



“KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS ABOUT SOCIAL ISSUES IN PRAYAGRAJ”

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Abstract- main purpose of the research study the knowledge of social issues among the adolescents, so invigilator selected a group is urban areas adolescent girls. Data were collected from Prayagraj development Authority area for urban selected purposively. Structural scheduled was use for data collection with suitable statistical tools and techniques. Result show that, the adolescent girls possess high level of knowledge after intervention.

Data were gathered from the Prayagraj Development Authority area and data collection was done by using a structural schedule and the appropriate statistical tools and methods. The findings indicate that teenagers in urban regions had higher levels of knowledge and understanding of social issues compared after intervention.

Key word – Urban area, Adolescent girl, Knowledge.

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the growth of civilisation, human rights exists in the society in one or other form which may be authenticated by different religions or different thinkers from time to time or from the society itself, through some major incidents and events in the society and finally at State and national level.

Women empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender and economic strength of individuals and communities of women. Women’s empowerment in India is heavily dependent on different variable that include geographical location (urban / rural), educational status, social status (caste and class) and age. Policies on Women’s empowerment exist at the national, state and local levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, and gender based violence and political participation.

A woman is considered to be responsible for everything in the family so she can better solve all the problems from her own end. Empowerment of the women would automatically bring empowerment of everyone. Women empowerment is the better treatment of any big or small problems related to human being, economy or environment. In few last years, the advantages of the women empowerment are coming in front of us .Women are being more conscious about their health, education, career, job and responsibilities towards family, society and country. They are taking part in the every area and showing their great interest in each field. Finally, after long years of hard struggle they are getting their rights to go

ahead on the right track in this way The Government of India started so many Schemes for empowerment of women (Shettar, 2015).

National Crime Records Bureau (2019) said that Gujarat has the lowest rape rate and Mizoram had the highest (10:1) (0.8). The country's average was 2.1. The incidents per 100,000 people were used by the National Crime Records Bureau to calculate rates.

Vindhya (2019) focused on the occurrence, narrowed down on the regularity, structure, and judicial response of what had been labelled "dowry passing" in the southern Indian province of Andhra Pradesh. The data set for the analysis was composed of cases that had been litigated and successfully settled in court over the course of the study's 4-year period, from 2015 to 2019. During this time, there were 542 specific instances of unnatural deaths of married women who were court-focused in two major cities and three regions that addressed the distinct districts of the Andhra Pradesh region. It was possible to have access to and look into 340 of them. The paper investigated the causes of the brutality and looked at how the criminal equity system responded.

Kapoor (2017) revealed that 36.8 per cent of the aforementioned young women felt there was room for improvement in the helpline's services, while 41.8% of them were satisfied with the goal-setting process.

II. METHODOLOGY

The Prayagraj area of Uttar Pradesh was purposefully chosen because there had never been a study of this kind there and because it was convenient for the researcher to get real data.

The study of urban area district headquarters was specifically conducted in the area under the Prayagraj Development Authority. 75 adolescent girls were chosen at random from such an urban area.

III. TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

Primary information was gathered from the block office, and respondents provided secondary information using a well-developed interview schedule.

IV. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Frequencies and percentages were utilised to tabulate the data, followed by correlation to determine the relation between the dependent and independent variables.

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The outcomes of the study's goals, as determined by the application of the necessary methodology and tools, have been given. The data was examined using frequency and percentage in order to determine the meaningful interpretation of the raw scores.

1. Knowledge about the types of issues related to women			
SN		Urban Adolescents Respondents (n=75)	
(i)	Social issues	Before F(%)	After F(%)
1	Yes	73 (97.33)	75 (100)
2	No	02 (2.66)	00 (00.0)
ii)	Personal issues		
1	Yes	47 (62.66)	65 (86.66)
2	No	28 (37.33)	10 (13.33)
iii)	Ritual issues		
1	Yes	00 (00.0)	64 (85.33)
2	No	75 (100.0)	11 (14.66)

