

SEM Analysis Of Human Rights Youth Advocacy Model

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Abstract

Due to pressure from different social movements, the last quarter of the 20th century witnessed an rising awareness of position and importance of human rights. People are aware of their citizens' rights and responsibilities. Indeed, today's consumerist culture is faced with crimes that threaten human rights. Youth engagement in the process of sharing a culture of human rights would create a dignified and equal society. The present investigation aims to examine the activities of youth to support human rights advocacy and to establish an institutional model for initiatives to promote human rights. The research used "structural equation modeling (SEM)" as a statistical method to test the relations between observed and latent variables to improve young people 's role in action on human rights. The position of advocacy can be defined on the basis of empowerment, protection and restoration and, anti-oppression.

Key words: Advocacy, Intervention, Goodness fit model

Introduction

Human rights maintain the standard of life and protect people from serious political , legal and social abuse. "Human rights are fundamental to rights to freedom of worship, to the right to a fair hearing, to not be imprisoned and to the right to participate in independent political action. These rights are important for the individual's spiritual, physical and moral growth"(Ashifa,2020). Human rights are synonymous with an individual's integrity and help a human being survive in a complex society with integrity. The young people of a country are its precious human capital and a country's future. "Any notion of national growth is a fallacy without the active involvement of young people. The young are dynamic, energetic and motivated. Their passion for bubbling must be guided and used. Their surplus energy must go to the health of the country. Proper guidance and guidance would contribute to domestic development. The young people doing this are incredibly courageous and ambitious" (Sanders, 2005). The present article focused on the advocacy activities of young people using the structural equation modeling to provide an intervention model. The advocacy model is therefore seen by young people as the social action strategy for upholding human rights and providing youth participation to correct violations of human rights in the society.

Human Rights Youth Advocacy

"Youth are a force for change in the world, but the role of young people in taking decisions for their future and livelihoods needs to be more specifically understood and strengthened. Youth Activism is an endeavour that allows young people to talk to the powerful and to the vulnerable in their daily lives, and it makes people strong and knowledgeable enough" (Acharya, 2010) . It also gives insight into decision-making and the exercise of power and improves people's perception of the legal process. This makes it easier for people to make clear choices about things that concern their everyday lives. Youth Activism will enable young people to use current social structures in order to build a true sense of self-esteem and to respond to the demands of society. It is a forum for young people to share their activism activities with other young people, to inspire them and provide leadership with the opportunity to drive their cause not only for the general public but also politicians (UNOY, 2008). Advocacy of human rights is a policy to integrate ideals and concepts of human rights, to enable its members to draw up an action plan against human rights abuses and their effects. This segment of the study explored young people's activism activities in human rights through the use of viewpoints and perspectives on anti-oppression in abuses of human rights, improving and restoring human rights and empowerment through human rights education.

Anti-oppressive Perspective : "Advocacy is effective when it is focused on anti-oppression viewpoints in the creation of practice. Anti-oppressive activity of abuses of human rights covers numerous practices, including anti-racist, anti-rights, essential and laboratory structures. The mechanism focuses more on equality and accountability and brings the expectations of service users at the forefront of their clinical practice. This is to challenge oppression, the unfair use by persons or institutions of power or authority based on race , gender , class, ethnicity , age and ability. The young must use activism to protect the customers' welfare rights and benefits regardless of service type, organizational structure and mode of service delivery. They aim at reducing the patriarchal power system, which requires macro and micro skills to defend against serious abuses of human rights and foster a culture that respects human rights. The rights were therefore absolute and legitimate simply because an individual is a human being".

Strengthening and Restoration Perspective: “Society, however, is seeing abuses of women and children of the marginalized sections, of faith and racial minorities and unorganized workers. Every day, mass shootings, widespread casualties, torture, unlawful imprisonment, excessive thought censorship and speech have been recorded. Strengthening and restoring human rights frameworks in this situation is very necessary. It reflects on how people deal with their issues, inequality and injustice and promotes the strengths, insights of social action to achieve results, through participatory democracy, cultural ability, gender consciousness, challenges to violent systems , processes and so forth .. This strengthening and restoring perspective helps to reduce harms and dangers while enhancing advantages, respect for human dignity, privacy and autonomy, take specific precautions from vulnerable communities and aim to share the benefits to all community members”.

Empowerment Perspective: “Empowerment means encouraging people to grow their knowledge of the abilities and tools they have to solve their own problems. Human rights education is a deliberate, participatory activity intended to empower people , groups and communities through the promotion of awareness, skills and behaviors that are consistent with universally agreed standards of human rights. It gives knowledge of human rights, defends against all kinds of discrimination, unequal treatment and provides democratic framework, principles and freedom of the citizen. The empowerment perspective on human rights education allows for study, decision making and actions, enhancement of the quality of life. Education for human rights is also a concerted initiative for a sustainable approach to education and development”.

