



A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Child Labour among the Mother's residing at Urban Slum Area

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ABSTRACT

Child labour is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. India has the largest number of child labour in the world and constitutes around 3.6% of the total labour force. Majority (75%) of them work in rural setting and 1/3 are girls but the alarming feature of the problem in recent year was the enormous increases of child workers in urban setting. Therefore, investigators conducted a descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding child labour among the mother's residing at urban slum area and objectives of the study are

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding child labour among urban slum mother's.
- Find out the association between knowledge of urban slum mother's regarding child labour with selected the demographic variables.

Develop and distribute informational pamphlet on child labour among urban slum mother's. The descriptive design was used and purpose of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding child labour among the mother's. The investigator administered the tool 50 mother's residing at urban slums area at Gondipura. The data was collected by distributing knowledge questionnaires about child labour.

The data was analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics is frequency, percentage and chi-square. The majority of 42% mothers belongs to the age group of 31-35 years, 66% education status of mothers are illiterate, 64% occupation of mothers are housewife, 92% mother's having kaccha house, 80% mother's belongs to joint family, 72% mother's family income monthly are less than 3,000 rupees.

Findings of the study revealed that out of 50 samples majority of people, 36% had poor knowledge, 54% people had average knowledge and only 10% peoples have good knowledge regarding child labour.

The study concluded that the majority of mothers under study were had only average Knowledge regarding child labour which suggestive for expanding. their knowledge and awareness in community.

KEYWORDS

Child labour, Urban slum, Health , Crime rate, Education

INTRODUCTION

Each new generation offers humanity another chance for survival. If provisions are made for the survival and development of children everywhere, protect them from harm and exploitation and enable them to participate in the decisions directly affecting their lives, it is sure that the country can build the foundation of the society as expected and that the children deserve. A child is regarded as the future hope of the family and as an individual he

will determine the kind of status, the family would acquire in the future⁷.

Child labour is a problematic phenomatic phenomenon in Indian society. It is an extreme form of human exploitation where innocent children are formed to undertake hard and dangerous work for their survival. The entire development of their personality is hampered by depriving them of educational opportunities, minimizing their chances for their vocational training and condemning them to low wages all their lives as unskilled laborers. The problem



with children is that, they as such have neither any control over the conditions in which they live and work nor any awareness of their needs and rights. They accept discrimination, deprivation and exploitation in an overwhelming atmosphere of the hopelessness and helplessness and suffer in silence⁸.

According to the Registrar General, Govt. of India, between 14 – 18 Million children aged 5 to 14 years work for daily wages. Many social agencies claim that 44 million is a realistic estimate of the prevalence of child labour accomplished by product of poverty, industrialization, inadequate enforcement of labour laws and other social factors. It is obvious that child labour can have significant adverse effect on the health and well being of children during a critical phase in their life. The results of the study revealed that in Andhra Pradesh, as per official statistics, there were 16,61,940 child labourers in the age group 7 to 14 years. In 2001, there were about 2403 child labourers but at the time of visit there were only 446 child labourers working in different shops⁹.

Child labour is as complex as it is prevalent. It may be the only source of income and survival for many families. The unemployed illiterate parents may neither comprehend the value of education nor will afford the loss the money earn by

their child. The child labour being a cheap alternative, may itself contribute to adult employment. It is futile to attempt elimination of child labour without first identifying the sectors on which it thrives.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding child labour among the mother's residing at urban slum area

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding child labour among urban slum mother's.
2. Find out the association between knowledge of urban slum mother's regarding child labour with selected demographic variables.
3. Develop and distribute informational pamphlet on child labour among urban slum mother's

ASSUMPTIONS

- 1) The mothers will have average knowledge regarding child labour.
- 2) The mother's need more knowledge regarding child labour.
- 3) Pamphlet enhances the knowledge of urban slum mother's

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is a key step in research process. Literature review refers



to a critical summary of research on a topic of interest often prepared to put a research problem in context.

A study conducted by Kimberly.J.Rauscher the aim was to assess the knowledge on child labour among parent's adolescent children. This study investigated awareness and knowledge of U.S. child labor laws among a nationally representative sample of 677 working adolescents and their parents. Findings demonstrate broad awareness of the child labor laws among adolescents, but little knowledge of the laws' specific provisions among either youth or their parents¹⁰.

A cross sectional study conducted on child labour and its effects on children health at urban slum, Mumbai. The study covers children between 5-14 years who are selected by stratified random sampling technique of 665 children at their working places. Data collected by interview and data analyzed. The conclusion noted that low wages were paid long working hours to children and unsatisfactory facilities and worked in unhygienic conditions which lag on children health. Study recommended that free and compulsory education, introducing vocational course in school, strengthening of primary health care will help to decrease child mortality¹¹.

METHODOLOGY

}Research approach – Quantitative research approach

}Research Design – Descriptive design

}Setting - Selected urban slum area Gondipura, Bhopal

}Independent variable – Informational pamphlet on child labour

}Dependent Variable – Knowledge regarding child labour.

}Population – Urban slum mother's

}Sample- Urban slum mother's selected urban slum area Gondipura, Bhopal.

}Sample size - 50

}Sampling technique- Non Probability sampling in which purposive sampling is used

Inclusive criteria

- Mother's who are in age group 20 – 40 years.
- Mother's who are willing to participate in the study.
- Mother's who are present at the time of data collection.
- Mother 's residing in selected urban slum area at Gondipura, Bhopal

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Exclusive criteria

- Mother's who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Mother's who are not present at the time of data collection.

