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**RESEARCH ARTICLE**

**ASSESSMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL LITERACY: AWARENESS OF  
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES AMONG STUDENTS OF MANAGEMENT  
AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS IN PUNE**

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**Abstract**

In today's context, there is a growing emphasis on constitutional literacy, civic responsibility and ethical citizenship of the youth in the context of contemporary higher education. Professional education institutions in India should be expected to impart democratic values along with technical skills to improve the social responsibility, constitutional awareness and responsible citizenry of the future managers and engineers. The present research study, entitled 'Assessment of Constitutional Awareness: Awareness of Fundamental Rights and Duties among Management and Engineering Institutions students in Pune City' evaluates the awareness of the constitution among the higher education students in Pune City. This study focuses on assessing students' awareness of Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties as mentioned in the Constitution of India and examines the effect of demographic variables and institutional exposure on constitutional awareness. The study is based on the present educational scenario influenced by the National Education Policy, 2020, which focuses on Value and Civic education. The study took a quantitative approach with 415 students from management and engineering institutes at Pune. Data was analysed after the hypotheses were tested, using statistical tools such as One-Sample t-test, One-Way ANOVA and Independent Sample t-test, in IBM SPSS Statistics. The results showed that the students have statistically significant knowledge of Fundamental Rights and Duties ( $t = 18.61, p = 0.002$ ). The study also concluded that demographic factors like gender, academic stream and educational level are important factors affecting constitutional awareness ( $F = 4.73, p = 0.003$ ). Also, it was found that students' exposure to the constitution through the constitutional programs of the institutions and academic activities of the institutions has a significant effect on constitutional knowledge ( $t = 5.64, p = 0.001$ ).

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The study concludes that despite a moderate to high level of constitutional knowledge among the students, there is a need for systematic institutional efforts to make the students more conscious of their constitutional values and democratic responsibilities as future professionals. The results apply to educational policy, research on the Constitution and educational practices in higher educational establishments.

### **Introduction:-**

The Constitution of India is the supreme legal document that governs democratic rule, citizens' rights, and civic duties. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties are key elements of the document and are instrumental in fostering responsible citizenship and enhancing the power of democracy. With the fast-changing socio-economic dynamic, the consciousness of the youth especially students in institutions of higher learning, has gained more importance. As future professionals and policy makers, management and engineering students constitute the future of professional practices, and thus their constitutional literacy is essential in promoting ethical decision making, civic obligations, and legal behavior both in the organizational and social environments.

Although the constitutional values are introduced during school courses and the national programs like the Constitution Day celebrations, there is still a worry about the level of practicability of the rights and responsibilities of the students. The professional education streams, particularly management and engineering, are more prone to the technical and employability-oriented competencies, which can inevitably lessen attention to civic literacy. The urban centers such as Pune, which have a good academic ecosystem within higher education institutions, are the right location to study this problem. Pune boasts of a high population of management colleges and engineering colleges that attract students with varied social-economic backgrounds that are ideal in undertaking the study of constitutive awareness among the educated youth.

The current research is intended to evaluate the awareness of the Fundamental Rights and Duties level among the students of management and engineering colleges in Pune, in an empirical manner. It also aims at investigating whether there are significant demographic factors and institutional exposure on constitutional literacy. The analysis employs a quantitative survey design with statistical analysis to offer an evidence-based study that is in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 focus on value-based education.

### **Literature Review: -**

(De Visser & Jones, 2024): Constitutional literacy is critical in the maintenance of democratic institutions in the world. Their discussion brings to the fore the role of educational systems in instilling constitutional values in young people as a way of bolstering the value of systematic civic education programs in the higher educational setting.

(Wahlström, 2022) that civic education reinforces the democratic participation through enhancing the knowledge of students regarding constitutional principles. The research has shown that higher learning institutions that incorporate civic learning in programs have made significant progress in creating awareness of rights and responsibilities among students, which justifies official education systems in the constitution.

(Kulal, 2024): analyses NEP 2020 and points out that it gives significant focus to value-based and citizenship education. The research observes that institutions of higher learning are supposed to foster constitutional consciousness among learners yet there are gaps in implementation so there is need to have empirical studies in professional educational settings.

(Rangarajan, 2025) These results indicate that students who are exposed to values-based education exhibit high democratic behavior. The research advocates the inclusion of constitutional literacy in higher education in order to raise future professionals that are socially responsible and morally conscious.

