

Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Teaching Module Regarding Hazards Of Child Labour On The Knowledge Among Parents Of Working Children In Selected Slum Area , Gurgaon Haryana

SAROJ RANI

Date of Submission: 11-05-2023

Date of Acceptance: 21-05-2023

I. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This literature review focus on child labor and their hazards. Child labour can be seen in both social and economic problem. There is some scholarly articles, case study, literature review, books for child rights, international labour organization censuses published in journal.

1.Surender Sharma. " International Journal of Health Care Science.Vol - 2, PP: (92-96), April 2014,Effectiveness of video assisted teaching module regarding hazards of child labour on the knowledge among parents of working children in selected slum area, Jagathpura Jaipur.

A Quasi experimental study with pre and post-test without control group was undertaken in the slum area, Jagathpura Jaipur. Data were collected from 94 parents of working children to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module regarding hazards of child labour on the knowledge of working children and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Finding revealed that highest percentage (55%) of parents was in the group of 35-44 years, majority (72%) were fathers, 44% them had primary school education and more or less similar percentage (51% and 49%) of them were from nuclear family and joint family. 42% of working children were between 11-12 years and most (88%) of working children were male.

2. The Latest Global Report estimates indicate that the number of children in child labour has risen to 160 million worldwidean increase of 8.4 million children in the last four years. 63 million girls and 97 million boys were in child labour globally at the beginning of 2020, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children worldwide. There are five states which are Indias's biggest child labour employers- Bihar, Utter Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

3.Sunil joshi (Dec 2019)Child labour and associated Hazards - A Descriptive study. A qualitative study to assess the work setting of children laborer in NEPAL. Researcher selected 25 study centers involving in child labour so that they were evenly distributed in the region of the country. for each of 19 centers, after the inspection of the work places, they listed the following hazards which could be very damaging to the children. Lack of hygiene in the workplace, Air borne contamination, chemicals at the work place, work load, noise and illumination of the work place.

4.MrSamsudin Khan(Dec 2014.) "The Overcoming of Child Labour in India: In Perspective of Constitutional and Legislative Framework". In this Paper the Author intend to give scenario in which Child Labour gets increased and various challenges that have emerged due to this particular problem, like violence, child trafficking, etc. are also elaborated. The required efforts to overcome these problems are proposed.

5. T Nivethida(April 2008): A Study of Child LabourAmong School Children in Urban and Rural area Pondicherry. A study done in Pondicherry determined that 15% of children in the Urban school were engaged in some form of economic work. For the purpose of study, child labour was defined as any kind of work done by a school going child for remuneration in cash or kind. The study revealed that 32.5% of children went to work.in the rural area, the proportion of student who worked was 42.8%; in the urban area the corresponding proportion was 24.8%. It was observed that more children from families from the lower socioeconomics stratum went

BasavarajMudhol (2019): A study to assess the knowledge and attitude on Hazards of child labour

among parents in selected Slum area Manglore. A descriptive design approach was adopted in this study to identify the knowledge and attitude of the parents regarding child labour and its hazards. A total 50 parents were selected using purposive sampling technique. The data was obtained using knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale on child labour and its hazards. The finding of study revealed that majority (52%) parents had average knowledge and (48%) had poor knowledge.

7 Daman Ahuja(2020) Major Impact of Child Labour On Children in the Slums of Delhi:A descriptive Cross Sectional Study of children between 7-14 years was conducted in Delhi. Child labour and school going children of the same socioeconomics background were selected to know the impact of child labour on the behavior pattern of the children. The convenience sampling technique was adopted across Delhi slum to select the children. Result indicated that total difficulty is more prevalent in child labour(45.2%) as compared to school going children (36%). Social conduct problem is the most prevalent behavior pattern problem (43.2%) found in child labour.

8.Ravi Ramesh Rao (2021): An empirical study on socio economic exploitation of girl child in child labour. According to this study, the socio economic status of India's female children is being examined, as are their abusers and how they are exploited. The study finding demonstrate that in India, child labour abuses against girls still prevalent. Because of issues including poverty, illiteracy, limited educational resources, and employment in the unorganized agricultural sector, a large majority of female child fail to attend school on a regular basis. The study revealed that the exploitation if girl child labour is still high in India. Maximum number of girl child labour do not regularly go to school because of the problem of poverty, illiteracy inadequate schooling facilities. The majority of work is low wage, low skilled. In terms of their educational and social position, they are less well regarded than males. It may be said that despite the Government's efforts to end child labour exploitation. On a local level, there is a need for revolutionary actions.

