



A STUDY ON AWARENESS LEVEL OF FEMALE LAW STUDENTS TOWARDS FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

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Abstract: The present study was conducted to study the level of awareness among female law students towards the fundamental rights of constitution of India. For this study a sample of 100 female students from three law colleges of Jammu were selected. The data was collected with the help of self constructed questionnaire and was analyzed using percentage statistical technique. This study has concluded that all majorities of law students had a full knowledge regarding the fundamental rights of Indian constitution but still there is a need to create awareness among the students in order to make them more sensitive as well as defensive regarding fundamental rights.

Key Words: Awareness, Female, Law students, Constitution, Fundamental Rights.

I.INTRODUCTION

Architects and forefathers of Indian constitution formed a committee, which after protracted discussions on their view points, ideas developed, stimulated thoughts and written comprehensive documents studied by the committee the pattern of different constitutions of the world and abstracted valuable items and features and gave practical shape of world's vast written constitution which guaranteed and safeguard the interests of common citizen's social, economic, cultural, religious, educational and fundamental rights like right to freedom and speech, equality and equity. More than five persons can assemble together without arms and form a party association, committee etc. Every citizen can enjoy religious freedom by performing religious activities

without harming/hurting religious sentiments of other religions. Rights and duties goes together. Ignorance of law of land is no excuse. Every citizen of the country is equally treated within the realm of the constitution. It has become important, necessary and also incorporated in the constitution that ensures food and shelter to all. Indian constitution is partly rigid and partly flexible. It has eight schedules. Directive principles of state policy play a vital role in framing policies intermittently.

Keeping in vision, the economic, social, religious, backwardness, poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, the constitution of land gives equal chance /opportunity without any favour squarely on the merit basis selection. Illiteracy was the burning issue before the political leaders, educationists and forefathers of the Indian constitution. Since the new educational policy was framed and introduced wherein free education up to primary level was made necessary. One of the member of constituent assembly, i.e. Maluana Abu kalaam (noted educationist) brought grand revolution in the field of education. Democracy without education is like a chin full of oil but without wick. Indian constitution is the largest constitution of the world.

II.Objective of the study

The objective of the present study was to check the awareness level of female law students towards the fundamental rights of constitution of India.

2.1 Review of Literature

Patil et al (2015) conducted a study on awareness among students towards the women's rights. For this study 176 post graduate female students were selected by using simple random technique. Data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire and was analyzed using SPSS. The study has concluded that no doubt government has done a lot for women empowerment; still there is a need to educate the women about their rights and social status especially in far-flung and rural areas.

Kumar & Chahal (2017) conducted a study about understanding the attitude of elementary school students towards fundamental rights. For the present study the researcher has taken 100 students (50 boys and 50 girls) from six villages of Haryana using purposive random sampling technique. Data was collected with the help of scale constructed and standardized by Dr. Kamal Kant Tiwari. It was from this study that girls had more knowledge about fundamental rights than boys, where as boys were much aware of two basic fundamental rights i.e. Right to freedom of religion and Right to constitutional remedies than girls.

Nithyanthan & Rekha. N (2018) conducted a study with an aim to determine awareness level with respect to social rights among females. For the present study female students from B.Ed colleges in Chennai were selected as a sample. It was found from this study that even though there was moderate level of awareness among female students but still there is a need to improve it. If the teacher trainees or our future teachers will be well aware of our social rights, basic fundamental rights, they may impart this knowledge to the students.

Also it was felt that every citizen especially women must be aware of basic fundamental and constitutional rights.

Singh & Kishore (2022) conducted a comparative study on human rights awareness among women teachers in government schools and private schools of Punjab. For this study data was collected with the help of scale constructed by Dr. Sood and Dr. Anand from 400 female teachers working in government and private schools. Data was analyzed with the help of mean, standard deviation and T- test. There was significant difference in human right awareness among teachers of government and private schools.

3.1 Methodology

The present study was descriptive in nature. For the present study the investigator has selected the three law colleges affiliated to the University of Jammu in the Jammu district of union territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

3.2 Sample of the study

A sample of 100 female students from three law colleges of Jammu district was selected for the present study by using simple random sampling technique.

3.3 Sampling Framework

TABLE 1.1 SAMPLING FRAME WORK

S.NO	NAME OF THE COLLEGES	NO. OF STUDENTS
1.	DOGRA LAW COLLEGE	40
2.	K.C LAW COLLEGE	35
3.	ASHOKA LAW COLLEGE	25

3.4 Tool Used

For the present study, the investigator has applied self constructed questionnaire as a tool for the collection of data.

