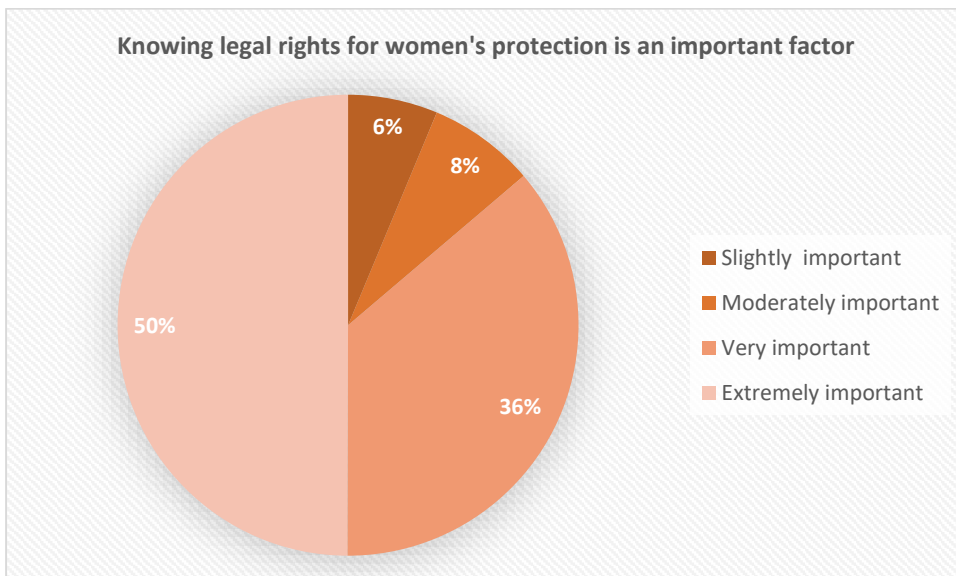
Figure 7 represents the respondents perspective whether women are protected under the legal rights, 41% of the respondents shows that often women are protected under legal rights, 26 % respondents find knowing legal rights sometimes only protects women, 21 % finds women are always protected and 11% finds women are rarely protected under the legal rights. Most of the respondents perspective is that often protect women are protected under the law.

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN



**Figure 8**

Figure 8 represents the perspective of respondents whether knowing legal rights empowers women. The result shows 35% of the respondents find knowing legal rights often empowers women. 30% of the respondents find knowing legal rights always empowers women, 16% finds empowers sometimes only, 13% finds rarely empowering and 5% finds knowing legal rights never empower women. Most of the respondents find knowing legal rights often empower women. The result is similar to previous study where legal awareness is found to have positive influence on women's empowerment (Batool & Batool, 2018).

