



Short Communication

Studies on Security/Insecurity feelings of Children between 10 to 13 years (General children and child Labour)

Trivedi Rachna and Trivedi Kavita

Department of Education D.S.N. P.G. College, Unnao, UP, INDIA

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Abstract

Feeling of security/Insecurity of every citizen in general and the child in particular is essential to dwell in the society fearlessly. Therefore, A study has been undertaken using survey method implying survey of general children and child labour in the age group of 10-13 years from selected two college (Harjendra Nagar Inter College Lal Banglow and J.P.R.N. Amar Inter College, Jajmau, Kanpur Nagar), the child labour working on railway station, Bus stand, Factory Area and hotels of Kanpur Nagar, with ideal number so per statistical rules. The Inventory used was consult of 70 items from the results it was crystal clear that the child labours have carious experiences of present day Society; which is not an ideal one that is why developed a natural feelings so security and they were able to get their work done and problem solved by goods or bad manner, whereas the general children lead the life of a protected child under their parents

Keywords: Feeling, security/Insecurit, society fearlessl, children, child labour

Introduction

Children are divine gift of society. They have natural right to grow, to express their opinion to play and right to information. Children are future of nation, so there is a necessity of security for the personality development of the child. The problem of child labour is prevalent from ancient times; it is not only in India but also the problem of the world. In India a study of international labour organization (ILO) stated that India has more child labour than the world. According to Indian government there one carore seventy lac; child labour in India. The number of Indian child labours are ten carore as stated by non government organization, of them maximum number is in Andhra Pradesh then Rajasthan etc. If we see at a glance, the % of child labour in the following states of India is like this

Table-1
State wise % of chiled labour

State	% of chiled lab given in table
Andhra Pradesh	10.83 %
Bihar	8.87 %
Gujrat	3.85 %
Karnataka	6.53 %
Madhya Pradesh	8.46 %
Maharashtra	6.07 %
Rajasthan	10.03 %
Tamilnadu	3.33 %
Orissa	3.00 %
Uttar Pradesh	8.46 %
West Bengal	6.81 %

Declaration of the year 1979 as the International year of the child has marked a beginning in the direction of taking measures for prohibition and regulation of child labour in India. The Child Labour Act came into force in 1986.

The child labour are working in different organized industry but 90% child labours are working in non organized area which are rarely pointed by people or government. The family and social environment provide the capacity of thinking during adverse conditions to the child. Social and family environment motivate the security/insecurity feelings in children. For the healthy development of children they should feel secure in their present and future. If they feel unsecured then their development will be interrupted and it will be difficult to develop noble and responsible citizen to the nation. Therefore, they should be provided with opportunity to develop in a healthy manner with freedom, dignity and security.

Objectives: The above research refer to work undertaken for the study of security/insecurity feelings of children in the age group of 10-13 years. i. The present research is an Endeavour to know the effect of social and family environment on the feelings of security/insecurity on the children. ii. The studies of difference of security/insecurity feeling between general children and child labours.

Hypothesis: There is no difference of feeling of security/insecurity of general children and child labours who are between 10-13 years old.

Table-1
Table for Hypothesis testing

S.N.		N	M.	S. d.	t	Level of Significance
1	School going Boys (General children between 10-13 years old)	50	79.2	19.95	4.59	0.05
2	Child Labours (10-13 years old)	50	60.9	19.95		

Research Methodology

In present research study was undertaken using survey method under descriptive research.

Population: For the present research 50 children are selected from Harjendra nagar inter college Lal Banglow and J.P.R.N. inter college Jajmow Kanpur Nagar, as well as 50 child labours selected from Railway station, Bus stand, Factory area and Hotels of Kanpur Nagar.

Sample: For ideal selected 100 children; (50 General children +50 Child labours).

Tools: Security / Insecurity (S-1) inventory developed by Dr. Govind Tiwari and Dr. H. M. Singh. The inventory consist of 70 items, inventory is a clinically screening device which can be used as a survey as well as research instrument for measuring the personality and growing the mental health.

Statistics used: The data were analyzed with the help of mean, standard deviation and *t* test.

From the perusal of table the mean between general children and child labour is 79.2 and 60.9 respectively and the S.D. is 19.95 and 19.95. The *t* value was 4.95 which is more from the *t* value 1.98 under 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, there is a significance difference between feeling of security/ insecurity of general children and child labours who are between 10-13 years old.

Results and Discussion

From perusal of table it is clear that there is a significant difference between the feeling of security / insecurity in general

children and child labours age group of 10-13 years. In comparison to general children the security feeling were quit high in child labour. During survey it was found that in the days of playing, reading and learning the general children have a secured feeling under the protection of their parents. But the child labour are earning bread and butter for themselves and their families. They are facing social evils because they spent most of their time away from their home and have the experience of facing the problem of society. Therefore, during adverse conditions they remain patients. They aware of all tricks to solve all the problems that is why they get the work done by hook or crook.

Conclusion

i. Coordinating efforts of Government NGOs, Employers, Parents, Trade Unions etc. can only help in elimination of the child labour ban like problem. ii. Public awareness is always important. iii. Local population should be involved in such plans and Programs. iv. NGOs and Government should initiate the awareness generation programme at different localities.

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