



HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS OF JAMMU DISTRICT

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Abstract

The study was carried out to study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. A random sampling technique was employed for collecting the data of 200 students from different schools of Jammu District. Human Rights Awareness Test (HRAT-SVAA) by Dr. Vishal Sood and Dr. (Mrs.) Arti Anand" (2012) was used by the investigator for the collection of data. The investigator employed Frequency, Percentage analysis, Mean, Standard deviation Z-score, t-Test. The results reveal awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average. Thus there is need for the improvement of curriculum of higher secondary schools students and the topics related to Human Rights should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness level of students of higher secondary school students.

Keywords: Education, Human right and awareness



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Human Rights are those rights which are essential for individuals to develop their personality, their human qualities, their intelligence, their conscience and to enable them to satisfy their spiritual and other higher needs. They are based on mankind's increasing demand in a life in which the inherent dignity and work of each human being will receive respect and protection. Human Rights concept is a dynamic one, which finds expanded expression and constantly covers new areas as human society continues to evolve. The expression 'Human Rights' is relatively new, having come into everyday parlance only since World War II and the founding of the United Nations in 1945. However the idea of human rights is as old as the history of human civilization. The 'Rights of Man' have been the concern of civilization from time immemorial. These "Rights of Man' had a place in almost all the ancient civilizations of the world. In India, right from the macro cosmic order (*rita*) of the Vedic period to microcosmic self-controlled order (*dharma*) of classical Hindu law proper, and the deterrence-based stage of punishment (*danda*) and more or less formal dispute processing

(*vyavahara*) in the post-classical system and in China, the jurisprudence of Lao-Tza and Confucius (550-478 B.C.) protected rights of the people. Cicero the great Roman jurist tells us that the Great Stoics, around 200-300 BC developed on the basis of what we consider as basic human rights, an authentic 'Natural Law Theory, prescribing inviolability of these rights. In Greco-Roman and Medieval times, the 'Natural Law Doctrine' taught mainly duties, as distinguished from the rights of 'Man'. Moreover, as is evident, in the writings of the great scholars like Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas, this doctrine recognized the legitimacy or slavery and serfdom and in so doing, excluded perhaps the most central ideas of human rights as they are understood today, the ideas of freedom or liberty and equality.

There are also a number of NGOs both national as well as international, performing useful work in the monitoring and implementation of human rights like the Amnesty International (AI), The Human Rights Watch/ Asia (HRWA), the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) etc. All these NGOs perform useful work in various fields of human rights such as social welfare, old age care, health and community medicine, assistance to the depressed classes, women's welfare and child welfare and so on. Thus United Nations has played a great role in developing human rights awareness. Today Human Rights is becoming an important component of any civilized legal system. But notwithstanding their inherent and inalienable nature, human rights have for long been violated and denied to the people and the main reason of this is illiteracy. So India's national aims and human rights can be protected by promoting literacy.

The very purpose of the human rights education is to create in the minds of the recipients more healthy outlook towards their life and humanity at large. It is to develop a positive attitude towards the dignity, virtue, and humans, and thus, towards human rights. It is to develop fully and use our human qualities, intelligence, talents and conscience in order to satisfy our spiritual and other higher needs. Human rights education creates awareness of human rights among the people of India of all age groups, all sections and strata, literate as well as illiterate, with a view to developing right attitudes and values especially equality, freedom, dignity, fraternity, justice and tolerance. Human Rights Education sensitizes people regarding the norms and values of the human rights movement, make people treat human rights as an inspirational model for ethical conduct and increase people's awareness about the sources of violation of rights by dominant individuals, groups and sections within the society and culture and by the state and power-wielding groups. It removes inter-group prejudices that cause intolerance, hatred and hostility.

Violation of Human Rights

As of today, modern states as well as certain organizations have gathered unprecedented destructive power. Torture, mass murder and other abuse have been “industrialized” and put on a scientific basis. This has made it more difficult to withstand them or even to recognize them. The fight against and the denouncement of the most horrible abuses have been almost always discredited and disregarded, as “subversion” or even as “madness”. Modern states – including the US and several countries that are now part of the European Union –most often did not acknowledge the struggle for civil and Human Rights occurring at a given time as a valuable struggle. States and governments rather attempted to discredit human and civil rights advocates as morally dubious, anti-social elements. Some of them became “nasty madmem” if they attempted to lift the thick barrier of silence and complicity that government, military and police wanted to keep over their crimes. The unspoken and buried truth on the death of millions is almost ignored by history textbooks focused on battles and leaders. This barrier of silence is really a high fence of barbed wire that separates the victims and human rights abuses from the “official” world – always “legal”, “progressive” and “fashionable”. The struggle against Human Rights abuses and for civil rights is history that is still seen as “nasty”, “marginal”, as dealing with “things that have to be forgotten”, “things that do not happen anymore”.

Human rights advocates agree that, sixty years after its issue, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still more a dream than reality. Violations exist in every part of the world Amnesty International’s 2009 World Report and other sources show that individuals are:

- Tortured or abused in at least 81 countries
- Face unfair trials in at least 54 countries
- Restricted in their freedom of expression in at least 77 countries

Not only that, women and children in particular are marginalized in numerous ways, the press is not free in many countries, and dissenters are silenced, too often permanently. While some gains have been made over the course of the last six decades, human rights violations still plague the world today.

Awareness

Awareness can be defined as “perception and cognitive reaction to an event” or, more specially, “Human Rights Awareness” refers to “the ability to perceive, to feel or be conscious about Human Rights, its concepts and principles, norms and regulations related to Human Rights violations and their protection as well as promotion” In the present study it

shall be taken as the scores obtained by the individuals on human rights awareness test by Dr. Vishal Sood and Dr. (Mrs.) Arti Anand. (2012)

Need and Significance of the study

Human rights awareness holds the most important place in our society, so there exists a greatest need for the awareness of Human Rights. The awareness of Human Rights helps the people to know about their rights and protect themselves from its violation. Among the adolescents studying in higher secondary schools no such studies have been reported from Jammu district. Very few studies have been conducted relating to Human Rights Awareness elsewhere. The present study helps the researcher to know about the awareness of human rights among higher secondary schools students of Jammu district and also will bring forth various suggestions which will help the policy makers to improve the awareness of Human Rights among the higher secondary schools students. Besides this the study will also give researchers data on which they can base future studies in the field of Human Rights Awareness.

Objectives the study

The study shall be conducted with the following objectives.

1. To study the level of Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students of Jammu district.
2. To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among students with regard to their gender.
3. To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background.
4. To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender.
1. There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students of rural and urban areas.
2. There is no significant difference in the Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools.

Review of related literature

RESEARCHES CONDUCTED ON HUMAN RIGHTS

- **Osler (2010)** in his study raises questions why do teachers need to be familiar with human rights in multicultural societies? Whose value takes precedence? How do schools resolve tensions between children's rights and teacher's rights?
- **Kaul (2013)** conducted a study on human rights awareness among B.Ed students. The results of the study revealed that more than 95% of the respondents are aware of the human rights. 75% of the respondents identified family, media, neighborhood, friends and peers as their sources of knowledge about human rights. Only 14% had the knowledge of human rights from media. 80% of the trainees opined that beating of children by teachers was gross violation of their right to protection.

Sample

A random sampling technique was employed for collecting the data of 200 students from different schools of Jammu District. The researcher selected 200 students as a sample (100 boys and 100 girls) of higher secondary schools belonging to government and private sectors of Jammu district.

Tool used

In the present study, the tool "Human Rights Awareness Test (HRAT-SVAA) by Dr. Vishal Sood and Dr. (Mrs.) Arti Anand" (2012) was used by the investigator for the collection of data.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Human rights awareness of higher secondary schools students

Overall Human Rights Awareness

In order to categorize, the responses given by higher secondary schools students on Human Rights Awareness (HRA), the number and percentage of the students responses were calculated. These are presented in the **Table-1**

Table – 1 The result of the responses given by students regarding Human Rights Awareness.

S.No	STATEMENTS	TRUE		UNDECIDED		FALSE	
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10 th December 1948.	156	78%	21	10.5%	23	11.5%
2.	There is no provision for free and compulsory elementary education in Indian	90	45%	34	17%	76	38%

constitution.

3.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 Articles.	114	57%	52	26%	34	17%
4.	The Preamble of Indian constitution does not include Human Rights.	76	38%	32	16%	92	46%
5.	Human Rights have been included in the Indian Constitution in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.	129	64.5%	41	20.5%	30	15%
6.	Article 22 to Article 27 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UNO comprise of civil and Political rights.	36	18%	46	23%	118	59%
7.	International Human Rights Day is celebrated on 5 th May.	50	25%	29	14.5%	121	60.5%
8.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a legal binding for the member countries of United Nations (UN) for promoting and protecting Human Rights.	82	41%	39	19.5%	79	39.5%
9.	Parents have no right to choose the kind of education for their young children.	92	46%	28	14%	80	40%
10.	We have certain rights from our birth by virtue of being human.	153	76.5%	18	9%	29	14.5%
11.	The children who have got birth due to illegal or immoral relations between male and female are not entitled for social security under Human rights.	93	46.5%	45	22.5%	62	31%
12.	The fixation of maximum working hours per day in a private job/occupation is a part of Human Rights.	44	22%	30	15%	126	63%
13.	It is the responsibility of the state that no individual should be debarred of Human Rights.	125	62.5%	29	14.5%	46	23%
14.	Human Rights are requisite for maintaining dignity of people.	150	75%	25	12.5%	25	12.5%
15.	People can not be debarred of their Human Rights even in the situation of anarchism in a country or a state.	95	47.5%	53	26.5%	52	26%

