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## EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENT

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**Abstract:**-Educational rights are one among the branches of human rights. The rights such as right to participate in a culture based programmes and activities, right to food, right to work and right to education are come under the category of educational right. The rights related society and education must be known by the students so that they can comfortably live in the present world. The main objective of the study is to identify the knowledge of students in educational rights and to enhance the same in future. The nominative survey method was used to identify the awareness on educational rights. The investigator himself prepared the research tool and validated the tool. The reliability value I found to be .755 by using split half method.

**Keywords:**Educational Rights , Secondary School Student, human rights.

### INTRODUCTION

Educational rights are one among the branches of human rights. Rights are natural freedom given to students. Human rights are the basic rights and freedom which all humans are entitled. The rights and freedom have come to be commonly thought of human rights which include civil and political rights, such as the right to life and liberty, freedom of expression and equality before the law; and economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to participate in culture, the right to food, the right to work, and the right to education. According to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and right. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. For all human rights, states have both the political will and the means to ensure their realization, and they must have in place of honest legislative, administrative and institutional mechanism required to achieve that aim. Children's rights are the human rights of children with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to the young, including their right to association with both biological parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for food, universal state paid education, health care and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of child.

### NEED FOR THE STUDY

1. The most important event of the modern times is perhaps, the students, concern about the educational rights. Never before the students were so much alarmed about educational rights which is the store of living being. By considering the above point, the investigator felt that that study in a needful one.

2. Educational right and their awareness among the high school children also entails practice in rights and self-formulating a code of behavioural issues concerning about children rights and awareness is essentially a feeling for the wonder of the creating the complexity of life and inter-relationship among human beings animals, plants and organisms for their survival which depends on ability to live in harmony with the nature. So it is an essential task of every individual learner to study this and develop awareness. Therefore the study is considered as needful one.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

India is one of the countries of the world which focuses mass education as its democratic exemplar to the world on quality education. To enhance the quality of education, the study is an important one. If rights and privilege are provided to children, they can perform better in educational activities. Therefore, the study of awareness on educational rights among high school children at secondary level is preferred.

### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

1. The scope of present study aims to find out level of awareness on educational rights among high school children at secondary level.
2. The research may help educationists, students, teachers and research scholar.
3. It may ensure every child with a disability has access to free education in an appropriate environment till he attains the age of eighteen years.
4. Children have the right to an adequate standard of living, healthcare, education and services and to play. These are all included in a balanced diet, a warm bed to sleep in and access to schooling.
5. Children have the right to participate in communities and have programs and services for themselves. So their participation can be increased. This includes children's involvement in libraries and community programs.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- 1) To identify the educational rights among high school children at secondary level.
- 2) To find out the level of awareness on educational rights among students studying at secondary level.
- 3) To find out the significant difference if any between the different groups of biological variables on awareness of students in educational rights at secondary level.
- 4) To offer suggestions to enhance the level of awareness among students on educational rights.

### **HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY**

1. The level of awareness on educational rights among secondary school students is found to be at average level
2. There exist significant difference between different groups of biographical variables such as sex, nature of school, types of school, location of schools, location of students residence in to awareness on educational rights.
3. Male students awareness on educational rights at secondary level is at high level.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The investigator preferred normative survey method to identify the awareness on educational rights.

### **RESEARCH TOOL**

The investigator constructed a research tool for the present study. The nomenclature for the research tool is 'identification of the students awareness on educational rights in secondary schools'.

### **DESCRIPTION AND SCORING PROCEDURE OF THE RESEARCH TOOL**

The research tool for the present study has 35 items. All the questions item are closed types. Each and every statement deals with the response of 'yes' carry one frequency and response of 'no' carry zero frequency.

#### **Reliability**

The split half method was used to find out reliability. The reliability value was found to be 0.755.

#### **Validity**

The investigator established content validity for present study.

### **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

The investigator used simple random sampling technique.

### **DATA COLLECTION**

The investigator himself visited each and every schools.

