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A Study of Human Rights Awareness Among B.Ed. Students

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Abstract:

The present study attempts to investigate the human rights awareness among B. Ed. students. In the present study descriptive survey method was applied. Random Sampling Technique was used on selected samples. The samples were collected from B. Ed. College, Cooch Behar.

A standardize scale is used in the present study. Some important statistical techniques are used for data interpretation. The finding of the study is that no significant difference was found on human rights awareness among B. Ed. students of Cooch Behar in relation to their academic stream, gender, locality. The Indian constitution provides the benefit of human rights. The legal protection and benefit regarding human rights are empowered by the government.

Key words: Human right, Legal right, Constitution

1. Introduction:

Human right is based on natural rights and universal right which is empowered by law. It is our birth right. Everyone can enjoy human rights everywhere. We are equally entitled to enjoy human rights without any discrimination. Every human being is born equal in dignity and rights. The human beings are living with each other in a spirit of holy brotherhood. Human rights ensure dignity of human prosperity and dignity of rights. Every human being is equally entitled to human right without discrimination. Human being is born with equal dignity and rights. Laws are required for maintaining the human rights. Human rights are freedom to human beings in all respect such as intelligence, talents, cognitive development in order to satisfy our spiritual needs. Henceforth, human rights awareness through education is the ultimate solution to achieve goals. The Constitution of India provides to protect the human rights in all respect. The movement of human dignity and exploitation of human being, on any event, is a human right violation. Lack of information about social problem is the greatest problem of Indians. Wide propaganda is required for proper awareness of human rights.

What are Human Rights?¹

Human rights express that without any discrimination among the citizens, there must be equal right which are provided by the Constitution of India. In the preamble citizens are empowered with the fundamental rights.

¹ National Human Rights Commission - <https://nhrc.nic.in/>

2. Literature Review:

Kumar (2002)² has conducted a study on Female students of Art and science group on the awareness of human right and identify that there is significant difference in awareness of female students of science and arts group of human rights. Female students of science stream and urban area have more awareness about human rights as compared to female students of arts who know less information regarding different policies of human rights.

Pamar (2013) conducted a study on human rights awareness among male teacher educator and student teachers. It was found that student teachers are more awareness that teacher educator regarding human right awareness.

3. Rationale and Scope of the Study:

3.1 Rationale of the Study:

Different organization try to promote human rights implementation in India in various levels. National Human right commission (NHRC)³, Asian Human right Commission (AHRC)⁴, UNESCO⁵ etc. agencies always try to protects human of sample people. The media, amnesty international NGO are following agencies which developed and aware, among the common people for human rights implementation in India. They conducted different awareness program of human rights and how to protect human right.

From the above mention view question came in my mind that how much awareness regarding human right among the student teacher. There is gap between regarding awareness among human rights and B.Ed. students in Cooch Behar District.

Human rights are rights of coherent to all human beings. To protect the human rights without any discrimination such as colour, language, religion etc. These rights are inter-related, inter-dependent with universal human rights which are correlated with guaranteed with law. Some special laws are emphasis on human rights. Law lays down obligations of government to act in certain ways or certain acts. In order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental rights of individuals. Every individual must have equal access to human rights. Now the question arises that to what extent human right is protected? How much awareness and knowledge to protect the human rights? To get the answer the investigator conducted the present study in this context.

² Kumar, R. (2002). A Study of the Awareness of Secondary Level Girls Students about Human Rights, M. Ed. Dissertation, HPU, Shimla.

³National Human Rights Commission - <https://nhrc.nic.in/>

⁴Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC)- <http://www.humanrights.asia/>

⁵UNESCO and Human Rights - <https://en.unesco.org/human-rights>

3.2 Scope of the Study:

Amnesty international define that human right as a ' deliberate participatory practices aimed at empowering individuals' groups and communities through fostering knowledge, skill and attitude consistent with internationally, recognized human rights principles. Human right education tries to develop and integrate people's cognitive and psychomotor domain. Human right organization try to save human right on different levels. They try to protect in different geographical areas. Some non-profitable organization try to protect a certain group of interest of individuals. Now the Question are coming regarding human rights lot of areas are open for work for awareness camp. There are exist different level in our society how much they aware about human rights. There are wide scopes of study for calculating in the said topic.