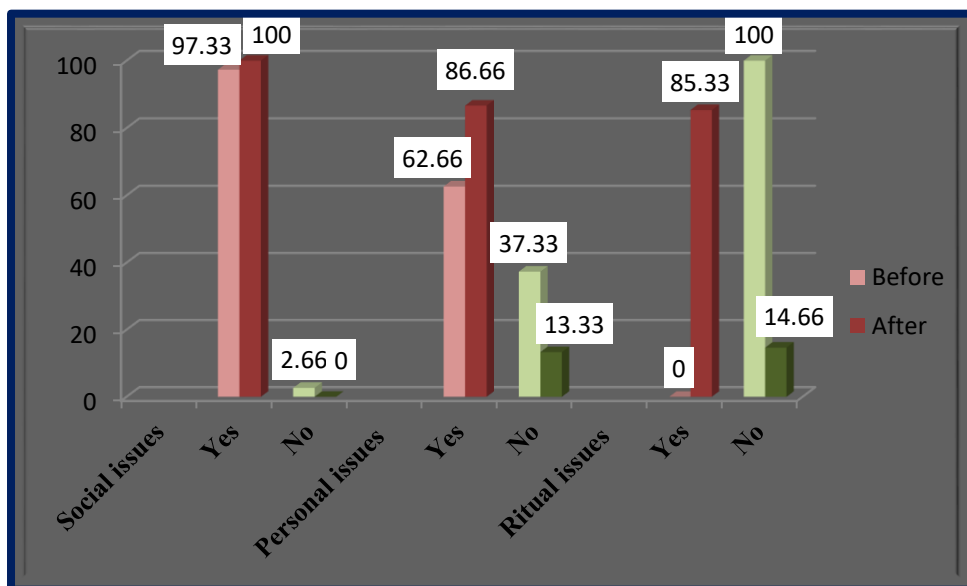


Fig : 1 Knowledge about the types of issues related to women

Before intervention, the majority of urban teenage girls 97.33 per cent had knowledge of social issues, which rose to cent percent after intervention, as shown in table and fig. 1.

Additionally, when asked about personal matters in the respondents' responses prior to intervention, urban teenage girls' knowledge grew by and to 86.66% of adolescent girls after the intervention.

According to the table, no urban teenage girl respondents knew anything about it prior to intervention, but after that, knowledge among adolescent girls climbed to 85.33%, respectively.

Table: 2

Distribution of Urban Adolescents Girls according to knowledge about different Acts related to social issues before and after intervention

N=75

SN	Acts	Urban adolescent girls							
		Agreed		Un- decided		Disagreed		Not know	
		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
1.	Immoral Traffic Amendment Act, 1986	00 (00.00)	47 (62.66)	23 (30.66)	28 (37.33)	09 (12.00)	25 (33.33)	52 (69.33)	00 (00.00)
2.	Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984	22 (29.33)	74 (98.66)	22 (29.33)	01 (1.33)	09 (12.00)	5 (6.66)	11 (14.66)	00 (00.00)
3.	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Act, 2012	16 (21.33)	43 (57.33)	25 (33.33)	14 (18.66)	21 (28.00)	20 (26.66)	34 (45.33)	00 (00.00)
	Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987	54 (72.00)	75 (100)	09 (12.00)	00 (00.00)	29 (38.66)	01 (1.33)	12 (16.00)	00 (00.00)
	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	00 (00.00)	74 (98.66)	62 (82.66)	01 (1.33)	15 (20.00)	00 (00.00)	13 (17.33)	00 (00.00)
	Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention,	00 (00.00)	47 (62.66)	43 (57.33)	28 (37.33)	24 (32.00)	02 (2.66)	32 (33.34)	00 (00.00)

	Prohibition) Act, 2013								
	Criminal Law Act, 2013	00 (00.00)	47 (62.66)	61 (81.33)	28 (37.33)	06 (8.00)	17 (44.0)	14 (18.66)	00 (00.00)
	Indian Evidence Amendment Act, 2002	00 (00.00)	37 (49.33)	41 (54.66)	38 (50.67)	03 (4.00)	38 (50.66)	34 (45.33)	00 (00.00)