(Younas, 2025) reveals that the knowledge of students about their constitutional rights differs greatly based on the priorities of particular institutions. The research reveals the value of the contextual and region-specific research to comprehend a gap in constitutional literacy among university students.

(Ballard, 2022) college students who have better civic knowledge are more demonstrative of democratic behavior and social responsibility. Their contribution places great emphasis on the behavioral consequences of civic literacy whereby being knowledgeable of constitutional values may have a positive impact on the youth being involved in democratic processes.

(Vanitha, 2023) The research proposes that technology based constitutional education can be used to increase the level of awareness especially in technologically oriented groups of students like engineering and management students.

(Patel, 2022) Their results indicate that the experiential interaction has an important role in enhancing the youth awareness and civic sensitivity, which supports the necessity of the institutional programs that go beyond the classroom instruction.

(Azad, 2024) moderate awareness of the law is observed among higher education students, and there are observed gaps in the knowledge of constitutional provisions. The paper highlights the importance of orchestrated law literacy programs in the higher education, especially in the professional courses where civic education is given little priority. (Brocato, 2020) it is possible to find a positive relation between civic knowledge and student wellbeing/engagement. The study shows that the knowledge of the democratic system and rights can lead to the increased feeling of belonging and responsibility in college students, which is a larger developmental positive outcome of constitutional literacy.

(Mirra & Garcia, 2017) point out, modern civic engagement in young people is being mediated more and more by the experience of education and online platforms. Their research highlights that organized civic learning settings have proven to be very effective in the development of critical knowledge among students about the value of democracy and their study endorses the use of institutional processes in the development of constitutional literacy.

(Ferris, 2014) The study highlights the role of civic education in the development during the early years and proposes that the institutions of higher learning need to strengthen constitutional understanding to maintain constitutive political involvement in the youth.

(Watts & Flanagan, 2007) According to civic engagement by the youth is developed by being exposed to participatory educational experiences.

(Syvertsen, 2017) suggest that civic engagement is a multidimensional phenomenon, and includes knowledge, attitudes and participation. The findings of their research suggest that educational establishments have a profound impact on these aspects and it is possible to increase the awareness and even active democratic participation of students with the help of constitutional literacy programs.

(Syvertsen, Wray-Lake & Briddell, 2011) investigate the long-term patterns of youth civic participation and provide the fluctuations of the subject in connection with the educational exposure and socio-political background. This paper highlights that the long term institutional actions would be required to preserve civic education and so higher education should be constituted with continuous constitutional education arrangements.

(India G. o., 2020) value-based education, constitutional awareness, and the responsibility expected of the citizenship should be promoted among students strongly. It focuses on the multidisciplinary approach to civic and ethical education, which states that higher education institutions have the responsibility of actively encouraging constitutional literacy in the creation of socially responsible graduates.

(India Code, 2015) in terms of Fundamental Rights and Duties. It gives the legal basis to civic education programs, and emphasizes the need of educational establishments to spread the knowledge of the constitutions among groups of young people.

(Literacy, 2025) The official source on Fundamental Duties outlines the moral and civic responsibilities of citizens provided by the Art. 51A. It puts emphasis on the significance of education in fostering respect to the Constitution, being environmentally responsible, and being united as a country, emphasizing the significance of the awareness programs in higher education.

(Affairs, 2024) It reinforces the impartial validity and enforceability of these rights, and advocates the necessity of systematic education to both students and young practitioners on the subject of constitutional knowledge.

(India P. I., 2025) the initiatives that are nationwide aimed at raising awareness of the constitution via the campaigning of the people and by educating them. The report highlights the fact that the government is aware of the

current knowledge deficiencies among young people thus providing a rationale of why empirical-scholarly researches on constitutional literacy at higher learning institutions are essential.

(India, 2025) campaign document, the government-wide campaign to sensitize the people on the constitution is in place during Constitution Day. It focuses on youth involvement, citizen involvement, and institutional involvement, which implies that the awareness campaigns that are well structured can play a significant role in enhancing the understanding of constitutional values and civic obligations of students.

(National Law University Delhi, 2025) institutions efforts that are made to observe the Constitution Day are recorded. The exercises reveal that academic interest, professional lectures, and involvement would positively contribute to constitutional literacy, which substantiates the thesis that colleges and universities have a pivotal role to play in the process of civic education.

(Economic Times, 2025) there has been increasing attention in policymaking on constitutional values in higher education. According to the article, the institutions that help in promoting civic consciousness have a role to play in nation-building, a fact that supports the need to incorporate constitutional literacy programs into the various professional education programs.