16.	Child labour does not fall under the purview of Human Rights	87	43.5%	27	13.5%	86	43%
17.	Human Rights are conditioned to make us realize about our social responsibilities.	139	59.5%	33	16.5%	28	14%
18.	One person can join only one political party or one association at one time.	43	21.5%	25	12.5%	132	66%
19.	Nationality or citizenship cannot be claimed as a Human Right.	87	43.5%	26	13%	87	43.5%
20.	We are free to perform any work which does not restrict the freedom of others.	143	71.5%	21	10.5%	36	18%
21.	Right to choose our life partner and to get married does not come under Human Rights.	86	43.5%	31	15.5%	83	41.5%
22.	'Equal pay for equal work' is a part of Human Rights.	150	75%	18	9%	32	16%
23.	The action taken by police or armed forces against general public in the national interest fall outside the domain of Human Rights.	71	35.5%	46	23%	83	41.5%
24.	Police can arrest any person at any time without giving any reason.	114	57%	28	14%	58	29%
25.	To keep a person in custody for long time without giving any reason.	100	50%	37	18.5%	63	31.5%
26.	A person put into the prison for criticizing the government is not a violation of Human Rights.	84	42%	36	18%	80	40%
27.	The death of people on account of hunger or starvation falls outside the purview of Human Rights.	76	38%	49	24.5%	75	37.5%
28.	A house-owner refusing to rent his house to a person belonging to other state does not violate Human Rights.	74	37%	39	19.5%	87	43.5%
29.	Human Rights are not violated when the wages/salary of workers are kept low in a country to enhance foreign investment.	66	33%	45	22.5%	89	44.5%
30.	No violation of Human Rights takes place when a person of some specific	91	46%	24	12%	84	42%

	race/religion is not appointed on a job.						
31.	Some teenagers want to go to a club but the manager of the club does not allow them to enter because it is the rule of the club that teenagers can go to club only on Tuesdays. Is this violation of Human Rights?	103	51.5%	34	17%	63	31.5%
32.	A person belonging to Sikh community was not given appointment in a security agency because the rule of the agency is that the security personnel's should be clean shaven. Is this a violation of Human Rights?	103	51.5%	32	16%	65	32.5%
33.	A house-owner has rooms available for hiring on rent basis but he wants to rent these rooms to only married persons. Is this a violation of Human Rights of Unmarried individuals?	88	44%	38	19%	74	37%
34.	A child was not given admission in a school because he is physically handicapped? Is this the violation of Human Rights?	124	62.5%	17	8%	59	29.5%
35.	An employee, for making his religious prayers, was not given leave (without) by his senior officer although it would not affect the work of the company. This is a violation of Human Rights?	124	62%	41	20.5%	35	17.5%
36.	Women are restricted to enter liquor/beer bar. Is this a violation of Human Rights?	91	45.5%	33	16.5%	76	38%
37.	In a private institution, the salary of a woman for fifteen days was deducted by her employers because she remained absent from her duties as she gave birth to a baby. Is this the violation of Human rights?	124	62%	34	17%	42	21%
38.	An employee was issued order by the employers to retire because he had attained an age of 65 years. But the employee says that he is still	72	36%	40	20%	88	44%

	fit for the job for which he also produced an authenticated medical report. Is this the violation of Human Rights?						
39.	A child was refused to give admission in a school because his parents did not have his birth certificate. Is this a violation of Human Rights?	101	50.5%	28	14%	71	35.5%
40.	Public get harassed and has to face many troubles due to a number of checkpoints on the road created by the government to curb drug smuggling in the region. Is this a violation of Human Rights of general public?	58	29%	43	21.5%	99	49.5%
41.	People of any community are provoked by other religion's people to change their religion. Is this a case of violation of Human Rights?	123	61.5%	37	18.5%	40	20%
42.	Police had to face a number of problems in traffic control because of a rally at a public place organized against price hike and corruption. So, does the use of tear gas by the police to disperse this rally come under violation of Human Rights?	95	47.5%	38	19%	67	33.5%
43.	The acquisition of the private land by the government in the name of development and against the willingness of land owners is not a violation of Human Rights?	76	38%	41	20.5%	83	41.5%
44.	A non-white individual was not given appointment as manager in a reputed industry in North India because he is a South Indian has the right to make appeal before court?	124	62%	37	18.5%	39	19.5%
45.	To make people aware about as well as encourage them for HIV/AIDS testing is a violation of Human Rights.	93	46.5%	28	14%	79	39.5%
46.	Human Rights are not violated when a legal action is initiated by the institution	64	32%	39	19.5%	97	48.5%

	with the help of police against the students who were agitating peacefully for fulfillment of their demands.						
47.	Involvement in the acts of ragging in an educational institution is a violation of Human Rights.	140	70%	24	12%	36	18%
48.	Human Rights are violated when a terrorist under trial in the court, is kept in jail with handcuffs and irons on his body.	73	36.5%	44	22%	83	41.5%
49.	Human Rights are violated when young children are engaged in manual works in restaurants, dhabas, shops etc.	56	28%	21	10.5%	123	61.5%
50	To provide employment opportunities to each and every citizens of a country by the government is not a Human Right.	101	50.5%	19	9.5%	80	40%

On the basis of responses given by students (shown in table 4.1) following results can be drawn:

1. 78% students felt that Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10th December 1948. On the other hand, 10.5% were undecided about the statement and 11.5% students felt that the statement is false. Thus, it can said that majority of students i.e. 78% students have knowledge that Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10th December 1948.
2. 45% students felt that there is no provision for free and compulsory elementary education in Indian constitution. On the other hand, 17% were undecided and 38% students felt the statement was false which clearly indicates that they have knowledge about Human Rights Documents i.e. there is no for free and compulsory elementary education in Indian constitution.
3. 57% students felt that Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 Articles. On the other hand 26% were undecided and only 17 % students felt the statement was false. Thus it can be said that the 57% students have knowledge that Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 Articles.
4. 38% students felt that the Preamble of Indian constitution does not include Human Rights. On the other hand, 16% were undecided and 17% students felt the statement was

- false. Thus, it can be said that only 17% of the students have knowledge that the Preamble of Indian constitution include Human Rights.
5. 64% students felt that Human Rights have been included in the Indian Constitution in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy. On the other hand, 20% were undecided and only 15% students felt the statement was false. Thus, 64% of the students have knowledge that Human Rights are included in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles in our constitution.
 6. 18% students felt that Article 22 to Article 27 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UNO comprises of civil and Political rights. On the other hand, 23% are undecided and 59% students felt the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that the 59% students have knowledge that Article 22 to Article 27 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UNO does not comprises of civil and Political rights.
 7. 25% students felt that International Human Rights Day is celebrated on 5th May. On the other hand, 14.5% were undecided and 60.5% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 60.5% students have knowledge that International Human Rights Day is not celebrated on 5th May.
 8. 41% students felt that Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a legal binding for the member countries of United Nations (UN) for promoting and protecting Human Rights. On the other hand, 19.5% were undecided and 39.5% students felt that the statement is false. Thus, it can be said that 41% students have knowledge that Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a legal binding for the member countries of United Nations (UN) for promoting and protecting Human Rights.
 9. 46% students felt that Parents have no right to choose the kind of education for their young children. On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 40% students felt that the statement is false. Thus, it can be said that 40% students have knowledge and understanding that Parents have no right to choose the kind of education for their young children.
 10. 76.5% students felt that we have certain rights from our birth by virtue of being human. On the other hand, 9% were undecided and 14.5% students felt the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 76.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that they have certain rights from their birth by virtue of being human.
 11. 46.5% students felt that the children who have got birth due to illegal or immoral relations between male and female are not entitled for social security under Human rights. On the other hand, 22.5% were undecided and 31% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it

can be said that 31% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.

12. 22% students felt that the fixation of maximum working hours per day in a private job/occupation is a part of Human Rights. On the other hand, 15% were undecided and 63% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 63% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
13. 62.5% students felt that it is the responsibility of the state that no individual should be debarred of Human Rights. On the other hand, 14.5% were undecided and 23% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
14. 75% students felt that Human Rights are requisite for maintaining dignity of people. On the other hand, 26.5% were undecided and 26% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that majority of students i.e. 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
15. 47.5% students felt that people cannot be debarred of their Human Rights even in the situation of anarchism in a country or a state. On the other hand, 26.5% were undecided and 26% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 47.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
16. 43.5% students felt that child labour does not fall under the purview of Human Rights people cannot be debarred of their Human Rights even in the situation of anarchism in a country or a state. On the other hand, 13.5% were undecided and 43% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 43% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
17. 59.5% students felt that Human Rights are conditioned to make us realize about our social responsibilities. On the other hand, 16.5% were undecided and 14% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 59.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
18. 21.5% students felt that one person can join only one political party or one association at one time. On the other hand, 12.5% were undecided and 66% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 66% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that it is not necessary that one person can join only one political party or one association at one time.
19. 43.5% students felt that nationality or citizenship cannot be claimed as a Human Right. On the other hand, 13% were undecided and 43.5% students felt that the statement was

false. Thus, it can be said that 43.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.

20. 71.5% students felt that we are free to perform any work which does not restrict the freedom of others nationality or citizenship cannot be claimed as a Human Right. On the other hand, 10.5% were undecided and 18% felt that the statement was false to the statement. Thus, it can be said that 71.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
21. 43.5% students felt that right to choose our life partner and to get married does not come under Human Rights. On the other hand, 15.5% were undecided and 41.5% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
22. 75% students felt that 'Equal pay for equal work' is a part of Human Rights. On the other hand, 9% were undecided and 16% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
23. 35.5% students felt that the action taken by police or armed forces against general public in the national interest fall outside the domain of Human Rights. On the other hand, 23% were undecided and 41.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
24. 57% students felt that police can arrest any person at any time without giving any reason. On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 29% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 29% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
25. 50% students felt that to keep a person in custody for long time without any trial by the court is a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 18.5% were undecided and 31.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 50% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
26. 42% students felt that a person put into the prison for criticizing the government is not a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 18% were undecided and 29% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 29% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
27. 38% students felt that the death of people on account of hunger or starvation falls outside the purview of Human Rights. On the other hand, 24.5% were undecided and 37.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 38% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.

28. 37% students felt that a house-owner refusing to rent his house to a person belonging to other state does not violate Human Rights. On the other hand, 19.5% were undecided and 43.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 43.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
29. 33% students felt that the death of people on account of hunger or starvation falls outside the purview of Human Rights. On the other hand, 22.5% were undecided and 44.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 44.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
30. 46% students felt that no violation of Human Rights takes place when a person of some specific race/religion is not appointed on a job. On the other hand, 12% were undecided and 42% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 42% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
31. 51.5% students felt that some teenagers want to go to a club but the manager of the club does not allow them to enter because it is the rule of the club that teenagers can go to club only on Tuesdays. Is this violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 17% were undecided and 31.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 51.5% have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
32. 51.5% students felt that a person belonging to Sikh community was not given appointment in a security agency because the rule of the agency is that the security personnel's should be clean shaven. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 16% were undecided and 32.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 51.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
33. 44% students felt that a house-owner has rooms available for hiring on rent basis but he wants to rent these rooms to only married persons. Is this a violation of Human Rights of Unmarried individuals? On the other hand, 19% were undecided and 37% felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 44% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
34. 62.5% students felt that a child was not given admission in a school because he is physically handicapped? Is this the violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 8% were undecided and 29.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
35. 62% students felt that an employee, for making his religious prayers, was not given leave (without) by his senior officer although it would not affect the work of the company. This

is a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 20.5% were undecided and 17.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

36. 45.5% students felt that women are restricted to enter liquor/beer bar. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 16.5% were undecided and 38% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 45.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
37. 62% students felt that in a private institution, the salary of a woman for fifteen days was deducted by her employers because she remained absent from her duties as she gave birth to a baby. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 17% were undecided and 21% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
38. 36% students felt that an employee was issued order by the employers to retire because he had attained an age of 65 years. But the employee says that he is still fit for the job for which he also produced an authenticated medical report. Is this the violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 20% were undecided and 44% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 44% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
39. 50.5% students felt that a child was refused to give admission in a school because his parents did not have his birth certificate. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 35.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 50.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
40. 29% students felt that public get harassed and have to face many troubles due to a number of checkpoints on the road created by the government to curb drug smuggling in the region. Is this a violation of Human Rights of general public? On the other hand, 21.5% were undecided and 49.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 49.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
41. 61.5% students felt that people of any community are provoked by other religion's people to change their religion. Is this a case of violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 18.5% were undecided and 20% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 61.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

