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A STUDY ON AWARENESS TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR AMONG SECONDARY GRADE TEACHERS

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ABSTRACT

In this study conducted on secondary grade teachers, Puducherry. The researcher has taken 258 samples from secondary grade teachers and I utilized normative survey method for this study, as well as different types of statistics utilized for this study such as: differential analysis and

descriptive analysis. In this study found that there is no significant difference between the male and female secondary grade teachers awareness towards child labour, There is significant difference between those are studied arts and science subject in degree level for secondary grade teachers' awareness towards child labour and There is significant difference between those are studied Tamil and English medium in degree level for secondary grade teachers' awareness towards child labour.

KEYWORDS :Child Labour , differential analysis and descriptive analysis , International Labor Organization .

INTRODUCTION :

Awareness means "Knowledge of understanding the situation or



existing conditions". It is gained knowledge from own perceptions on the present situation. Child means in our Indian constitution specified below age of 14 are considered as child. In India working conditions are appalling but the children need to work anyway in order for their families to avoid going into poverty. India does have a law making it illegal for children under the age of 14 to work, but this law does not apply to family-owned enterprises. This law is also rarely enforced because of the practical necessities of the many rural families living in the country, so we make awareness to our human community especially teachers community. But, child labour is not as severe an issue as it was centuries ago, now it still affects millions of kids worldwide. Statistics from the International Labor

Organization show that there are about 73 million children between ages 10 and 14 that work in economic activities throughout the world, and 218 million children working worldwide between the ages of 5 and 17. In India 14.4% of all children between the ages of 10 and 14 are employed as child laborers. It may even be possible that if all of the world's child laborers were able to be counted, as well as all of the world's domestic laborers, the number of child laborers could be hundreds of millions! India is one of the worst offenders of child labor employment. An Indian census in the early 1990s showed that there were about 11.3 million child workers under the age of fourteen, and the number has increased since then. Child labor in India makes up 3.6% of the country's total work force. A majority of these children (about 85%) work in agricultural jobs.

NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

Students whose are studying 6th standard to 10th standard and their age of below 15 or our Indian constitution are specifying below age of 14 as child. Children become pillars of our nation, so we concentrate that group of pupils and make awareness among their society especially to make awareness among teachers community. In the present scenario of the world have multiple social issues face at the root cause is a critical aspect of our strategy. This means we also focus on raising awareness of social issues in the community and working with appropriate community groups and authoritative bodies in a preventative and formative effort in child and youth development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To find out secondary grade teachers awareness towards child labour between male and female.

To find out secondary grade teachers awareness towards child labour whether any significant difference between whose are studied arts and science subject in degree level.

To find out secondary grade teachers awareness towards child labour whether any significant difference between whose are studied Tamil and English medium in degree level.

HYPOTHESES

There is no significant difference between male and female secondary grade teachers awareness towards child labour.

There is no significant difference between whose are studied arts and science subject in degree level for secondary grade teachers' awareness towards child labour.

There is no significant difference between whose are studied Tamil and English medium in degree level for secondary grade teachers' awareness towards child labour.

METHODS OF THE STUDY

The research design is the conceptual structure of the research procedure. It provides planning on situation of subjects' and data gathered from 258 secondary grade teachers, data analysis techniques in relation to objectives of the research. The normative survey method is used in research to describe a trait or phenomenon that is present in a group or used to find the relationship between two sub samples.

TOOLS USED IN THE PRESENT STUDY

The researcher used standardized research tool for the present study. It was constructed and standardized by M.Anburaj and K. Rekha(2014), as well as, once again the researcher has verified

reliability and validity of the research tool.

DATA ANALYSIS

The researcher gathered data from various secondary grade school teachers in Pondicherry then the data is analyzed certain statistical techniques i.e., Descriptive analysis and Inferential analysis.

INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Table - 1

Sl. No.	Sample	Sub sample	N	Mean	S.D	t-value
1	Gender	Male	96	190.37	22.59	1.63
		Female	162	185.24	24.34	
2	Subject	Arts	137	183.29	24.57	2.67
		Science	121	191.17	22.67	
3	Medium	Tamil	182	185.02	24.54	2.07
		English	74	191.82	21.93	

The mean scores (table 1.1) of secondary grade teachers awareness towards child labour male and female are 190.37 and 185.24 and Standard deviations are 22.59 and 24.34 respectively. The calculated 't' value, 1.63, is lower than the table value of 1.96, that is, there is no significant difference between the two mean scores at 0.05 level of significance and the null hypothesis that "There is no significant difference between the male and female secondary grade teachers awareness towards child labour" is accepted and it is concluded that male and female secondary grade teachers do not differ in their awareness towards child labour.

The table 1.2 described secondary grade teachers whose are studied arts and science subject in degree level and their mean scores are 185.02 and 191.82 and Standard deviations are 24.57 and 22.67 respectively. The calculated 't' value, 2.07, is higher than the table value of 1.96, that is, there is significant difference between the two mean scores at 0.05 level of significance and the null hypothesis that "There is no significant difference between those are studied arts and science subject in degree level for secondary grade teachers' awareness towards child labour" is rejected and it is concluded that secondary grade teachers whose are studied arts and science in degree level do differ in their awareness towards child labour.

The table 1.3 described secondary grade teachers whose are studied Tamil and English medium in degree level and their mean scores are 183.29 and 191.17 and Standard deviations are 24.54 and 21.93 respectively. The calculated 't' value, 2.67, is higher than the table value of 1.96, that is, there is significant difference between the two mean scores at 0.05 level of significance and the null hypothesis that "There is no significant difference between those are studied Tamil and English medium in degree level for secondary grade teachers' awareness towards child labour" is rejected and it is concluded that secondary grade teachers whose are studied Tamil and English medium in degree level do differ in their awareness towards child labour.

SUGGESTIONS

In order to help tackle root causes of youth-at-risk issues, it is vital to raise awareness and create understanding of these issues in the community targeting children, young people and adults.

Towards this end, we develop and undertake a variety of campaigns using multiple methods (including posters, flyers, events, talks, and media activity) to achieve this. Issues that we deal with

during these campaigns include child abuse, child safety, child labour, substance abuse, mental health and positive childhood amongst many others.

Much of our activities are carried out in the community, providing information, services and empowering young people.

An important initiative is community-based counselling. In our outreach programme, seven to eight trained counsellors regularly go out into the community (such as schools) for a full day and provide information on youth at risk related mental health issues and also offer one-to-one counselling sessions for those in need.

We also organize the annual children's day event where children from the local communities are invited to participate in a fun day of games, dancing and learning about child issues.

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