



“A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF CHILD LABOUR IN WASHIM DISTRICT”

Lakhan B. Ingle

Department of Economics , P.W.S. Arts & Commerce College,
Kamptee Road, Nagpur.

ABSTRACT :

The problem of child labour is worldwide. But large number of child labour's are found in India. In Maharashtra state too, we have a large number of child labour. Washim is one of the district in Maharashtra which is still undeveloped and it has large number of child labour. There is no socio-economic study of child labour. In Washim district still today.

According to census of 2001, there were 8582 child labour in total in Washim district. According to census of 2011, there are 9427 child labour in Washim district. When the comparative study of 2001 and 2011 census is made. It is found that the number of child labour in Maharashtra and India has decreased but in Washim district it is increased. The child labour in Washim district works in various field. They work in agricultural field, Hotel or Shop. They also do the boot polishing, sell the news papers, collect the waste material, serve tea or begging for alms selling fruits or vegetables. The children's from rural areas works in agricultural field or serves as serf. They make harvesting, cutting, ploughing, and grazing cattle's. Their economic condition is very critical. Therefore, they do such menial works. In this way, child labour's in Washim has many problems. There is no study over this problem till today. Therefore, the present topic has been selected to study the socio-economic situation.

KEYWORDS : *Child Labour, Constitution, Education, Poverty and Unemployment.*

INTRODUCTION

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and his colleagues had a full idea of child labour at the time of writing constitution. That's why he made a number of provisions to control child labour problem and to give them protection. Part 3-4 of constitution has the provision of fundamental rights for child, The article 24 of Indian constitution has put ban on the work of children who are below the age of 14. Article 23 of constitution has the provision of hot to make exploitation of child labour.

The child labour is not the problem of recent period. It is existed in India since long period. Kautilya's economics has the reference of child servant and kulan 300 B.C. this practice was prevalent in medieval period also. The poor families and their small children were serving as serf at the farm of land lord in medieval India. The elonolnr of entire society changed at global level after the industrial revolution of England in 1860 and capitalistic society was created after the fall of landlordism. The labour market was created in this society that was based on this capitalism. The industrialization was spread at large scale this affected the whole and there was urbanization on large scale. Many people got employment



because of industrialization. A number of people from rural area were attracted at town. There they started to work and the children also helped their families to fulfill the needs of whole family.

Child labour is the most important topic regarding to human rights. The poverty and illiteracy and the root causes of child labour. They face the physical, mental and sexual exploitation during the work. The children are national wealth of the country. That's why any nation can't ignore at this national wealth. Because it is human wealth. A number of boys and girls can't go to school because of weak economic condition. The society must look at this problem.

How is the economic, social and educational status of child labour in Washim district? , How is their standard of living? , Are their basic needs like foods, cloths and shelter fulfilled? , do they get health facilities? , Are their needs fulfilled on their own wages? , What types of addiction they have? , adopted the menial work? , do they affect by doing the work? , How is their economic, social necessary to study the economic and social condition of child labour in Washim district.

OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH

1. To study the socio-economic condition of child labour in Washim district.
2. To study the educational condition of child labour in Washim district.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

An analytical and descriptive diagram has been used to collect the data for the present research topic. Beside this, primary and secondary sources have been used.

The primary sources include total six talukas in washim district. The social condition and standard of living of the families of child labour, as well as economic and educational condition of child labour, the standard of house they live in are observed by the researcher. A discussion is made with the families of child labour and their owner where they work. Information is obtained from child labour by interview scheduled and the process of research is completed.

The Secondary sources includes various report of government, census report, publications, various monthly, documents from collectorate, reference books, research thesis, books, research papers and articles, periodicals, statistical figures published by government, news papers, websites, washim district economic and social commentary reports, various acts, regarding to child labour. The above sources will be used as secondary sources.

Sampling Method

Six Talukas are selected from washim district to collect information by primary sources for the economic and social study of child labour in washim district. There six talukas are Malegaon, Risod, Mangrulpir, Karanja, Manora and Washim itself. 40 child labour are selected from each five talukas except washim. 45 child labours are selected from washim district has large proportion of population. It is $40 \times 5 = 200 + 45 = 245$ Total 245 child labours are selected from six talukas. This selected is made by interview scheduled by considering hypothesis and objectives of research topic. The selection of 245 child labour in washim district is made by following formula.

Sample selection by formula

Estimating Sampling Size

Determining Sample Size for Questions involving Proportion or Percentages

Following formula can be used calculating sample size when the data is available in terms percentages.

Formula :
$$n = \frac{Z^2_{pq}}{E^2}$$

Where, n = number of items in sample,
 Z² = square of the confidence level in standard error units,
 P = estimated proportion of successes,
 Q = 1-p, or estimated proportion of failures,
 E² = square of the maximum allowance for error between the true proportion and the sample proportion.

Estimating Sampling Size

Determining Sample Size for Questions involving Proportion or Percentages

Hypothesis: 80 Percent Child labour out of total are male child labour in washim district. The number of male child labour is more.

Here, We need to quantify the Hypothesis.

Most = 80 % Male Child Labour

Therefore, p=0.8 and q=0.2

Confidence level = 95 %. Therefore, Z=1.96

E= Sampling Error = 5 % =0.05

N =???

Formula :
$$n = \frac{Z^2_{pq}}{E^2}$$

3.8416×0.8×0.2 / 0.0025

= 245.8624

Total Sample Size = 245

SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF RESEARCH TOPIC

The present research work is about the child labour in washim district, The social and economic study of this child labour is made in the present research work why these small children turned to labour work and how this work affected their health, is studied thoroughly in this research work. A study is made of educational level of child labour and the solution is suggested on the various problems of child labour. The scope of this subject is related with this factor. How is the socio-economic condition of child labour in six

talukas of washim district. The study of this is made. The present research work is limited upto washim district.

CONCLUSIONS

Out of total selected sampling child labour in washim district, 196 (80.00 %) boys are child labour. 49 (20.00 %) girls are child labour. The proportion of boys is more in child labour rather than girls. Out of total selected sampling child labour in washim district, 49 (20.00 %) child labour work in Hotel, 42 (17.14 %) child labour do the work of fruit-selling, 33 (13.46 %) child labour do the work of collecting waste material, 71 (28.17 %) child labour do the work in farm, and 28 (11.42 %) child labour do the work of boot-polishing. 22 (08.97 %) child labour works in other types of work. Other works includes selling of news paper and shop-keeping etc. The large number of child labour are found in farm. Out of total selected sampling child labour in washim district, 126 (51.42 %) child labour have their own houses. 52 (21.22 %) child labour lives in rented houses. 33 (13.46 %) child labour lives in the houses of their relatives. 13 (05.30 %) child labour lives in the houses of their friends. 21 (08.57 %) child labour lives in the houses of their owner. It is found that most of the child labour lives in their own houses. Out of total selected sampling child labour in washim district, 195 (79.59 %) child labour goes to school. And 50 (20.40 %) child labour did not go even single day to school. Out of total selected sampling child labour in washim district, 91 (37.14 %) child labour get primary treatment if they are sick during the working period. 154 (62.85 %) child labour do not get primary treatment on time. Out of total selected sampling child labour in washim district, 32 (13.06 %) child labour are gutkha addicted, 66 (26.93 %) child labour have tobacco- addicting, 17 (06.93 %) child labour have cigarette addiction, 12 (04.89 %) child labour have wine-addiction and 118 (48.16 %) child labour have no addiction at all.

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