



Awareness of child rights among parents

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Abstract

Child rights includes the rights to health, education, family life, play and recreation an adequate standard of living and to be protected from abuse and harm. Nondiscrimination means that all children have the same rights to develop their potential in all situations and at all life. The present study examines the awareness of child rights The sample of the study comprised of 200 parents living in Sathankulam, Thoothukudi (Dis), Tamil Nadu. Simple random sampling technique method was used to select the sample from the population. Survey method was used to collect the data. The findings revealed that there is significant difference in the awareness of child rights parents with regard to gender, locality, Educational qualification.

Keywords: awareness, child rights, parents

Introduction

The children of today are the future of tomorrow. Child rights are the human rights of child rights. Children are innocent, trustful hope. Children are regarded as precious gifts from god. Every child regardless of their age, race, gender, wealth or birthplace has rights. Children are an important part of the human society. The charter of child rights (CRC) was build on the principles that” All children are born with fundamental freedoms and all human beings below the age18. Children should know about their rights.

Significance of the study

Children are innocent, trusting and full of hope. Their childhood should be joyful and loving. Their lives should mature gradually, as they gain new experience. But for many children the reality of childhood is altogether different. Rights through history children have been abused and exploited. They suffer from hunger and homelessness, work in harmful conditions, high infant mortality and deficient health care and limited opportunities for basic education. A child need not live such a life childhood can must be preserved. Children have the rights to survive, develop be protected and participate in decisions that impact their lives.

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the awareness level of child rights among parents with regard to gender.
2. To find out the awareness level of child right among parents with regard to locality.
3. To find out the awareness level of child rights among parents with regard to educational qualification.

Hypotheses

1. There is no significant difference in the awareness of child rights among parents with to gender.
2. There is no significant difference in the awareness of child rights among parents with to locality.
3. There is no significant difference in the awareness of

child rights among parents with to educational qualification.

Methodology

Survey method was selected to evaluate the awareness of child rights among parents.

Population and sample

The population for the present study comprises of all the parents of the children living around Thoothukudi district, Tamilnadu. The Sample consists of 200 parents randomly selected from various places in sathankulam, Thoothukudi district, Tamil Nadu.

Tool used

The tool used in this study was Sa Ve’s Awareness Scale on Child Rights developed and validated by Sarathy and Veliappan (2019).

Statistical techniques used

Percentage analysis and t-test were used for analyzing the collected data.

Data Analysis

Objective 1

To find out the level of awareness of child rights among parents

Table 1: Level of awareness of Child Rights among Parents

Variable	Low		Moderate		High	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Awareness of child rights	102	45.15	70	37.88	28	16.93

From the table reveals that above four-fifth or two-fourth of parents has low level of awareness of child rights among parents.

Ho 2: There is no significant difference in the awareness of child rights among parents with to gender

Table 2: Significance of Difference in the Awareness of child Rights among Parents with regard to gender

Dimension	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t value	p value
Rights related to Education	Male	138	54.25	8.0487	0.777	0.239 ^{NS}
	Female	62	55.713	8.0600		
Rights related to health	Male	138	49.460	11.5897	0.737	0.405 ^{NS}
	Female	62	47.990	11.4632		
Rights related to basic acts	Male	138	45.012	4.6649	0.505	0.011 ^{**}
	Female	62	46.839	4.5879		
Total	Male	138	47.551	3.9759	0.245	0.031 ^{**}
	Female	62	48.935	4.2278		

** - Significant at 5% level NS - Not significant

In the above table, since the P-value (= 0.031) is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is NOT ACCEPTED at 5% level of significance. It means that there is significant difference in awareness of child rights with regard to gender. The mean score shows that female parents have more awareness of child rights than male parents.

In the dimensions related to Basic acts, there is significant difference at 5% level on comparing the means scores, it is

understood that the female parents have more awareness of child rights than the male parents.

In the dimensions rights related to education, and health, there is no significant different in awareness of child rights among parents with regard to gender.

Ho 3: There is no significant difference between urban and rural area parent’s in awareness of child rights

Table 3: Significance of Difference in the Awareness of Child Rights among Parent’s with regard to Locality

Dimension	Locality	N	Mean	SD	t-value	p-value
Rights related to education	Rural Urban	167 33	54.990 53.276	7.9255 8.6974	0.444	0.300 ^{NS}
Rights related to health	Rural Urban	167 33	49.405 46.979	11.7804 10.1720	0.402	0.229 ^{NS}
Rights related to basic acts	Rural Urban	167 33	45.776 44.579	4.7707 4.2956	0.432	0.157 ^{NS}
Total (Awareness of Child Rights)	Rural Urban	167 33	48.220 46.770	4.0504 4.1708	0.766	0.073 ^{NS}

NS –Not Significance

In the above table, since the p- value (= 0.073) is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis ACCEPTED at 5%level of significance. It shows that there is no significant difference in the awareness of child rights among parents with regard

to locality

Ho:4 There is no significant difference between educational qualifications of parent’s with regard to awareness of child rights.

Table 4: Significance of difference in the awareness of child rights among parents with regard to their educational qualification

Dimension	Qualification	N	Mean	SD	t value	P value
Rights related to Education	School level College level	176 24	54.734 54.513	8.1460 7.5611	0.546	0.895 ^{NS}
Rights related to health	School level College level	176 24	49.056 48.625	11.2405 13.8237	0.118	0.885 ^{NS}
Rights related to Basic acts	School level College level	176 24	45.276 47.796	4.4361 6.0078	0.086	0.058 ^{NS}
Total (Awareness of Child rights)	School level College level	176 24	47.790 4.379	3.9527 4.8921	0.254	0.139 ^{NS}

In the above table, since the p-value (=0.139) is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is ACCEPTED at 5%level of significance. It shows that there is no significant different in the awareness of child rights among parents with regard to their educational qualification.

Findings

1. More than 55% of the parents have low level awareness of child rights with regard to gender, locality, Educational qualification.
2. There is significant difference between male and female parents in their awareness of child rights. Female parents have more awareness of child rights among male parents.
3. There is no significant difference between rural and urban parents.in their awareness of child rights.
4. There is no significant difference between school level and college level parents in their awareness of child rights.

Recommendation

From the findings of the present study the investigator would like to suggest the following implications for the

awareness of child rights among parents.

The parents play an important role in the development of the children. An awareness on child rights is inevitable to the parents for the guidance of the children.so the parents for the guidance of the children.so the findings of the present study shows that the need for acquiring adequate knowledge on child rights for the parents. Awareness of child rights should be enhanced to by giving guidance counseling to the parents regarding various programmes on creating awareness of child rights should be conducted and the teacher and parents should be encourage all the students to participate it.

Recommendations

- Awareness program such as poster presentation, group discussion, special lecture, and internship could be conducted for the parents about child rights through mass media.
- The mass media available is properly utilized to create awareness of the child.
- Teacher should provide opportunities for their students more information related rights.
- Human rights education courses mean for different

groups such as the community at large, professional marginalized section etc need to be developed.

- The government should organize training programme, to parents which focuses on child rights violence, child rights prevention and legal realities of child support.

References

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