Chapter 7

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SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

7.1. Background of the Study

Human rights refer to the basic rights and freedom to which all human beings are entitled. Human rights include civil and political rights, such as the right to life, liberty, freedom of expression and equality before the law. The social, cultural and economic rights including the right to participate in cultural activities, the right to food, the right to work and the right to education are also essential to safeguard human security and are crucial for the maintenance of human dignity. Therefore human rights are necessary prerequisites for survival and existence of human society. It holds up the inspiring vision of a free, just, and peaceful world and set minimum standards for both individuals and institutions. Transformational human rights learning imbue people with knowledge that the world should be and can be different. It empowers people to take action wherever they are equipped with a vision to see a better world and the tools to begin that transformation. The educated youth can impart knowledge and create consciousness to the people. Active participation of youth in the process of inculcating human rights skills and values to combat violations of rights and create a society with justice and peace. They can disseminate information on human rights and it can make youth advocates of human rights.

7.2. Human Rights Awareness

Human rights awareness is an ability of individuals to have consciousness on their basic rights. It is fundamental for addressing the underlying causes of human rights violations, preventing human rights abuses, combating discrimination,
promoting equality and enhancing people’s participation in democratic decision-making processes (Amnesty International, 2014). The awareness of human rights instruments, substantive and collective rights of people is to try to promise the commitment of individuals, communities and countries to forge a common understanding of human rights among governments and their citizens to reaffirm values of human dignity and equality for generations to come.

7.3. Advocacy on Human Rights

Advocacy is the pursuit of influencing outcomes including public policy and resource allocation decisions within political, economic, and social systems and institutions, which directly affect people’s lives. It has always been part of professional practice for inculcating human rights culture into the society by including contribution and participation in networking, capacity building, resource mobilization, advocacy of rights without neglecting responsibilities, policy change and attitude change among the public (Chan 2009). It may include many activities that a person or organization undertakes through media, campaigns, sensitization, networking, lobbying and litigation. It leads to make a violation free society which respects the worth and dignity of the individual and group. Advocacy is considered as core intervention strategy to practice human rights principles and values. Advocacy strategy helps community organizations and coalitions to identify the decision-makers. Further, it can make the connections, translate the opportunities, and mobilize for action. It helps government agencies weigh alternative policy options while bringing people who are directly affected into the process of decision-
making. In case of the practices of human rights these advocacy and empowerment strategies can be grouped based on their primary purpose or core activity.

7.4. Role of Youth

By 2020, India is set to become the world’s youngest country with 64 per cent of its population in the working age group (The Hindu, 17th April 2013). Therefore, it is necessary not only to address problems faced by the youths but also provide them opportunities to make use of their resources for creative endeavors. Indian Government, at all levels, announces welfare policies and programmes for a cross section of the society from time to time especially for the welfare of youth. The objective of their welfare programmes are to instill in the youth, at large, an abiding awareness of, and adherence to, the secular principles and values enshrined in the Constitution of India, with unswerving commitment to patriotism, national security, national integration, non-violence and social justice. National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme are two major youth welfare programmes under the ministry youth affairs in India with the aim to sustain and reinforce the spirit of volunteerism amongst the youth in order to build up individual character and generate a sense of commitment to the goals of national development.

Youth of today is less inclined towards conflicts and violence unless external forces compel them to do so. They express their need for a sense of independence, competence and participation in the mainstreams of society and are perceived as key agents for social change, including peace development, economic development and technological innovation. The paradox is that even as they represent societies’ greatest hope, they are a group who risk an uncertain and unstable future (Sanders,
2005). The learning and practice of human rights is a useful tool to accomplishing these senses of enthusiasm and well-being. So quintessence of effort of youth in promoting human rights is to evolve a culture in respect of human rights that is more sensitive to the basic needs of every human being.

