

A STUDY TO FIND OUT THE CHILD LABOUR AND ITS EFFECT, ON CHILD PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL STATUS AMONG THE CHILDREN OF DHAMTARI CITY AT DHAMTARI (CHATTISGARH)

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ABSTRACT:

Statement of problem: "A study to find out the child labour and its effect, on child physical, psychological and social status among the children of Dhamtari City at Dhamtari (Chattisgarh)". **Objectives of the study:** 1) To assess the effect of child labour on physical, psychological and social status of children. 2) To find the association between child labour on physical psychological and social status of children with selected socio-demographic variable..**Methodology:** The study was Quantitative research approach was adopted in the study. Research design adopted for this study was non experimental descriptive survey design. The study was conducted in Dhamtari city (chattisgarh.). Non probability convenient sampling technique was used in this study. The sample size 40 children..**Result:** The present study showed that maximum Childs i.e. 26 (65%) belong to age group of 13-17 years and 10 (25%) in the age group of 12-14 years, 4 (10%) in the age group of 9-11 years and child labour effects maximum 99.65% physical effect, 42.85% social effect, and minimum 22.60% psychological effect and The overall level of effects was 67.5% mild effect and 33% was moderate effect on child labour. **KEYWORDS:** Child Labour , Child Physical, Psychological and Social Status

INTRODUCTION:

The prevalence of child labour is one of the most important problems confronting the

world at large, especially developing countries such as India. In many cases, child labour is mainly necessitated by economic compulsions of the parents. The main reason which gives rise to child labour is widespread unemployment and underemployment among the adult poor strata of the population, due to sharp growth of population. A child labour policy, which defines that target group. All non school going children are child labourers in one form or the other. Agricultural child labour constitutes the core of the problem. Compulsory education has historically been one of the most effective instruments for eliminating child labour in practice.

Child labour today represents the largest single cause of child abuse across the globe. Most of it takes place in economically less developed countries, and much is hidden. In a minority of instances the effects of child labour may be neutral or even positive, such as helping out in a family run shop during school holidays. In recent years, therefore, the emphasis has shifted from the abolition of all forms of child labour to the

elimination of intolerable and hazardous child labour. The International Labour Organization estimates that worldwide 110 million children aged 5-14 years are engaged in labour that can be described as hazardous or intolerable. Engaging children in any sort of work inhibits and affects their fullest growth. Legislative provisions are formulated to prevent the menace of child labour. But the children are the most deprived section of population forced to earn a pittance or to contribute to family work sacrificing personal development. Poverty coupled with rapidly growing population, ignorance and increasing dependency load are behind the grim incidence of children employment in the village and town of developing countries. Though India is signatory of various international conventions and agreements, there is growing number of child labour in India. Children work under very hazardous condition.

The problem of child labour exploitation is a major challenges to the progress of developing countries. Children work at the cost of their right to education which leaves permanently trapped in the poverty cycle, without the education and literacy required for better-paying jobs. This is particularly serious in India as it tops the list with the highest number of child labourers in the world. The 2001 national Census of India estimated the total number of child labour, aged 5-14, to be at 12.6 million. Out of the 12.6 million, 0.12 million engages in hazardous job. However, according to informal labour force statistics, the problem seems to be more severe than reflected. Child labour is estimated to be as large as

60 million in India, as many children are "hidden workers" working in homes or in the underground economy. India has the highest number of labourers in the world less than 14 years of age. Although the constitution of India guarantees free and compulsory education to children between the age of 6 to 14 and prohibits employment of children younger than 14 in any hazardous environment, child labour is prevalent in almost all informal sectors of the Indian economy.

Problem Statement

A Study to Find out the Child Labour and its Effect, on Child Physical, Psychological and Social Status Among the Children of Dhamtari City at Dhamtari (Chattisgarh).

Objectives:

1. To assess the effect of child labour on physical, psychological and social status of children.
2. To find the association between child labour on physical psychological and social status of children with selected socio-demographic variable.
3. To prepare information pamphlet regarding child labour and its effect.

Hypothesis:

H1. There will be a significant different between the child labour and the physical, psychological and social status of children in selected socio-demographic variable.