42. 47.5% students felt that police had to face a number of problems in traffic control because of a rally at a public place organized against price hike and corruption. So, does the use of tear gas by the police to disperse this rally come under violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 19% were undecided and 33.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 47.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
43. 38% students felt that the acquisition of the private land by the government in the name of development and against the willingness of land owners is not a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 20.5% were undecided and 41.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
44. 62% students felt that a non-white individual was not given appointment as manager in a reputed industry in North India because he is a South Indian has the right to make appeal before court? On the other hand, 18.5% were undecided and 19.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
45. 46.5% students felt that to make people aware about as well as encourage them for HIV/AIDS testing is a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 39.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 39.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
46. 32% students felt that Human Rights are not violated when a legal action is initiated by the institution with the help of police against the students who were agitating peacefully for fulfillment of their demands. On the other hand, 19.5% were undecided and 48.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 48.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
47. 70% students felt that involvement in the acts of ragging in an educational institution is a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 12% were undecided and 18% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 70% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
48. 36.5% students felt that Human Rights are violated when a terrorist under trial in the court, is kept in jail with handcuffs and irons on his body. On the other hand, 22% were undecided and 41.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

49. 28% students felt that Human Rights are violated when young children are engaged in manual works in restaurants, dhabas, shops etc. On the other hand, 10.5% were undecided and 61.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 61.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

50. 50.5% students felt that to provide employment opportunities to each and every citizens of a country by the government is not a Human Right. On the other hand, 9.5% were undecided and 40% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 40% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

To conclude, it can be said that the majority of students had knowledge about their rights which they have by birth as a human. The results also shows that 78% students have knowledge that Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10th December 1948, 64% of the students have knowledge that Human Rights are included in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles in our constitution, 76.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that they have certain rights from their birth by virtue of being human, 62.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that it is the responsibility of the state that no individual should be debarred of Human Rights, 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that Human Rights are requisite for maintaining dignity of people, 71.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that we are free to perform any work which does not restrict the freedom of others, 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that 'Equal pay for equal work' is a part of Human Rights, 62.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that a child was not given admission in a school because he is physically handicapped is a violation of Human Rights, 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that an employee, for making his religious prayers, was not given leave (without) by his senior officer although it would not affect the work of the company is a violation of Human Rights, 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that in a private institution, the salary of a woman for fifteen days was deducted by her employers because she remained absent from her duties as she gave birth to a baby is a violation of Human Rights, 61.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that people of any community are provoked by other religion's people to change their religion is a case of violation of Human Rights and 70% students have understanding about situations involving

Human Rights violation that involvement in the acts of ragging in an educational institution is a violation of Human Rights.

Distribution of Statements Over Three Dimensions of Human Rights Awareness

The distribution of the positive and negative statements was carried out in three dimensions of Human Rights Awareness which is provided in **Table - 2**

Table – 2 Distribution of statements over three dimensions of Human Rights Awareness

S.No	Dimensions	Total statements in dimension	Interpretation of statements
1.	Knowledge about Human Rights documents.	1-8=8	45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents, 18.38% were undecided, and 35.81% do not have knowledge about Human Rights documents.
2.	Knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts.	9-22=14	52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts, 14.64% were undecided, and 32.29% do not have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts.
3.	Understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.	23-50=28	46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations, 17.36% were undecided and 36.04% do not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

The table 4.2 reveals that 45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents while 54.19% students do not have any knowledge about human rights documents, 52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts where as 46.93% students did not have any knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and 46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations where as 53.40% students did not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

Human Rights Awareness of Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Levels of Awareness

In order to categorize, higher secondary schools students into high, average and low level, the number and percentage were calculated. These have been presented in the table-4.3

Table – 3 Norms for interpretation of level of Human Rights Awareness

S.NO.	RANGE OF Z-SCORES	LEVEL OF HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS	NO. OF STUDENTS	%AGE OF STUDENTS
1.	+1.26 AND ABOVE	HIGH	22	11%
2.	-0.50 TO +0.50	AVERAGE	112	56%
3.	-1.26 TO -2.00	LOW	66	33%

The table 4.3 reveals that 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness, 56% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness and 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness.

The graphical representation of number of students having high, average and low levels of Human Rights Awareness has been given in **figure - 1**.

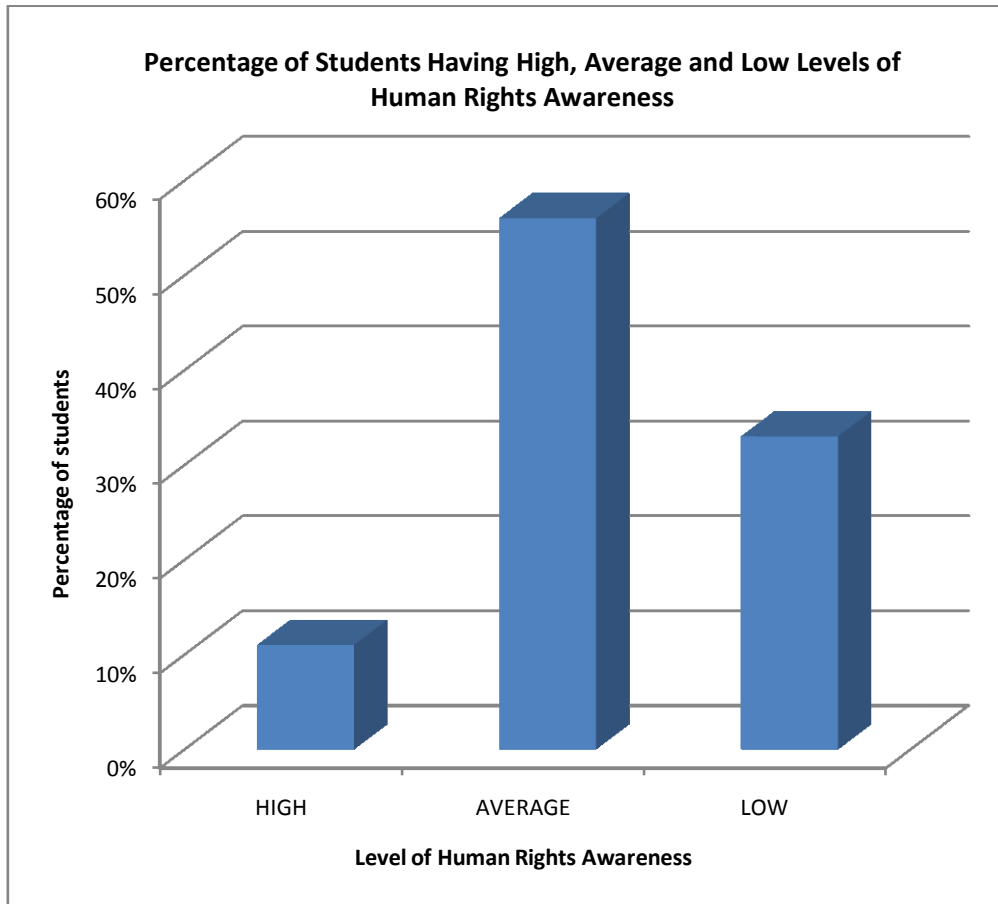


Fig.1 Showing level of Human Rights Awareness

Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Gender

In order to study the gender difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students, the mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-Test were computed on overall scores. The data are presented in the **Table-4**

Table – 4 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students with respect to their gender

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard Error	t-value
Gender	Male	100	56.33	7.77	0.98	1.04 [#]
	Female	100	57.35	5.94		

[#]Not Significant at 0.05 level.

[#]Not Significant at 0.01 level

The table 4.3 reveals that mean scores of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender is 56.33 and 57.35, standard deviation is 7.77 and 5.94 and standard error is 0.98. The t-value of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender is 1.04 which is smaller than the critical value which is 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So, we can say that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender.

Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students of Rural and Urban Areas

In order to study the differences in Human Rights Awareness among students of higher secondary schools with respect to their residential background, the mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-Test were computed on overall scores. The data are presented in the Table-5.

Table – 5 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students of rural and urban areas.

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard Error	t-value
Area	Rural	100	56.00	7.57	0.97	1.73 [#]
	Urban	100	57.68	6.12		

[#]Not Significant at 0.05 level.

[#]Not Significant at 0.01 level

The **table- 5** reveals that mean scores of rural and urban school students is 56.00 and 57.68, standard deviation is 7.57 and 6.12 and standard error of rural and urban school students is 0.97. The t-value of rural and urban school students is 1.73 which is smaller than the critical value which is 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So, we can say that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to rural and urban areas.

Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students belonging to Government and Private Schools

In order to study the differences in Human Rights Awareness among students of higher secondary schools with respect to type of schools, the mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-Test were computed on overall scores. The data are presented in the Table-4.6.

Table – 6 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness of among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard Error	t-value
School Type	Government	100	57.26	7.11	0.98	0.86 [#]
	Private	100	56.42	6.72		

[#]Not Significant at 0.05 level.

[#]Not Significant at 0.01 level.

The **table - 6** reveals that mean scores of government and private school students is 57.26 and 56.42, standard deviation is 7.11 and 6.72 and standard error of government and private school students is 0.98. The t-value of government and private school students is 0.86 which is smaller than the critical value which is 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So, we can say that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, it can be said from the results that more than 50% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness, where as 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness and only 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness. Thus, it can be concluded from the results that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average. Thus there is need for the improvement of curriculum of higher secondary schools students and the topics related to Human Rights should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness level of students of higher secondary school students.

On the three dimensions of Human Rights awareness namely knowledge about Human Rights documents, knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations following results were delineated. 45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents while 54.19% students do not have any knowledge about human rights documents, 52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts where as 46.93% students did not have any knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and 46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-

violations where as 53.40% students did not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

The results also shows that the there is no difference in the level of human rights awareness among higher secondary school students with respect to their gender. The result also shows that there is no difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background. The result also shows that there is no difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. The results shows that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average so there is a need to improve the curriculum and the topics related to Human rights awareness should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness levels of the students about such an important and relevant topic which has great implications in our real life.

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the present study are reported in the following subsection.

Research Objective-1

To study the level of human rights awareness among higher secondary school students of Jammu district.

It can be said from the results that 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness, 56% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness and 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness. Thus it can be concluded that more than 50% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness and only 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness.

Research Objective-2

To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among students with regard to their gender.

The mean value of male students was 56.33 and the mean value of female students was 57.35. Thus, it can be said from the results that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender. Thus hypothesis number 1 that “There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender” is accepted.

Research Objective-3

To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background.

The mean value of rural area students was 56.00 and the mean value of urban area students was 57.68. Thus, it can be said from the results that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to rural and urban areas. Thus hypothesis number 2 that “There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students of rural and urban areas” is accepted.

Research Objective-4

To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools.

The mean value of students belonging to government schools was 57.26 and the mean value of students belonging to private schools was 56.42. Thus, it can be said from the results there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. Thus hypothesis number 3 that “There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools” is accepted.

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Thus it can be concluded from the results that more than 50% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness, whereas 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness and only 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness. Thus it can be concluded from the results that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average. Thus there is need for the improvement of curriculum of higher secondary schools students and the topics related to Human Rights should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness level of students of higher secondary school students.