7.5. Need and Significance of the Study

According to the world report (2013) of human rights watch, India, the world’s most populous democracy, continues to have significant human rights problems despite making commitments to tackle some of the most prevalent abuses. The country has a thriving civil society, free media, and an independent judiciary. But longstanding abusive practices such as corruption and lack of accountability for perpetrators foster human rights violations. In such a situation, imparting human rights knowledge to all possible sections of the society, especially to the youth is the quintessential approach to defend human dignity. As a valuable resource of the country, the responsibility for change, progress and innovation lies on their shoulders. The major aim in educating the young on human rights shall be to develop all their faculties and to train them to acquire higher moral qualities, to be deeply attached to the noble ideals of peace, liberty, dignity and equality of all men while being imbued with respect and love for humanity and its creative achievements. Thus, the purpose of internalizing the youth with human rights is to bring about change in the mindset of the recipients with the eventual goal of generating a positive and healthy attitude towards human rights and developing a culture of human rights in the society.
7.6. Statement of the Problem

The present study has been undertaken to analyse the advocacy role and human rights awareness among the youth in Kerala. The youth welfare programmes of NSS and NYK serve as focal point for developing activities for student as well as non-student youth, particularly in rural areas to provide opportunities for development of their personality and skills enabling them to act as vanguards in the process of development. Their contribution in the field of human rights was scrutinized in the study. A map of human rights violations in Kerala was depicted and the profile of human rights protective mechanisms in Thrissur district were prepared in the study. A human rights advocacy model have been developed for revealing the advocacy effort of youth in protecting human rights by venturing and relating to the self-worth and dignity of the individual to maintain peace and security in society. As such the study is entitled “HUMAN RIGHTS AWARENESS AND ADVOCACY ROLE OF YOUTH IN KERALA”

7.7. Objectives

1. To profile the programmes of NSS and NYK for human rights protection
2. To map human rights violations in Kerala during 2009-2013
3. To highlight the role of human rights protective mechanisms in Kerala
4. To assess human rights awareness among the youth
5. To study the advocacy role of youth in protecting and promoting human rights
6. To evolve a human rights advocacy model for learning and practice
7.8. **Definition of Terms**

7.8.1. **Human Rights Awareness**

Awareness means that the ability to perceive or to be conscious of basic rights of a human being to lead a better, dignified and worth full life in the society. Youth awareness on human rights is considered as the awareness on basic human rights principles and values, rights related to the humanitarian concerns, rights related to the democratic governance, rights of marginalized and human rights protective mechanisms.

7.8.2. **Human Rights Advocacy**

Advocacy is a process of advocating the efforts of youth in Kerala in favour of human rights on the perspectives of anti-oppressive practice on human rights violations, strengthening, and restoring notion of human rights mechanisms, and on the perspective of human rights education for empowerment.

7.8.3. **Youth**

The young in the age group of 16-30 years, who are engaged in the welfare activities of National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuva Kendra.

7.9. **Method**

The present study combines the qualitative and quantitative methods as explanatory sequential Design. The following are methods that have been used for the study.

**Human Rights Survey:** A survey was conducted among the youth with the help of questionnaire for youth and human rights awareness and advocacy scale.
(HRAAS). The survey was intended to find out the human rights situation and the participation of youth in promoting and protecting human rights in the community.

**Content Analysis**: Content analysis was the major method for analysing human rights violations in Kerala on human rights has been assessed and role of NSS and NYK for protecting human rights. The study also scrutinized the human rights monitoring mechanism and the role human rights played by NGOs in Thrissur were identified in order to develop human rights profile of Thrissur district.

**Case Analysis**: Case analysis entails the detailed and intensive analysis with the complexity and particular nature of the case in question. Specific case related to human rights violations were taken for the thorough analysis like case on the violations against women, children, police torture and custodial death, displacement and communal violence, environmental protection and struggle for health and water. The secondary source of data especially report of state and Thrissur district crime record bureau were used to analyse these cases.

**Focus Groups**: The focus group discussions were mainly concerned with the participation of youth in the process of human rights protection and promotion. Causative analysis of human rights violations through problem tree was depicted. Human rights advocacy model for youth on the basis of the programmes of National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuva Kendra was evolved.

