

Research article**To correlate the knowledge and attitude regarding child labour among adults of rural and urban area in Wardha district****Priyadarshani G. Moon**

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Abstract

Background: The term child labour is used for employment of children below a certain age which is considered illegal by law and custom. **Material and Method:** Non-Probability Convenience sampling using in 200 rural and 200 urban areas, a structured questionnaire and an attitude scale. **Result:** Mean knowledge score of rural area was 11.64 ± 2.90 and a mean percentage score of 38.80 ± 9.68 , mean knowledge score of urban area was 17.49 ± 2.88 and a mean percentage score of 58.30 ± 9.60 . Mean attitude score of rural area was 64.32 ± 5.78 and a mean percentage score of 53.60 ± 4.82 , mean attitude score of urban area was 68.03 ± 5.72 and a mean percentage score of 56.69 ± 4.77 . Overall the knowledge of the adults was good and attitude showing negative correlation. Adult's age in rural area is statistically associated with knowledge scores. Monthly family income (Rs), in rural area is statistically associated with knowledge scores. Thus the H1 is accepted. **Conclusion:** Significant negative correlation was found between knowledge and attitude score in rural area (Correlation $r = -0.20$, $p\text{-value} = 0.003$), and urban area (Correlation $r = -0.15$, $p\text{-value} = 0.029$). It is finding of the observations are this significance is applied at 5% level of significance shows of knowledge scores of rural and urban area.

Key words: knowledge and attitude of adults, and correlation of rural and urban area.

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1. Introduction

"Children do not constitute anyone's property; they are neither the property of their neither parents nor even of society. They belong to their own future freedom". -Mikhail Bakun.

Childhood is the period of human life intermediate between the idiocy of infancy and folly of youth –two removes from the sin of manhood and three from the remorse of age. All children can succeed with the right support. Parents can only give good advice or put them on right paths, but final forming of a person's character lies in their own hands. Being a parent of any child is not always easy. Parent may often feel over whelmed and confused.

The term child labour is used for employment of children below a certain age which is considered illegal by law and custom. Children as young as 6-12 years of age worked in cotton mills for 10 or more hours a day. They often fell asleep at their work and accidents were common. But since their hands were nearly as skillful as adult hands in tying broken threads and since the cost of

their maintenance and their wages were so low, mill owners employed them in large numbers. Not until the 19th century did legislation prohibit the worst evils of child labour [1]. A sizable number of growing children of poor socio-economic class especially in rural areas are known to be inducted as child labour. Studies have shown that labour at very young ages can have the consequences on the child's development, both physical and mental. Child labourers always had lower growth and health status compared to their non-working counterparts, besides exposure to occupational hazards at a very young stage in their lives. The Declaration of the Rights of the child and our own constitution has laid down that child hood and youth should be protected against exploitation. In 1973, ILO passed a convention establishing 15 as the minimum work age for most sectors while permitting light work from age 13, provided that such work was unlikely to harm child's health, morals and safety or prejudice his school attendance [2]. Surveys by international labour Organization [ILO] in 1990 found that over 79 million children under the age of 15 were obliged to work. In some cases children as young as 5 years have been

reported to be in paid employment. . These two regions account for 70% of countries and 94% of the working children in a survey of more than 100 countries in 1992. In Asia 15% of the children aged 10-14 years were working, and in Africa 22%. India fosters the largest number of child labour in the world. Child labour contributes about 20% of India's Gross Net Production. Child workers work for 12 hours at an average every day [3].

In India various items of health and social legislation have been enacted to protect the health, safety and welfare of working children below the age of 15 years. The child labour Act 1986 except in the process of family – based work or recognized school – based activities, Children are not permitted to work in occupations concerned with:-

- Passenger, goods mail transport by Railway.
- Carpet weaving.
- Cinder picking, cleaning of ash pits.
- Cement manufacturing.
- Building construction operation.
- Cloth Printing.
- Dyeing, weaving.
- Manufacturing of matches, explosives, fireworks.
- Beedi making.
- Mica cutting, splitting.
- Abattoirs
- Wool cleaning
- Printing
- Cashew descaling and processing
- Soldering process in electronic industries

Child labour is rooted in poverty, unemployment and lack of education. A great deal of effort is needed to eliminate these basic causes. It is felt that instead of proliferating the laws relating to children, all the statutory provisions of the various Acts relating to children should be grouped in one comprehensive code of children. It is not feasible to abolish child labour entirely in the present context, but it is expedient to protect such children against abuse, exploitation and health hazards, regulate the conditions of work in occupations where child labour is permitted [4].