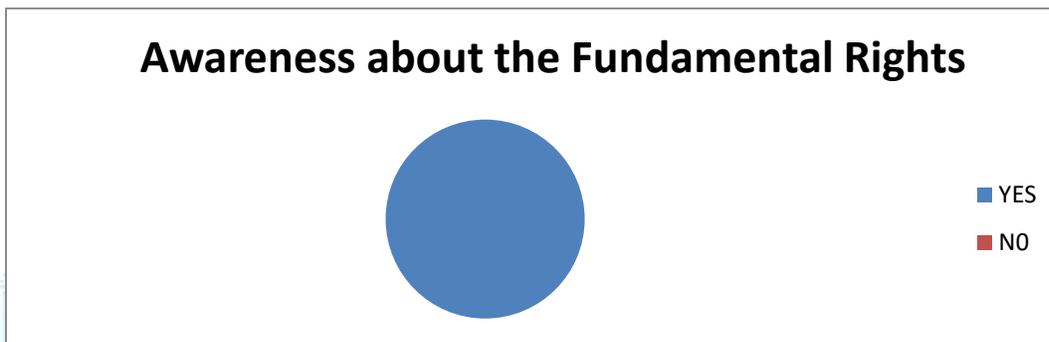
4.1 Analysis and Interpretation

The data was collected with the help of self constructed questionnaire and was analyzed and tabulated as under:

Table1. Awareness about the Fundamental Rights of the constitution of India.

S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	100	100%
2.	NO	0	0%

Source: Primary data



This above table shows the awareness level of female law students regarding the Fundamental Rights of Constitution of India. All of them were fully aware about the basic fundamental rights of Indian Constitution.

Table 2. Awareness regarding the necessity of Fundamental Rights

S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	95	95%
2.	NO	5	5%

Source: Primary data

Awareness regarding the necessity of Fundamental Rights



This table shows the awareness of law students regarding the necessity of Fundamental Rights.

Majority of them i.e. 95% said that Fundamental Rights play an important role for the dignity and security of the people of the Nation. The rest 5% of them were not aware about the importance of Fundamental Rights.

Table 3. Awareness about the amenability of Fundamental Rights.

S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	98	98%
2.	NO	2	2%

Awareness about the amendability of Fundamental Rights

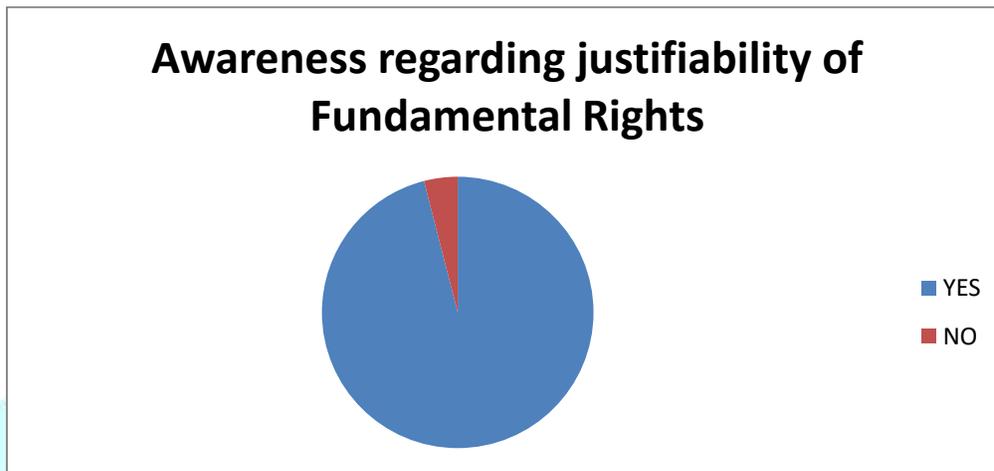


This table exhibits the awareness level of law students regarding the amendability of fundamental rights. Majority of them i.e. 98% were aware of this while as only 2% of them have no knowledge regarding this.

Table 4. Awareness about justifiability of Fundamental Rights

S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	96	96%
2.	NO	4	4%

Source: Primary data



This table shows the awareness level regarding justifiability of Fundamental Rights among students. 96% of them had a knowledge regarding justifiability of fundamental rights while as 4% of them were lacking the same.