On the three dimensions of Human Rights awareness namely knowledge about Human Rights documents, knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations following results were delineated. 45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents while 54.19% students do not have any knowledge about human rights documents, 52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts whereas 46.93% students did not have any knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and 46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations whereas 53.40% students did not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

The results also shows that the there is no significant difference in the level of human rights awareness among higher secondary school students with respect to their gender. The result also shows that there is no significant difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background. The result also shows that there is no significant difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. The results shows that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average so there is a need to improve the curriculum and the topics related to Human rights awareness should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness levels of the students about such an important and relevant topic which has great implications in our real life.

The findings of the study are consistent with the results revealed by Minhas (2008) which states that M.Ed students have average level of awareness about constitutional provisions and rights.

The findings of the study are contrary with the results revealed by Pardeep & Anil (2009) which states that boys are more aware about Human Rights compared to girls among the non-tribal students at higher secondary level.

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS

4.2.1 Overall Human Rights Awareness

In order to categorize, the responses given by higher secondary schools students on Human Rights Awareness (HRA), the number and percentage of the students responses were calculated. These are presented in the Table-4.1

Table 4.1 The result of the responses given by students regarding Human Rights Awareness.

S.No	STATEMENTS	TRUE		UNDECIDED		FALSE	
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10 th December 1948.	156	78%	21	10.5%	23	11.5%
2.	There is no provision for free and compulsory elementary education in Indian constitution.	90	45%	34	17%	76	38%
3.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 Articles.	114	57%	52	26%	34	17%

4.	The Preamble of Indian constitution does not include Human Rights.	76	38%	32	16%	92	46%
5.	Human Rights have been included in the Indian Constitution in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.	129	64.5%	41	20.5%	30	15%
6.	Article 22 to Article 27 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UNO comprise of civil and Political rights.	36	18%	46	23%	118	59%
7.	International Human Rights Day is celebrated on 5 th May.	50	25%	29	14.5%	121	60.5%
8.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a legal binding for the member countries of United Nations (UN) for promoting and protecting Human Rights.	82	41%	39	19.5%	79	39.5%
9.	Parents have no right to choose the kind of education for their young children.	92	46%	28	14%	80	40%
10.	We have certain rights from our birth by virtue of being human.	153	76.5%	18	9%	29	14.5%
11.	The children who have got birth due to illegal or immoral relations between male and female are not entitled for social security under Human rights.	93	46.5%	45	22.5%	62	31%
12.	The fixation of maximum working hours per day in a private job/occupation is a part of Human Rights.	44	22%	30	15%	126	63%
13.	It is the responsibility of the state that no individual should be debarred of Human Rights.	125	62.5%	29	14.5%	46	23%
14.	Human Rights are requisite for maintaining dignity of people.	150	75%	25	12.5%	25	12.5%
15.	People can not be debarred of their Human Rights even in the situation of anarchism in a country or a state.	95	47.5%	53	26.5%	52	26%
16.	Child labour does not fall under the purview of Human Rights	87	43.5%	27	13.5%	86	43%
17.	Human Rights are conditioned to make us	139	59.5%	33	16.5%	28	14%

	realize about our social responsibilities.							
18.	One person can join only one political party or one association at one time.	43	21.5%	25	12.5%	132	66%	
19.	Nationality or citizenship cannot be claimed as a Human Right.	87	43.5%	26	13%	87	43.5%	
20.	We are free to perform any work which does not restrict the freedom of others.	143	71.5%	21	10.5%	36	18%	
21.	Right to choose our life partner and to get married does not come under Human Rights.	86	43.5%	31	15.5%	83	41.5%	
22.	'Equal pay for equal work' is a part of Human Rights.	150	75%	18	9%	32	16%	
23.	The action taken by police or armed forces against general public in the national interest fall outside the domain of Human Rights.	71	35.5%	46	23%	83	41.5%	
24.	Police can arrest any person at any time without giving any reason.	114	57%	28	14%	58	29%	
25.	To keep a person in custody for long time without giving any reason.	100	50%	37	18.5%	63	31.5%	
26.	A person put into the prison for criticizing the government is not a violation of Human Rights.	84	42%	36	18%	80	40%	
27.	The death of people on account of hunger or starvation falls outside the purview of Human Rights.	76	38%	49	24.5%	75	37.5%	
28.	A house-owner refusing to rent his house to a person belonging to other state does not violate Human Rights.	74	37%	39	19.5%	87	43.5%	
29.	Human Rights are not violated when the wages/salary of workers are kept low in a country to enhance foreign investment.	66	33%	45	22.5%	89	44.5%	
30.	No violation of Human Rights takes place when a person of some specific race/religion is not appointed on a job.	91	46%	24	12%	84	42%	
31.	Some teenagers want to go to a club but the manager of the club does not allow them to	103	51.5%	34	17%	63	31.5%	

	enter because it is the rule of the club that teenagers can go to club only on Tuesdays. Is this violation of Human Rights?						
32.	A person belonging to Sikh community was not given appointment in a security agency because the rule of the agency is that the security personnel's should be clean shaven. Is this a violation of Human Rights?	103	51.5%	32	16%	65	32.5%
33.	A house-owner has rooms available for hiring on rent basis but he wants to rent these rooms to only married persons. Is this a violation of Human Rights of Unmarried individuals?	88	44%	38	19%	74	37%
34.	A child was not given admission in a school because he is physically handicapped? Is this the violation of Human Rights?	124	62.5%	17	8%	59	29.5%
35.	An employee, for making his religious prayers, was not given leave (without) by his senior officer although it would not affect the work of the company. This is a violation of Human Rights?	124	62%	41	20.5%	35	17.5%
36.	Women are restricted to enter liquor/beer bar. Is this a violation of Human Rights?	91	45.5%	33	16.5%	76	38%
37.	In a private institution, the salary of a woman for fifteen days was deducted by her employers because she remained absent from her duties as she gave birth to a baby. Is this the violation of Human rights?	124	62%	34	17%	42	21%
38.	An employee was issued order by the employers to retire because he had attained an age of 65 years. But the employee says that he is still fit for the job for which he also produced an authenticated medical report. Is this the violation of Human Rights?	72	36%	40	20%	88	44%

39.	A child was refused to give admission in a school because his parents did not have his birth certificate. Is this a violation of Human Rights?	101	50.5%	28	14%	71	35.5%
40.	Public get harassed and has to face many troubles due to a number of checkpoints on the road created by the government to curb drug smuggling in the region. Is this a violation of Human Rights of general public?	58	29%	43	21.5%	99	49.5%
41.	People of any community are provoked by other religion's people to change their religion. Is this a case of violation of Human Rights?	123	61.5%	37	18.5%	40	20%
42.	Police had to face a number of problems in traffic control because of a rally at a public place organized against price hike and corruption. So, does the use of tear gas by the police to disperse this rally come under violation of Human Rights?	95	47.5%	38	19%	67	33.5%
43.	The acquisition of the private land by the government in the name of development and against the willingness of land owners is not a violation of Human Rights?	76	38%	41	20.5%	83	41.5%
44.	A non-white individual was not given appointment as manager in a reputed industry in North India because he is a South Indian has the right to make appeal before court?	124	62%	37	18.5%	39	19.5%
45.	To make people aware about as well as encourage them for HIV/AIDS testing is a violation of Human Rights.	93	46.5%	28	14%	79	39.5%
46.	Human Rights are not violated when a legal action is initiated by the institution with the help of police against the students who were agitating peacefully for fulfillment of their demands.	64	32%	39	19.5%	97	48.5%

47.	Involvement in the acts of ragging in an educational institution is a violation of Human Rights.	140	70%	24	12%	36	18%
48.	Human Rights are violated when a terrorist under trial in the court, is kept in jail with handcuffs and irons on his body.	73	36.5%	44	22%	83	41.5%
49.	Human Rights are violated when young children are engaged in manual works in restaurants, dhabas, shops etc.	56	28%	21	10.5%	123	61.5%
50	To provide employment opportunities to each and every citizens of a country by the government is not a Human Right.	101	50.5%	19	9.5%	80	40%

On the basis of responses given by students (shown in table 4.1) following results can be drawn:

51. 78% students felt that Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10th December 1948. On the other hand, 10.5% were undecided about the statement and 11.5% students felt that the statement is false. Thus, it can said that majority of students i.e. 78% students have knowledge that Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10th December 1948.
52. 45% students felt that there is no provision for free and compulsory elementary education in Indian constitution. On the other hand, 17% were undecided and 38% students felt the statement was false which clearly indicates that they have knowledge about Human Rights Documents i.e. there is no for free and compulsory elementary education in Indian constitution.
53. 57% students felt that Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 Articles. On the other hand 26% were undecided and only 17 % students felt the statement was false. Thus it can be said that the 57% students have knowledge that Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 Articles.
54. 38% students felt that the Preamble of Indian constitution does not include Human Rights. On the other hand, 16% were undecided and 17% students felt the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 17% of the students have knowledge that the Preamble of Indian constitution include Human Rights.

55. 64% students felt that Human Rights have been included in the Indian Constitution in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy. On the other hand, 20% were undecided and only 15% students felt the statement was false. Thus, 64% of the students have knowledge that Human Rights are included in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles in our constitution.
56. 18% students felt that Article 22 to Article 27 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UNO comprises of civil and Political rights. On the other hand, 23% are undecided and 59% students felt the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that the 59% students have knowledge that Article 22 to Article 27 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UNO does not comprises of civil and Political rights.
57. 25% students felt that International Human Rights Day is celebrated on 5th May. On the other hand, 14.5% were undecided and 60.5% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 60.5% students have knowledge that International Human Rights Day is not celebrated on 5th May.
58. 41% students felt that Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a legal binding for the member countries of United Nations (UN) for promoting and protecting Human Rights. On the other hand, 19.5% were undecided and 39.5% students felt that the statement is false. Thus, it can be said that 41% students have knowledge that Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a legal binding for the member countries of United Nations (UN) for promoting and protecting Human Rights.
59. 46% students felt that Parents have no right to choose the kind of education for their young children. On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 40% students felt that the statement is false. Thus, it can be said that 40% students have knowledge and understanding that Parents have no right to choose the kind of education for their young children.
60. 76.5% students felt that we have certain rights from our birth by virtue of being human. On the other hand, 9% were undecided and 14.5% students felt the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 76.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that they have certain rights from their birth by virtue of being human.
61. 46.5% students felt that the children who have got birth due to illegal or immoral relations between male and female are not entitled for social security under Human rights. On the other hand, 22.5% were undecided and 31% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 31% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.

62. 22% students felt that the fixation of maximum working hours per day in a private job/occupation is a part of Human Rights. On the other hand, 15% were undecided and 63% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 63% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
63. 62.5% students felt that it is the responsibility of the state that no individual should be debarred of Human Rights. On the other hand, 14.5% were undecided and 23% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
64. 75% students felt that Human Rights are requisite for maintaining dignity of people. On the other hand, 26.5% were undecided and 26% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that majority of students i.e. 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
65. 47.5% students felt that people cannot be debarred of their Human Rights even in the situation of anarchism in a country or a state. On the other hand, 26.5% were undecided and 26% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 47.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
66. 43.5% students felt that child labour does not fall under the purview of Human Rights people cannot be debarred of their Human Rights even in the situation of anarchism in a country or a state. On the other hand, 13.5% were undecided and 43% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 43% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
67. 59.5% students felt that Human Rights are conditioned to make us realize about our social responsibilities. On the other hand, 16.5% were undecided and 14% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 59.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
68. 21.5% students felt that one person can join only one political party or one association at one time. On the other hand, 12.5% were undecided and 66% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 66% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that it is not necessary that one person can join only one political party or one association at one time.
69. 43.5% students felt that nationality or citizenship cannot be claimed as a Human Right. On the other hand, 13% were undecided and 43.5% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 43.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.