### 7.10. Area of Study and Sample

The present study has been carried out in Kerala. Kerala is the state with the lowest positive population growth rate in India (3.44%) and has a density of 860 people per km². The state has the highest Human Development Index (HDI) (0.790)
in the country according to the Human Development Report 2011. It also has the highest literacy rate 93.19 percent, the highest life expectancy (Almost 77 years) and the highest sex ratio (as defined by number of women per 1000 men: 1,084 women per 1000 men) among all Indian states. Kerala has the lowest homicide rate among Indian states, for 2011 it was 1.1 per 100,000. For the intensive analysis of the study, survey conducted in Thrissur, which is a revenue district of Kerala situated in the central part of that State. The youth engaged in the welfare programmes of National Service Scheme under the University of Calicut and the club members of Nehru Yuva Kendra were considered as samples. There were 36 NSS units with 3600 volunteers in 26 colleges affiliated with Calicut University. The researcher randomly selected 336 volunteers from 6 NSS units for the Study. There were 420 NYK youth clubs spreading over 17 blocks of Thrissur district. Researcher adopted 20 club members as samples from each block with the total of 340 respondents.

7.11. Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary data were used for the study. The human rights awareness of youth and their advocacy effort were analysed through the scale developed by the researcher. Youth participations in the welfare programmes and its advocacy on human rights protection and mechanism were examined through the human rights questionnaire. A map of human right violations in Kerala was depicted and human rights protective mechanisms in Thrissur district were profiled in the study with secondary source of data.
7.12. Tool for Data Collection

- Questionnaires for Youth
- Human Rights Awareness and Advocacy Scale
- Focus Group Discussion format

7.12.1. Questionnaire for youth

A questionnaire was devised and used for data collection form the youth. The participation of various youth in various welfare programmes of National Service Scheme and Nehru Yuva Kendra were examined. Opinion on human rights, participation of youth in the activities for human rights and its protection, observing special events, knowledge on human rights violations, its occurrence and youth efforts were elicited in the questionnaire. Familiarity with the human rights protective mechanisms and, need for inculcating human rights based approach in the youth welfare policies and programmes were secured.

7.12.2. Human Rights Awareness and Advocacy Scale (HRAAS)

Human rights awareness and advocacy scale constructed for the quantification and systematization of human rights awareness and advocacy effort of youth. The scale designed as five point Likert scale, which is divided into two parts as human rights awareness and human rights advocacy. The first part is essential for assessing the understanding level of youth on human rights and their advocacy effort on human rights analyzed through the second part of the scale. The scale consisted of 80 items. The reliability and validity of the scale were tested as part of the standardization process. Cronbach’s Alpha Coefficient was used to
measure the internal consistency of the items in the whole scale. HRRAS is self-administering if the examinee understands the direction.

7.12.3. Focus Group Discussion Format

The key informants consisting of NSS programme officers, NSS volunteers, human rights activists, NYK volunteers and youth Club members, participated in the focused group sessions. The focus groups were held with the help of NSS programme officers of each NSS unit and NYK volunteer in each block of Thrissur district. Each of the focus groups consisted of 15-20 members.

7.13. Mode of Analysis

The data obtained for the study were edited, scrutinized, coded and tabulated for the purpose of analysis. The data were analyzed and interpreted by applying SPSS version 20. Percentages analysis and graphical presentations were used for the analysis. The problem tree analysis was used to find the cause and effect of human rights violations in Kerala.

7.14. Major Findings

7.14.1. Human rights violations in Kerala:

Human rights violations in Kerala have been depicted with the support of the data evidence from the reports of National Crime Record Bureau. It has been grouped as violent crime, atrocities against women, atrocities against children, atrocities against SC and ST, and human rights violations by police. Violent crime induce a sense of insecurity and fear in the community and it has been continuously increasing from 2009-2013. 25.2 percent of the growth has been shown in the 2011 as compared to the statistics of 2010. It has been a decreasing trend in the year 2013.
Various new legislations have been brought with a view to handle the violations against women; unfortunately the statistics shows that atrocities against women have been increasing during the period of 2009-2013. The cases of rape have increased 11.8 percent during 2011 as compared to other years. The cases registered under domestic violence were also high in the year 2011 i.e. 53% percent of the total cases under atrocities against women. However, the study recorded only 3 percent of cases were registered on kidnapping and abduction during 2010. The cases of molestation was high in 2013 and the cases of dowry death was only 0.18 percent as compared to other atrocities in the year. The rate of cases on sexual harassment remained more or less static during 2009-2011 and it has decreased considerably during 2012. But, it shows an increasing trend in 2013 as 6 percent in total atrocities in the year; the study further reveals that the incidence of atrocities against children were on the increase in the State. The growth of atrocities was 1.5 percent in 2010 as compared to 2009, but it has increased 1.43 times in 2011. In 2012, it has been decreased by -8.8 percent but again the statistics shown that, it has increased by 41.8 percent.

