

A general study on people’s attitude towadrs social and economical rights with special refernece to erode district.

Dr. Mrs.G.kalaimani.,
HOD of Management Sri Vasavi College,(SFW) ,Erode.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is Home to over one billion People of different origins and religions. It is a union of 31 States and 7 union territories where people of different faiths and persuasions have joined together, where universally recognized Human rights and fundamental freedoms are guaranteed to all its citizens without discrimination. The promotion and protection of Human rights constitute a difficult task. Any way Human Beings are rational beings .Hence human rights are Essential for all the individuals. The world conference on human rights held in 1993 in Vienna Stated in the declaration that all human rights derive from the dignity and worth inherent in the human person, and the human person is the central subject of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In 1929 ,the worth of the human personality was realized and the institute of international Law issued a proclamation of the rights of the man against the state. The idea for the protection for human rights and fundamental freedoms was received in the Atlantic charter 1941 and the declaration of the United Nations – 1942

The universal declaration of the human rights was adopted in 1948 and to international convents was adopted in 1966. Fundamental rights and freedoms contained in the international bill of human rights have been further elaborated in over sixty human rights treaties concerning the administration of justice, social development, slavery, genocide, religious tolerance, cultural co-operation discrimination, the status of refugees and minorities and violence against woman. Hence the present study is An attempt to identify the people’s attitude towards the social and economical rights of the individual.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the socio economic factors of the people.
2. To find the people opinions towards the human rights.
3. To find out level of satisfaction towards the social and economical rights.
4. To find out the people attitude towards the human rights.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach	Survey approach
Research instrument	Questionnaire
Questionnaire design	Likert Scale
Sample unit	General public
Sample Size	200 Respondents
Sample Procedure	Convenience Sampling
Analysis of Data	SPSS, and MS Excel was used to measure the percentile

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic characteristics of the Sample

Gender	No of Respondents	percentage
Male	89	44.5
female	111	55.5
Total	200	100
Age	No of respondents	Percentage
Up to 20 years	29	14.5
21 years to 25 years	78	38
26 years to 30 years	43	21.5
31 years to 35 years	37	18.5
36 years and above	13	6.5

Total	200	100
Education	No of Respondent	Percentage
Up to Hsc	13	6.5
Under graduation	52	26
Post graduation	82	41
professional	8	4
Technical	26	13
Illiterates	19	9.5
Total	200	100
Marital status	No of Respondent	Percentage
married	141	70.5
Un married	59	29.5
Total	200	100
Present status	No of Respondent	Percentage
Government employee	4	2
Private employee	66	33
Student	92	46
Home maker	31	15.5
Business	7	3.5
Total	200	100
Income level	No of Respondent	Percentage
Up to Rs.10000	11	5.5
Rs.10001 to 15000	30	15
Rs.15001 to 20000	47	23.5
Rs.20001 to 25000	94	47
Rs.25001 and above	18	9
Total	200	100

Classification of respondents on the basis of their opinion about right to social security:

Level of social security	No of Respondent	Percentage
Very high level social security	3	1.5
High level social security	41	20.5
neutral	63	31.5
Low level social security	55	27.5
Very low level social security	38	19
Total	200	100

Classification of respondents on the basis of their opinion about right to work.

Level of Freedom to work	No of Respondent	Percentage
Very highly freedom	6	3
Highly freedom	30	15
Neutral	47	23.5
Restrictions to work	83	41.5
Very Restrictions to work	44	22
Total	200	100

Classification of respondents on the basis of their opinion towards right to rest and leisure:

Level of right to leisure	No of Respondent	Percentage
Very high level right of leisure	7	3.5
High level right to leisure	3	1.5
neutral	56	28
Low level right to leisure	43	21.5
Very low level right to leisure	91	41.5
Total	200	100

Classification of respondents on the basis of their opinion towards right to a standard of living:

Level of right to standard of living	No of Respondent	Percentage
Very high level freedom	11	5.5
High level freedom	16	8
neutral	138	69
Low level freedom	23	11.5
Very low level freedom	12	6
Total	200	100

Classification of respondents on the basis of their opinion towards right to Education:

Level of right to Education	No of Respondent	Percentage
Very high level right to education	2	1
Right to education	19	9.5
neutral	81	40.5
Low level right to education	75	37.5
Very low level right to education	23	11.5
Total	200	100

Classification of respondents on the basis of their attitude towards rights to participate in cultural life:

Level of right to participate in cultural life	No of Respondent	Percentage
Very high level	39	19.5
High level	56	28
neutral	68	34
Low level	30	15
Very low level	7	3.5
Total	200	100

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A Survey and had been conducted among 200 respondents in Erode District. It can be inferred from the above table that the maximum number of respondents (55.5) belonged the minimum number of respondents were male majority of the sample respondents belonged to the category of 21 years to 25 years Age group (38%) and only few respondents belonged to the category of 36 year and above (6.5%). It is interesting to note that majority of the respondents (41%) were completed their post graduation degree and the minimum number of respondents (4%) were completed their professional studies. From the above analysis inferred that the maximum numbers of respondents were married and the minimum numbers of respondents were unmarried. Majority of the respondents belonged to the category Rs.20, 001 to 25,000 incomes group. The above analysis revealed that the maximum numbers of respondents were private employee (33%) and only few respondents were business man (3.5%)

The present study revealed that the following findings:

- The general opinion of respondents towards social security was neutral (31.5%), 27.5 % respondents opinion towards social security was poor and only few respondents opinion towards social security was very high (1.5%)
- 41.5% of respondents opinion towards right to a work was poor and only 3% of respondents expressed their opinion about right to work was very good
- 45.5% of respondents attitudes towards right to rest and leisure was very low and only 3.5% of respondents had very high level right to rest and leisure
- Majority of the respondents (69%) had neutral level of right to standard of living and 5.5% of the respondents had very high level freedom to standard of living
- 40.5% of the had neutral level of right to education and only 1% of the respondents had very high level right to education
- Maximum number of respondents (34%) had neutral level of right to participate in cultural life and only 3.5% of the respondents had very low level of right to participate in cultural life.

VI. CONCLUSION

In the present study, effort have been made to identify peoples' opinion towards the social and economical rights. It could be ascertained that peoples attitude towards the human rights was poor. People had negative attitude towards the social and economical rights such as rights to social security, right to work and free choice of of demographic character, right to rest and leisure, right to standard of living for the health of himself and of his family, right to participate in cultural life and right to education. Hence human rights organizations and human rights commission put more effort to create awareness about human rights among the people and also take necessary step to protect their human rights.