70. 71.5% students felt that we are free to perform any work which does not restrict the freedom of others nationality or citizenship cannot be claimed as a Human Right. On the other hand, 10.5% were undecided and 18% felt that the statement was false to the statement. Thus, it can be said that 71.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
71. 43.5% students felt that right to choose our life partner and to get married does not come under Human Rights. On the other hand, 15.5% were undecided and 41.5% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
72. 75% students felt that 'Equal pay for equal work' is a part of Human Rights. On the other hand, 9% were undecided and 16% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
73. 35.5% students felt that the action taken by police or armed forces against general public in the national interest fall outside the domain of Human Rights. On the other hand, 23% were undecided and 41.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
74. 57% students felt that police can arrest any person at any time without giving any reason. On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 29% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 29% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
75. 50% students felt that to keep a person in custody for long time without any trial by the court is a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 18.5% were undecided and 31.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 50% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
76. 42% students felt that a person put into the prison for criticizing the government is not a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 18% were undecided and 29% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 29% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
77. 38% students felt that the death of people on account of hunger or starvation falls outside the purview of Human Rights. On the other hand, 24.5% were undecided and 37.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 38% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
78. 37% students felt that a house-owner refusing to rent his house to a person belonging to other state does not violate Human Rights. On the other hand, 19.5% were undecided and

- 43.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 43.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
79. 33% students felt that the death of people on account of hunger or starvation falls outside the purview of Human Rights. On the other hand, 22.5% were undecided and 44.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 44.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
80. 46% students felt that no violation of Human Rights takes place when a person of some specific race/religion is not appointed on a job. On the other hand, 12% were undecided and 42% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 42% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
81. 51.5% students felt that some teenagers want to go to a club but the manager of the club does not allow them to enter because it is the rule of the club that teenagers can go to club only on Tuesdays. Is this violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 17% were undecided and 31.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 51.5% have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
82. 51.5% students felt that a person belonging to Sikh community was not given appointment in a security agency because the rule of the agency is that the security personnel's should be clean shaven. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 16% were undecided and 32.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 51.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
83. 44% students felt that a house-owner has rooms available for hiring on rent basis but he wants to rent these rooms to only married persons. Is this a violation of Human Rights of Unmarried individuals? On the other hand, 19% were undecided and 37% felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 44% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
84. 62.5% students felt that a child was not given admission in a school because he is physically handicapped? Is this the violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 8% were undecided and 29.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
85. 62% students felt that an employee, for making his religious prayers, was not given leave (without) by his senior officer although it would not affect the work of the company. This is a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 20.5% were undecided and 17.5% felt

that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

86. 45.5% students felt that women are restricted to enter liquor/beer bar. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 16.5% were undecided and 38% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 45.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
87. 62% students felt that in a private institution, the salary of a woman for fifteen days was deducted by her employers because she remained absent from her duties as she gave birth to a baby. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 17% were undecided and 21% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
88. 36% students felt that an employee was issued order by the employers to retire because he had attained an age of 65 years. But the employee says that he is still fit for the job for which he also produced an authenticated medical report. Is this the violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 20% were undecided and 44% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 44% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
89. 50.5% students felt that a child was refused to give admission in a school because his parents did not have his birth certificate. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 35.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 50.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
90. 29% students felt that public get harassed and have to face many troubles due to a number of checkpoints on the road created by the government to curb drug smuggling in the region. Is this a violation of Human Rights of general public? On the other hand, 21.5% were undecided and 49.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 49.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
91. 61.5% students felt that people of any community are provoked by other religion's people to change their religion. Is this a case of violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 18.5% were undecided and 20% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 61.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
92. 47.5% students felt that police had to face a number of problems in traffic control because of a rally at a public place organized against price hike and corruption. So, does the use of tear gas by the police to disperse this rally come under violation of Human Rights? On the

other hand, 19% were undecided and 33.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 47.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

93. 38% students felt that the acquisition of the private land by the government in the name of development and against the willingness of land owners is not a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 20.5% were undecided and 41.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
94. 62% students felt that a non-white individual was not given appointment as manager in a reputed industry in North India because he is a South Indian has the right to make appeal before court? On the other hand, 18.5% were undecided and 19.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
95. 46.5% students felt that to make people aware about as well as encourage them for HIV/AIDS testing is a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 39.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 39.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
96. 32% students felt that Human Rights are not violated when a legal action is initiated by the institution with the help of police against the students who were agitating peacefully for fulfillment of their demands. On the other hand, 19.5% were undecided and 48.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 48.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
97. 70% students felt that involvement in the acts of ragging in an educational institution is a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 12% were undecided and 18% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 70% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
98. 36.5% students felt that Human Rights are violated when a terrorist under trial in the court, is kept in jail with handcuffs and irons on his body. On the other hand, 22% were undecided and 41.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
99. 28% students felt that Human Rights are violated when young children are engaged in manual works in restaurants, dhabas, shops etc. On the other hand, 10.5% were undecided

and 61.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 61.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

100. 50.5% students felt that to provide employment opportunities to each and every citizens of a country by the government is not a Human Right. On the other hand, 9.5% were undecided and 40% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 40% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

To conclude, it can be said that the majority of students had knowledge about their rights which they have by birth as a human. The results also shows that 78% students have knowledge that Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10th December 1948, 64% of the students have knowledge that Human Rights are included in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles in our constitution, 76.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that they have certain rights from their birth by virtue of being human, 62.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that it is the responsibility of the state that no individual should be debarred of Human Rights, 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that Human Rights are requisite for maintaining dignity of people, 71.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that we are free to perform any work which does not restrict the freedom of others, 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that 'Equal pay for equal work' is a part of Human Rights, 62.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that a child was not given admission in a school because he is physically handicapped is a violation of Human Rights, 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that an employee, for making his religious prayers, was not given leave (without) by his senior officer although it would not affect the work of the company is a violation of Human Rights, 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that in a private institution, the salary of a woman for fifteen days was deducted by her employers because she remained absent from her duties as she gave birth to a baby is a violation of Human Rights, 61.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that people of any community are provoked by other religion's people to change their religion is a case of violation of Human Rights and 70% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that involvement in the acts of ragging in an educational institution is a violation of Human Rights.

4.2.2 Distribution of Statements Over Three Dimensions of Human Rights Awareness

The distribution of the positive and negative statements was carried out in three dimensions of Human Rights Awareness which is provided in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Distribution of statements over three dimensions of Human Rights Awareness

S.No	Dimensions	Total statements in dimension	Interpretation of statements
1.	Knowledge about Human Rights documents.	1-8=8	45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents, 18.38% were undecided, and 35.81% do not have knowledge about Human Rights documents.
2.	Knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts.	9-22=14	52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts, 14.64% were undecided, and 32.29% do not have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts.
3.	Understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.	23-50=28	46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations, 17.36% were undecided and 36.04% do not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

The table 4.2 reveals that 45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents while 54.19% students do not have any knowledge about human rights documents, 52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts where as 46.93% students did not have any knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and 46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations where as 53.40% students did not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

4.2.3 Human Rights Awareness of Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Levels of Awareness

In order to categorize, higher secondary schools students into high, average and low level, the number and percentage were calculated. These have been presented in the table-4.3

Table 4.3 Norms for interpretation of level of Human Rights Awareness

S.NO.	RANGE OF Z-SCORES	LEVEL OF HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS	NO. OF STUDENTS	%AGE OF STUDENTS
1.	+1.26 AND ABOVE	HIGH	22	11%
2.	-0.50 TO +0.50	AVERAGE	112	56%
3.	-1.26 TO 2.00	LOW	66	33%

The table 4.3 reveals that 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness, 56% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness and 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness.

The graphical representation of number of students having high, average and low levels of Human Rights Awareness has been given in figure 4.1.

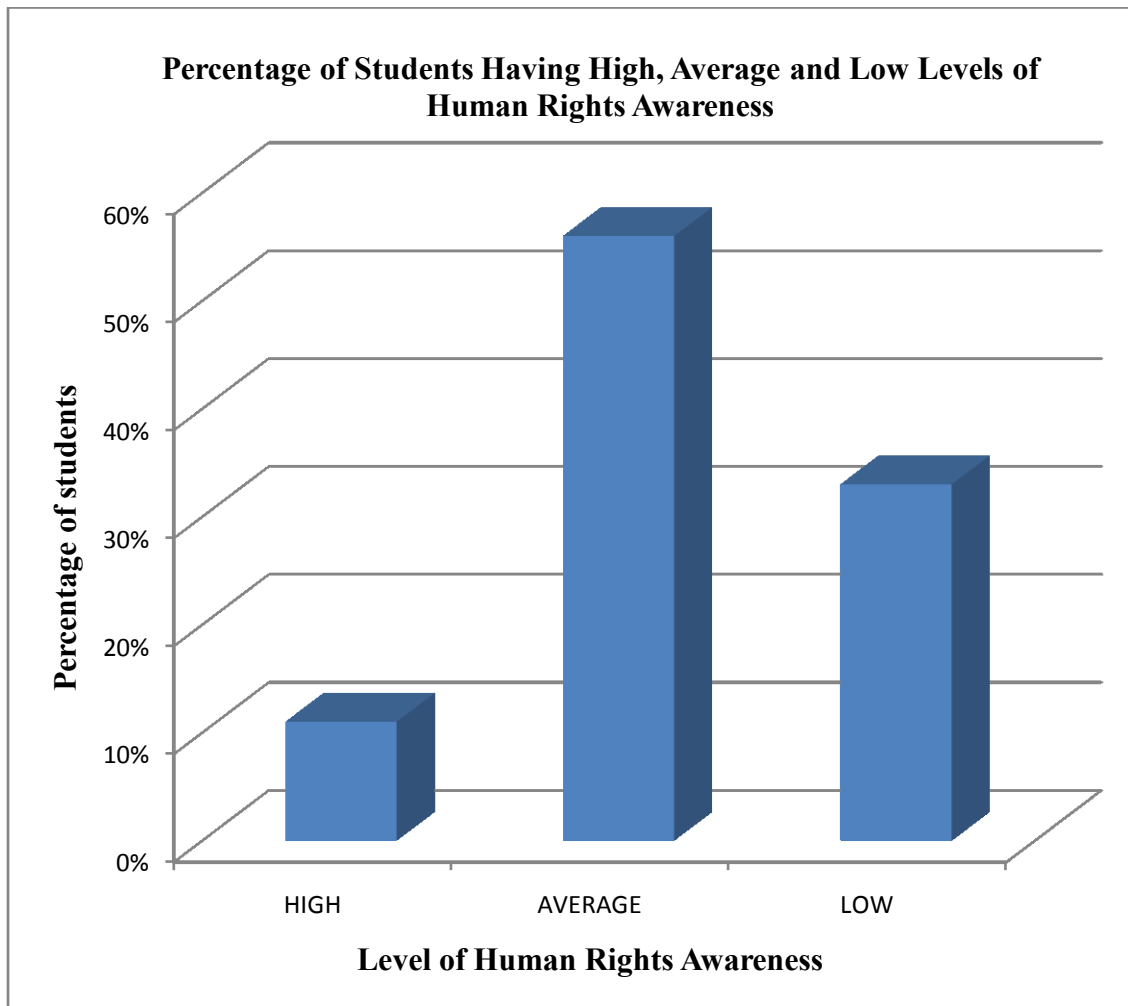


Fig.4.1 Showing level of Human Rights Awareness

4.2.4 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Gender

In order to study the gender difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students, the mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-Test were computed on overall scores. The data are presented in the Table-4.4.