The study reveals that atrocities against the SC showed an increase with decreasing trend. 24.8 percent of the growth rate were shown in the year 2010 as compared to previous year and it has 30.5 percent increase in 2011. However, the statics shows that, growth rate of atrocities were increased but in a decreased way i.e. 6.4 percent in 2012 and it has been -6.7 percent in 2013. The study further revealed that a mixed trend has been occurred in cases of atrocities against the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribe in Kerala. 1.62 times growth has been
shown in the year 2011 as compared to preceding and succeeding year. Thus the growth rate has been decreased by -46.3 percent in 2012 but it has again increased by 8.9 percent in 2013. The police committed numerous human rights violation in the state. Custodial crimes like custodial death and torture were the most barbarous among this.

The analysis of the data of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has shown human rights violations by police in the State. The growth rate of the violations reported has shown that, in 2010 it has increased by 23 percent as compared to 2009. But it has been decreased by -24 percent in 2011, -2.5 percent in 2012 and – 2.4 percent in 2013. The statics on NCRB shows that human rights violations in Kerala has tremendous growth. Although, reporting of the cases in Kerala were high due to the influence of media on society and high educational status of the Keralaites. In Kerala, the Media has high influence, they have reporters in every nook and corner for reporting each and every incidents happening in the society in a vibrant manner. So the common man has good access to the media and they are aware of the things happening around them.


Primary responsibilities and obligations in the field of human rights remain with state and its functionaries as law and order. The study discussed role of government and NGOs for protecting human rights. The value and contribution of the Kerala Legal Service Society, Kerala State Human Rights Commission and a Non-governmental organization named Jananeethi, Thrissur have been greatly acknowledged in the present investigation.
Kerala State Service Authority provides free legal services to weaker sections of the society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice on the basis of equal opportunity are possible. A nationwide network has been envisaged under the Legal Service Act 1987. The major functions of the KELSA are to provide free and competent legal service to eligible persons, to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes and to organize legal awareness camps. The study further noticed that the Thrissur District Legal Service Authority is performing its task well with its taluk legal service committee. They have conducted 1594 Lok Adalat and 532 legal awareness programmes during the period of 2010-2013. More than 6674 persons have been benefited of legal aid services. KELSA ensures that the weakest among the weak in the community does not suffer from injustice arising out of any abrasive action on the part of State or private person.

Kerala State Human Rights Commission (KSHRC) was set up by the Government under Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The commission comprises of a chairman and three members including one lady member. KSHRC takes action on the basis of petitions received to the commission and also on suo moto basis. The study revealed that the performance of KSHRC is average level because they were not at able to dispose more than 60 percent of the cases during the last ten years. The statistics gives evidence that more than 45 percent of the suo moto cases were pending for taking action under the commission. The commission regularly visits jails, mental health centre, medical colleges etc. for analyzing the conditions prevailing in the institutions and to give recommendations to the government.
Jananeethi is a non-governmental organization formed with the aim to create a radical change in society, enabling the individuals to become aware of their human rights and civil liberties. Legal aid counseling, legal literacy campaigns, public interest litigation, human rights education, environmental advocacy, women empowerment programmes, protection of rights of dalits and tribals, defend right of children and research were major activities of Jananeethi. They use the law and legal system as therapeutic agent and advocate for the poor equal access to civil, administrative, and legal mechanisms.