Table 5. Awareness about difference between Fundamental Rights and Human Rights

S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	93	93%
2.	NO	7	7%

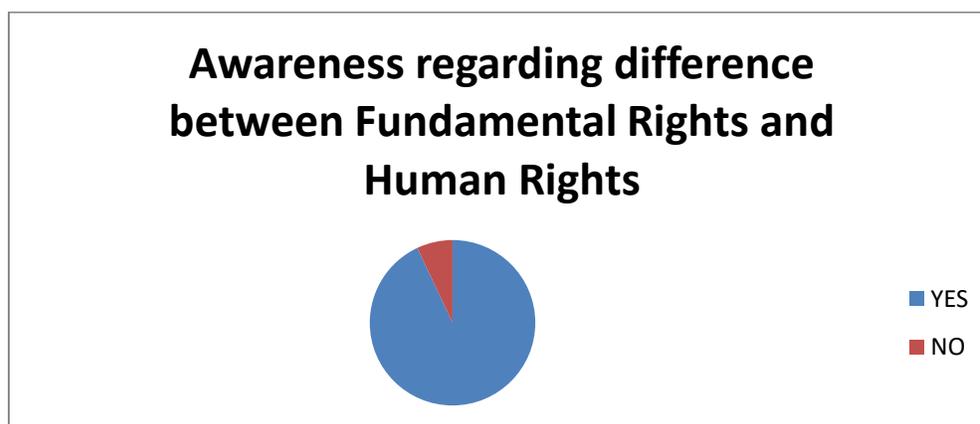
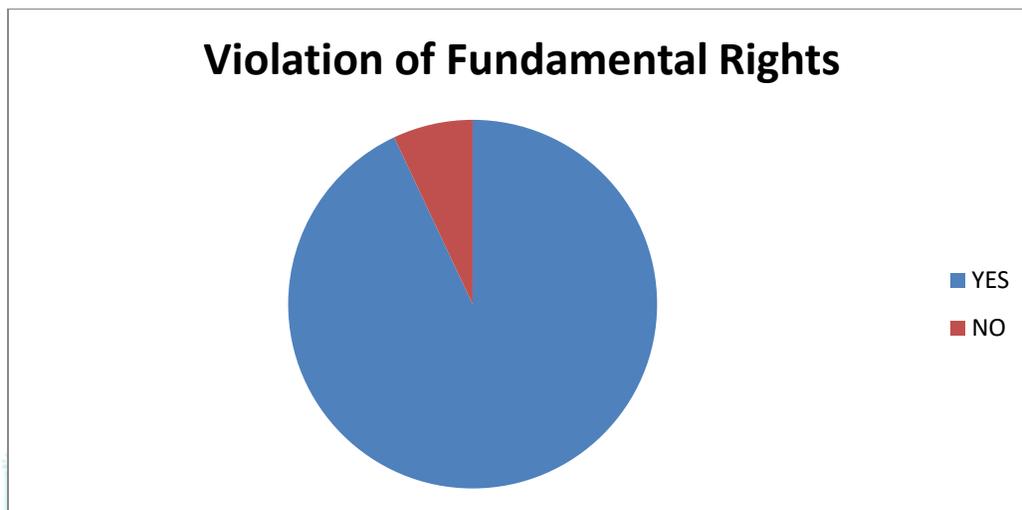


Table 6. Responses whether they think sometimes there is a violation of Fundamental Rights

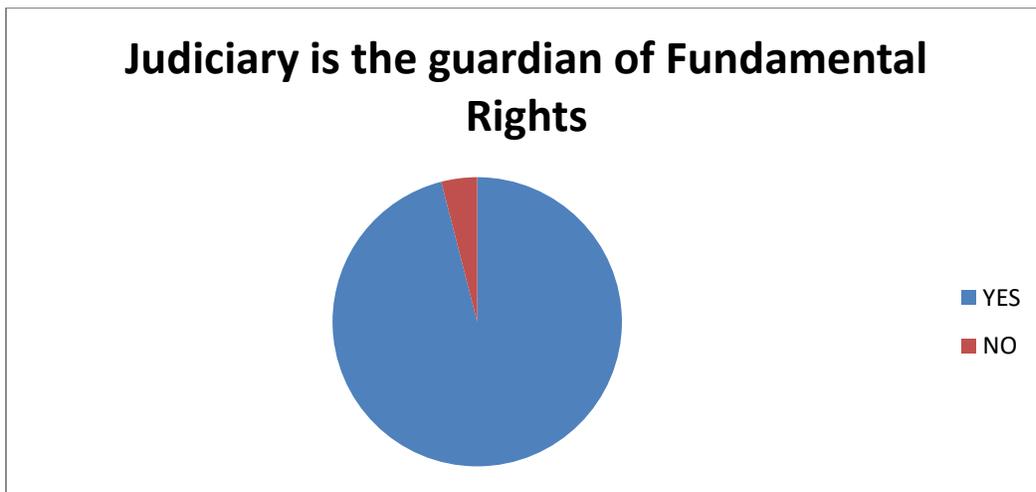
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	93	93%
2.	NO	7	7%



This table shows that 93% of the students said that sometimes there is a violation of fundamental rights where as 7 % of them thought that there is no violation of fundamental rights.

Table 7. Knowledge regarding judiciary is the guardian of fundamental rights

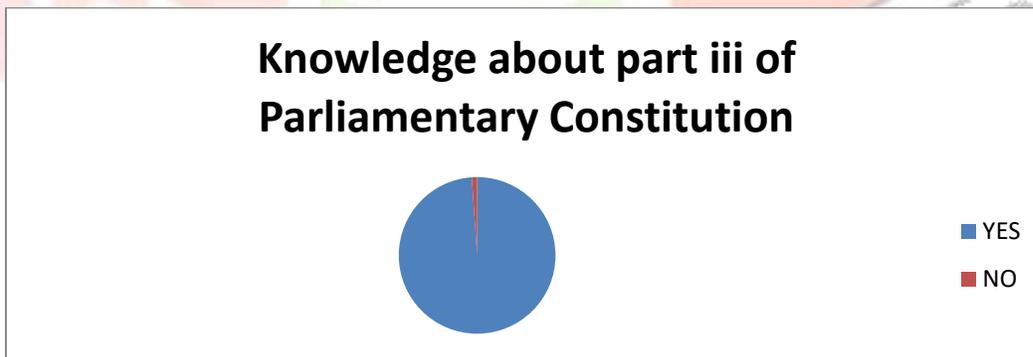
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	96	96%
2.	NO	4	4%



This table exhibits that majority of the students i.e. 96% agreed that judiciary is the guardian of fundamental rights and only 4% of them had no such knowledge.