Table 4.4 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students with respect to their gender

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard Error	t-value
Gender	Male	100	56.33	7.77	0.98	1.04 [#]
	Female	100	57.35	5.94		

[#]Not Significant at 0.05 level.

[#]Not Significant at 0.01 level

The table 4.3 reveals that mean scores of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender is 56.33 and 57.35, standard deviation is 7.77 and 5.94 and standard error is 0.98. The t-value of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender is 1.04 which is smaller than the critical value which is 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So, we can say that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender.

4.2.5 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students of Rural and Urban Areas

In order to study the differences in Human Rights Awareness among students of higher secondary schools with respect to their residential background, the mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-Test were computed on overall scores. The data are presented in the Table-4.5.

Table 4.5 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students of rural and urban areas.

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard Error	t-value
Area	Rural	100	56.00	7.57	0.97	1.73 [#]
	Urban	100	57.68	6.12		

[#]Not Significant at 0.05 level.

[#]Not Significant at 0.01 level

The table 4.5 reveals that mean scores of rural and urban school students is 56.00 and 57.68, standard deviation is 7.57 and 6.12 and standard error of rural and urban school students is 0.97. The t-value of rural and urban school students is 1.73 which is smaller than the critical value which is 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So, we can say that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to rural and urban areas.

4.2.6 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students belonging to Government and Private Schools

In order to study the differences in Human Rights Awareness among students of higher secondary schools with respect to type of schools, the mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-Test were computed on overall scores. The data are presented in the Table-4.6.

Table 4.6 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness of among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard Error	t-value
School Type	Government	100	57.26	7.11	0.98	0.86 [#]
	Private	100	56.42	6.72		

[#]Not Significant at 0.05 level.

[#]Not Significant at 0.01 level.

The table 4.6 reveals that mean scores of government and private school students is 57.26 and 56.42, standard deviation is 7.11 and 6.72 and standard error of government and private school students is 0.98. The t-value of government and private school students is 0.86 which is smaller than the critical value which is 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So, we can say that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools.

4.3 CONCLUSION

To conclude, it can be said from the results that more than 50% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness, where as 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness and only 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness. Thus, it can be concluded from the results that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average. Thus there is need for the improvement of curriculum of higher secondary schools students and the topics related to Human Rights should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness level of students of higher secondary school students.

On the three dimensions of Human Rights awareness namely knowledge about Human Rights documents, knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations following results were delineated. 45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents while 54.19% students do not have any knowledge about human rights documents, 52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts where as 46.93% students did not have any knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and 46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations where as 53.40% students did not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

The results also shows that the there is no difference in the level of human rights awareness among higher secondary school students with respect to their gender. The result also shows that there is no difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background. The result also shows that there is no difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. The results shows that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average so there is a need to improve the curriculum and the topics related to Human rights awareness should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness levels of the students about such an important and relevant topic which has great implications in our real life.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Findings of the present study entitled “Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary schools students of Jammu district” have been analyzed as per the objectives in the present study.

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the present study are reported in the following subsection.

5.1.1 Research Objective-1

To study the level of human rights awareness among higher secondary school students of Jammu district.

It can be said from the results that 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness, 56% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness and 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness. Thus it can be concluded that more than 50% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness and only 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness.

5.1.2 Research Objective-2

To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among students with regard to their gender.

The mean value of male students was 56.33 and the mean value of female students was 57.35. Thus, it can be said from the results that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender. Thus hypothesis number 1 that “There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender” is accepted.

5.1.3 Research Objective-3

To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background.

The mean value of rural area students was 56.00 and the mean value of urban area students was 57.68. Thus, it can be said from the results that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to rural and urban areas. Thus hypothesis number 2 that “There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students of rural and urban areas” is accepted.

5.1.4 Research Objective-4

To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools.

The mean value of students belonging to government schools was 57.26 and the mean value of students belonging to private schools was 56.42. Thus, it can be said from the results there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. Thus hypothesis number 3 that “There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools” is accepted.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Thus it can be concluded from the results that more than 50% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness, where as 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness and only 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness. Thus it can be concluded from the results that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average. Thus there is need for the improvement of curriculum of higher secondary schools students and the topics related to Human Rights should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness level of students of higher secondary school students.

On the three dimensions of Human Rights awareness namely knowledge about Human Rights documents, knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations following results were delineated. 45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents while 54.19% students do not have any knowledge about human rights documents, 52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts where as 46.93% students did not have any knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and 46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-

violations where as 53.40% students did not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

The results also shows that the there is no significant difference in the level of human rights awareness among higher secondary school students with respect to their gender. The result also shows that there is no significant difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background. The result also shows that there is no significant difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. The results shows that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average so there is a need to improve the curriculum and the topics related to Human rights awareness should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness levels of the students about such an important and relevant topic which has great implications in our real life.

The findings of the study are consistent with the results revealed by Minhas (2008) which states that M.Ed students have average level of awareness about constitutional provisions and rights.

The findings of the study are contrary with the results revealed by Pardeep & Anil (2009) which states that boys are more aware about Human Rights compared to girls among the non-tribal students at higher secondary level.

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS STUDENTS

4.2.1 Overall Human Rights Awareness

In order to categorize, the responses given by higher secondary schools students on Human Rights Awareness (HRA), the number and percentage of the students responses were calculated. These are presented in the Table-4.1

Table 4.1 The result of the responses given by students regarding Human Rights Awareness.

S.No	STATEMENTS	TRUE		UNDECIDED		FALSE	
		No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
1.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10 th December 1948.	156	78%	21	10.5%	23	11.5%
2.	There is no provision for free and compulsory elementary education in Indian constitution.	90	45%	34	17%	76	38%

3.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 Articles.	114	57%	52	26%	34	17%
4.	The Preamble of Indian constitution does not include Human Rights.	76	38%	32	16%	92	46%
5.	Human Rights have been included in the Indian Constitution in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy.	129	64.5%	41	20.5%	30	15%
6.	Article 22 to Article 27 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UNO comprise of civil and Political rights.	36	18%	46	23%	118	59%
7.	International Human Rights Day is celebrated on 5 th May.	50	25%	29	14.5%	121	60.5%
8.	Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a legal binding for the member countries of United Nations (UN) for promoting and protecting Human Rights.	82	41%	39	19.5%	79	39.5%
9.	Parents have no right to choose the kind of education for their young children.	92	46%	28	14%	80	40%
10.	We have certain rights from our birth by virtue of being human.	153	76.5%	18	9%	29	14.5%
11.	The children who have got birth due to illegal or immoral relations between male and female are not entitled for social security under Human rights.	93	46.5%	45	22.5%	62	31%
12.	The fixation of maximum working hours per day in a private job/occupation is a part of Human Rights.	44	22%	30	15%	126	63%
13.	It is the responsibility of the state that no individual should be debarred of Human Rights.	125	62.5%	29	14.5%	46	23%
14.	Human Rights are requisite for maintaining dignity of people.	150	75%	25	12.5%	25	12.5%
15.	People can not be debarred of their Human Rights even in the situation of anarchism in a country or a state.	95	47.5%	53	26.5%	52	26%
16.	Child labour does not fall under the purview of Human	87	43.5%	27	13.5%	86	43%

Rights								
17.	Human Rights are conditioned to make us realize about our social responsibilities.	139	59.5%	33	16.5%	28	14%	
18.	One person can join only one political party or one association at one time.	43	21.5%	25	12.5%	132	66%	
19.	Nationality or citizenship cannot be claimed as a Human Right.	87	43.5%	26	13%	87	43.5%	
20.	We are free to perform any work which does not restrict the freedom of others.	143	71.5%	21	10.5%	36	18%	
21.	Right to choose our life partner and to get married does not come under Human Rights.	86	43.5%	31	15.5%	83	41.5%	
22.	'Equal pay for equal work' is a part of Human Rights.	150	75%	18	9%	32	16%	
23.	The action taken by police or armed forces against general public in the national interest fall outside the domain of Human Rights.	71	35.5%	46	23%	83	41.5%	
24.	Police can arrest any person at any time without giving any reason.	114	57%	28	14%	58	29%	
25.	To keep a person in custody for long time without giving any reason.	100	50%	37	18.5%	63	31.5%	
26.	A person put into the prison for criticizing the government is not a violation of Human Rights.	84	42%	36	18%	80	40%	
27.	The death of people on account of hunger or starvation falls outside the purview of Human Rights.	76	38%	49	24.5%	75	37.5%	
28.	A house-owner refusing to rent his house to a person belonging to other state does not violate Human Rights.	74	37%	39	19.5%	87	43.5%	
29.	Human Rights are not violated when the wages/salary of workers are kept low in a country to enhance foreign investment.	66	33%	45	22.5%	89	44.5%	
30.	No violation of Human Rights takes place when a person of some specific race/religion is not appointed	91	46%	24	12%	84	42%	

	on a job.						
31.	Some teenagers want to go to a club but the manager of the club does not allow them to enter because it is the rule of the club that teenagers can go to club only on Tuesdays. Is this violation of Human Rights?	103	51.5%	34	17%	63	31.5%
32.	A person belonging to Sikh community was not given appointment in a security agency because the rule of the agency is that the security personnel's should be clean shaven. Is this a violation of Human Rights?	103	51.5%	32	16%	65	32.5%
33.	A house-owner has rooms available for hiring on rent basis but he wants to rent these rooms to only married persons. Is this a violation of Human Rights of Unmarried individuals?	88	44%	38	19%	74	37%
34.	A child was not given admission in a school because he is physically handicapped? Is this the violation of Human Rights?	124	62.5%	17	8%	59	29.5%
35.	An employee, for making his religious prayers, was not given leave (without) by his senior officer although it would not affect the work of the company. This is a violation of Human Rights?	124	62%	41	20.5%	35	17.5%
36.	Women are restricted to enter liquor/beer bar. Is this a violation of Human Rights?	91	45.5%	33	16.5%	76	38%
37.	In a private institution, the salary of a woman for fifteen days was deducted by her employers because she remained absent from her duties as she gave birth to a baby. Is this the violation of Human rights?	124	62%	34	17%	42	21%
38.	An employee was issued order by the employers to retire because he had attained an age of 65 years. But the employee says that he is still	72	36%	40	20%	88	44%

	fit for the job for which he also produced an authenticated medical report. Is this the violation of Human Rights?						
39.	A child was refused to give admission in a school because his parents did not have his birth certificate. Is this a violation of Human Rights?	101	50.5%	28	14%	71	35.5%
40.	Public get harassed and has to face many troubles due to a number of checkpoints on the road created by the government to curb drug smuggling in the region. Is this a violation of Human Rights of general public?	58	29%	43	21.5%	99	49.5%
41.	People of any community are provoked by other religion's people to change their religion. Is this a case of violation of Human Rights?	123	61.5%	37	18.5%	40	20%
42.	Police had to face a number of problems in traffic control because of a rally at a public place organized against price hike and corruption. So, does the use of tear gas by the police to disperse this rally come under violation of Human Rights?	95	47.5%	38	19%	67	33.5%
43.	The acquisition of the private land by the government in the name of development and against the willingness of land owners is not a violation of Human Rights?	76	38%	41	20.5%	83	41.5%
44.	A non-white individual was not given appointment as manager in a reputed industry in North India because he is a South Indian has the right to make appeal before court?	124	62%	37	18.5%	39	19.5%
45.	To make people aware about as well as encourage them for HIV/AIDS testing is a violation of Human Rights.	93	46.5%	28	14%	79	39.5%
46.	Human Rights are not violated when a legal action is initiated by the institution	64	32%	39	19.5%	97	48.5%

	with the help of police against the students who were agitating peacefully for fulfillment of their demands.						
47.	Involvement in the acts of ragging in an educational institution is a violation of Human Rights.	140	70%	24	12%	36	18%
48.	Human Rights are violated when a terrorist under trial in the court, is kept in jail with handcuffs and irons on his body.	73	36.5%	44	22%	83	41.5%
49.	Human Rights are violated when young children are engaged in manual works in restaurants, dhabas, shops etc.	56	28%	21	10.5%	123	61.5%
50	To provide employment opportunities to each and every citizens of a country by the government is not a Human Right.	101	50.5%	19	9.5%	80	40%