7.14.3. Protection of human right Through NSS and NYK

National service scheme is a student centered programme and it is a noble experiment in academic extension. It is successful in instilling a sense of belongingness, brotherhood, and harmony among youth. The activities of NSS mainly concentrated on the basis of environmental protection, health orientations, skill acquisition, value education and legal orientations. NSS conducted various programmes for protecting environment like planting trees, green campus and plastic free campaign, waste is wealth programmes and energy conservations programme. The environmental protection programmes mainly by NSS were to protect the right to live in a healthy environment. Sanitation campaign, mental health awareness programme, medical camps, blood donation programmes, pulse polio immunization programmes, anti-tobacco campaigns were also undertaken by the community intervention programmes. The study further reveals that the vocational training, personality development and communication skill acquisition programmes were organized by the NSS to ensure the right to adequate standard of
living. The workshops and seminars on communal harmony, peace building, secularism and national integration were held for promoting human values and a harmonious life in society. The study reveals that NSS Thrissur district cell conducted various legal orientations programmes with collaboration of KELSA, DELSA, bar association and motor vehicle department. Awareness programmes focused on basic rights of people, consumer rights, social security measures, gender justice and campaign against domestic violence.

Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK) has responsibility to ensure an atmosphere for peaceful co-existence. It organized activities with dual objectives of making the young, responsible citizen through development of personality by community services. The activities of NYK were mainly training youth in leadership qualities and community development, awareness and education, programmes for women, national integration campaign and observations of important days. The study revealed that the youth clubs functioned as a village based organizations with the motto youth empowerment. More than 470 programmes were conducted in Thrissur district. Awareness programmes mainly concentrated on skill development, gender equality and legal literacy. Campaign against female foeticide, child marriage, dowry, drug abuse and alcoholism helped introduce human rights consciousness among the club members. The skill development programmes for women was a path to create gender equality by learning new vocational skills to supplement their income and participate in various community development activities. NYK used folk and cultural traditions to promote consciousness on relevant social and
developmental issues such as gender sensitization, HIV/AIDS, drug abuse, dowry, child marriage etc.

7.14.4. Participation of Youth in the Programmes of NSS and NYK

The study revealed that 55 percent of the NSS volunteers and 47 percent of NYK club members always participated in welfare activities. The rights based approach is adopted in the programmes for NSS and NYK because 52 percent of the respondents were always part of decision making process. National Service Scheme had various community intervention programmes and most of the volunteers actively participated in the activities, 72 percent in tree plantation, 56 percent in blood donation programme, 82 percent in Sramadhan and 66 percent in pain and palliative care. The level of participation of the NYK club members was rather high as 72 percent of the respondents took part in cultural festivals and 82 percent participated in planting trees to spread the message of environmental protection. 66 percent participated in medical camps and 58 percent participated in celebration of auspicious days. The study further revealed that, the youth had membership in other groups as 42 percent of the respondents participated in political parties and 36 percent were associated with social activity clubs.

7.13.5. Youth Involvement in Human Rights Protection and Promotion

Newspaper was the major source knowledge about human rights for youth (86.6 percent) and other media channels such as TV/radio accounted for 63.5 percent of youth. The study revealed that 60.7 percent of the NSS volunteers participated in human rights training programmes, but the participation of NYK club members were only 41.7 percent. As per the findings 53.6 percent of the youth
attended seminar and 54.7 percent attended special lecture sessions on human rights. The youth were involved in various human rights activities through NSS and NYK. Political parties, voluntary organizations and other social activity clubs also sensitize the youth to Human Rights. 49 percent were involved in the human rights activities. As per the opinion of youth child labour (89.4 percent), human trafficking (42.3 percent), sexual harassment (63.4 percent), Caste discrimination (63.5 percent) and child abuse (54.6 percent) were considered major type of human rights violations. Human rights commission is a major human rights protective mechanism according to 89.4 percent of the youth.