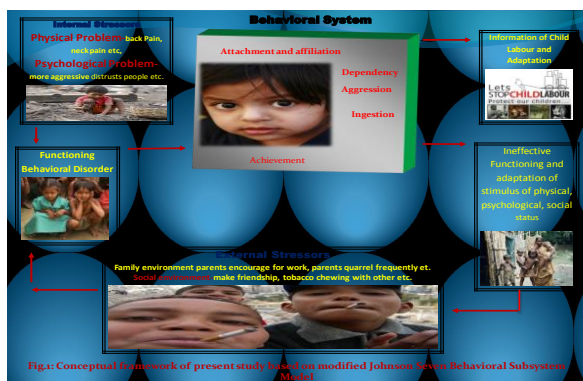


Fig.1: Conceptual framework of present study based on modified Johnson Lewis Behavioral Subsystems Model

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Research approach and design:

Quantitative research approach was adopted in the study. Research design adopted for this study was non experimental survey design.

Setting of the study:

The study was conducted in Dhamtari city (Chhattisgarh.)

Population and sampling :

The population for the study were

Sample technique and sample size:

Non probability purposive sampling technique was used in this study. Sample size consisted of 40 children between 6-17 years working as a child labour in Dhamtari City. (C.G).

Inclusion criteria:

1. The children whose ages are 6-17 years.
2. The children who are male and female.
3. The children who are willing to participate in the studies.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

1. The child whose ages are 18 years.
2. The children who are not willing to participate in the study

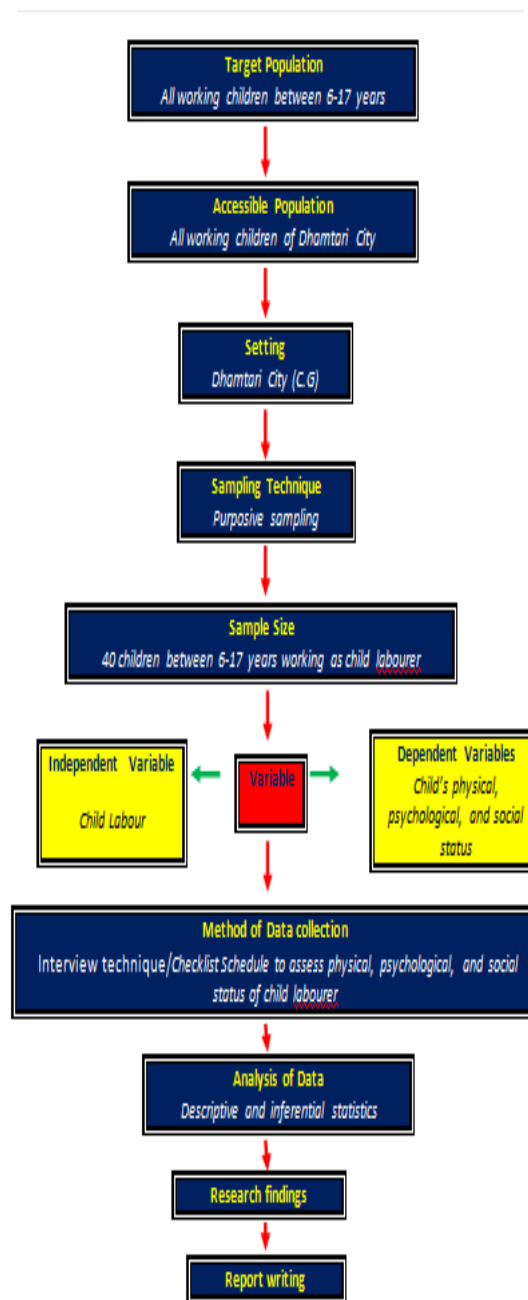


Fig.2- Schematic representation of research designs for the present study
Ethical Consideration

The researcher problem and objective were approved by the research committee. Informed consent was obtained from all the child labour those were 6th to 17th of age. Explanation was given regarding the purpose of the study.

Confidentiality was ensured. Due to permission from authorities from have sought and obtained.

Instrument and Tool of data collection: ;

The structured questionnaire construct constructed by the investigator consist of two parts.

Part I: Socio –Demographic Data

This section consists of Age, sex, education, type of family, religion, residence, birth order, cast, education of father, occupation of father, monthly family income.