On the basis of responses given by students (shown in table 4.1) following results can be drawn:

101. 78% students felt that Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10th December 1948. On the other hand, 10.5% were undecided about the statement and 11.5% students felt that the statement is false. Thus, it can said that majority of students i.e. 78% students have knowledge that Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10th December 1948.
102. 45% students felt that there is no provision for free and compulsory elementary education in Indian constitution. On the other hand, 17% were undecided and 38% students felt the statement was false which clearly indicates that they have knowledge about Human Rights Documents i.e. there is no for free and compulsory elementary education in Indian constitution.
103. 57% students felt that Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 Articles. On the other hand 26% were undecided and only 17 % students felt the statement was false. Thus it can be said that the 57% students have knowledge that Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains 30 Articles.
104. 38% students felt that the Preamble of Indian constitution does not include Human Rights. On the other hand, 16% were undecided and 17% students felt the statement was

false. Thus, it can be said that only 17% of the students have knowledge that the Preamble of Indian constitution include Human Rights.

105. 64% students felt that Human Rights have been included in the Indian Constitution in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy. On the other hand, 20% were undecided and only 15% students felt the statement was false. Thus, 64% of the students have knowledge that Human Rights are included in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles in our constitution.
106. 18% students felt that Article 22 to Article 27 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UNO comprises of civil and Political rights. On the other hand, 23% are undecided and 59% students felt the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that the 59% students have knowledge that Article 22 to Article 27 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights by UNO does not comprises of civil and Political rights.
107. 25% students felt that International Human Rights Day is celebrated on 5th May. On the other hand, 14.5% were undecided and 60.5% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 60.5% students have knowledge that International Human Rights Day is not celebrated on 5th May.
108. 41% students felt that Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a legal binding for the member countries of United Nations (UN) for promoting and protecting Human Rights. On the other hand, 19.5% were undecided and 39.5% students felt that the statement is false. Thus, it can be said that 41% students have knowledge that Universal Declaration of Human Rights is not a legal binding for the member countries of United Nations (UN) for promoting and protecting Human Rights.
109. 46% students felt that Parents have no right to choose the kind of education for their young children. On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 40% students felt that the statement is false. Thus, it can be said that 40% students have knowledge and understanding that Parents have no right to choose the kind of education for their young children.
110. 76.5% students felt that we have certain rights from our birth by virtue of being human. On the other hand, 9% were undecided and 14.5% students felt the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 76.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that they have certain rights from their birth by virtue of being human.

111. 46.5% students felt that the children who have got birth due to illegal or immoral relations between male and female are not entitled for social security under Human rights. On the other hand, 22.5% were undecided and 31% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 31% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
112. 22% students felt that the fixation of maximum working hours per day in a private job/occupation is a part of Human Rights. On the other hand, 15% were undecided and 63% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 63% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
113. 62.5% students felt that it is the responsibility of the state that no individual should be debarred of Human Rights. On the other hand, 14.5% were undecided and 23% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
114. 75% students felt that Human Rights are requisite for maintaining dignity of people. On the other hand, 26.5% were undecided and 26% students felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that majority of students i.e. 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
115. 47.5% students felt that people cannot be debarred of their Human Rights even in the situation of anarchism in a country or a state. On the other hand, 26.5% were undecided and 26% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 47.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
116. 43.5% students felt that child labour does not fall under the purview of Human Rights people cannot be debarred of their Human Rights even in the situation of anarchism in a country or a state. On the other hand, 13.5% were undecided and 43% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 43% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
117. 59.5% students felt that Human Rights are conditioned to make us realize about our social responsibilities. On the other hand, 16.5% were undecided and 14% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 59.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
118. 21.5% students felt that one person can join only one political party or one association at one time. On the other hand, 12.5% were undecided and 66% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 66% students have knowledge and understanding

about Human Rights Concepts that it is not necessary that one person can join only one political party or one association at one time.

119. 43.5% students felt that nationality or citizenship cannot be claimed as a Human Right. On the other hand, 13% were undecided and 43.5% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 43.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
120. 71.5% students felt that we are free to perform any work which does not restrict the freedom of others nationality or citizenship cannot be claimed as a Human Right. On the other hand, 10.5% were undecided and 18% felt that the statement was false to the statement. Thus, it can be said that 71.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
121. 43.5% students felt that right to choose our life partner and to get married does not come under Human Rights. On the other hand, 15.5% were undecided and 41.5% students felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
122. 75% students felt that 'Equal pay for equal work' is a part of Human Rights. On the other hand, 9% were undecided and 16% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts.
123. 35.5% students felt that the action taken by police or armed forces against general public in the national interest fall outside the domain of Human Rights. On the other hand, 23% were undecided and 41.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
124. 57% students felt that police can arrest any person at any time without giving any reason. On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 29% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 29% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
125. 50% students felt that to keep a person in custody for long time without any trial by the court is a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 18.5% were undecided and 31.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 50% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.
126. 42% students felt that a person put into the prison for criticizing the government is not a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 18% were undecided and 29% felt that

the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 29% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.

127. 38% students felt that the death of people on account of hunger or starvation falls outside the purview of Human Rights. On the other hand, 24.5% were undecided and 37.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 38% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.

128. 37% students felt that a house-owner refusing to rent his house to a person belonging to other state does not violate Human Rights. On the other hand, 19.5% were undecided and 43.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 43.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.

129. 33% students felt that the death of people on account of hunger or starvation falls outside the purview of Human Rights. On the other hand, 22.5% were undecided and 44.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 44.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations.

130. 46% students felt that no violation of Human Rights takes place when a person of some specific race/religion is not appointed on a job. On the other hand, 12% were undecided and 42% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 42% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

131. 51.5% students felt that some teenagers want to go to a club but the manager of the club does not allow them to enter because it is the rule of the club that teenagers can go to club only on Tuesdays. Is this violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 17% were undecided and 31.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 51.5% have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.

132. 51.5% students felt that a person belonging to Sikh community was not given appointment in a security agency because the rule of the agency is that the security personnel's should be clean shaven. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 16% were undecided and 32.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 51.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

133. 44% students felt that a house-owner has rooms available for hiring on rent basis but he wants to rent these rooms to only married persons. Is this a violation of Human Rights of Unmarried individuals? On the other hand, 19% were undecided and 37% felt that statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 44% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

134. 62.5% students felt that a child was not given admission in a school because he is physically handicapped? Is this the violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 8% were undecided and 29.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
135. 62% students felt that an employee, for making his religious prayers, was not given leave (without) by his senior officer although it would not affect the work of the company. This is a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 20.5% were undecided and 17.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
136. 45.5% students felt that women are restricted to enter liquor/beer bar. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 16.5% were undecided and 38% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 45.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
137. 62% students felt that in a private institution, the salary of a woman for fifteen days was deducted by her employers because she remained absent from her duties as she gave birth to a baby. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 17% were undecided and 21% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
138. 36% students felt that an employee was issued order by the employers to retire because he had attained an age of 65 years. But the employee says that he is still fit for the job for which he also produced an authenticated medical report. Is this the violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 20% were undecided and 44% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 44% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
139. 50.5% students felt that a child was refused to give admission in a school because his parents did not have his birth certificate. Is this a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 35.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 50.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.
140. 29% students felt that public get harassed and have to face many troubles due to a number of checkpoints on the road created by the government to curb drug smuggling in the region. Is this a violation of Human Rights of general public? On the other hand, 21.5% were undecided and 49.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said

that 49.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

141. 61.5% students felt that people of any community are provoked by other religion's people to change their religion. Is this a case of violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 18.5% were undecided and 20% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 61.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

142. 47.5% students felt that police had to face a number of problems in traffic control because of a rally at a public place organized against price hike and corruption. So, does the use of tear gas by the police to disperse this rally come under violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 19% were undecided and 33.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 47.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

143. 38% students felt that the acquisition of the private land by the government in the name of development and against the willingness of land owners is not a violation of Human Rights? On the other hand, 20.5% were undecided and 41.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.

144. 62% students felt that a non-white individual was not given appointment as manager in a reputed industry in North India because he is a South Indian has the right to make appeal before court? On the other hand, 18.5% were undecided and 19.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.

145. 46.5% students felt that to make people aware about as well as encourage them for HIV/AIDS testing is a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 14% were undecided and 39.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 39.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.

146. 32% students felt that Human Rights are not violated when a legal action is initiated by the institution with the help of police against the students who were agitating peacefully for fulfillment of their demands. On the other hand, 19.5% were undecided and 48.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 48.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights non-violation.

147. 70% students felt that involvement in the acts of ragging in an educational institution is a violation of Human Rights. On the other hand, 12% were undecided and 18% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 70% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
148. 36.5% students felt that Human Rights are violated when a terrorist under trial in the court, is kept in jail with handcuffs and irons on his body. On the other hand, 22% were undecided and 41.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 41.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
149. 28% students felt that Human Rights are violated when young children are engaged in manual works in restaurants, dhabas, shops etc. On the other hand, 10.5% were undecided and 61.5% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that 61.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.
150. 50.5% students felt that to provide employment opportunities to each and every citizens of a country by the government is not a Human Right. On the other hand, 9.5% were undecided and 40% felt that the statement was false. Thus, it can be said that only 40% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation.