2. Material and methods

Research design and approach: - Non-experimental design, the research design adopted for this study is descriptive in nature. A comparative descriptive study design was used to assess the existing level of knowledge and attitude regarding child labour among adults in rural and urban areas of it is associated with demographic variables. Descriptive Survey research approach was used in this study [5].

Setting of the study: - The study was conducted in rural and urban areas of Wardha District.

Sampling technique: Non probability Convenience sampling

Sample and sample Size: - 200 Adults in rural and 200 adult's urban areas. Approximate sample size for convenience study will be around **400** adults in rural and urban area in Wardha District.

Sampling technique: Convenience Sampling Technique will be used to select the samples for the study.

Sampling criteria– The criteria follow according to inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria

- Adults who are residing in rural and urban area in Wardha District.
- Adults who are willing to participate in the study.
- Adults who are at age of above 18 and below 60 years.
- Adults who are available at the time of data collection.
- Adults who are understand Marathi and English language.

Exclusion criteria

- Adults who are undergone training of child labour.
- Adults who are mentally retarded with chronic psychological disorder.
- Adults who are professional working in child welfare department.

Tool- A tool is an A structured questionnaire and an attitude scale will be used to collect the data from the adults. The Questionnaire consist of three section

Section I consists of demographic variables of the adults to be participated in the study e.g. age of the adults, gender, educational qualification, income, religion, occupation, type of family. Etc.

Section II consists of 30 questions on knowledge regarding child labour.

Section III attitude scale consists of 24 statements.

Validity:-Content of the questionnaires and checklist will be validated in consultation with 7 -10 experts.

Reliability:-Tested by implementation of knowledge based questionnaires and standardized attitude scale on rural 200 and urban 200 adults regarding child labour (according to karlspearsons formula).

3. Result

Mean knowledge score of adults of rural area was 11.64 ± 2.90 and a mean percentage score of 38.80 ± 9.68 whereas as mean knowledge score of adults of urban area was 17.49 ± 2.88 and a mean percentage score of 58.30 ± 9.60 . Mean attitude score of adults of rural area was 64.32 ± 5.78 and a mean percentage score of

53.60±4.82 whereas as mean attitude score of adults of urban area was 68.03±5.72 and a mean percentage score of 56.69±4.77. overall the knowledge of the adults was good and attitude of the adults was showing negative correlation in this study. This significance shows the comparison of knowledge scores of adults of rural and urban area. Mean Standard Deviation and mean difference values are compared and student's unpaired 't' is applied at 5% level of significance. Level of significance for overall and various areas of knowledge score. Hence it is statistically interpreted that knowledge of adults regarding child labour was effective. Thus the H_1 is accepted. The association of knowledge scores

with the monthly family income of adults. ' p '=0.05. Hence it is interpreted that monthly family income (Rs) of adults in rural area of Wardha district is statistically associated with their knowledge scores. The association of knowledge scores with the religion of adults. 1.36 at 5% level of significance. Hence it is interpreted that religion of adults in rural area of Wardha district is statistically associated with their knowledge scores. The association of knowledge scores with the age in years of adults. Acceptable level of significance i.e. ' p '=0.05. Hence it is interpreted that age in years of adults in rural area of Wardha district is statistically associated with their knowledge scores.

Significance of difference between knowledge score in adults of rural and urban area wise knowledge score