7.14.6. Human rights Awareness among Youth

Awareness of youth on values and principles, rights related to humanitarian concerns, democratic governance, rights of the marginalized and awareness on human rights protective mechanism have been analysed. Most of the youth considered dignity (86.5 percent), Mutual respect (98 percent), liberty (87.2 percent), and right to life (79.6 percent) were the most acceptable values and principle of human rights and the awareness level of these were very high. Rights related to the humanitarian concerns is economic, social and cultural rights of individual guaranteed by the law. The youths’ level of awareness was relatively high on social security (82.1 percent), family rights (83 percent), right to health (83.7 percent) right to clean environment (72.2 percent) cultural rights (80.5 percent) and right to education (81.8 percent). However, the youth were not much aware about the rights on economic efficiency (56 percent), religious diversity (60.8 percent), right to work (55.7 percent) and right to property (61.2 percent).
The study noticed that youth consciousness on civil and political rights is essential for better citizenship and democratic governance. It is essential that public participation (82.2 percent), freedom of speech and expression (81.5 percent), thought and belief (80.7 percent) and movement (79.9 percent) were reflected as major rights in this category. The right against cruel and unusual punishment, police torture, unlawful arrest and arbitrary detention are essential to liberate individuals from ungraceful and inhumane acts of the authorities of the State. The youth believe that women should be protected from domestic violence. The youth awareness on girls’ education (69.7 percent), rights of migrant workers (59.1 percent), prisoners’ rights (75.1 percent), mainstreaming of marginalized (67.3 percent) and reservation for persons with disability (75.8 percent) were moderately high. With regard to the corporal punishment, most of the youth (58.7 percent) were against corporal punishment on children. 72.8 percent of the youth were against female foeticide because they were aware of the child’s right to survival and protection.

Youth’s awareness on human rights protective mechanism in the society was notable. 61.9 percent of the youth agreed that UDHR is the base for human rights and it is part of international obligation of the state. Youth had awareness on the concept of fundamental rights with regard to the responses of the 80.8 percent. Every individual has right to defend human rights violations, this is proved with the positives responses of the 79.4 percent of the youth. Majority of the youth (72.6 percent) opined that commencement of human rights commission could to slow down the human rights violations in the society. 78.36 percent observed the effective role of human rights court for speedy trial, disposal of cases relating to the
offences arising out of its violation. 82.3 percent of the youth had awareness in free legal aid service as they agreed that every citizen has right to get free legal aid and fair trial. Human rights organizations also offer a positive role to protect human rights for maintenance of peace and justice in the society. The human rights awareness among the NSS volunteers is higher than the NYK club members. The awareness level of female NSS Volunteers are higher than the female NYK club members but the male NYK club members have high level of awareness than male NSS volunteers.

7.14.7. Advocacy role of Youth in Promoting Human Rights

Advocacy role of youth in protecting and promoting human rights were analyzed through the perspectives of anti-oppressive practice on human rights violations, strengthening and restoring perspective of human rights mechanisms and empowerment perspective on human rights education. The study observed that the youth effort through anti-oppressive practice on human rights violations were highly appreciable because they accepted their ability to take action in adverse situations such as child labour (83.3 percent), misuse of religion (71.3 percent), caste discrimination (85.2 percent), child abuse and beggary (87.2 percent) and violence against women. Most of the youth (74.5 percent) responded that the State cannot accuse an individual as traitor for raising voice against the ungraceful activities of the authorities. The youth responded against eviction of slum dwellers for constructing road without any rehabilitation services (82.9 percent) and destruction through man- made disaster (62.9 percent). Further, 52.5 percent of the youth felt that, refugees were not considered as the normal citizens of the country.
Strengthening and restoration of human rights mechanism and involvement of the youth were indicated in the study. It is noticeable that, an 84.2 percent of the youth pointed that public participation in democratic society is mandatory for law making process. According to the responses of 65.5 percent of the youth felt, reservation in education and employment are needed to maintain equality. Majority of the youth (72.7 percent) advocated people- centered approach to prevent and redress human rights violations. The provision of prison rehabilitation services, human rights training programmes and the effective role of media can strengthen the human rights mechanisms. The study further ascertained that there is need for significant human rights education for the empowerment of youth. Human rights education is a way to redress abuses and maintain peace in the society according to 78.3 percent of the respondent. It is a means to achieving social transformation and to imbibe social justice. As per the findings 74 percent of the youth stated that, human rights education is a path finder to attain human rights culture and sustainable development. The study further noted that 59.3 percent of youth moderate and 28.6 percent were high in their effort for promoting human rights. So the advocacy role of youth was appreciable with the action orientation of the ability of the youth to protect and promote the human rights of individual. The study further revealed that NSS volunteers were a shade better than NYK club members on advocacy.

