



STUDY OF HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

Human rights education is defining as training, dissemination and information efforts aimed at building a universal culture of human rights by importing knowledge and skills and moulding attitude. The education is the most important tool for spreading fundamental human rights awareness. In Pakistan free and compulsory education, itself has become one of the fundamental right of children of the age of 5 to 16 after introduction of new article 25 -A added in part 2, chapter 1 of the constitution through the 18th amendment.



KEYWORDS: *Human rights education , knowledge and skills, compulsory education.*

INTRODUCTION

Human rights should be presented in the context of a societies moral and social traditions therefore it is important that human rights education should be included in school curriculum. Schooling provides is not only basic education but also under the best circumstances, aids a child to explore the world and express ideas. The school can help established and intellectual basis for teaching the historical development of human rights and their contemporary significance.

On a dipper level, like the political nation, the school forms a constructed place in which students like citizens are treated equally, irrespective of their background. The concept of the school is like the " concept of citizenship, impersonal and formal. By understanding the idea of school as a community, citizens will learn to understand and feel included in the political nation"

The contemporary concept of fundamental human rights has historical roots. Rousseau and Socrates have enunciated principles of human rights. Universal declaration of human rights by the United nation on 10th December 1948 is an important milestone in the struggle for human rights. The declaration symbolised the beginning of the international human rights movement. In 1959, children's right to life, education, health, protection and development where proclaimed in the declaration of the rights of the child.

Research Problem

Researcher has selected the following problem for the research work.

A Study of human right awareness among higher secondary school students

Research Objectives

Researcher has decided following objectives for the research work.

1. To construct the human right awareness test for the higher secondary school students.
2. To check the effect of gender of students on human right awareness.
3. To check the effect of area of students on human right awareness.
4. To check the effect of educational achievement of students on human right awareness.

Research Hypothesis

Researcher has framed following hypothesis for the present study.

Ho1. There is no significant difference between the average score of human right awareness test of boys and girls.

Ho2. There is no significant difference between the average score of human right awareness test of urban and rural areas.

Ho3. There is no significant difference between the average score of human right awareness test of having high achievement and low achievement students.

Importance of the study

In present study researcher has studied the human right awareness of higher secondary school students through this research work became to know that students awareness about human right.

Teachers can guide the students, their parents and neighbourhoods that how to give human right education and importance of the human right education of the society. Students get awareness about their rights and it is necessary for the ideal citizenship.

Research Method

Researcher has used normative survey method for the research work as researcher has to construct the human right awareness test for the students.

Population and sample

All Higher secondary school students of Anand city at the population of the presence study.

Researcher has selected 178 students by the stratified random sampling technique from the schools.

Research tool

In present research the researcher has used self made tool for the data collection

1. Human right awareness test

Human right awareness test is constructed and standardised by the researcher. For this researcher has followed all the steps of the taste construction. Researcher has first identify the factors of the taste. After that research has followed the steps like primary draft, experts opinion, piloting, item analysis, selection of items for the final test, reliability and validity of the test, establishing norms and prepare guidelines for the test.

For educational achievement score the researcher has collected prelim exam result sheet of the students.

Data collection procedure

Researcher has taken the permission from the selected schools for the data collection. Researcher personally went to the school on given time. After that researcher gave necessary instructions to the students about how to fill the test. Researcher carefully observe when students giving their answer if a student found difficulties in filling up taste research explain them and solve the difficulties. With the help of the teacher researcher collected the data from the students.

Data analysis technique

Researcher has scored the collective test as per the answer key. After that researcher tabulated all the data according to the variable and find out mean, median, standard error of deviation and t test to test null hypothesis.

Sr. No.	Hypothesis	t value	Accept/Reject
1	There is no significant difference between the average score of human right awareness test of boys and girls.	2.98	Rejected
2	There is no significant difference between the average score of human right awareness test of urban and rural areas.	3.47	Rejected
3	There is no significant difference between the average score of human right awareness test of having high achievement and low achievement students.	1.02	Accepted

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. There is significant difference found between the boys and girls in human right awareness. According to mean boys have good human right awareness in comparison to the girls.
2. There is significant difference found between the urban area and rural area school students in human right awareness. According to mean urban areas students have good human right awareness in comparison to the rural areas students.
3. There is no significant difference found between the score of human right awareness of students having high educational achievement and low educational achievement.

Educational Implication

Education makes us aware about our civil and political right often called as the first generation rights and the social, economic and cultural rights as the second generation rights. Without proper education one cannot be introduced with these essential philosophic and there basic rights and obligations.

The following are educational implications are as under

1. Read and share the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
2. Organize a public reading of the Declaration in your community – in your school, company, etc.
3. Make a video of yourself with a friend talking about why you believe human rights matter (e.g., non-discrimination, gender equality or freedom of expression).
4. Join (or start) a local group. Organizing or joining a campaigning group in your local community is a great way to meet like-minded people and take action on the issues you care about. ...
5. Meet your politicians. ...
6. Organize a stunt.
7. Get involved in your local area and help support human rights across the world.

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