Table 8. Knowledge whether they know that the part III of parliamentary constitution provide Fundamental Rights

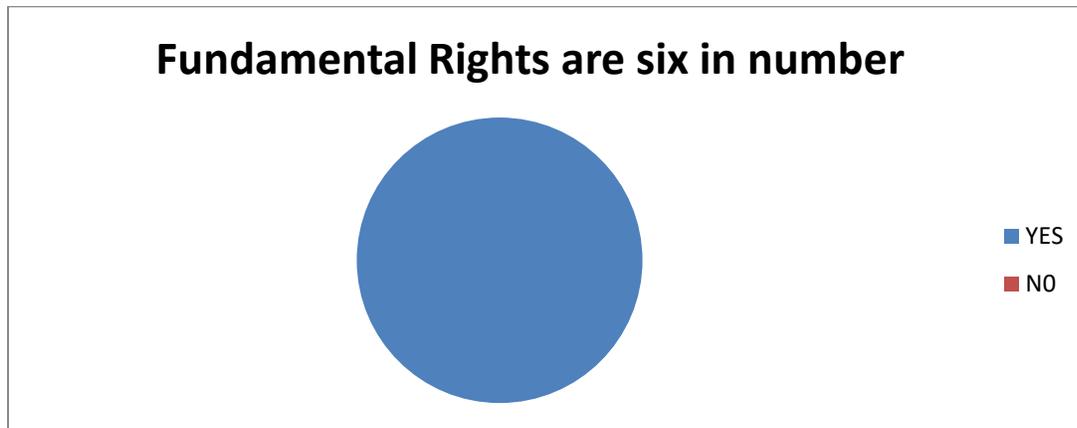
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	99	99%
2.	NO	1	1%



The above table shows that majority of the students i.e. 99% were fully aware about the part iii of the Indian constitution which provides fundamental rights whereas only 1% were lacking this knowledge.

Table 9. Knowledge whether they know that the Fundamental Rights are six in number

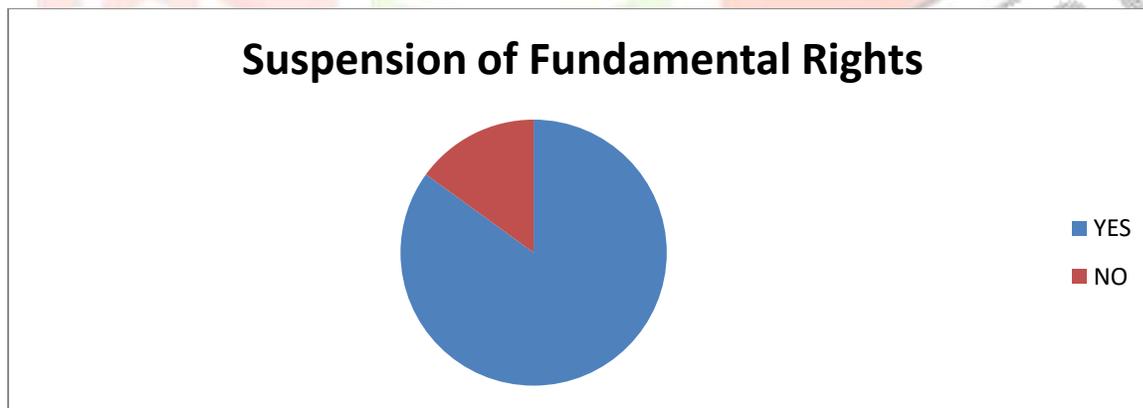
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	100	100%
2.	NO	0	0%



This table shows that all the students were fully aware about the number of Fundamental rights. All of them agreed that our basic fundamental rights are six in number.

Table 10. Knowledge whether the Fundamental rights are suspended by the president during emergency

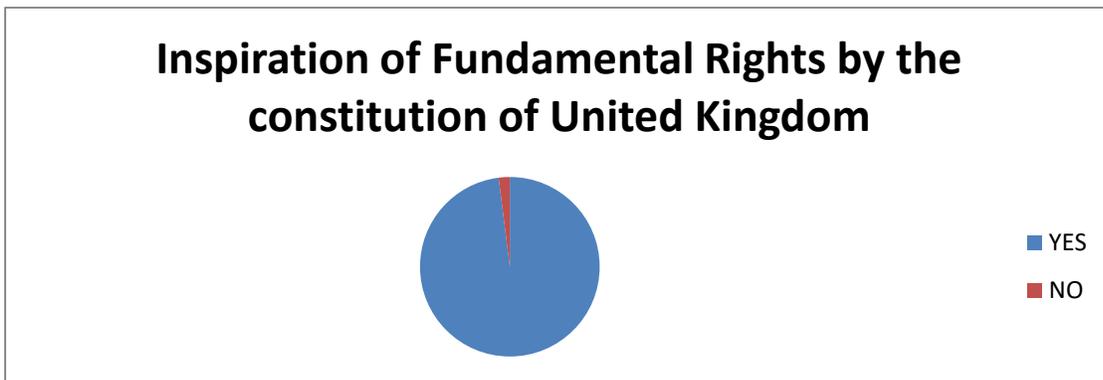
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	85	85%
2.	NO	15	15%



This table shows that majority of the students i.e. 85% agreed that during emergency fundamental rights are suspended and only 15 % of them said that there is no suspension of fundamental rights during emergency.