Structural Model

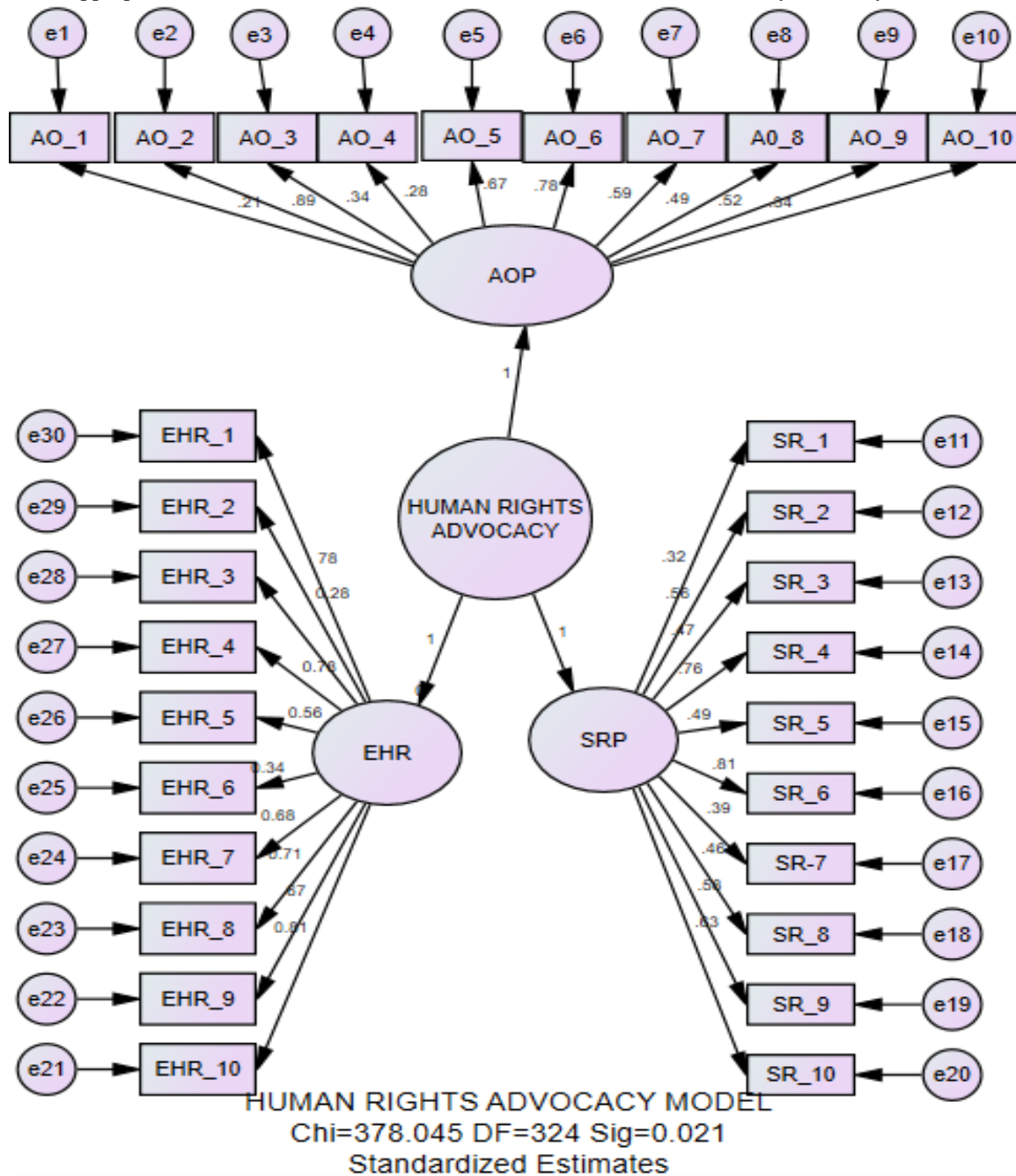
“SEM has been considered to method of testing relationship between the constructs. It is set of exogenous and endogenous variables in the model, together with direct effects connecting them” (Garson, 2005). “This is the model is the component of a general model that relates the constructs to other constructs by providing path coefficients (Parameter values) for each of the research construct. Particularly, each estimated Path coefficient can be tested for its statistical significance for the hypotheses relationships, while including standard errors (SE) and can calculate critical ratio (CR) or t-values” (Byrne, 2001). The “structural model” involves a variety of “exogenous variables and endogenous variables”. In this model, there were 64 variables with 31 exogenous and 33 endogenous variables. As shown in Table (1), the goodness of fit statistics for the structural model have yielded good results. The results of the structural equation modeling demonstrate an acceptable data-appropriate model.