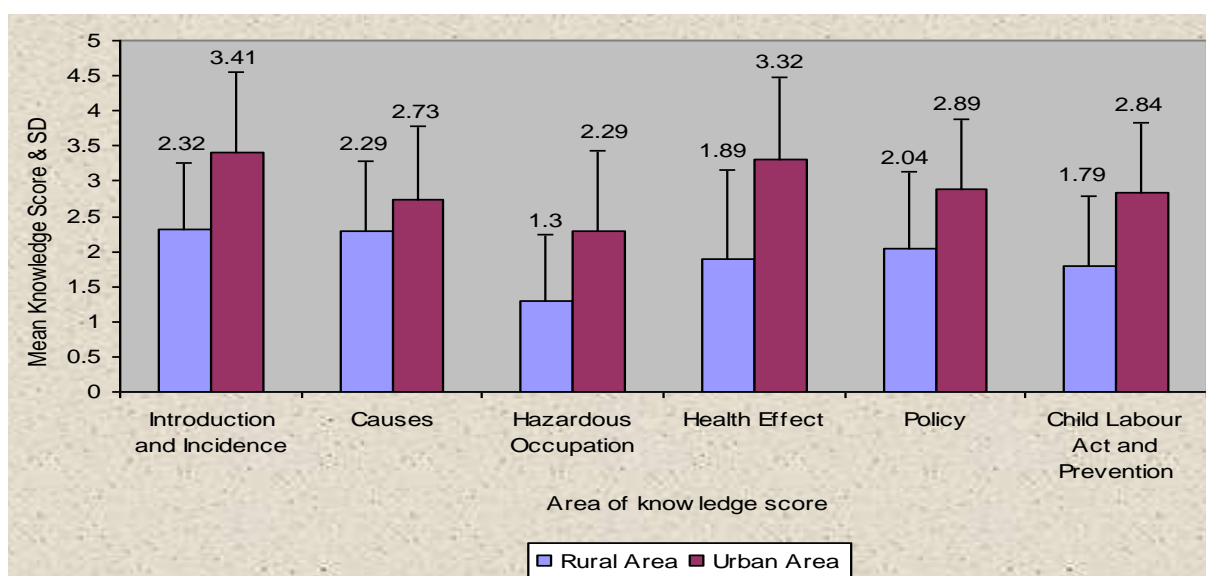
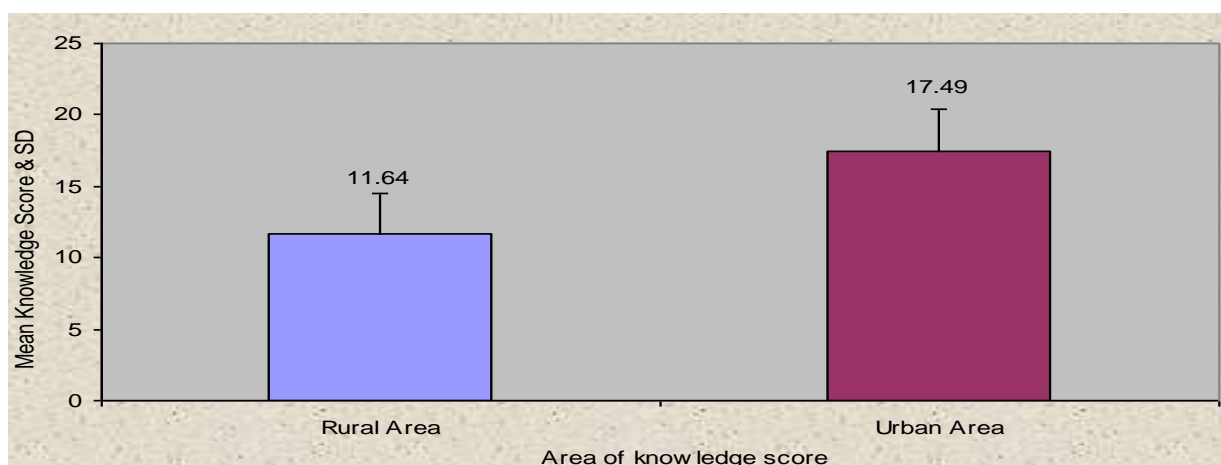


