



A study of adolescent's attitude towards human rights in relation to their personality variables

Dr. Shaheen Perveen

Assistant Professor, MANUU-CTE, Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

The aim of the study was to explore the changes in knowledge and attitude of Adolescents towards Human Rights in relation to their personality variables. To study the attitudinal impact of exposure to relevant programme. Objectives: (1) to see the difference between male and female adolescents attitude towards Human Rights. (2) To see the effect of personality factors on adolescents attitude towards Human Rights. Method: The data collected through descriptive normative survey method and analysis by both qualitative and quantitative approaches. A sample of 300 adolescents was selected for the study using random technique. Likert Scale was administered in preparing Human Rights Attitude Scale (HRAS). For analysing data, statistical techniques namely mean, standard deviation's tests and ANOVA were applied.

Keywords: Human rights, adolescent, personality variables

Introduction

Human beings are born equal in dignity and rights. These are moral claims which are inalienable and inherent in all human individuals by virtue of their humanity alone. These claims are articulated and formulated in what we today call Human Rights, and have been translated into legal rights, established according to the law creating processes of societies, both national and international. The basis of these legal rights is the consent of the governed that is the consent of the subjects of the rights.

According to Moses Moscovilz, "Human Rights are more than a collection of formal norms; they are dynamic, political, social, economic, judicial as well as moral, cultural and philosophical condition which defines the intrinsic values of man and his inherent dignity". In short human rights are said to be "common language of humanity".

It has been recognized that the much of the current interest on Human Rights has arisen from the need to reduce the violations of Human Rights. There are many active groups today in India one of which is Citizens for Democracy (CFD). It came to prominence when it exposed the 'terrible tale' of inhuman barbarities inflicted upon the people of Punjab. The report was banned by the then Government. It was subsequently published in October 1985 by the Hind Mazdoor Kisan Panchayat (HMKP). The Delhi riots galvanized the people's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) and the People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR). They played very important role to expose state violence at various levels. Other activity organizations include the AP Civil Liberties Committee, the committee for Protection of Democratic Rights and Maharashtra Punjab's Association for Democratic Rights. The Association for the

Protection of Democratic Rights in West Bengal and the All India Federation of organizations for the Protection of Democratic Rights. Citizen's Tribunal on Ayodhya and People's Human Rights Tribunal. All these organizations condemning the mindless violence of human rights.

The distinct strata of society are facing the problem of human rights. Now it has become a matter of animated discussion. It is also important that topics on human rights should be included at the primary stage in school curriculum to bring awareness among the students so that no part of the system more profoundly violates human rights issues. Due to all these reason, the investigator has chosen the above mentioned topic to know the exposure of adolescent towards human rights.

Statement of the problem

"A Study of Adolescent's Attitude towards Human Rights in Relation to their Personality Variables among Junior College Students of Aurangabad".

Variables

- 1. Independent Variables:** 1. Personality Factors: (i) Introvert (ii) Extrovert (iii) Ambivert.
- 2. Dependent Variables:** Adolescent's Attitude towards Human Rights.

Objectives of the study

The present study aims at achieving the following objectives -

1. To see the difference between male and female adolescent's attitude towards Human Rights.
2. To see the effect of personality factors on adolescent's attitude towards Human Rights.

Need & significance of the study

1. It helps in democratization of the adolescents.
2. It is one of the latest topics that is why it is chosen by the investigator for study.
3. The study may help in future for the construction of policy for the Govt. of India.

Hypotheses of study

In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives of the study, the following hypotheses were subjected to empirical verifications

1. Male and female adolescents do not differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights.
2. Extrovert male and female adolescents do not differ significantly in their attitude toward human rights.
3. Introvert male and female adolescents do not differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights.
4. Ambivert male and female adolescents do not differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights.
5. There is no significant interaction effect of gender and different types of personality to this effect.

Research design

The objective of the present investigation was to study Adolescent’s Attitude towards human rights in relation to their personality variables. For this purpose, a sample of 300 Junior college students (150 male and 150 female) were studying in junior colleges. The groups were administered by two tools viz Human Rights Attitude Scale (constructed by investigator) and Personality Test by Dr. P.F. Aziz and Dr. R. Agnihotry, to obtain raw scores for various purpose of the study.

Sample & population

The sample consisted of 300 students from junior college.

Tools

Following tools were used in present study

1. Human Rights Attitude Scale was constructed and standardized by the investigator.
2. Personality Test by Dr. P.F. Aziz and Dr. R. Agnihotry

Procedure for data collection

The study was conducted on a sample of 300 students of Junior College. The entire test viz. Human Rights Attitude Scale and Personality Test were filled by the sample students and returned back to the investigator.

Statistical Analysis

For analysing data, statistical techniques namely Mean, SD, Critical Ratio and ANOVA were applied.

Testing of Hypothesis - 1

To test hypothesis 1, the total scores of male and female adolescents 300 on Human Rights Attitude Scale were taken. To analyse the score Critical Ratio was applied and critical ratio was obtained. The result is shown in table 1.

Table 1: Table showing the value of Critical Ratio of Human Rights Attitude Scale

Groups	N	M	SD	df	Calculated CR	Level of Sig.	Tabulated CR ratio result	Result
Males	150	192.62	19.12	498	6.011	0.05	1.96	Significant
Females	150	203.14	20.15					

Table – 1 indicates that the CR value obtained on Human Rights Attitude Scale is 6.011. This value is significant at 0.05 level of significance because it is greater than the required CR 1.96 when df is 498. It shows that males and females differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights. Thus, the hypothesis, “Males and females do not differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights” may be rejected.