The effort of the youth for promoting human rights was compared with their level of awareness and it was observed that a low level awareness maintained lead to low level of effort to protect human rights. The action orientation for human rights among youth were inserted through the internalizing them with the human
rights culture. The study also revealed that human rights awareness of youth and their effort to promote and protect human rights protection were interrelated to each other because awareness can influence their advocacy effort.


- Human Rights Education (HRE) can act as a defence against human rights violation as negative relation between these two. It can change attitudes and behaviours and aim to provide an understanding of issues, can equip people with the skills to articulate their rights, and can communicate this knowledge to others. Hence there is an urgent need to impart human right education. Human rights should be school, college and university curriculum. Self Help Groups, Anganvadies, and youth clubs can be made channels to promote human rights education. The knowledge and skill on human rights can be imparted to its members and NGOs, Panchayath Raj Institutions (PRIs) and local bodies can also take steps to create awareness about human rights among the marginalized groups. Human rights education should be made compulsory for the civil servants including police and other law enforcement personnel.

- Human rights protective mechanisms should be viable and people friendly. Measures should be to improve the functioning of KSHRC. Its services should reach out to the downstairs of the society. Speedy and just trial system has to be developed. Legal aid service of KELSA has to be monitored. The services have to reach the right person at the right time. Appropriate and speedy implementations of the decisions of Lok Adalat should be made.
• Protection of Human Rights Acts 1993 has provision for human rights courts but the implementation of these courts is still on papers in Kerala. It helps to dispose the cases at the earliest and human rights violations can be reduced.

• Community based human rights protection forums should be organised at grass root level. This can be constituted at panchayath level with due representation of villages leaders, social workers, elected representatives as part of dispute resolution and grievance redressal mechanisms.

• The initiative of Voluntary organisations has to be enriched with the activities and networking to reach people of all walks of life. The campaign and networking need to be aimed at strengthening and reinforcing monitoring, interventions and rehabilitation. It has also been aiming at various measures and policy changes to ensure human rights.

• Introduce human rights in the training programmes of Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA). Conducted special programmes for youth volunteer through KILA and State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)

• The concept of Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) has to be implemented in the all developmental policies and programmes. People’s participation in policy making is essential for democratic good governance. Authority should be transparent and accountable to its citizen.

• The programmes of NSS with the content on human rights especially in regular as well as special camping activities. Special lecture session can be arranged on human rights during the camps for ensuring the relevance of human rights protection and also the cases of human rights violations can be identified. The
sessions can be held on collective rights of peoples, gender justice, right to environment and health, consumer rights, social and economic rights and Motor vehicle Act etc. The NSS volunteers should take efforts for disseminating knowledge on human rights in the adopted Villages. Create human rights protection as motto of NSS and implement it into the action plan of the yearly programmes.

- Protection of human rights has to be added in the agenda of NYK. Human Rights training programmes is essential to NYK club members to enrich them with the knowledge and skills for handling human rights issues.

- Combined effort of NSS and NYK can create a violation free society. NSS volunteers have to take part in activities of NYK and vice versa. It leads to develop a socialized way to protect the rights of themselves and others.

- Media advocacy on human rights leads to spreading awareness among the community. Use of community radio, television and other audio visual aid can help to propagate knowledge on human rights.

- Litigation is a way to protect the rights of the people. Citizens have to reach out to the legislative process. Citizen friendly legal service has to develop. Speedy trial and resolution mechanism has to be adopted. Make people free from fear on law providing authority such as police and court.

7.16. Suggestion for future research

- Studies on violations of women and child rights can be conduct and it will ultimately help to introduce new strategies to curtail violations.
- A study on role of human rights education to combat human rights violations can be conducted and it will design new frame for the protection and promotion of human rights.

- NGO’s efforts and their role in protecting human rights can be studied and effectiveness of human rights monitoring mechanism can also be studied.

- Human rights awareness and advocacy scales can be used among all people to analyse the awareness and advocacy role to promote human rights.

## 7.17. Conclusion

The youth involvement in the process for protecting and promoting human rights has been highlighted in the study. Human rights based approach is needed in the implementation of youth welfare policies and programmes because youth is considered agent for progressive social change. An advocacy model for youth has been evolved on the basis of the activities on youth welfare policies and programmes in India, especially the programmes because the activities of NSS and NYK is for the well-being of youth with their involvement in the process of community development.