Table 11. Knowledge regarding that the Fundamental Rights are inspired by the constitution of United Kingdom

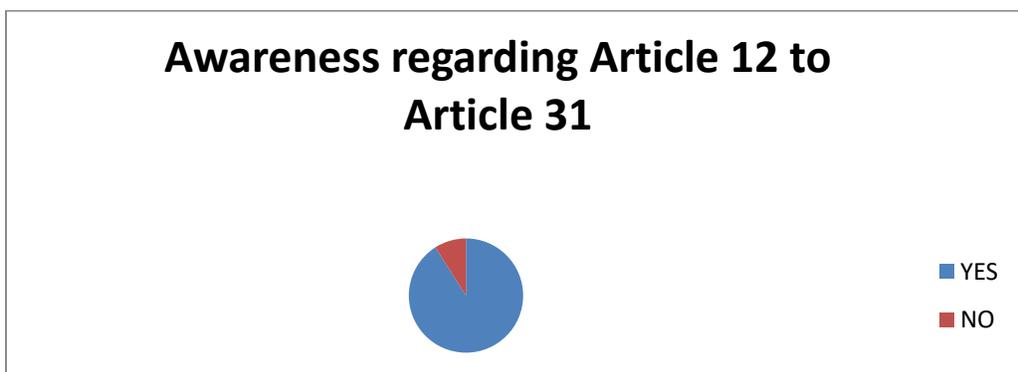
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	98	98%
2.	NO	2	2%



This table shows that majority of the students i.e.98% agreed that fundamental rights are inspired by the constitution of United Kingdom where as 2% of them disagreed the same.

Table 12: Awareness regarding Article 12 to Article 31

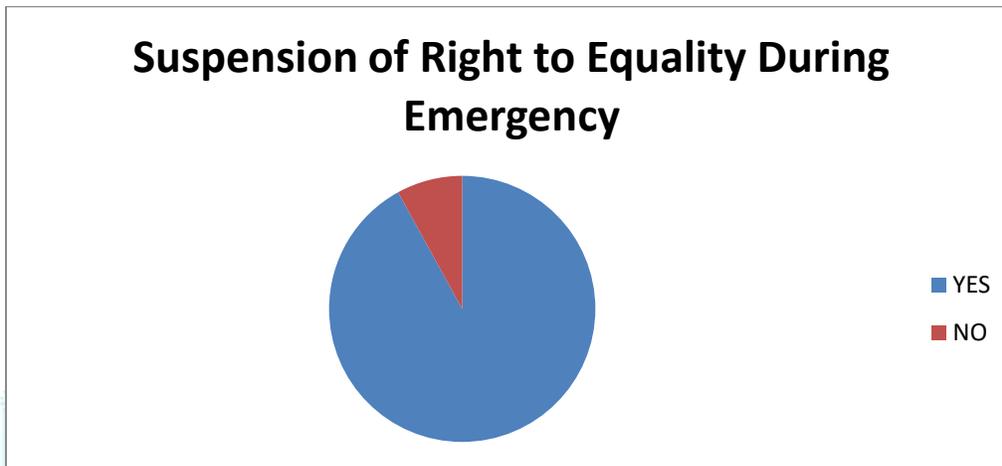
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	91	91%
2.	NO	9	9%



This table exhibits that 91% of the respondents had full knowledge about the Article 12 to Article 31 whereas 9 % of them had no awareness of the same.

Table 13. Knowledge regarding the suspension of Right to Equality during emergency under Article 352 of the constitution

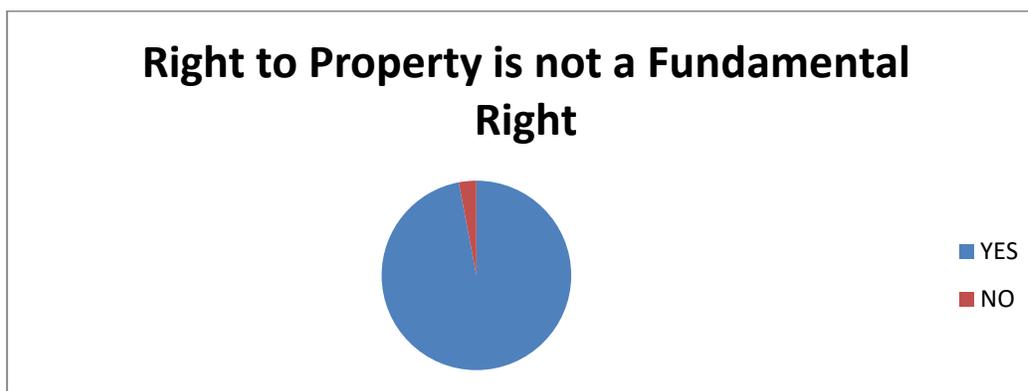
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	92	92%
2.	NO	8	8%



This table shows that majority of the students i.e. 92% said that there is a suspension of Right to Equality during emergency under Article 352 of the constitution where as 8% of them disagreed with this.