Testing of Hypothesis - 2

To test hypothesis 2, the extrovert group of adolescents males and females (N=100) were taken to test human right attitude. To analyse the score CR was applied and CR was obtained. The results are shown in table - 2.

Table 2: Table showing the value of CR of Extrovert Groups of Adolescent Male and Female

Groups	N	M	SD	df	Calculated CR	Level of Sig.	Tabulated CR ratio result	Result
Males	50	191.64	17.24	112	8.75	0.05	1.97	Significant
Females	50	216.07	12.10					

Table - 2 indicates that CR value obtained on extrovert groups of adolescents is 8.75. This value is significant at 0.05 level of significance because it is greater than the required critical value 1.97 when df is 112. It shows that males and females differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights. Thus, the hypothesis, “Extrovert male and female adolescents do not differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights” may be rejected.

Testing of Hypothesis - 3

To test hypothesis 3, the introvert groups of adolescents male and female (N=25) were taken to test human right attitude. To analyse the score CR was applied and CR was obtained. The results are shown in table - 3.

Table 3: Table showing the value of Critical Ratio of Introvert Groups of Adolescent Male and Female

Groups	N	M	SD	df	Calculated CR	Level of Sig.	Tabulated CR ratio result	Result
Males	25	228.83	6.71	10	3.64	0.05	2.18	Significant
Females	25	199.6	18.40					

Table-3 indicates that Critical Ratio (CR) value obtained on introvert groups of adolescents is 3.64. This value is significant at 0.05 level of significance because it is greater than the required

critical value 2.18 when df is 10. It shows that males and females differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights. Thus, the hypothesis, “Introvert male and female adolescents do not differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights”, may be rejected.

Testing of Hypothesis - 4

To test hypothesis 4, the ambivert groups of adolescent male and female (N=280) were taken to test human right attitude. To analyse the score critical ratio was applied and CR was obtained. The results are shown in table - 4.

Table 4: Table showing the value of CR of Ambivert Groups of adolescent male and female

Groups	N	M	SD	Df	Calculated CR	Level of Sig.	Tabulated CR ratio result	Result
Males	140	192.64	18.87	310	4.14	0.05	1.97	Significant
Females	140	202.00	20.98					

Table - 4 indicates that CR value obtained on ambivert groups of adolescents is 4.14 this value is significant at 0.05 level of significance because it is greater than the required critical value 1.97 when df is 280. It shows that male and female students differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights. Thus, the hypothesis, “Ambivert male and female adolescents do not differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights” may be rejected.

Testing of Hypothesis - 5

To test hypothesis 5 the different personality types of adolescents male and female (N=180) were taken to test interaction effect of personality variables. To analyse the score (2 3 factorial design) was applied and ‘F’ was obtained. The results are shown in table - 5.

Table 5: Summary of Three Groups of Personality Variables Analysis of Variance

Sources of Variance	SS	df	MS	F
Between group	16477.15	2	8238.57	0.218
Within group	8168079.2	215	37761.55	
Total	8184556.4			

Table 5 indicates that ‘F’ value obtained on three groups of adolescents is 0.218. This value is not significant at 0.05 level of significance because it is less than the required ‘F’; value 2.25 when df is 217. It shows that there is no significant interaction effect of gender and different types of personality factors. Thus, the hypothesis, “There is no significant interaction effect of gender and different types of personality to this effect”, may be accepted.

Findings

1. the result of the study concludes that male and female adolescents differ significantly in their attitude towards Human Rights
2. Male and female adolescents with extrovert groups of personality attitude towards Human Rights are significant
3. Male and female adolescents with introvert groups of personality attitude towards Human Rights are significant.

4. Male and female adolescents with ambivert groups of personality attitude towards Human rights are significant. There is no significant interaction effect of gender and different types of personality factors.

Conclusion

The result of the study concluded that male and female adolescents differ significantly in their attitude towards human rights.

Educational Implication of the Study

Human rights education has immense use in our present day society in which people of different caste, creed, religion and culture live together. Our constitution bestowed some rights and values i.e., respect for human dignity and social integrity. The findings of the present study show that human right education may help adolescents to develop positive attitude towards it.

References

1. JW. Research in Education, New Jersey, Eaglewood Cliffs-Prentice Hall Inc. Dixit, 1997.
2. BM, Srivastava DN. Manual for Reactions to Frustrating Scale (RFS), National Psychological Corporation, Agra, 1971.
3. Garret HE. Statistics in Psychology and Education, Feffer and Simons, New York, 1966.
4. Gupta D. A Study of Frustration in Relation to Adjustment & Achievement of Adolescents of Lucknow city, Fifth Survey of Education Research, 2000, 2.
5. Jain A. A Study of Frustration among Adolescents in Relation to Locus of Control, Unpublished M.Ed. Dissertation Panjab University, Chandigarh, 2001.
6. Ramachandran R. A Study on the Relationship between Performance and other Psychological Variable Psychological needs and Self-Concept of adolescents and the bearing on Adjustment, Buch M.B. Research in Education, 2000, 5.