The study will help the college students to be aware of human rights. To identify the factors that are responsible for awareness. From the legal point of view, how much protection and benefits are enjoyed from human rights. To conduct more studies in this area so as to generate awareness and knowledge on human rights.

4. Objectives of the Study:

1. To estimate and compare the human rights awareness among the B. Ed. students with respect to their academic stream (Arts and Science).
2. To estimate and compare the human rights awareness among the B. Ed. students of Cooch Behar district with respect to their locality (rural and urban).
3. To estimate and compare the human rights awareness among the B.Ed. students of Cooch Behar district with respect to their gender (male and female).

5. Hypotheses of the Study:

Ho₁: There is no significant difference between the Arts and Science B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights.

Ho₂: There is no significant difference between the rural and urban B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights.

Ho₃: There is no significant difference between the male and female B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights.

6. Methodology of the Study:

Research methods are very important in a research process. Planning and well described method will provide by the researcher. A scientific and feasible plan for solve the problem under investigate matter. The investigator has adopted descriptive survey method in view of the

objective of the study. Descriptive Survey method was applied in the present study. Data were collected from B. Ed. College of Cooch Behar through a standardize Questionnaire.

6.1. Sample Design:

The sample consisting 200 students were selected from 8 (eight) B. Ed. college of Cooch Behar. Out of eight colleges, four were taken from urban areas and four were taken from rural areas of Cooch Behar. The sample was selected randomly. In the present study academic stream, locality, gender was taken as independent variables whereas awareness of human rights was taken as dependent variable.

Academic Stream	Area			Gender		Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	
Arts	63	37	100	41	59	100
Science	37	63	100	59	41	100

6.2 Tools used in the study:

In the present study a standardized Human Rights Awareness Scale was used. This scale constructed by Vishal Sood and Arti Anand (2012) to collect the data. The investigator had randomly selected 200 students from B. Ed. college.

7. Data Collection:

Data for the study was collected by administering the said scale to the selected sample by the investigator. The obtain data with respect to different back ground variables were tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis employing appropriate statistical techniques. Before administering the tool, investigator put the students at the ease by explaining the purpose of administration and motivated them to give their responses or opinions honestly. The respondents were also assured that the information provided by them would be kept secret and is not related to their academics. The students were asked to clear their doubts before filling up of questionnaire. Proper time are allotted for complete the work.

8. Analysis of Collected Data and Interpretations:

The raw data collected through scale from students were tabulated on M. S. Excel 2007 and analyzing data through SPSS 20 version.

Hypothesis – 1: There is no significant difference between the Arts and Science of B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights.

Table – 1: Awareness of human rights of B. Ed. college students with respect to their academic stream

Sl. No.	Academic Stream	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
1	Arts	100	61.29	9.95	2.70	Sig. at 0.05 level
2	Science	100	65.47	11.84		

t-value at 0.05 level is 1.97

From Table–1 it is found that the calculated t-value of 2.70 is greater than the criterion value of 1.97 at 0.05 level and therefore it is significant. So it is concluded that there is significant difference between Arts and Science B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights. Hence the Hypothesis–1 is rejected.

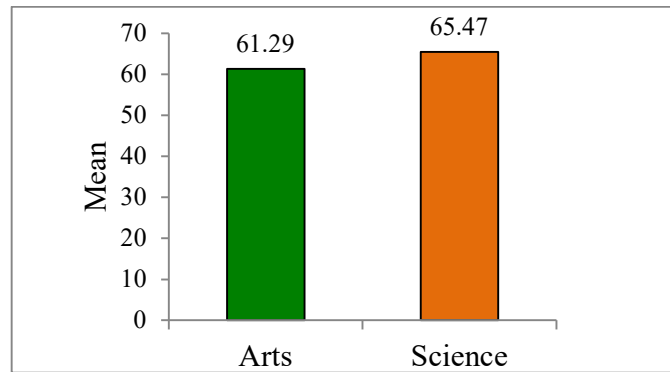


Fig. 1: Graph showing mean scores of awareness of human rights between Arts and Science B. Ed. college students

Hypothesis – 2: There is no significant difference between rural and urban B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights.

Table – 2: Awareness of human rights of B. Ed. college students with respect to their locality

Sl. No.	Locality	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
1	Urban	100	63.81	11.65	0.71	Not Significant
2	Rural	100	62.72	10.14		

t-value at 0.05 level is 1.97

From Table–2 it is found that the calculated t-value of 0.71 is less than the criterion value of 1.97 at 0.05 level and therefore it is not significant. So it is concluded that there is no significant difference between urban and rural B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights. Hence the Hypothesis–2 is accepted.