Table 14 Awareness regarding that Right to property is now not a Fundamental Right in Indian constitution

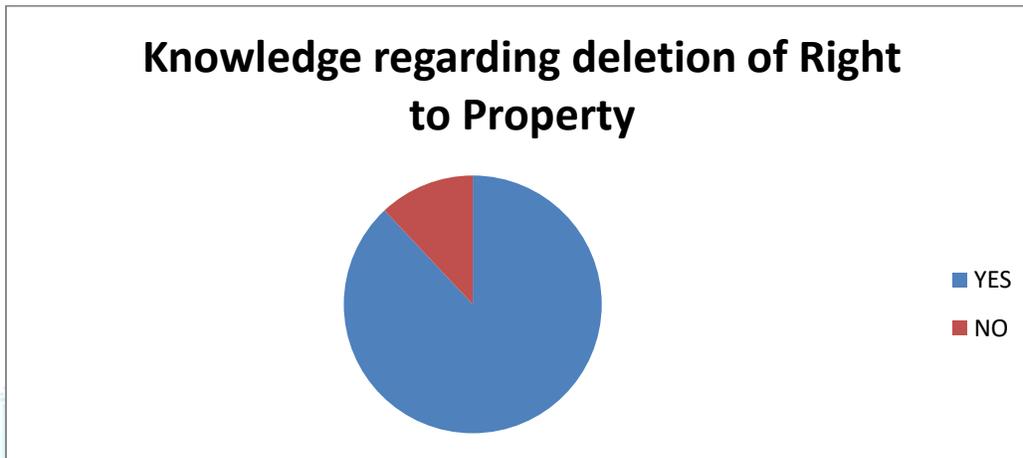
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	97	97%
2.	NO	3	3%



This table exhibits the awareness level of students regarding Right to Property. Majority of students i.e. 97% said that right to property is not a fundamental right in Indian constitution. 3% of students had no knowledge regarding this.

Table 14. Awareness regarding the deletion of Right to property by 44th constitutional amendment .

S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	88	88%
2.	NO	12	12%



This table shows the awareness level of the students regarding the deletion of right to property by 44th constitutional amendment. 88% of students were fully aware about this where as 12 % of them were not able to answer this correctly, because they don't have the awareness about the changes that took place during the 44th amendment of Indian constitution.

Table 15. Awareness regarding the removal of Right to Property from Fundamental Rights during the rule of Morariji Desai Government

S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	82	82%
2.	NO	18	18%

Awareness Regarding removal of Right to Property

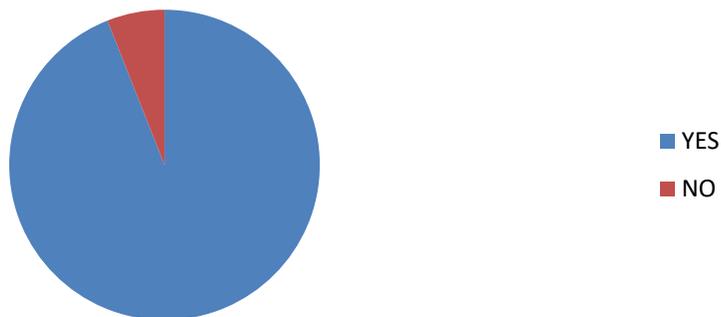


This table shows that the 82% of the students agreed that right of property was removed from fundamental rights during the Morarji Desai government whereas 18% of them had no such awareness.

Table 16. Awareness regarding article 45 of the constitution provides free and compulsory Education for children up to the age of 14 years

S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	94	94%
2.	NO	6	6%

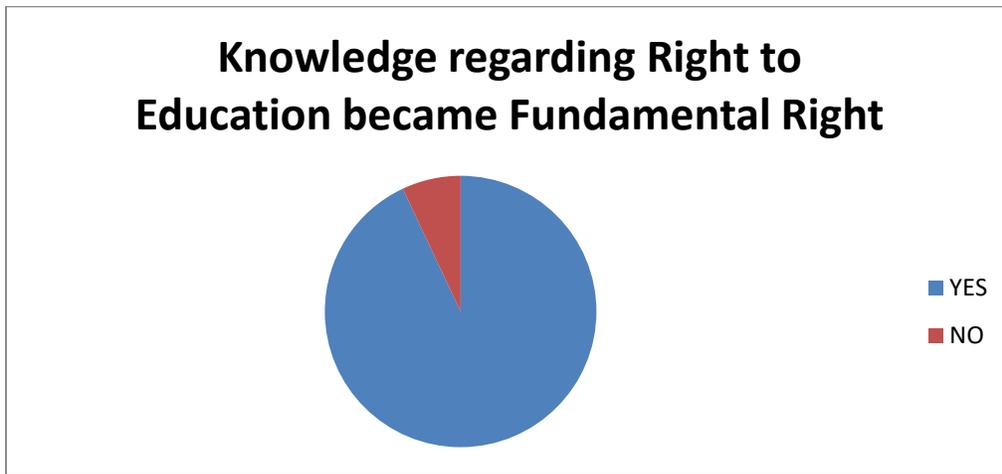
Awareness regarding Article 45



This table exhibits the awareness level of the students regarding article 45 of Indian constitution. 94% of them agreed that the article 45 of Indian constitution provides free and compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 years and only 6% of them had no such knowledge.