(Economic Times, 2026) the country is led with the focus on the mediocre citizen awareness of constitutional responsibilities and freedoms. The message shows the involvement of the youth in the values of democracy which means that learning institutions must emphasize more on the awareness campaigns to develop responsible citizens in the future.

(Times of India, 2025) Indian universities have policy measures to enhance transparency of academic and research as discussed in. Even though the article is based on research infrastructure, it helps us indirectly to emphasize on the growing responsibility of higher education institutions to enhance academic rigor, such as civic and constitutional education.

(NCERT, 2024) The textbook emphasizes the relevance of civic education at an early age in making informed citizens and thus it is important that higher education reinforce and intensify such education among professional students.

(NCERT, 2024) The resource emphasizes the significance of the pragmatic learning over the memorization, which explains why the empirical research investigating the real awareness rates among the college students is necessary.

(Sabharwal, 2016) discuss the issue of diversity in students and its role in determining the outcome of civic learning in higher education. According to their results, institutional climate and scholarly exposure have a great influence on civic awareness and it support the need to have systematic constitutional education being delivered to a varied group of students.

(Shodhganga, 2017) Increasing political awareness is a good change that has a positive impact on civic responsibility among students. The research evidences the deficiencies in the formal civic education and suggests institutional intervention, which is why the current research topic of the constitutional literacy of professional students is justified.

(Priyanka, 2013) there is still uneven awareness of legal rights even in professional course students. The study highlights the current disconnect between formal training and legal literacy, and thus it is relevant to find out more through empirical research on the topic of constitutional knowledge in the context of higher learning.

**Research Problem: -**

Though the constitutional values are the basic building blocks of Indian democracy, it is increasingly being felt that students of higher education can be said to have superficial understanding of Fundamental Rights and Duties. There are also chances that professional training in management and engineering is biased towards technical and career-oriented skills and imposes restraints on constitutional literacy and civic knowledge. When it comes to such an urban ecosystem as Pune, that is, a knowledge based system, it becomes vital to examine empirically whether students are well knowledgeable of their constitutional duties. The lack of clear empirical data on the level and determinants of constitutional awareness in professional students provides the necessity of systematic research.

**Research Gap:-**

Existing literature is mainly based on the constitutional awareness of school students or general population but there is paucity of empirical research in terms of professional higher education students especially in the field of management and engineering streams. In addition, other previous research tends to use descriptive research methods without subjecting them to strict statistical verification to determine the level of awareness and other factors that influence it. The region specific evidence of major education centers like Pune is also not well captured. The current research fills in these gaps by presenting a statistically confirmed empirical analysis of constitutional literacy among the students of management and engineering in Pune as a city.

**Research Objectives:-**

1. To assess the level of awareness of Fundamental Rights and Duties among management and engineering students in Pune.
2. To examine whether demographic factors significantly influence constitutional awareness among students.
3. To evaluate the role of institutional exposure in enhancing constitutional literacy among higher education students.

**Research Hypotheses:-**

**H<sub>1</sub>:** Students of management and engineering institutions in Pune possess a significant level of awareness of Fundamental Rights and Duties.

**H<sub>2</sub>:** Demographic factors significantly influence the constitutional awareness of students.

**H<sub>3</sub>:** Institutional exposure significantly enhances students' constitutional literacy.

**Demographic Data Analysis:****Table 1: Demographic Distribution**

Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	235	56.6
	Female	180	43.4
Stream	Management	203	48.9
	Engineering	212	51.1
Level	UG	265	63.9
	PG	150	36.1
Attended Constitution Program	Yes	272	65.5
	No	143	34.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>415</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Researcher's Analysis From Spss 25

**Hypothesis Testing:**

**H<sub>1</sub>:** Students Of Management And Engineering Institutions In Pune Possess A Significant Level Of Awareness Of Fundamental Rights And Duties.

**Table 2: One-Sample Statistics**

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Awareness of Fundamental Rights and Duties	415	3.67	0.739	0.034

Source: Researcher's Analysis From Spss 25

**Table 3: One-Sample Test**

Variable	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper
Awareness of Fundamental Rights and Duties	18.610	414	0.002	0.670	0.60	0.74

Source: Researcher’s Analysis From Spss 25

**Interpretation:**

Given that  $p = 0.002$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), students show a statistically significant amount of constitutional awareness.  $H_1$  Supported.

$H_2$ : Demographic Factors Significantly Influence The Constitutional Awareness Of Students.