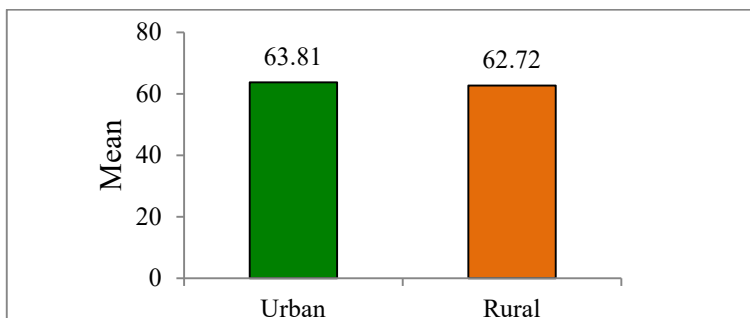


Fig. 2: Graph showing mean scores of awareness of human rights between urban and rural B. Ed. college students

Hypothesis – 3: There is no significant difference between male and female B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights.

Table – 3: Awareness of human rights of B. Ed. college students with respect to their Gender

Sl. No.	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t-value	Level of Significance
1	Male	100	64.13	11.35	1.11	Not Significant
2	Female	100	62.57	8.22		

t-value at 0.05 level is 1.97

From Table–3 it is found that the calculated t-value of 1.11 is less than the criterion value of 1.97 at 0.05 level. From the result it is understood that there is no significant difference among the male and female B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights. Hence Hypothesis– 3 is accepted.

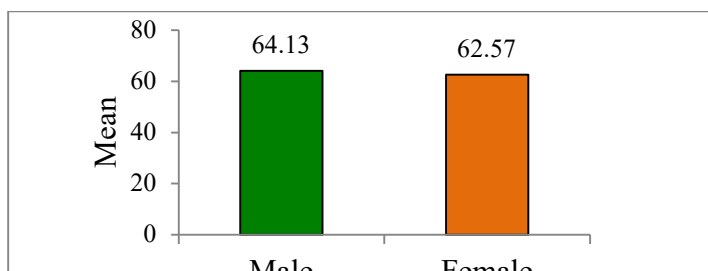


Fig. 3: Graph showing mean scores of awareness of human rights between male and female B. Ed. college students

9. Findings of the Study:

- There is significant difference between the Arts and Science B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights. It is found that the calculated t-value of 2.70 is greater than the criterion value of 1.97 at 0.05 level and therefore it is significant. So it is concluded that there

is significant difference between Arts and Science B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights. Hence the Hypothesis-1 is rejected.

- There is no significant difference between the rural and urban B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights it is found that the calculated t-value of 0.71 is less than the criterion value of 1.97 at 0.05 level and therefore it is not significant. So it is concluded that there is no significant difference between urban and rural B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights. Hence the Hypothesis-2 is accepted.
- There is no significant difference between the male and female B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights. It is found that the calculated t-value of 1.11 is less than the criterion value of 1.97 at 0.05 level. From the result it is understood that there is no significant difference among the male and female B. Ed. college students towards awareness of human rights. Hence Hypothesis-3 is accepted.

10. Significance of the Study:

From the result of the study, it indicates that education plays a pivotal role to maintain the human rights. The citizens are not well knowledge about human rights. Therefore, we face great obstacles for lack of knowledge to implement effective programme of human rights. Government can take initiative to aware citizens on human rights. The college students can take initiative to express the value of human rights in individual's life through workshop, seminar, webinar etc. The social media can take important role to propagate the benefits of human rights among the citizens. Educational institutions can do similar active for awareness of human rights.

11. Educational Implications:

Education can only bring awareness among citizens on human rights. In this respect teacher educator plays significant roles to aware the students on human rights. The constitution empowers human rights by the enactment of various laws. The laws governing the human rights protect the citizens but lack of knowledge is a major constraint in taking their support. Student teachers can deliver the benefits of human rights among the society.

12. Conclusion:

It was found from the study that legal protection is required among citizens on violation of human rights. Human rights should be established without any discrimination. Equality and dignity are one such factors. Human rights in this context are a burning agenda for the international community. The human rights face different type of threats from international agencies and are neglected by different international organization and states.

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