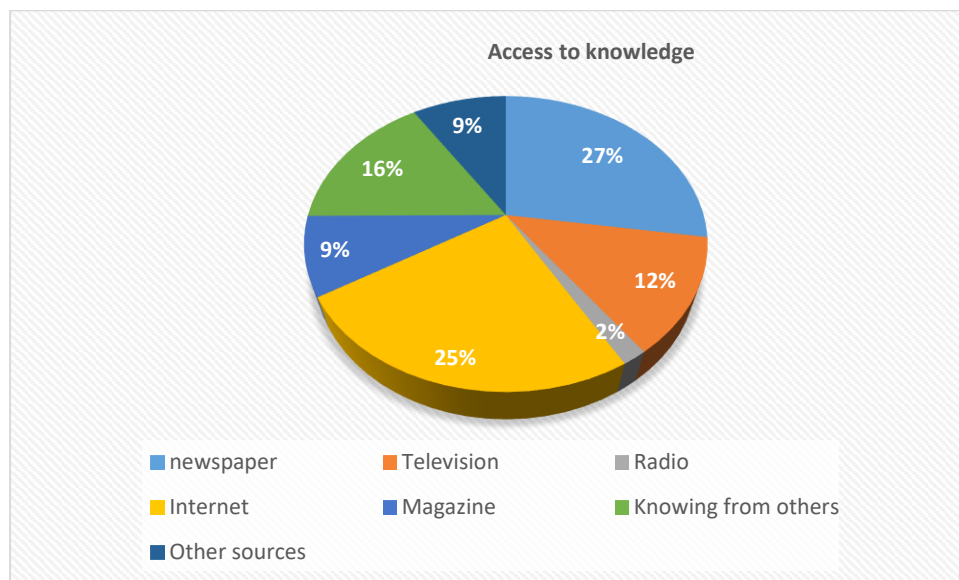


**Figure 9**

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

Figure 9 represents the perspective of respondents about whether knowing legal rights are important. 40 respondents ie, 50% finds knowing legal rights for women's protection is extremely important, 29 respondents ie, 36% finds very important , 6 respondents ie, 8 % finds it somewhat important and 5 respondents ie, 6% finds it slightly important. Half of the respondents shows knowing legal right is an important factor for women's protection.

**Objective:** To study the means through which women access knowledge regarding their legal rights.



**Figure 10**

Figure 10 shows the means through which respondents access knowledge regarding legal rights 25 % of the respondents get access to knowledge from internet sources, 27 % from newspaper, 16% of the respondents get access to knowledge from others, 12% from television, 9% from magazine , 9% from other sources and 2 % from radio. Most of the respondents get access to knowledge from newspaper.

**Testing of hypothesis**

Awareness					
Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	269.014	4	67.254	1.401	0.242
Within Groups	3600.186	75	48.002		
Total	3869.2	79			

**Table 9**

H0: There is no positive relationship between education and awareness of the respondents.

H1: There is a positive relationship between education and awareness of the respondents.

Table 9 represents the relationship between education and awareness of respondents. Here  $r=0.050$  indicates mean relationship between education and awareness is  $P > 0.05$  indicates no mean difference and statistically not significant. Hence null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and alternate hypothesis (H1) is accepted. This result is contradictory to the previous study , in which education appears to have a significant positive relation with women's awareness of legal rights. (Batool & Batool, 2018).

**Mean difference between residing place and awareness**

	Residing Place	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Awareness	Urban	40	39.68	6.96	2.76	78	0.007
	Rural	40	35.52	6.47	2.76	77.59	0.007

**Table 10**

H0 : There is no mean difference between awareness of urban and rural women.

H1: There is a mean difference between awareness of urban and rural women.

Table 10 represents the mean difference of awareness among urban and rural respondents . The mean value of awareness of urban respondents is  $39.68 \pm 6.96$ , mean value of awareness of rural respondents is  $35.52 \pm 6.47$ .

Here  $t=2.76$  and  $P < 0.05$  indicate there is a significant mean difference in awareness among urban and rural women. Urban women are more aware of the legal rights than rural women.

### Discussions

The present study is to find out the awareness and knowledge of urban and rural women about their legal rights in Alappuzha district of Kerala. For the study socio-demographic factors of the respondents were also studied such as age, employment status, marital status, educational qualification, family type, socio demographic class are considered in the study. While, studying the awareness of urban and rural women the mean of awareness of urban women about their legal rights were higher than rural women. The mean of the knowledge of urban women is higher than the rural women. The previous study shows similar results that rural women have slightly low awareness of legal rights than urban women (Singh et al., 2014).

Women in general were more aware of The Dowry Prohibition Act i.e, 62% of the respondents and least aware of Indecent Representation of Women ( Prohibition ) Act i.e, 32% of the respondents for the reason often Dowry Prohibition Act has been heard frequently from time immemorial and a very ongoing practice in the society. The result shows that only 34% of respondents were knowing legal rights. Respondents are having a perspective that knowing legal rights empowers women as same in the study conducted by ( Batool, 2018 ). Respondents found that knowing legal rights often protects women and is often helpful because knowing legal rights only doesn't protect women in the society but empower women and give confidence to face challenges. The first hypothesis of the study is the positive relation between education and awareness of urban and rural women regarding legal rights. But, the result derived from independent sample t test found to show no relationship between education and awareness of women conducted which is contradictory to the previous study which was conducted in Northern parts of India, in which education has a significant positive relation with women's awareness of legal rights.



## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

(Batool & Batool, 2018). As Kerala state is 96.2% literate than northern states of India (Economicstimes, 2020), most of the respondents ie, 61% have basic education upto Degree but it is not necessary for every respondents to know legal rights.

The second hypothesis of the study is to know the mean difference between awareness of legal rights among urban and rural women. The result shows that it has a slight difference between the awareness of urban and rural women, urban women is more aware of the legal rights as derived by conducting One way Anova. The result is similar to the previous study conducted by (Batool, 2018). A major roadblock to the implement such rights is because of women's lack of legal awareness (Singh et al., 2014).

The result from the study shows that women get more access to information of legal right from newspaper followed by internet, the study is beneficial for the government and non government players to provide stable internet connectivity to areas without urban and rural divide and to inculcate the curiosity among girl students from younger ages to know about the legal rights that are meant to protect them. This raises concerns about providing justice of legal rights information. Open publication of laws in notice boards alone will not work to reach out to the rural women, as (Singh et al., 2014) suggests information should be easily available to all. There should be a great effort from the government side and non-governmental organizations and the society to promote and develop awareness among women about legal rights meant to protect them.

This study result will help the future research in the field of gender, women empowerment and legal studies and awareness to identify the problems of lack of awareness of women about legal rights.

**Major Findings:**

There is no positive relationship between education and awareness of urban and rural women.

There is a significant difference between urban and rural women's awareness on legal rights. Urban women are more aware of the legal rights than rural women.

Women in general were more aware of The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 of the respondents and least aware of Indecent Representation of Women ( Prohibition ) Act 1986.

The result from the study shows that women get more access to information of legal right from newspaper followed by internet.

Significant proportion of the respondents i.e, 35% find knowing legal rights often empowers women.

Significant percentage of the respondents i.e, 41% their perspective is that women are protected under the law.

Significant proportion of the respondents,i.e, 42% finds knowing legal rights are moderately helpful for protecting women

Half of the respondents shows knowing legal right is an important factor for women's protection.

**Suggestion:**

Legal awareness regarding various acts can be provided through various government and non- governmental institutions such as ICDS. Example , from Anganwadi every Adolescent Girls group can get to access to legal knowledge .

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

Kerala State Legal Service Authority can impart basic legal rights to students from schools and colleges once a month.

Rural areas can focus on Self Help Groups to discuss the various acts among women groups for increased awareness in such backward areas.

### **Limitation of the study**

The study was conducted in Alappuzha district of Kerala, so have to be careful in generalizing its results.

Respondents felt tedious to fill such a big questionnaire of 46 questions.

### **Social Work Implications**

The study explores the depth of awareness and knowledge of women and the issues they follow.

Knowing the level of awareness of a women can clearly show possible intervention of initiating classes on laws and rights by a resource person or by NGO's.

Educate women to have legal sense from grass root level such as schools, colleges, ICDS, CDS etc.

Empowering and uplifting the women sections from further abuses.

### **Areas of further research**

Working and non-working women's awareness on legal rights.

### **Conclusion**

It is thus determined that present study revealed that there is substantial mean difference among the awareness of urban and rural women, where urban women are more aware and knowledgeable about their legal rights than rural women.

#### LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

To recover this situation, hardheaded process is to be done which should be undertaken by the stakeholders , such as government organisation and NGOs and by the rural civic itself.

Boosting women's groupings in the localities in rural areas would be a step towards their empowerment .Local community leaders, SHG's, NGO workers could provide a key involvement to such group by inspiring them towards being in various progressive activities.

Students can take part in employing these programmes at ground level by carrying out dramas and campaigns , role-play to make women easily aware.