**DATA ANALYSIS**

In the process of data analysis, the investigator used percentage analysis and differential analysis.

**DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The following are some of the delimitations of the study

1. The investigator collected 251 samples from the rural and urban students in different schools.
2. This study is only conducted to find out the male and female students' awareness on educational rights.
3. The sample were collected from the male and female students who are willing respondent to the questionnaire alone is considered in the study.

**PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS**

**Table:1 Distribution of percentage scores of various groups of Awareness on educational rights in secondary school.**

S. No	Categories	%	
1.	Overall categories	81%	
2.	Sex	Male	80%
		Female	81%
3.	Location of School	Rural	82%
		Urban	80%
4.	Type of School	Govt.School	83%
		Govt.Aided School	76%
5.	Nature of School	Boys School	76%
		Girls School	80%
		Co-Education School	83%
6.	Students Residence	Rural	79%
		Urban	82%

**FINDINGS**

1. Students studying at secondary level have highest level of awareness on educational rights (i.e 81%) Female students have highest level of 81% awareness on educational rights than male students at secondary level. However the variation in level of awareness is negligible.
2. Rural students have higher level ( 82%) awareness on educational rights than urban students at secondary level (80%).
3. Government School students studying at secondary level have highest level of awareness on educational rights (i.e 83%). Whereas the awareness of government Aided school students in educational rights is 76%.
4. Co-Education school students studying at secondary have higher level of awareness on educational rights (i.e 83%). Then students of Girls (80%) and boys school (76%).
5. The level of awareness on educational rights is at higher level among urban school students than rural school students. However both the groups of above 75%.

**DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS**

**Table:2 The Significance of mean difference between different group of biographical variable of Awareness on Educational rights in secondary school.**

S. No	Categories	N	df	't' values	Level of Significance	
1.	Sex	Male Vs	110	249	t=0.097 M1=27.54 S1=14.45 M2 = 27.6 S2=5.31	Significant at 5% level
		Female	141			
2.	Location of School	Rural Vs	99	249	t=1.04 M1=28.18 S1=3.35 M2 = 27.66 S2=4.1	Not Significant
		Urban	152			
3.	Type of School	Govt School	161	249	t=0.20 M1=28.36 S1=4.8 M2 = 26.4 S2=89.45	Not Significant
		Vs Govt Aided School	90			
4.	Nature of School	Girls Vs Boys	47	97	t=0.17 M1=27.1 S1=52.7 M2 = 25.55 S2=31.65	Not Significant
		Co Education Vs Boys	152			
		Co Education Vs Girls	47			
5.	Students Residential	Urban Vs	152	249	t=0.09 M1=29.8 S1=53.15 M2 = 28 S2=2.98	Not Significant
		Rural	99			

## FINDINGS

1. Female students have higher level of awareness on socio-Educational rights than male students at secondary level.
2. Rural and Urban Higher Secondary students', Government and Government Aided Higher Secondary students', Boys and Girls Higher Secondary students', Co-Education and Boys Higher Secondary students', Co-Education and Girls Higher Secondary students' and Rural and Urban Higher Secondary students' awareness on Educational rights are found to be the same.

## RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research study implies that the awareness should be enriched by conducting special programs and special training in educational rights. Most of the school students do not know the educational rights but, in special training they come to know about educational rights of the children.

## CONCLUSION

Educational rights are one among the branches of human rights. Rights are natural freedom given to school children. Human rights are universal and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights belong to all human beings, including older people. If those rights are not practiced, they may not come to know educational benefits and facilities. Therefore, high school children must have awareness on their social educational rights. In order to enhance the awareness, the study has been undertaken by the investigator. The findings of this study concluded that both male and female students have an average level of awareness on educational rights. At the same time female students have more awareness than male students. Therefore special training programmes and other educational programmes may be offered to them in order to enhance their level of awareness on educational rights which is not only beneficial to them and at the same time, they can also practice these rights in order to increase the level of awareness among future citizens who are studying in their schools also.

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