9.Reddy (2012) ‘‘ Child labour in Hotel Industry : A case study of Tirupati and Tirumala found that the children working in hotels and its first and foremost reason is poverty and other reasons are the lack of protective child labour legislation and the evasion of existing laws for the protection of child labour, keeping the child labour going and getting protected.

10. Daniel Holgado(2008): Impact of child labour on Academic Performance: Evidence from the Program ‘‘Edu camePrimero Colombia’’ In this study the effects of different variables of child labour on academic performance are investigated. To conduct survey, a semi structured was held with the family. Child labour generates negatives effects that hinder the child's cognitive, emotional and social development. Many of these child in critical period of their psychosocial development. The study revealed that majority of participating children knew how to read and write at the movement of the interview (90%) and regularly attended school. A total 9.5percent of children were enrolled in preschool education, 56.9 percent were in primary education, 24.9 percent were in middle or secondary school, 3.5percent were in technical or non-technological studies.

11.Binduroy(Aug 2022)‘‘ A Critical Analysis Of Child Labour In India’’. The research design of this paper is based on descriptive studies. The study is based on primary data and secondary data. Objective of study is to make a critical analysis of child labour in India. As per census report, Utter Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra are top five states where no. of child labour is more than other states. As per the previous records, the child labourer were mostly working in Agriculture, Paan, Bidi, Construction, Domestic Work, Spinning and Weaving sector etc. Due to increase of regulation and legal restriction on child labour, there has been 65 percent in child labour from 2001 to 2011. Although this is a great decrease in the country of India, there still high numbers of children working in rural areas of India. With 85 percent of the child labour occurring in rural areas, and 15 percent occurring in urban areas, there are still substantial areas of concern in the country of India.

12Chitra C (2018)A Study On Child Labour In India ‘‘Don't Ask Children To Take Tool, Instead Send Them To School’’ The research study is descriptive and based on non-empirical design. The data was conducted on secondary sources of data books, articles, journal, e-sources, theories and the relevant provision with decided case law. The study revealed reason and causes, constitutional provision which safeguard child labour. Parents must be given clear awareness about child labour is that which affects the future development of the child physically as well as mentally.

13. BMC Public Health (2021): Prevalence and predictors of child labour among junior public secondary school students in Enugu, Nigeria. This was a descriptive cross – sectional study 332 junior secondary students

attending public school in Enugu metropolis, Nigeria. Multistage sampling technique was used to select the six secondary schools and the student that participated in the study. Pretested structured, interviewer-administered questionnaire was used to data collection. UNICEF's standard indicator for child labour was used to estimate the prevalence of child labour. The prevalence of overall child labour was 71.7 percent, while for domestic and economic child labour prevalence were 52.1 % and 34.0% respectively. About 35.2% of the respondents worked under hazards conditions while 8% were forced to work. The prevalence of child labour among junior students in public secondary schools in Enugu is high. Economic and social reforms could contribute to addressing the predictors of child labour.

14. B. Jaya Surian(2018): An empirical study on the status of child labour before and after the implementation of National child labour project scheme in India. The child labour is one of the worst and notable issue in india and this issue was prevailing more than 100 years. The research is based on descriptive and empirical from in consists of survey, content, analysis, qualitative. The current research has undertaken random sampling with the total sample count 100. According to the survey conducted regarding the National Child Labour Project Scheme, this scheme was a total failure and it is not even implemented properly was though of the majority of people but according to the reports given by government this scheme was a great success and its properly implemented. The maladministration and the fake report were main reason for fall of the scheme.