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METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The study was conducted in Gondipura, urban slum area of Bhopal. Data collection was done within the period of 4 weeks. Before the application of the tools, the investigator introduced himself, the purposes of the study were explained to the mothers of slum area and the confidentiality of the mothers was assured. The data was collected from 50 samples as follow. The structured knowledge questionnaire was given to each sample by selecting the sample under inclusive criteria to mothers and distributed the informational pamphlet.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Part I: Demographic profile

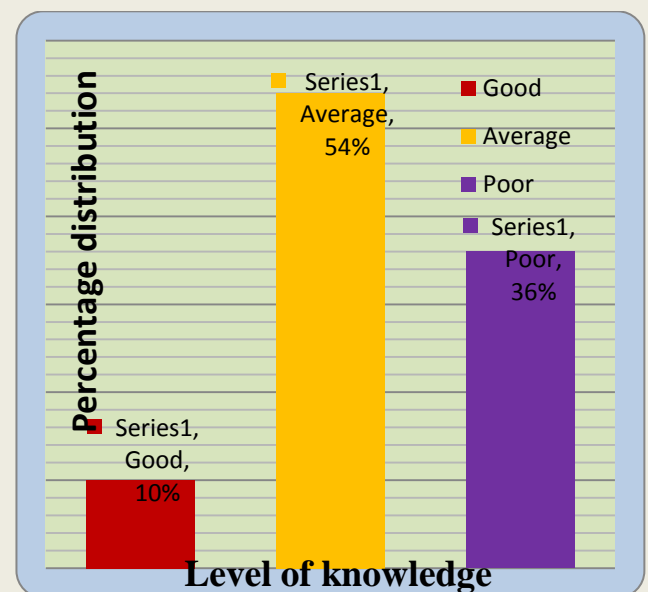
- Majority of mother's (42%) were in the age group of 31-35 years and above 38% of mother's were in the age group of 26-30 years, 12% of mother's were in the age group of 20-25 years, 8% of mother were in the age group of 36-40 years.
- Majority of mother's 66% were in illiterate, 32% of mothers were in the primary, 2% of mothers were in the secondary.
- Regarding occupational status 64% were housewife, 32% were daily wages, 4% private job.
- Regarding type of housing the highest percentage 92% having kaccha

house and lowest percentage 8% having pakka house.

- According to their type of family the highest percentage 80% having joint family 18% having nuclear family, 2% having single parent.
- Regarding monthly income samples are 73% of income less than 3000, 28% of income have 3001-6000 Rupees, 0% of income have 6001-9000.

Part II. Assessment of level knowledge

Graph no: I Assessment of level knowledge of respondents



The above figure I show that majority of mothers were having 10% good knowledge, 54 % have average knowledge and only 36% have poor knowledge regarding the child labour among the urban slum mothers's.

Part III. Association of knowledge score regarding child labour among the mothers with selected demographic variables.



Table 1 Association of knowledge score regarding child labour among the mothers with selected demographic variables

S. No.	Demographic variable	Level of knowledge			D.f.	Chi-square value
		Poor	Average	Good		
1	Age of mother (in years)					
	a) 20-25	1	4	1	6	6.38
	b) 26-30	7	11	1		
	c) 31-35	7	12	2		
	d) 36-40	3	0	1		
2	Education of mother					
	a) Illiterate	13	17	3	6	1.23
	b) Primary	5	9	2		
	c) Secondary	0	1	0		
	d) Graduate	0	0	0		
3	Occupation of mother					
	a) House wife	13	17	2	6	7.31
	b) Daily wages	5	8	3		
	c) Private wages	0	2	0		
	d) Any other	0	0	0		
4	Type of housing					
	a) Kaccha	16	25	5	2	0.79
	b) Pakka	2	2	0		
5	Type of Family					
	a) Joint	14	22	4	4	1.23
	b) Nuclear	4	4	1		
	c) Single Parent	0	1	0		
6	Income (in rupees)					
	a) Less than 3000	13	18	5	6	34.19
	b) 3001 – 6000	5	9	0		
	c) 6001 - 9000	0	0	0		
	d) Above – 9000	0	0	0		

The above table I reveals that one demographic variable that is income were significant and four demographic variables that is age, education, Type of housing, type of family are not significant at 0.05 level of significance.

CONCLUSION

The study intended to find out the knowledge regarding child labour. The overall experience was a satisfying one. The investigator found that the informational pamphlet will increase the knowledge of urban slum mothers regarding child labour.

IMPLICATIONS

NURSING PRACTICE

Now a day nurses have a favorable opportunity to educate the whole human being regarding aspects of child labour hazards and reinforce the value of the child to entire nation. They can also enhance ideal social environment and bring down the child labour rate of the society ‘the bundle of joy’ that every nation society look forward to cuddle in the arms.

NURSING EDUCATION

With the changing healthcare trends and concepts, teaching, during the individual



and group training could be strengthened with correct concept of child help to enable nursing student to provide appropriate information to the society and thus integrate theory to stop or ban the practice of child labour, because people think through child labour they save money and took desired work for long hours from them.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

With technological advances and ever growing challenges of nursing the nurse administrator have responsibility provide the nurse with substantive continuing educational opportunities. They should be provided the necessary physical facilities area wise for examining, counseling and teaching people regarding child labour effects. Curriculum should include focus based learning and develop strategies to complex child labour.

NURSING RESEARCH

The study could help to adopt intervention for abolishing child labour. Make the people aware about the health Hazards and problem of child labour through proper education. Bring child labour in the mainstream of education. Encourage the people to resist the violation of the provision of child labour abolition act. Further research could be made on innovation health education program and their impact on these children.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- } Similar kind of study can be conducted for a large group.
- } Comparative study can be conducted regarding child labour.
- } An evaluative study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding child labour.
- } The study can be replicated on large sample in different setting to have wider applicability by Generalization



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