Figure No 1 - Overall Knowledge Score



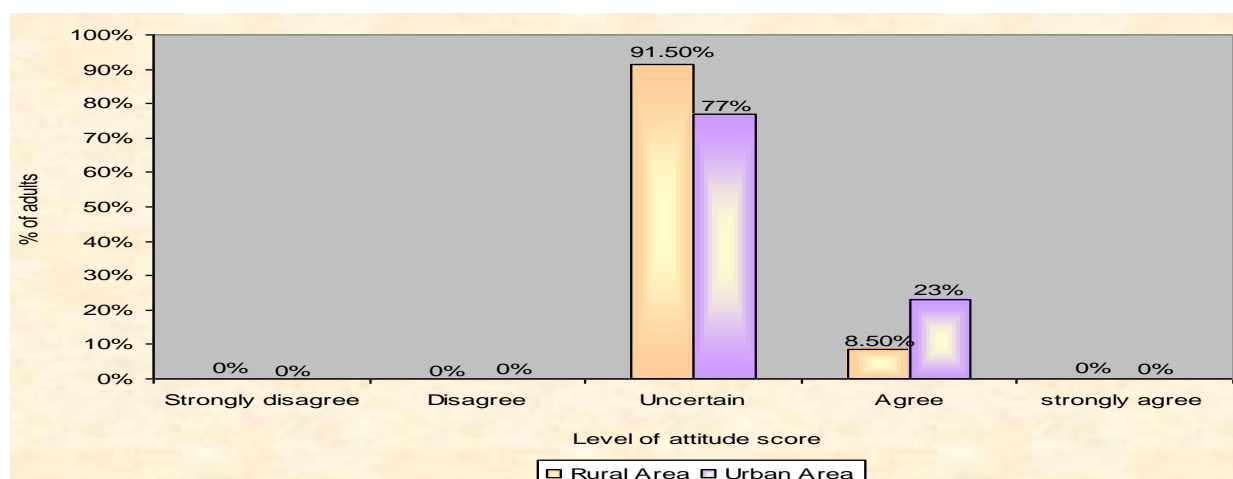
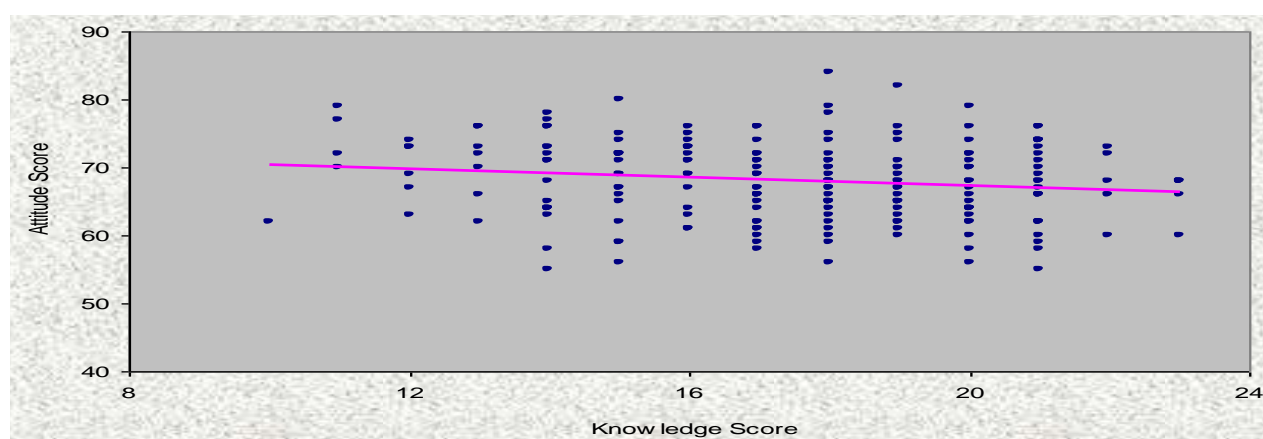


Figure No 2 - assessment with attitude score of Adults of urban and rural area

Graph 1: Correlation of knowledge and attitude regarding child labour among adults of urban area



4. Discussion

Mean Standard Deviation and mean difference values are compared and student's unpaired 't' is applied at 5% level of significance. Negative correlation was found between knowledge and attitude score of adults of rural area (Correlation $r = -0.20$, $p\text{-value} = 0.003$), and urban area (Correlation $r = -0.15$, $p\text{-value} = 0.029$). The study revealed that the major finding of research interpretation concluded that the correlation of knowledge and attitude regarding child labour in rural and urban area shows that the rural areas and urban areas knowledge is good and average knowledge but the attitude of adults was negative correlation of this study respectively.

Nursing implication

Nursing education programmes should prepare nurses to understand the importance of family –centered care, so that they will be able to plan best care for the children [6].

Nursing practice

Health education is an important tool for the healthcare agency. It is consistent with promoting health as well as reducing illness [7].

Nursing administration

India is a developing country and most of the people live in rural areas where health facilities are very minimum as well as economical condition also affects the life style. Therefore, the administration department of nursing services at the institutional, local, state and national level should focus their alteration and educate the public regarding the child labour faced by them [8].

Nursing research

Nurses need to engage in multidisciplinary research so that it would help them to improve the health of the people and especially the vulnerable groups [9].

Suggestions

- Different methods can be used for assessing the knowledge of child labour.
- In-service education or self – instructional module can be provided to the parents.
- Primary teachers can be educated on child labour so that they can identify the problems in children at the early stage and prevent complications.

Recommendations

On the basis of the study findings the following recommendations have been made.

- A study guide can be prepared and give to the periphery level workers and pre-school teachers so that they can impart knowledge to the child labour.
- Educational sessions on child labour and attitude of adults need to improve more knowledge and plan teaching programme.
- Regular classes can be conducted for primary and secondary classes workers to refresh their knowledge regarding child labour and encourage them to impart knowledge to adults.
- A similar study can be undertaken on a larger sample for generalizing the finding.
- A study can be conducted to assess the practice of children regarding child labour.

Acknowledgement:

I am immensely grateful to the Institutional Ethical Committee, for giving me an opportunity to undertake this study. I express my sincere thanks to my respected all teacher those who are contributed in this research. I extend special gratitude to all the experts for the validation of the tool to improve the project work.

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