To conclude, it can be said that the majority of students had knowledge about their rights which they have by birth as a human. The results also shows that 78% students have knowledge that Universal declaration of Human Rights was adopted by UNO on 10th December 1948, 64% of the students have knowledge that Human Rights are included in the form of fundamental rights and directive principles in our constitution, 76.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that they have certain rights from their birth by virtue of being human, 62.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that it is the responsibility of the state that no individual should be debarred of Human Rights, 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that Human Rights are requisite for maintaining dignity of people, 71.5% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that we are free to perform any work which does not restrict the freedom of others, 75% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights Concepts that 'Equal pay for equal work' is a part of Human Rights, 62.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that a child was not given admission in a school because he is physically handicapped is a violation of Human Rights, 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that an employee, for making his religious prayers, was not given leave (without) by his senior officer although it

would not affect the work of the company is a violation of Human Rights, 62% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that in a private institution, the salary of a woman for fifteen days was deducted by her employers because she remained absent from her duties as she gave birth to a baby is a violation of Human Rights, 61.5% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that people of any community are provoked by other religion's people to change their religion is a case of violation of Human Rights and 70% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violation that involvement in the acts of ragging in an educational institution is a violation of Human Rights.

4.2.2 Distribution of Statements Over Three Dimensions of Human Rights Awareness

The distribution of the positive and negative statements was carried out in three dimensions of Human Rights Awareness which is provided in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Distribution of statements over three dimensions of Human Rights Awareness

S.No	Dimensions	Total statements in dimension	Interpretation of statements
1.	Knowledge about Human Rights documents.	1-8=8	45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents, 18.38% were undecided, and 35.81% do not have knowledge about Human Rights documents.
2.	Knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts.	9-22=14	52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts, 14.64% were undecided, and 32.29% do not have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts.
3.	Understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.	23-50=28	46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations, 17.36% were undecided and 36.04% do not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

The table 4.2 reveals that 45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents while 54.19% students do not have any knowledge about human rights documents, 52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts where as 46.93% students did not have any knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and 46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations where as 53.40% students did not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

4.2.3 Human Rights Awareness of Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Levels of Awareness

In order to categorize, higher secondary schools students into high, average and low level, the number and percentage were calculated. These have been presented in the table-4.3

Table 4.3 Norms for interpretation of level of Human Rights Awareness

S.NO.	RANGE OF Z-SCORES	LEVEL OF HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS	NO. OF STUDENTS	%AGE OF STUDENTS
1.	+1.26 AND ABOVE	HIGH	22	11%
2.	-0.50 TO +0.50	AVERAGE	112	56%
3.	-1.26 TO 2.00	LOW	66	33%

The table 4.3 reveals that 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness, 56% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness and 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness.

The graphical representation of number of students having high, average and low levels of Human Rights Awareness has been given in figure 4.1.

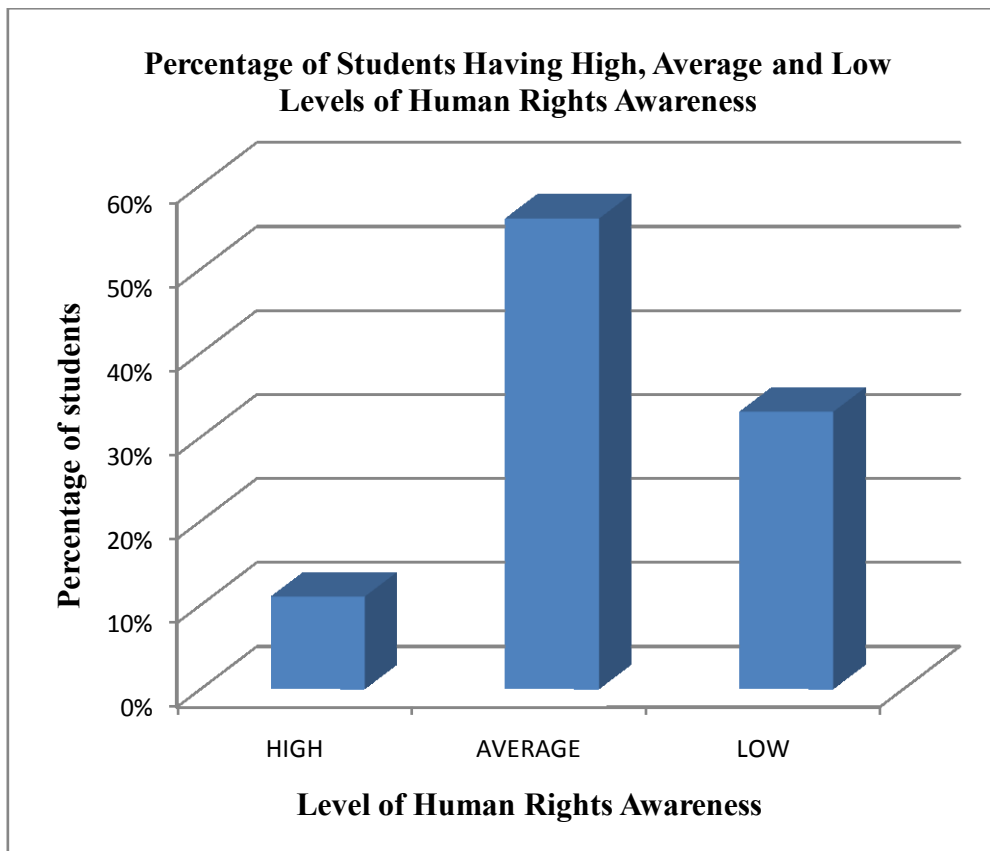


Fig.4.1 Showing level of Human Rights Awareness

4.2.4 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students with respect to their Gender

In order to study the gender difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students, the mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-Test were computed on overall scores. The data are presented in the Table-4.4.

Table 4.4 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students with respect to their gender

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard Error	t-value
Gender	Male	100	56.33	7.77	0.98	1.04 [#]
	Female	100	57.35	5.94		

[#]Not Significant at 0.05 level.

[#]Not Significant at 0.01 level

The table 4.3 reveals that mean scores of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender is 56.33 and 57.35, standard deviation is 7.77 and 5.94 and standard error is 0.98. The t-value of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender is 1.04 which is smaller than the critical value which is 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So, we can say that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender.

4.2.5 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students of Rural and Urban Areas

In order to study the differences in Human Rights Awareness among students of higher secondary schools with respect to their residential background, the mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-Test were computed on overall scores. The data are presented in the Table-4.5.

Table 4.5 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students of rural and urban areas.

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard Error	t-value
Area	Rural	100	56.00	7.57	0.97	1.73 [#]
	Urban	100	57.68	6.12		

[#]Not Significant at 0.05 level.

[#]Not Significant at 0.01 level

The table 4.5 reveals that mean scores of rural and urban school students is 56.00 and 57.68, standard deviation is 7.57 and 6.12 and standard error of rural and urban school students is 0.97. The t-value of rural and urban school students is 1.73 which is smaller than the critical value which is 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So, we can say that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to rural and urban areas.

4.2.6 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness among Higher Secondary School Students belonging to Government and Private Schools

In order to study the differences in Human Rights Awareness among students of higher secondary schools with respect to type of schools, the mean, standard deviation, standard error and t-Test were computed on overall scores. The data are presented in the Table-4.6.

Table 4.6 Comparison of Human Rights Awareness of among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools

Dimensions	Group	N	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard Error	t-value
School Type	Government	100	57.26	7.11	0.98	0.86 [#]
	Private	100	56.42	6.72		

[#]Not Significant at 0.05 level.

[#]Not Significant at 0.01 level.

The table 4.6 reveals that mean scores of government and private school students is 57.26 and 56.42, standard deviation is 7.11 and 6.72 and standard error of government and private school students is 0.98. The t-value of government and private school students is 0.86 which is smaller than the critical value which is 1.96 at 0.05 level and 2.58 at 0.01 levels. So, we can say that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools.

4.3 CONCLUSION

To conclude, it can be said from the results that more than 50% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness, where as 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness and only 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness. Thus, it can be concluded from the results that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average. Thus there is need for the improvement of curriculum of higher secondary schools students and the topics related to Human Rights should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness level of students of higher secondary school students.

On the three dimensions of Human Rights awareness namely knowledge about Human Rights documents, knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations following results were delineated. 45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents while 54.19% students do not have any knowledge about human rights documents, 52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts where as 46.93% students did not have any knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and 46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-

violations where as 53.40% students did not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

The results also shows that the there is no difference in the level of human rights awareness among higher secondary school students with respect to their gender. The result also shows that there is no difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background. The result also shows that there is no difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. The results shows that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average so there is a need to improve the curriculum and the topics related to Human rights awareness should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness levels of the students about such an important and relevant topic which has great implications in our real life.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Findings of the present study entitled “Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary schools students of Jammu district” have been analyzed as per the objectives in the present study.

5.1 MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The major findings of the present study are reported in the following subsection.

5.1.1 Research Objective-1

To study the level of human rights awareness among higher secondary school students of Jammu district.

It can be said from the results that 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness, 56% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness and 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness. Thus it can be concluded that more than 50% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness and only 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness.

5.1.2 Research Objective-2

To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among students with regard to their gender.

The mean value of male students was 56.33 and the mean value of female students was 57.35. Thus, it can be said from the results that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender. Thus

hypothesis number 1 that “There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students with respect to their gender” is accepted.

5.1.3 Research Objective-3

To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background.

The mean value of rural area students was 56.00 and the mean value of urban area students was 57.68. Thus, it can be said from the results that there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to rural and urban areas. Thus hypothesis number 2 that “There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness of higher secondary school students of rural and urban areas” is accepted.

5.1.4 Research Objective-4

To study the significance of difference if any in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools.

The mean value of students belonging to government schools was 57.26 and the mean value of students belonging to private schools was 56.42. Thus, it can be said from the results there is no significant difference in Human Rights awareness of higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. Thus hypothesis number 3 that “There is no significant difference in Human Rights Awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools” is accepted.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Thus it can be concluded from the results that more than 50% students have average level of Human Rights Awareness, where as 33% students have low level of Human Rights Awareness and only 11% students have high level of Human Rights Awareness. Thus it can be concluded from the results that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average. Thus there is need for the improvement of curriculum of higher secondary schools students and the topics related to Human Rights should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness level of students of higher secondary school students.

On the three dimensions of Human Rights awareness namely knowledge about Human Rights documents, knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations following results were delineated. 45.81% students have knowledge about Human Rights documents while 54.19% students do not have any knowledge about human rights documents, 52.47% students have knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts where as 46.93% students did

not have any knowledge and understanding about Human Rights concepts and 46.60% students have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations where as 53.40% students did not have understanding about situations involving Human Rights violations/Non-violations.

The results also shows that the there is no significant difference in the level of human rights awareness among higher secondary school students with respect to their gender. The result also shows that there is no significant difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary students with regard to their rural and urban background. The result also shows that there is no significant difference in the human rights awareness among higher secondary school students belonging to government and private schools. The results shows that the awareness level of higher secondary schools students towards Human Rights is average so there is a need to improve the curriculum and the topics related to Human rights awareness should be included in the curriculum to increase the awareness levels of the students about such an important and relevant topic which has great implications in our real life.

The findings of the study are consistent with the results revealed by Minhas (2008) which states that M.Ed students have average level of awareness about constitutional provisions and rights.

The findings of the study are contrary with the results revealed by Pardeep & Anil (2009) which states that boys are more aware about Human Rights compared to girls among the non-tribal students at higher secondary level.

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