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## Appendix

### Questionnaire

Objectives and questions

- 1) **To study the socio- demographic profile of the respondents.**

#### Socio-demographic Profile :-

1. Age :

20-30	
31-40	
41-50	

2. Education :

SSLC	Pre degree.	Degree	Post Graduation	Higher Studies

3. Employment Status:

Working	Non working



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## 4. Employment sector :

Private Sector	Government Sector	other

## 5. Monthly Income :

Rs.500-10,000	Rs.10,000-20,000	Rs.20,000-30,000	Rs.30,000 above

## 6. Marital Status :

Yes	No

## 7. socio demographic class :

BPL	APL

## 8. Place:

Urban	Rural

## 9. Family type:

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Joint family	Nuclear Family	Alone

**2) To study the awareness of respondents with regard to various legal rights.**

10. Are you aware of the rights as a women recognized under Domestic Violence Act 2005 ?

i)Not at all aware	ii) Slightly aware	iii) Somewhat aware	iv) Moderately aware	V) Extremely aware

11. Domestic Violence Act 2005 protects women from physical, emotional, sexual , economical and verbal abuses?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

12. Are you aware of the meaning 'dowry' recognised under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961?

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

i)Not at all aware	ii) Slightly aware	iii) Somewhat aware	iv) Moderately aware	V)Extremely aware

13. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 is prohibited when there is a giving and taking of dowry?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

14. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the enforcing institution of Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 and Domestic Violence Act 2005?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

15. Are you aware of the of Indecent Representation of Women ( Prohibition ) Act, 1986 ?

i)Not at all aware	ii) Slightly aware	iii) Somewhat aware	iv)Moderately aware	V)Extremely aware

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

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16. The Indecent Representation of Women ( Prohibition ) Act 1986, prohibits the indecent representation of women through advertisement, publications, online medias etc?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

17. Are you aware of the meaning “ Sexual Harassment” under The Sexual Harassment of women at workplace Act?

i) Not at all aware	ii) Slightly aware	iii) Somewhat aware	iv)Moderately aware	V)Extremely aware

18. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2013, is to protect women at workplaces?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

**3) To study the knowledge of respondents with regard to various legal rights.**

19. Women in Live in Relationship is also protected under Domestic Violence Act 2005, do you agree?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

20. Under Domestic Violence Act 2005, magistrate gives protection order and residence order in some instances for women's protection. Do you agree?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

21. Protection officers are responsible to take necessary steps in the case of Domestic violence in a district, do you agree?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

22. Only a female can be a victim of Domestic violence under Domestic Violence Act 2005, do you agree?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

23. In Dowry Prohibition Act any advertisement through newspaper, journals, media is banned, do you agree ?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

24. There is a Dowry Prohibition Officer appointed in every state of India, do you agree?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

25. The Indecent Representation of Women ( Amendment ) Bill 2012 is applicable to science , literature, idols , ancient monument etc depicting women badly, do you agree?

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

26., If a case of Sexual harassment is reported under The Sexual Harassment of women at Workplace Act 2013, the inquiry should be completed within 90 days, do you agree?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

27. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act requires employees to conduct awareness building by banner and posters in the premises, do you agree?

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

28. The Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace Act, 2013 cover students in schools and colleges along with patients in hospital, do you agree?

## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

i)Strongly Disagree	ii) Disagree	iii) Uncertain	iv)Agree	V)Strongly Agree

**4) To understand the perception of respondents about legal rights**

29. Knowing legal rights for women's protection is helpful for women?

i)Not at all helpful	ii) slightly helpful	iii) Somewhat helpful	iv)Very helpful	V)Extremely helpful

30. Women is protected under these legal rights in the society?

i) Never	ii) Rarely	iii) Sometimes	iv)Often	V)Always

31. Knowing legal rights for women 's protection empowers women section?

i)Never	ii) Rarely	iii) Sometimes	iv) Often	V) Always

32. How much do you agree with the following statement, Knowing legal rights for women's protection is an important factor ?



## LEGAL RIGHTS AWARENESS OF URBAN AND RURAL WOMEN

i)Not at all important	ii) Slightly important	iii) Moderately important	iv)Very important	V)Extremely important

**5) To study the means through which women access knowledge regarding their legal rights.**

33. I get access to knowledge of legal rights for women's protection from:

Newspaper	
Television	
Radio	
Internet	
Magazine	
Knowing from others	
Other	

**Plagiarism Check:**



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May 2, 2021

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Sources Overview **10 %**

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