Table 1 : Model fit indices – Structural model

“Model Fit Indices”	Structural Model	Standardized Values
“Absolute Fit Measures”		
“Chi-Square (CMIN)”	378.045	
“Degree of Freedom (DF)”	324	
“CMIN/DF”	1.155	<5
“Level of Significance”	.021	<0.05
“Goodness-of-fit Index (GFI)”	.977	0-1. “Value Close to 1 is Good fit”
“Root Mean Square Residual (RMR)”	.044	<1
“Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA)”	.011	0.08
“Incremental Fit Measures”		
“Adjusted goodness-of fit Index (AGFI)”	.974	0-1 “Value Close to 1 is Good fit”
“Parsimonious Fit Measures”		
“Comparative fit Index (CFI)”	.848	0-1 “Value Close to 1 is Good fit”

“The structural model was examined by using measurement indices representing the three types of fit indices: absolute fit indices, incremental fit indices and parsimonious fit indices. Absolute fit indices determine how well and a priori model fits the sample data” (Mc Donal & Ho, 2002). The figures shown in the table (1)above were all within the appropriate threshold for a reasonable, well-fitting model. The Chi-square value model for the youth advocacy showed a strong results, fit for its estimation, of 378 045, 324 degree of freedom and a statistically

significant level of 0.02. The fitness (GFI) index value the closest value to 1 being representative of good fit and 0.977 to 1. The RMR value displays the average value of all uniform residuals from null to one. The RMR value in this model is 0.44 and is considered to be fitting since less than 0.05 is available. A sufficient degree of goodness fit at appropriate level were showed with the RMSEA value of 0.011. In summary, the analysis of absolute fitness



statistics suggests that the model is a fit model to the results.

“The Second estimated goodness-of-fit statistics, the incremental-fit indices were examined. These were used to evaluate the proportionate improvement in fit by comparing a target with a more restricted, nested base line model” (Hu & Bentler, 1995). The value 0.974 is the acceptable level of “model fit of average goodness-of-fit indices (AGFI)”.

“Finally, the parsimony fit indices provide information about a comparison between models of differing complexity, by evaluating the fit of the model versus the number of estimated coefficients needed to achieve the level of fit” (McDonald & Ho, 2002). The value of “CFI is 0.848”, suggesting that this values are sufficient to support a “well-fitting model”.

Figure 1 : Structural Model on Youth Advocacy

This measurement of fitness estimates was accompanied by an assessment of the value of fully standardized factor loads. These uniform loads are used to assess the relative value of the variables observed as construction indicators. Table (2) demonstrates the connection between both endogenous and exogenous structures. Subsequent variables such as anti-oppressive human rights policies, the creation and reconstruction of human rights systems as well as the empowerment of human rights education are closely correlated with young people's human rights activities. Both road connections demonstrated substantial positive experiences with young people's human rights programs. The institutional model is considered the best model for youth participation in human rights advocacy.

Table (2) : Regression weight factor loadings – Structural Model

Item A	Direction	Item B	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P
AOPHR	<---	Human Rights Advocacy Effort	1.076	.272	3.951	***
SRPHR	<---	Human Rights Advocacy Effort	1.041	.271	3.838	***
EHRP	<---	Human Rights Advocacy Effort	.940	.254	3.700	***
AOPHR_1	<---	AOPHR	1.000			
AOPHR_2	<---	AOPHR	.594	.218	2.727	.006
AOPHR_3	<---	AOPHR	1.000			
AOPHR_4	<---	AOPHR	1.042	.269	3.874	***
AOPHR_5	<---	AOPHR	.916	.252	3.631	***
AOPHR_6	<---	AOPHR	1.040	.267	3.890	***
AOPHR_7	<---	AOPHR	.911	.258	3.530	***
AOPHR_8	<---	AOPHR	1.112	.319	3.487	***
AOPHR_9	<---	AOPHR	1.285	.346	3.712	***
AOPHR_10	<---	AOPHR	.753	.264	2.855	.004
SRPHR_1	<---	SRPHR	1.000			
SRPHR_2	<---	SRPHR	1.202	.270	4.444	***
SRPHR_3	<---	SRPHR	.878	.248	3.540	***
SRPHR_4	<---	SRPHR	.794	.221	3.600	***
SRPHR_5	<---	SRPHR	1.004	.244	4.117	***
SRPHR_6	<---	SRPHR	1.118	.260	4.295	***
SRPHR_7	<---	SRPHR	1.000			
SRPHR_8	<---	SRPHR	1.788	.644	2.778	.005
SRPHR_9	<---	SRPHR	2.513	.852	2.951	.003
SRP_10	<---	SRPHR	2.112	.736	2.871	.004
EHRP_1	<---	EHRP	.838	.234	3.582	***
EHRP_2	<---	EHRP	1.001	.256	3.918	***
EHRP_3	<---	EHRP	1.274	.291	4.373	***
EHRP_4	<---	EHRP	1.000			
EHRP_5	<---	EHRP	.893	.263	3.391	***
EHRP_6	<---	EHRP	1.367	.331	4.127	***
EHRP_7	<---	EHRP	.928	.267	3.473	***
EHRP_8	<---	EHRP	1.122	.296	3.784	***
EHRP_9	<---	EHRP	.843	.381	2.386	***
EHRP_10	<---	EHRP	1.234	.312	3.234	***

Conclusion

Advocacy for human rights is a policy that incorporates human rights values and beliefs and encourages its members to create an action plan to avoid and impact misuse. Young people will preserve and promote human rights in their resourceful daily lives by calling for and striving for a rights-based approach. A global intervention model based on structured statistical indices, SEM 's latest human rights role model has attempted to analysis the practices of youth human rights advocacy by using viewpoints and opinions on anti-oppression initiatives, the strengthening and restoration of the human rights system and human rights educator empowerment.

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