15.K.N. Bhatt, (2000), ‘‘ Eliminating Child Labour through Primary Education: The Indian Scenario’’. Analyzed the role of primary education in eliminating child labour. The researcher highlighted the socio-economic factors responsible for the existence of a large number of working children in the country. He tried to find out why india has utterly failed to fulfill our constitutional obligation to provide free and compulsory education to every child up to age of 14 years. He concluded that there is no alternative to free, compulsory and quality primary education to eliminate child labour. He ensures the right of each child to education without delay. In the end he gave concrete suggestion to combat the problem of child labour in India.

16. Ashish Ghosh and Helen R. Sekar, (2000), ‘‘Child labour in Moradabad home based industries in the wake of legislation’’ National Labor Institute, Noida:analyzed the impact of legislation on the status of child labour in the home based brassware industries in Moradabad specially Child Labour Act, 1986. They felt that child labour does exist despite the constitutional, legal and government commitments. They wanted that reason responsible for child labour must be identified and impediments removed. They also suggested innovative and constructive ways to end this unfortunate practice in recognition of the emerging trends and compulsion with which child labour is associated.

17.TayyabaZarif,(2013) Asian journal of social sciences & humanities: Understanding reason of child labour in a developing economy: A qualitative study of Karachi Pakistan. The aim of researcher is to understand and exploring the different reason behind the plague of ‘Childlabour’ that has engulfed Pakistan since its independence. The survey was conducted to measure/find out the reason of child labour at research area. The sample size was 130 respondents who were interviewed. These children were found to be working mostly at auto- workshops, tea shops, general stores etc. The children that were interviewed were mostly boys with the age of 5 to 10 years and some were between 11 to 15 years. According to them, this was so because of low family income, strictness at school. The researcher suggest that the government should take steps to eradicate the physical, economics, social exploitation of child laborer and provide protection of the right of the children.

18. TemitopeEgbedeyi(2020) Ibadan Journal Of Child Development And Educational Foundations. A Qualitative Approach to Children's Views Toward Child Labour in Nigeria. The study adopted the phenomenological approach of qualitative research design type. The researcher selected population for the study comprised children between the ages of 6-8 years. The interview was conducted in the immediate language of the participants. The study revealed that the child laborer has particular view towards child labour, which can be categorized into three: positive, indifferent and negative view. He suggested that children gave their view about solution to child labour, the children respondent that punishment and cash incentives. There should be punishment to the offender, for the parents who send their children to engage in child labour. Government should give money to my parents to do business.

19. Hassan BakshiNoorie(2012),International research journal of management and social science, ‘‘Cause of child labour and its Impact on the life of Children’’ case study of Hyderabad. The paper examines the main causes of child labor. The researcher selected total 60 sample size. Children working in different categories, All the respondents were male and having age 08-16 years. The study revealed that the major causes of child labour is poverty and illiteracy bounded exertions, lack of interest in education, huge family size,

unemployment, contamination of mother and father, migration. He suggested that free and fair education system can play a vital role for elimination of child labour. There is also an immense need of amendment in laws and regulation of child labour and also strict implementation of these rule and regulation.

20. L. Guarcello (July 2016)''Adolescents in Hazards Work: Child labour among children aged 15-17 year''. The latest International Labour Organization global estimates for the year 2012 indicate that both the share and absolute numbers of adolescent aged 15-17 years in hazards work is considerable, with 47.5 million adolescents aged 15 to 17 years in hazards work, accounting of 13 percent of age group. The report assesses the degree to which adolescent are exposed to hazards condition in the work place. These hazardous work conditions include night work, exposure to physical, psychosocial or sexual abuse, work underground, under water, at dangerous height or in confined spaces, work with dangerous machinery.

The researcher suggested that government should ensuring young person's rights at work in order to receive equal treatment and are protected from abuse and exposure to hazards.

REFERENCE

- [1]. Surendersharma (2014) ''Hazards of child labour'', International journal of Healthcarescience, sep 2014, pp:92-96.
- [2]. Sunil kumarjoshi(2009) ''Child labour and associated hazards'' Researchgate.net
- [3]. .Chitra C (2018) ''A study on child labour in India'' a journal IJLMH, vol-2, pp: 25-27
- [4]. UNIEE(2007) ''UNICEF demands urgent action to end hazardous child labour'' the state of the world's children pp-1-2
- [5]. <https://www.ilo.org>
- [6]. www.pubmed.com
- [7]. www.medline.com