

Research Paper—Education



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**TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF
HUMAN RIGHTS ON ACADEMIC
ACHIEVEMENT OF ADOLESCENT
STUDENTS IN THE SOCIETY**



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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present research is to study the impact of Human Rights on Academic Achievement of Adolescent Students amongst the first year college students of Jabalpur Districts. For the purpose of the present pursuit students of first year college students age groups between 18 and 20 years were selected. The investigators prepared a questionnaire to measure awareness towards Human Rights and Academic Achievement is taken on the basis of 12th class board result of both M.P. Board and Central Board of Secondary Education. The result shows that adolescent students have an average awareness towards human rights whereas comparative result between Human Rights Awareness and Academic Achievement is positive negligible relationship depicting that with the increase of awareness towards

A Russian peasant once said to the famous Russian writer Yurky that "We know how to fly like birds in the sky, we know how to swim like fish in the water, but we don't know how to walk like human beings on the earth." This is a truth and of course of an era that we are destroying our own race, which is against the rule of nature. That's why we have the need of educating the people about human rights. Citizens of the world are not born wise but are made. The Fundamental Rights embodied in the Indian constitution are guaranteed to all Indian citizens. They include individual rights common

to all liberal democracies. An important feature of the constitution is the Directive Principles of state policy which are not legally enforceable. Instead, they are the guidelines for creating a social order characterized by social, economic, political and educational justice. Post independence reconstruction of education is an important landmark in the history of education in India. In 1952, the secondary education commission was formed followed by the Kothari Commission in 1964 and New Education Policy in 1986, respectively. Their main aims were to inculcate

democratic values to make studies Economically independent to fight with the illitracy training of democratic citizenship, improvement of political and vocational efficiency and development of the literacy, artistic and cultural interest.

It was viewed that vocationalization will be helpful in removing unemployment, violation of common and child labour problem. It would be also helpful for the upliftment of backward communities of Indian society like scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Education is a natural and progressive development of man's power. It develops individual's capacity to control its environment and fulfill his possibilities. Education brings all round development of individual personality such as physical, intellectual, social, economic, religious, cultural, spritual and through such development individual and social needs can be realised where society acts as a web of social relationship.

The Human Right as in Article No. 26 declared in 1948 says that :-

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free at least in the elementry and fundamental stages. Elementry education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally avaiable and higher education shall be accessible on the basis of merits

2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strong learning of respect for human rights and fundamental freedom. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nation, social or religions groups and shall further the activities of the United Nation for the maintenance of peace. According to Census 2001, in only Jabalpur District, there are 1 lakh 4 hundred and 32 registered unemployed and

there is no limitation for un-registered unemployment people. Child labour and violation against women are also such problems which are rising due to the lack of awareness of rights. The Indian constitution prohibits the employment of children in factories, mines or other employment (Article 24) many schemes have been provided by the government. Article 25 of the Indian Constitution permists all the freedom towards the empowerment of Indian women. Otherwise the women in India have remained a matter of joy and a source of amusement. She was used and misused by man just to serve their evil ends. With the endless number of conferences, recommendations, declarations committed by various world organisation a question arises :-Is mankind in real sense really aware of all fundamental freedom and human rights provided by the government and can they really implement them in decision making that can affect their lives ?

With this question in mind and thinking that adolescents are the future citizens who will be responsible to built up the nation making it socially, economically, culturally & literaly prosperous a problem arose for a research topic :-

"To Study the impact of Human Rights on Academic Achievement of Adolescent Students in the Society"

1. Human Rights :-In the present research 'Human Rights' as a variable includes the sample of adolescent students their awareness about human rights.

2. Academic Achievements :-Academic achievement in the present problem explain that how far the awareness of human rights affects the academic achievement of adolescent students. Academic achievement is taken on the basis of 12th class Board result of both M.P. Board & Central Board of Secondary

Education. Academic achievement of only 12th class Board result has been included to maintain reliability and uniformity of sampling.

VARIABLES

1. Independent Variables :

(i) Awareness of Human Rights

2. Dependent Variables :

(i) Academic Achievement

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the awareness towards human rights of the adolescent students. 2. To study the affect of awareness of human rights on academic achievement of the adolescent students.

HYPOTHESIS

1. There is less awareness towards human rights amongst the adolescent students of Jabalpur district. 2. Academic Achievement is low amongst the adolescent students of Jabalpur district. 3. There is no correlation between the awareness of human rights and academic achievement amongst the adolescent students of Jabalpur district.

METHOD

Normative survey method was followed for the research purpose and it was supplemented by statistical method.

SAMPLE

In the present research work, only the students presently studing in 1st Year College

have been included in a sample. As population of 540 Adolescent students 270 are boys and 270 are girls.

TOOLS

For the present research work the purpose of investigation was fulfilled by using the following tools :-

1. Questionnaire to test the awareness of human rights amongst the adolescent students (prepared by the researcher).

2. Percentage of 12th class Final Board Result (M.P. Board and Central Board of Secondary Education) was taken as data for comparison of academic achievements of the students with the awareness towards human rights of each group.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Hypothesis No. 1—There is less awareness towards human rights amongst the adolescent students of Jabalpur disteict. (See Table—1)

Interpretation -

Average awareness towards human rights amongst adolescent students. Hence, hypothesis no.1, rejected, statistically.

Hypothesis No. 2—Academic Achievement is low amongst the adolescent students of Jabalpur district. (See Table—2)

Interpretation-

High academic achivement of adolescent

Table No. 1 Statistical Data on Awareness of Human Rights

Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.	Skewness	Kurtosis
73.76	74	74	10.59	0.46	-0.07	0.55

(N = 540)

Table No. 2 Statistically Result for Academic Achievement by Adolescent Student

Mean	Median	Mode	Std. Dev.	Std. Err.	Skewness	Kurtosis
61.57	60.3	58	9.53	0.41	0.51	0.07

(N = 540)

Table No. 3— Correlation between Human Rights Awareness & Academic Achievement of Adolescent Students

Variable	Number	Coefficient	Level of Correlation	Relationship Significance
Human Rights Awareness Adjustment	540	0.13	Significance	Positive Negligible

Degree of Freedom - 538

Level of Significance at 0.01-.115
Level of Significance at 0.05-.088

students. Therefore, hypothesis no.2, is not acceptable, statistically.

Hypothesis No. 3—There is no correlation between the awareness of human rights and academic achievement amongst the adolescent of Jabalpur district. (See Table—3)

Interpretation -

Significant and positive. Hence, hypothesis no.3 is rejected, statistically.

CONCLUSION

1. The awareness towards human rights amongst adolescent students of Jabalpur District is average (Mean-73.76, Table No.1).

2. The academic achievement amongst the adolescent students of Jabalpur district is high. The girls are found to be high achievers compared to boys.

3. The correlation between human rights awareness and academic achievement by the adolescent students of Jabalpur district is significant with positive negligible relationship.

R E F E R E N C E

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