Table 17. Responses whether they know that right to Education became a Fundamental Right on April 1, 2010

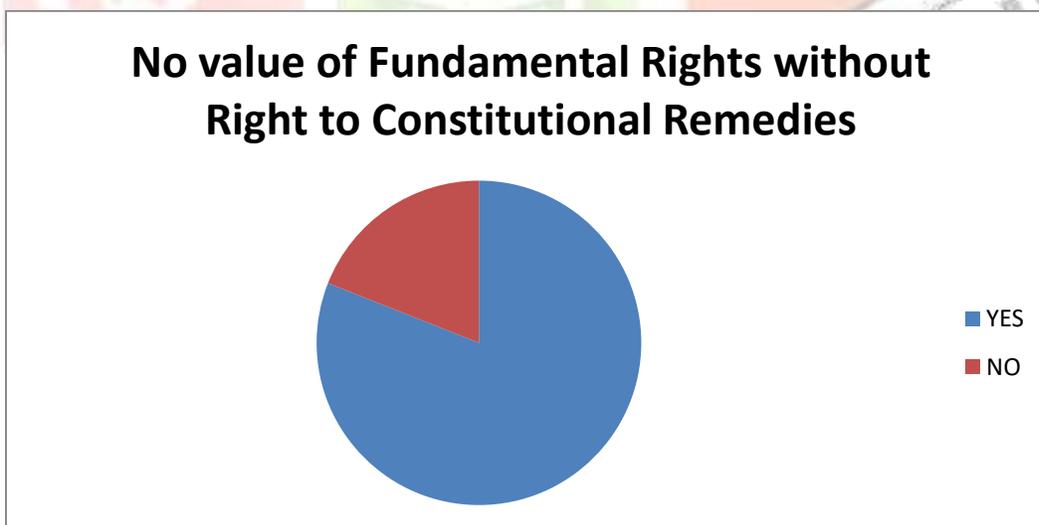
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	93	93%
2.	NO	7	7%



This table exhibits the awareness level of students regarding right to education. Majority of students i.e. 93% agreed that right to education became a fundamental right on 1 April 2010 whereas only 7% of them had no such knowledge.

Table 18. Response whether they think that there is no value of Fundamental Rights without Right to constitutional remedies

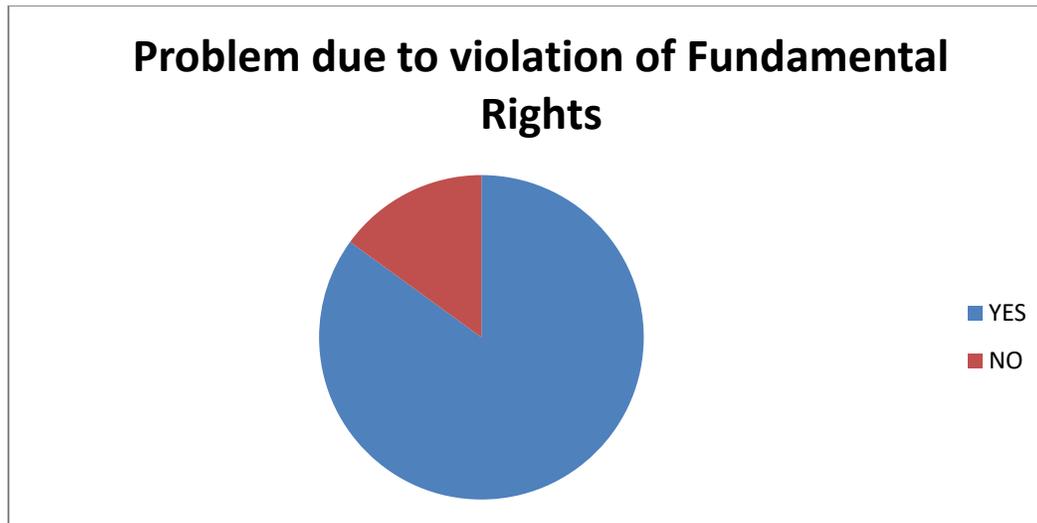
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	81	81%
2.	NO	19	19%



This table exhibits that 81% of the students were of the opinion that there is no value of fundamental rights without right to constitutional remedies and 19% of them disagreed with the same.

Table 19. Response whether they have faced any problem due to violation of Fundamental Rights