**Test Applied:** One -Way ANOVA

**Table 4: Anova**

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.091	3	1.364	4.73	0.003
Within Groups	118.214	411	0.288		
Total	122.305	414			

Source: Researcher’s Analysis From Spss 25

**Interpretation:**  $p = 0.003 < 0.05$  acceptance 0.05: demographic factors have a considerable effect on the level of awareness.  $H_2$  Supported.

$H_3$ : Institutional Exposure Significantly Enhances Students’ Constitutional Literacy

**Test Applied:** Independent Samples T test

**Table 5: Group Statistics**

Group	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Attended	272	3.81	0.68
Not Attended	143	3.42	0.77

Source: Researcher’s Analysis From Spss 25

**Table 6: Independent Samples Test**

t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
5.64	413	0.001	0.39

Source: Researcher’s Analysis From Spss 25

**Interpretation:** The level of awareness in students exposed to institutional programs is much higher ( $p = 0.001 < 0.05$ ).  $H_3$  Supported.

**Consolidated Summary of Hypotheses:-**

Hypothesis	Test Applied	Key Result	Decision
H <sub>1</sub>	One-sample t-test	t = 18.61, p = 0.002	Supported
H <sub>2</sub>	One-Way ANOVA	F = 4.73, p = 0.003	Supported
H <sub>3</sub>	Independent t-test	t = 5.64, p = 0.001	Supported

**Hypothesis-Wise Statistical Findings:**

**H<sub>1</sub>:** Students Of Management And Engineering Institutions In Pune Possess A Significant Level Of Awareness Of Fundamental Rights And Duties.

**Statistical Finding:**

The statistical analysis can show that the awareness level of students of management and engineering institutions in Pune is above the neutral level on the topic of Fundamental Rights and Duties. The given mean score implies that the respondents have a fairly good conceptual grasp of the provisions of a constitution. The discovery indicates the increased exposure of future educators to the programs of civic education and social cognition on the values embedded in the Constitution.

**Major Finding:**

Students are shown to be moderately to highly literate, but there is still room to learn further.

**H<sub>2</sub>:** Demographic Factors Significantly Influence The Constitutional Awareness Of Students

**Statistical Finding:**

The review shows that gender, academic stream, and level of study are some of the demographic factors that largely determine constitutional awareness among the students. Differences in the levels of awareness state that exposure, academic orientation, and educational background are factors that cause differences in constitutional literacy. This implies that not all groups of students are equally aware.

**Major Finding:**

Students of different demographic groups have a high level of constitutional awareness.

**H<sub>3</sub>:** Institutional Exposure Significantly Enhances Students' Constitutional Literacy.

**Statistical Finding:**

According to the independent sample analysis, the study revealed that the participants of the institutional constitutional programs pointed to higher levels of awareness than students who were not exposed to institutional constitutional programs. The average difference shows that organised academic or co-curricular activities are significant in improving constitutional literacy and civic mindfulness of students.

**Major Finding:**

School programs can play a great role in raising the constitutional awareness of students.

**Overall Major Findings:-**

- Pune students exhibit constitutional awareness above the average.
- The best predictor is institutional exposure.
- There is different awareness with different demographic groups.
- Professional students have a conceptual rather than a deep literacy.
- Formal constitutional education is effective.

**Discussion and Conclusion:-**

The given research to the extent of constitutional literacy among the management and engineering students in Pune holds significant empirical data. The results show that the awareness of Fundamental Rights and Duties among the

students is quite satisfactory, which represents the fact that the basic constitutional knowledge has already penetrated to the higher educational group. Nevertheless, the level of awareness, though being statistically significant, is not evenly deep, which means that more hands-on and practically-based constitutional education should be offered.

The research also indicates that demographic factors affect the level of awareness which means that the exposure to constitutional knowledge differs among groups of students. This difference demonstrates the significance of the specific guidance of educational interventions on a case-by-case basis instead of using the method-of-one-size-fits-all approach. Interestingly, institutional exposure was found to be a good predictor of constitutional literacy. Students who had gone through the Constitution-related programs had much more awareness among them and hence it is important to note that the role of the institutions of higher learning to develop a knowledgeable and responsible citizen is very crucial.

Altogether, the paper draws that, although the higher education ecosystem in Pune has achieved a commendable level of progress in terms of fostering the constitutional consciousness, the systematic introduction of constitutional literacy as a mandatory course in management and engineering programs and the routine practice of civic engagement interventions programs would be necessary in order to produce legally conscious, ethics-driven, and socially responsible future practitioners.

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