

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS AMONG GRADUATES OF DIFFERENT FACULTIES

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Introduction

World famous French philosopher said 'no body will live a life only as a member of any institution, not only living a life as citizen but a person lives a life as human being.' If any person has opportunity to select either citizen or human being he will give preference to select human being first. Rousseau's said in this novel the social contract.

Human right is thinking at global level. Human rights communication is the new construction of concept of ancient concept of freedom. It shows true relationship of human and human life. Every person has grasp human rights.

Human rights mean basic freedom and primary freedom beyond these women and child didn't get justice that is why they are not living life honestly some researchers found evidences. That maximum people don't aware about human rights. Violation and human rights also seen Origin of human rights

What is meant by Human rights?

Human rights are basic rights and freedom that belong to every person in the world from birth until death.



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Meaning of Human Rights?

According to the United Nation Declaration 'Everyone has right to live, food, clothing, shelter speech freedom, freedom from violence, religions freedom etc.'

Human Rights Education:

Human rights education means people or individual who protect them from violation of human rights and gained knowledge and acquire the attitude towards the human rights, how to behave with colleagues, how to protect their rights, how to develop the equal opportunities to them are included in human rights education.

To develop global culture and attitudes of human rights through knowledge, information and skills is called as human rights education.

Need of the Study :

Need of the research is the need of 21st century. It is necessary to educate about human rights to students from primary level to post- graduate students. The research is related to the study of awareness of human right of student's various streams of degree colleges.

Need of the research is that to study of comparative study of awareness of human rights of various faculty like Arts, Commerce and Science students of degree colleges. According to the need of the students of various degree, college researcher conducted the research. Therefore, researcher selected the problem of the research.

Statement of the Problem :

A Comparative Study of Human Rights Awareness among Graduates of Different Faculties

Operational Definition of the Terms :

1. **Human Rights Awareness:** For the purpose of this study, Human Right awareness is defined as awareness in the following three dimensions: Knowledge of Human Rights related Documents, Knowledge and Understanding about Human Rights Concepts, Understanding of Situations involving Human Rights Violations / Non-Violations.
2. **Graduates Students:** final year Students of degree course
3. **Different faculties:** Arts, Commerce, Science faculties

Aims of the Study :

Aims of study-To ascertain human rights awareness of students at degree college level.

Variables of the Study :

The study being a Descriptive survey following variables are selected for the purpose of comparisons.

Context variables :

1. Gender (Male / Female)
2. Location (Urban / Rural Area)
3. College type (Aided /Unaided)
4. Faculties: (Arts, Commerce, Science)

Objectives of the Study

The following objectives are framed for the present study

1. To study the human rights awareness of students among the degree colleges in University of Mumbai
2. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of Gender in Arts faculty.
3. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of Gender in Commerce faculty.
4. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of Gender in Science faculty.
5. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of area in Arts faculty.
6. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of area in Commerce faculty.
7. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of area in science faculty.
8. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of types of college Arts faculty.
9. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of types of college in Commerce faculty.
10. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of types of college in science faculty.
11. To compare the human rights awareness of students on the basis of (Arts, Commerce, Science) different faculties.

Null Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between gender of Arts faculty.
2. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between gender of Commerce faculty.
3. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between gender of science faculty.
4. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between area of Arts faculty.
5. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between area of Commerce faculty.
6. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between area of Science faculty.
7. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between types of college of Arts faculty.
8. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between types of college of Commerce faculty.
9. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between types of college of science faculty.
10. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between Arts, Commerce & Science faculty.

Scope of Research

1. Affiliated to University of Mumbai degree college different faculty will be selected for the sample.
2. Government, aided and unaided Degree College will be selected for the study.
3. Only three faculties (Arts, Commerce, and Science) are included in the study.
4. Only Third year students of graduate's degree course.
5. The study compares human rights awareness of urban students and rural students of degree college level.
6. Only three faculties' Arts, Commerce, Science is included in the study.

Limitation of Research

1. Total 900 Students sample selected from degree colleges.
2. Only Marathi Medium colleges will be selected in this present study
3. Government, aided and unaided Degree College for the sample will be selected.
4. Other faculties study as Law College, engineering college, medical college is not included for the study.
5. The study covers only third year degree students included this study.
6. Only day colleges will be selected in this present study.

Review of related literature

1. **Agharuwhe A. Akiri Delta State University, Delta State, Abraka, Nigeria in their research studies' Students and Human Rights Awareness in Secondary Schools' Environment in Delta State. (2013)**

The Objectives of the research

1. To study the students' awareness of their fundamental human rights as contained in the 1999 Constitution.
2. To study the students' rights adequately covered by the Constitution.
3. To study the students in support of the basic principle of children's rights according to the UN's Convention.

Methodology of the study

A descriptive survey design was used in the study. It was based on data collected from the sampled schools using the modified three scale questionnaire designed by the researchers.

Major Finding of the Research

The result of this study revealed that more students were unaware of the existence of the Nigerian Constitution. These were unlike teachers' -102- majority who indicated that they had seen the Constitution and were aware of the existence.