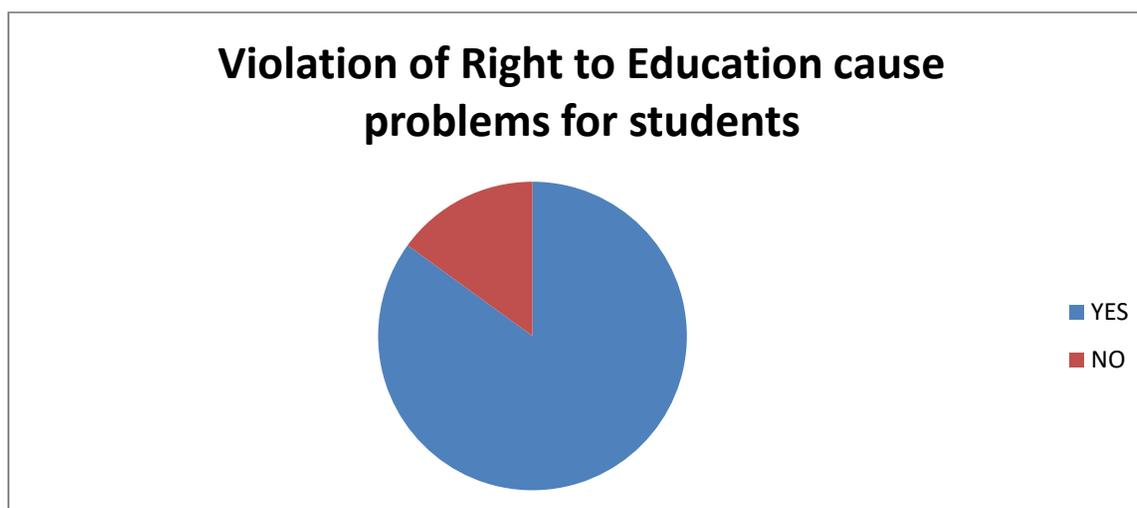
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	85	85%
2.	NO	15	15%



This table shows that majority of students i.e. 85% were of the opinion that violation of fundamental rights cause problem whereas 15% of them disagreed with same.

Table 20. Responses whether they think that students face educational problems if Right to Education is violated

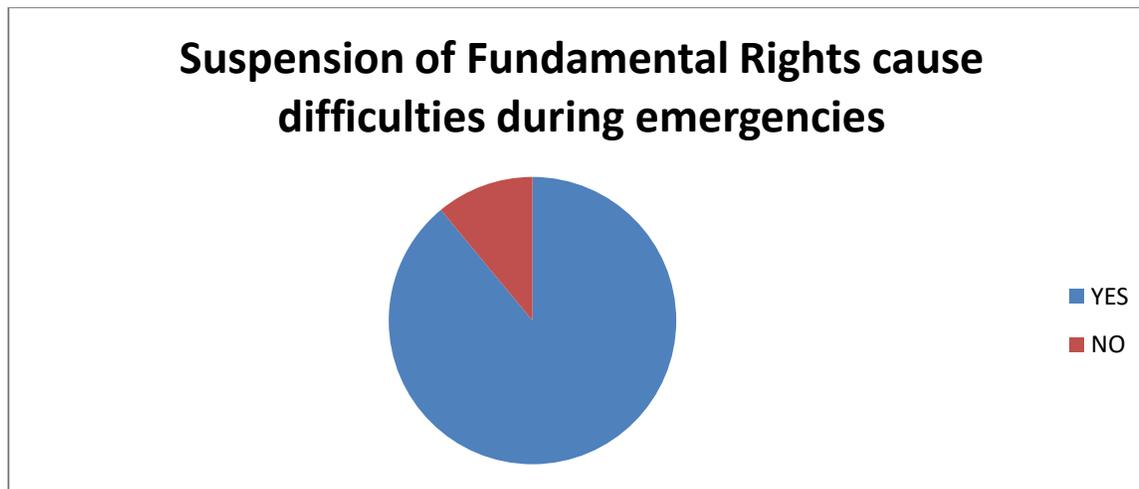
S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	85	85%
2.	NO	15	15%



This table exhibits the responses of the students regarding the problems faced by them due to the violation of right to education. 85% of them agreed that students face lot of problems especially when there is a violation of right to education whereas 15 % of them disagreed with the same.

Table 21. Responses whether they think that the people face difficulties when the Fundamental Rights are suspended during emergency under Article 352.

S.NO	RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	89	89%
2.	NO	11	11%



This table shows that majority of students i.e. 89% agreed that difficulties are faced by the people due to the suspension of fundamental rights during emergencies where as 11% of them disagreed with the same.

II. Conclusions and Suggestions

Fundamental Rights are essentially the rights of the people, both as individuals and in groups; persistence vigilance and live actions by the people themselves for protection of fundamental rights are essential. Fundamental rights activists, individually or organized in groups (commonly refer to as NGO's) could play and have been playing a significant role in championing the cause of Fundamental rights, registering protest against their violations and creating general awareness about the observance of, and respect for Fundamental rights. Likewise, lawyers, teachers, journalists and professional organizations could contribute their part. There are other wide varieties of ways and methods which could be used to seek the objectives. But undoubtedly the most vital contribution that could be made is by having a programme of teaching about our basic fundamental rights at all stages of learning. From the present study it was found that majority of female law students were fully aware about the fundamental rights implemented by our constitution, but at the same time few of them don't have much more knowledge regarding the same. It is very important for each and every citizen of the country the he/she must be aware of the basic fundamental rights. A person can only serve the humanity with full zeal, dedication, enthusiasm, mathesis power and with any selfish motive when he/she is aware about fundamental/human rights. It is a primary duty of parents and teachers to inculcate the basic knowledge about our fundamental rights among the children/students so that they become more sensitive and defensive regarding these rights and a responsible citizen of a country. There must be the provisions for the organization

of seminars, debates as well as awareness camps in each and every educational institution regarding fundamental rights and amendments made by Government. Also need is felt for the concerned government to take effective steps for compliance by implementing effective policy and teaching method for human rights awareness and development of human values.

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