

AWARENESS ON CONSUMER RIGHTS OF STUDENT-TEACHERS

Dr. S. Parimala

Principal, Kasthooribha Gandhi College of Education, Masakalipatty, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu.



ABSTRACT:

This study based on normative survey method in nature. The background variables are gender, subject, locality, qualification, and age used for the study. A sample of 295 student teachers is selected for the data in Namakkal district by using random sampling technique. The statistical techniques like mean, SD, and t-test used for data analysis. The level of awareness on consumer rights among student teachers is 81%. The findings of the study reveal that there is significant difference on awareness of consumer rights among student

teachers with respect to gender, subject, locality, qualification, and age.

KEYWORDS:

Awareness, Consumer Rights, Statistical Techniques.

INTRODUCTION

Buyer rights are the rights given to a "customer" to ensure him/her from being tricked by sales representative/producer/retailer. Customer assurance laws are intended to guarantee reasonable exchange rivalry and the free stream of honest data in the commercial center. The laws are intended to forestall organizations that take part in misrepresentation or indicated out of line practices from picking up leverage over contenders and may give extra assurance to the powerless and those not able to deal with themselves. Customer security laws are a type of government control which plans to ensure the privileges of shopper. Customers were the key a portion of our economy and improve the shopper a purchaser this study is need.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Consumer right is needs in the field of education. In the modern context it is very important to think about consumer rights and problems faced by the consumers in the world. There is an urgent need to educate them about their rights and responsibilities. Consumer education helps the student teachers in civic duties. In this context the investigator attempts to study the awareness on consumer rights among student teachers.

OBJECTIVES

- * To find out the level of awareness on consumer rights among student teachers.
- * To find out the difference if any, on awareness of consumer rights of school teachers with regard to gender, gender, subject, locality, qualification, and age.

HYPOTHESES

1. There is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to gender.
2. There is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to subject.
3. There is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to locality.
4. There is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to qualification.
5. There is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to age.

DELIMITATIONS

- * The study is confined to B.Ed. student teachers studying in Namakkal district only.
- * The study is confined to a sample of 295 student teachers only.

SAMPLE

In Namakkal district, 295 student teachers are selected as a sample through stratified random sampling technique from 5 B.Ed. colleges.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

To access the factors influencing the consumer rights among student teachers the investigator used 4-point rating scale with the options such as strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. Out of which the most suitable must be selected by giving a tick mark against the space provided.

RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

To ensure the validity of the tool the investigator used content validity by getting judgment about the statements in the tools from the teachers, teacher educators and experts in the of education. The reliability of the tool was found to be 0.81by test and re-test method.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table-1: Level of Awareness on Consumer Rights of Student Teachers

Variable	N	Percentage (%)
Awareness on Consumer Rights	295	81.12

Table-1 shows that the level of awareness on consumer rights among student teachers is 81.12% which is high.

Table 2: Awareness on Consumer Rights of Student Teachers based on Gender

Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remark
Male	118	82.70	8.1	2.64	Significant
Female	177	84.41	5.0		

Table-2 shows that the t-value 2.64 which is significant at 0.01 level. Hence the null hypothesis “there is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to gender” is rejected.

Table 3: Awareness on Consumer Rights of Student Teachers based on Subject

Subject	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remark
Science	163	81.44	8.7	2.04	Significant
Art	132	80.77	7.2		

Table-3 shows that the t-value 2.04 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis “there is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to subject” is rejected.

Table 4: Awareness on Consumer Rights of Student Teachers based on Locality

Locality	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remark
Rural	216	81.43	8.3	2.09	Significant
Urban	79	80.47	7.7		

Table-4 shows that the t-value 2.09 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis “there is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to locality” is rejected.

Table 5: Awareness on Consumer Rights of Student Teachers based on Qualification

Qualification	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remark
UG	177	80.57	8.7	2.06	Significant
PG	118	81.98	6.9		

Table-5 shows that the t-value 2.06 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis “there is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to qualification” is rejected.

Table 6: Awareness on Consumer Rights of Student Teachers based on Age

Age	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Remark
Below 25 years	184	80.83	8.4	1.99	Significant
Above 25 years	111	81.65	7.5		

Table-6 shows that the t-value 1.99 which is significant at 0.05 level. Hence the null hypothesis “there is no significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to age” is rejected.

MAJOR FINDINGS

1. The level of awareness on consumer rights of student teachers is 81.12% which is high.
2. There is significant difference on awareness of consumer rights of student teachers with regard to gender, subject, locality, qualification, and age.

DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

On noticing the results with regard to the student teachers in total they are having high awareness about consumer rights. The student teachers are mostly purchase the goods, only when they know about the quality and quantity. Due to their interest and experience, having clear knowledge regarding the chemicals and they are also aware of the drawbacks of date bared medicines and other things. Nowadays the technology was developed. Multimedia programs show the advertisement, debate, drama, conversation, etc. about the consumer rights. Hence they are always noticing the expiry date, price, ISI, weight of the things during purchasing.

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