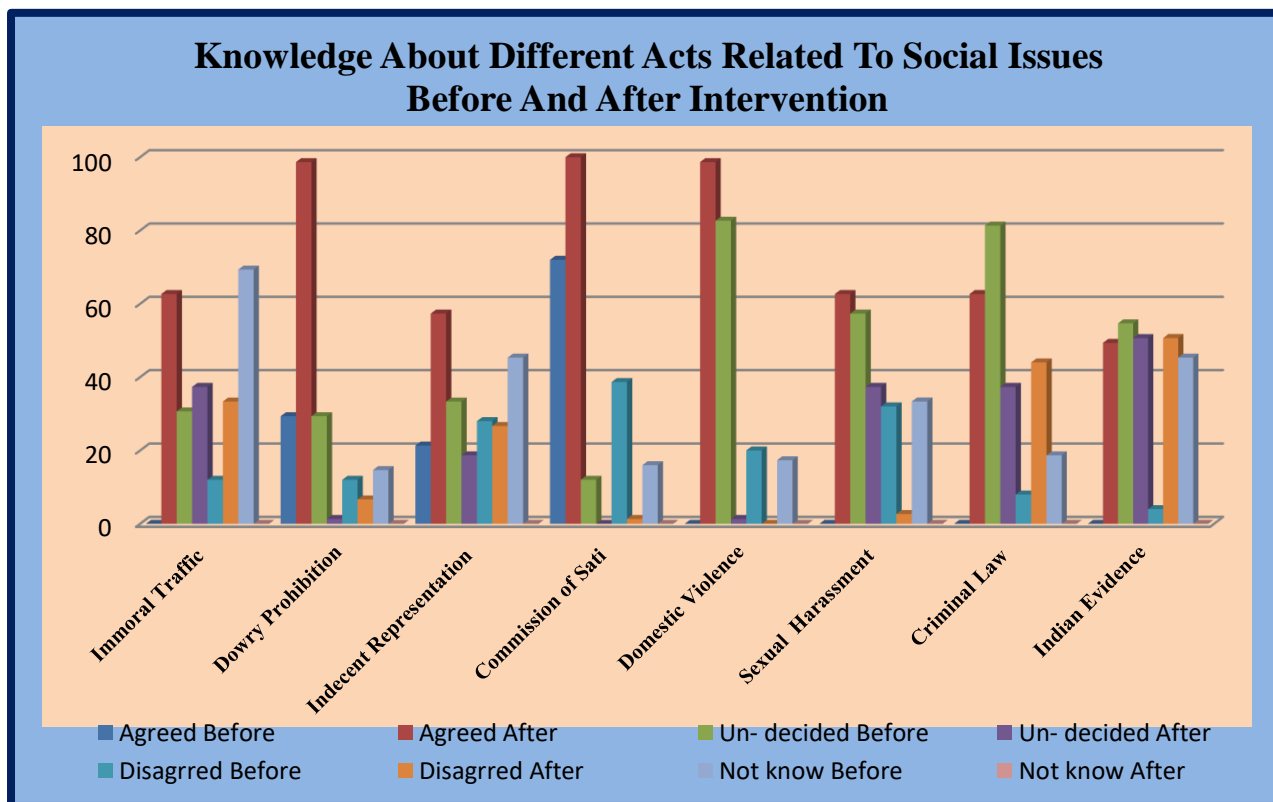


Fig: 2 Distribution of Urban Adolescent Girls according to knowledge about different Acts related to social issues before and after intervention

The knowledge-wise distribution of respondents prior to intervention is shown in Table and Fig. 2. Maximum urban adolescent girl respondents had no knowledge of the Immoral Traffic Act, 1956, and 30.66% had an "undecided" attitude on the Act. When asked about the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1981, 29.33 percent of respondents said they agreed and were unsure, followed by 17.33 percent who disagreed and 14.66 percent who said they were unaware of the specific Act. Urban adolescent girls chose unfamiliar for the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, while 33.33 percent of respondents were unsure. a majority, 72 per cent of adolescent girls responded in favour of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, whereas 13% of respondents said they were "unsure" and 16% were unaware of the law. In response to a question about the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, 82.66 percent of respondents expressed ambivalence, while 17.33% were ignorant of the law. 33.34 percent of respondents were uninformed of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition) Act of 2013, leaving 57.33 percent of respondents uncertain. When asked about the Criminal Law Act of 2013, 81.33 percent were unsure, while 18.66 percent of teenage girls had no idea what this category of Act was. Similar results were found for the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, where a maximum of 54.66 percent of teenage females were unsure of their opinions of the law and 45.33 percent gave uninformed answers.

Following involvement with the Immoral Traffic Act of 1956, the majority of urban adolescent girls (62.66%) agreed with the Act, while 37.33 per cent expressed uncertainty about it. When asked about the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1981, data showed that 98.66% of respondents knew about the law and that only 1.33 percent of teenage girls were unsure about it. 57.33 per cent of urban adolescent girls agreed with the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, followed by 24 per cent of respondents who disapproved, and 18.66% of respondents who were unsure of their opinion. Adolescent females have overwhelmingly voted in support of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act from 1987. When asked about the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act of 2005, the majority of respondents, or 98.66 per cent, said they agreed with it, while 1.33 per cent were unsure. When asked about the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition) Act of 2013, 62.66 per cent of urban adolescent girls responded in favour of the Act, while the remaining 37.33 per cent of respondents were unsure. When asked about the Criminal Law Act of 2013, 62.66 percent of respondents said they agreed, but 37.33 percent said they were "undecided." Similar results were found for the Indian Evidence Act of 1872, with 50.67 per cent of urban adolescent girls expressing scepticism compared to the Act's acceptance rates of 49.33 per cent.

Table: 3

Type wise M, SD, and t-value of knowledge of respondents (women and adolescents)

SN	RESPONDENTS	MEAN		S.D.	Paired t- test : tabulated value at (0.01 %) level – 2.641 d.f. – 74
		Pre	Post		
1.	PRE-POST Data of Respondents				
•	Urban Adolescents Girl	47.46	62.52	11.52	Calculated value = -15.8* Significant

The knowledge t-test value is -15.8, which is significant at the level of 0.01% (2.641). It demonstrates that there is a sizable gap between the mean scores of urban respondents within before and after knowledge. Therefore, information has a big impact on urban adolescent girls. Thus, the claim that knowledge has no discernible impact on responses is disproved. Girls in urban adolescence were shown to have significantly greater knowledge levels, which may be related. The majority of the respondents' data that were analysed in the table indicated that there was a significant difference between the mean scores of urban respondents' before and after knowledge. As a result, the respondents' knowledge was influenced by the intervention's effects and was much higher than it was previously.

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