



Human Rights Awareness among Law College Students

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Abstract:

In this study the researcher has tried to study about Awareness about the Human rights among rural and urban college students in context to gender, management of college and faculty. The researcher has used stratified random sampling technique and data was collected with the help of Human Right awareness test. T-test was used for analysis of data.

1. Introduction

In all civilized nations, attempts are made to define and buttress human rights. The core of the concept is the same everywhere: Human rights are the rights that one has simply because one is human. They are universal and equal. Human rights are also inalienable. They may be suspended, rightly or wrongly, at various places and times, but the idea of inherent rights cannot be taken away. One can no more lose these rights than one can stop being a human being. The development of constitutionally guaranteed fundamental human rights in India was inspired by historical examples such as England's Bill of Rights (1689), the United States Bill of Rights (approved on 17 September 1787, final ratification on 15 December 1791) and France's Declaration of the Rights of Man (created during the revolution of 1789, and ratified on 26 August 1789). Under the educational system of British Raj, students were exposed to ideas of democracy, human rights and European political history. The Indian student community in England was further inspired by the workings of parliamentary democracy and Britishers political parties.

Now a day too, the importance of Human Right and its awareness has increased tremendously and why not? It is among our fundamental rights, given by constitution. In this article, an attempt has been done to find out whether College Students from Rural and Urban Law Colleges of Mehsana District are well aware of this right or otherwise.

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To adapt a tool to assess the Human Right awareness among rural and urban college students:-
2. To study the Human right awareness among rural and urban students.
3. To Study the significant difference if any in the Human Right awareness among rural & urban students with regard to their gender.
4. To study the significant difference if any in the Human Right awareness among rural and urban students with regards to their types of management of college.
5. To study the significant difference if any in the Human Right awareness among rural and urban students regards to their faculty.

3. Hypothesis

There will not be significant difference in Human Right Awareness between rural and urban students with respect to their gender, types of management of college & faculty.

4. Design of the Study

The study employed was normative Survey wherein Human Right Education awareness between rural students and Urban Students with respect to their gender (Male and Female), types of management of College (Government & Self finance college) and faculty (LLB and LLM).

5. Sampling Techniques

The population for this study is Law college students of Mehsana District in Gujarat. 15 Law Colleges in Mehsana District. From this a representative sample of 310 students from 10 colleges (5 from Urban and 5 from Rural area) were selected. The investigator used stratified Random Sampling technique from the population of college students in Mehsana District.

While selecting the sample following factors are represented.

- Rural and Urban students.
- Gender of the Students (Male and Female)
- Types of Management (Government and Self Finance)
- Faculty (Arts and Commerce).

6. Tool Used for collection of data

The present study made use of the tool for data collection under the title “Human Rights Awareness Test for College Students” The major areas selected for awareness are Natural Rights, Human Rights and Legal Rights. Major dimension has sub divisions of different Human Right Components.

7. Discriptive Data of Students with Regard to Human Rights Awareness

The scores obtained by the pupils covered in the sample were subjected to descriptive statistical treatment. Data related to Human Rights Awareness were collected from 155 rural and 155 urban students. As descriptive statistics, the investigator applied Mean, Standard Deviation, Skewness and Kurtosis Calculations. The results obtained from descriptive analysis are presented in the Table -1.

Table-1 Descriptive Data of Students with regard to Human Right Awareness.

Sr. No.	Statistics	Value
1	Total Sample	310
2	Mean	21.91
3	Median	22.83
4	Mode	25.35
5	Standard Deviation	8.89
6	Skew ness	-0.39
7	Kurtosis	0.11

From table 1, it is obvious that the Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation, Skew ness and Kurtosis of Human Rights Awareness score are 21.91, 22.83, 25.35, 8.89, -0.39 & 0.11 respectively. The skew ness value and kurtosis value of the present distribution more or less coincide with the value of normal distribution curve (SK = 0.00, and KU = 0.263).

Differential studies always help in studying the difference between the two groups of samples. Analysis has been done to test different hypotheses framed. The test is significance of Mean differences was directed to examine whether their exists a significant difference in the Human Rights Awareness between rural and urban college students of Mehsana District. The data and result of test of significance in Mean scores of Human Rights Awareness between the rural and Urban College students are presented in the table 2.

Table-2 Human Rights Awareness of Rural and Urban Law College students

Category	Sample size	Mean	SD	SE	“t” Value
Rural (Total)	155	20.85	8.90	0.71	3.28 *
Urban (Total)	155	23.42	7.65		

From the above table it is clear that the mean score of Human Rights Awareness of urban students (23.42) is greater than that of Rural Students (20.85). The “t” value calculated (3.28) is found to be greater than the “t” table value (2.58) at 0.01 significance level. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is, “there will be significant difference in Human Right Awareness between Rural and Urban law College Student is upheld.

8. Major Findings

On the basis of discussions and interpretation of the results the following findings have been emerged out of the study.

1. Human Right Awareness among the Urban Students are found to be more as compared to Rural law College Students.
2. It is found that boys are more aware of Human Rights compared to girls among the Urban law College Students.
3. There is no difference in Human Right Awareness between Rural boys and Rural girls.
4. Urban Students are found to be more aware about Human Rights in the Government and Self finance law Colleges compared to the Rural College Students.

9. Educational Implications

From the present study it is found that there is significant difference Rural and Urban law College Students in Human Rights Education Awareness with respect to their Gender and Management of College. The Rural Students are less aware of Human Rights Awareness, the reason being they are educationally backward and have few information resources. So the Government should provide some intervention programme to Rural Students to develop their Human Right Awareness. On the basis of results obtained from the present study several implications can be derived they are as under:-

- College Teachers have to be specially trained to teach Human Right Education Awareness as a separate subject to all Arts and Commerce Colleges.
- Human Right Education should be included at the Post Graduation level in LLB and LLM curriculum.
- Special class should be provided for Awareness about Human Right violation at College level.
- Special Education is to be provided for Rural Students through Human Right Awareness Education.

References

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