2. **In this Scotland Survey research studies A Review of Human Rights Education in Schools in Scotland (2013)**

The Objectives of the research

1. Identify current HRE practice in schools across Scotland
2. Identify good practice in HRE in Scotland
3. Identify future Continued Professional Development (CPD) needs for teachers and other educators in Scotland

Methodology of the study

This research project was conducted in two stages. These local authority areas were selected in order to provide a representative geographical sample of 351 respondents from urban and rural schools across Scotland.

Major Finding of the Research

1. Of the 351 responses to the survey, 125 participants (36%) reported an awareness that the United Nations is currently in the second phase of the UNWPHRE. The remaining 226 (64%) were not aware of this.

3. **In this Yemen Survey research studies Human Rights Public Awareness Survey in Yemen (2010)**

The Objectives of the research

1. Measure Yemeni public awareness of specific civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights
2. Measure Yemeni awareness of the existence and functions of various human rights protection and promotional institutions such as Ministry of Human Rights, Courts, etc.
3. Establish a baseline of public opinion towards human rights which the H. R can monitor and use to track changes over time.

Methodology of the study

Survey research is a valuable tool for gaining a greater understanding of the opinions, awareness, understanding and perceptions of a society. a sample must display a number of characteristics. It must be (1) representative and (2) selected randomly.

Major Finding of the Research

1. Women and rural respondents were altogether less aware of human rights issues 1) only a small majority (53.4%) of respondents have heard of or read about human rights before.

4. **Kevin Chin in their research studies Exploring Facilitators' Beliefs about Human Rights Education: Evidence of Universal and Local Influences. (2009)**

The Objectives of the research

1. To study the Facilitators' Beliefs of Human Rights Education on Universal and Local

Influences.

Methodology of the study

This study adopted a descriptive survey method. Research Question and opinion about Human Rights Education. For to interpretation of research data percentage technique was used.

Major Finding of the Research

In this conducted an empirical study aimed at answer the following research questions: a. what educational beliefs about HRE guide the professional practices of facilitators in non-formal educational contexts?

Methodology of the Study

For the present study the descriptive survey method will be adopted.

This is a quantitative methodology description of awareness about human right in students of various i.e. Arts/ com/ Sci. is focus of study.

Sample

The sample of the study will consist of 900 students from Arts Commerce and Science faculties of Degree College affiliated to University of Mumbai.

Tools of the Research

The following Research tool will be used for the data collection for present study. Human rights awareness scale by Dr. Vishal Sood and Dr. (Mrs) Arti Anand (2005) will be used to measure the Human Right Awareness level of degree Collage graduates from Arts, Commerce and Science faculties' student.

Data Collection Method

The student / sample are selected by incidental sampling technique from the degree colleges affiliated to Mumbai University for related study. Researcher visited various places and selected the graduates' students.

Researcher randomly selected students of third year and gave them rating scale for filling the information.

Techniques of Data Analysis

Research Statistical techniques were used for data analysis in related research and descriptive analysis was done.

The following statistical method was used for analysis of collected data.

Central tendency - Mean, Mode&Median

Variability – standard deviation, kurtosis and skewness

Inferential Techniques –

Following in a testing ANOVA & t – test was used for inferential analysis in the related research.

Importance of Research study

The related research is important in higher education and its implementation is necessary. The research problem is related to the students of various streams / faculty of degree colleges and it is important to study the comparative study of human right awareness.

Education is the effective medium to develop the human right awareness. Human right education is not only vision but also away to develop global citizen. The students will learn the concept of citizenship and will educate each other. Human right education should be a part of formal curriculum.

Major findings of Research

Following of the main findings of the research

1. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between gender students of Arts faculty.
2. There is significance difference of human right awareness between area students of Arts faculty.
3. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between types of college students of Arts faculty.
4. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between gender students of Commerce faculty.
5. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between area students of Commerce faculty.
6. There is no significance difference of human right awareness between types of college students of Commerce faculty.

Suggestions of Research

1. Suggestions to Teachers

Teacher should develop awareness of human right among the students. Teacher should implement human right and responsibility students imitate the teacher. Teacher should pick up the garbage and throw in the dustbin. Teacher should aware the students about social rights. They should also aware about the rights, justice and responsibilities related to the daily life.

2. Suggestions to Students

Students learn continuously. He always aware about his learning. His ideal is his teacher that is why he imitates his teacher. Teacher can help to students about their desirable behaviour. Teacher should aware students about human right teacher can explain them importance of human right and constitutional laws and articles. Life without human right is very difficult.

3. Suggestions to Education Department and Curriculum Committee/ Board

Curriculum committee / board it is the biggest responsibility of the education on curriculum board. Student's personality develops through curriculum which is (prepared) constructed by the curriculum / board. It means the base of education is build up by the curriculum board.

4. Suggestions to Parents

Parents should explain the importance of human rights to their children. They also feel the importance of human rights related to their daily work. They should observe their children's behaviour and tell them to behave like a responsible citizen. They should aware them about human rights.

5. Suggestions to general administrations And Social workers

Social workers and administrative people should develop common awareness among people in the society. They should encourage students to celebrate human right day. They should give award to students and also institutions.

Suggestions for future Research

1. To study the human right awareness of students of different states.
2. To study the comparative study of human right awareness of students of different divisions.
3. To study the comparative study of different levels of students.
4. To study the comparative study of human right awareness of students of India and foreign.

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