Part II: Physical Assessment, Psychological Assessment, Social Assessment

Questionnaire for assessing the physical assessment on child. This section consists of 20 questions. Each yes mark is one mark and no mark is zero. The areas of questions divided into four groups, including physical symptoms and injury, interest, work and health. The psychological assessment on child. This section consists of 23 questions. The areas of questions divided into four groups, including level temperament, habit, interest and income sources. The social assessment, this section consist of 7 questions. The areas of questions divided into 2 groups, including type of parenting and type of social interaction.

Section A

Distribution of study subject according to Socio-Demographic Variables.

Section B

Item wise analysis of Physical, Psychological and Social Assessment.

Section C

Area wise and overall assess the checklist of Physical, Psychological and Social Assessment.

Section D

Association between selected socio-demographic variable of child labour.

Distribution Of Subjects According To Child Age

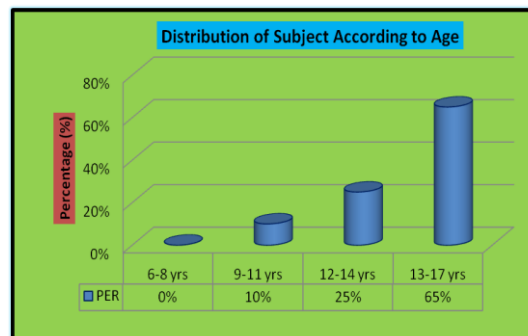


Fig-3 Cylinder diagram representing subject according to the child age.

(Fig 3) depicts that maximum Childs i.e. 26 (65%) belong to age group of 13-17 years and 10 (25%) in the age group of 12-14 years, 4 (10%) in the age group of 9-11 years.

Overall representing total Mean Score%.

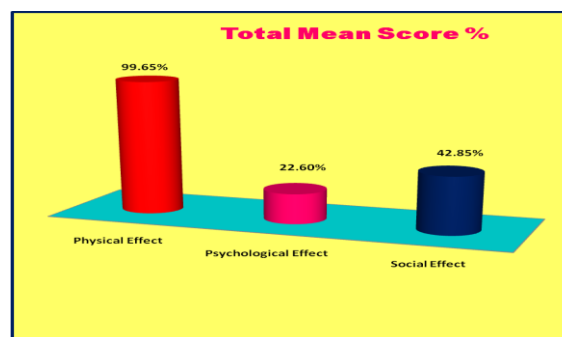


Fig:-4. Cylinder diagram overall representing total Mean Score%.

(Fig:-4) Show maximum mean 99.65% physical effect, 42.85% social effect, and minimum mean 22.60% psychological effect.

OVERALL LEVEL OF EFFECT ON CHILD LABOUR AT DHAMTARI TOWN.

N-40

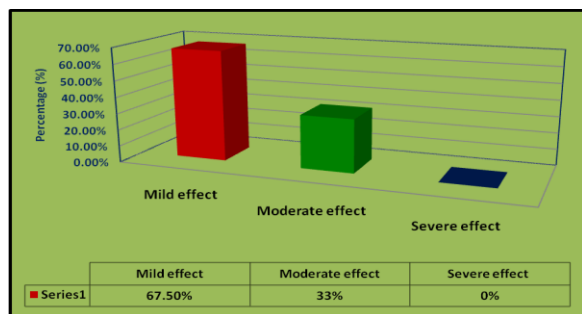


Fig:-5:-Bar diagram showing subject according to overall effect.

fig 5 depicts that in the overall 67.5% had a mild effect and 33% is a moderate effect of over all level of effects on child labour.

Conclusion

The following conclusion was made on the basis of finding of the study.

1. The present study showed that maximum Childs i.e. 26 (65%) belong to age group of 13-17 years and 10 (25%) in the age group of 12-14 years, 4 (10%) in the age group of 9-11 years.
2. Present study shows that maximum mean 99.65% physical effect, 42.85% social effect, and minimum mean 22.60% psychological effect
3. The present study show the overall effects of children in Dhamtari city 67.5% had a mild effect and 33% is a moderate effect of over all level of effects on child labour.
4. There was no significant different between the child labour and the physical, psychological and social status of children in selected socio-demographic variable. Might be due to only 40 samples were taken. It can be a significant association between

child labour and the physical, psychological and social status of children in selected socio-demographic variable if could take the more sample.

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