



## Problems of Child Labour (Boys) in Tirupati Town, Chittoor Dist

### KEYWORDS

Child labour, Tirupati town, Health and Socio-economic Conditions

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**ABSTRACT** *The problem of child labour is on the increases today in spite of the legal sanction and constitutional provision against it child labour is that form of work a child is engaged in it is detrimental to the growth and development of the child. In the cities, towns and villages of our great nation one can see young children at work, earning their livelihood and supporting their families with as much responsibility as any adult. An overwhelming majority of the population in India being of agriculturists a child here is considered as assets and as consequences the proportion of children below 14 years in the total population is high. A clear connection between poverty and the economic gains of child labour is also established. A child is neither expected nor does it wish to take up a job unless someone or the circumstances complexes his/her to do so. Children naturally would like to play or learn and to be loved and prepared by parents and not wish to labour hard.*

### INTRODUCTION

Child labour is essentially development and burning problem. In all countries it is common. But in India its nature, magnitude is inevitable. If one desires to know a nation, he should look into its children, child is only the future of nation and its aspirations mainly and reserved strength for the future. The nation's future is best insured, if children's are educated, healthy active and informed as well as having a scientific outlook. Therefore, the chief responsibility cast on the society is to protect this crop of nation. A child occupies an important and crucial position in every society, especially in Indian society, of course, the very perpetuation and formation of the society itself is enabled through children. Considering whole aspects, the childhood is the most significant period of once life. If is considered as foundation, on which entire structure depends that is the whole personality as such. It is the formative period of molding that the life begins to acquire shape attitude behaviours manners and emotions to get developed. The child labour and its exploitation had been the subject for long period. But recently to the probable extent of this long standing phenomenon could be focused full to the general public.

### OBJECTIVES

- To study the profile of child labour
- The study intends to know the socio-economic conditions of the families of child labour.
- To study the health condition of child labour

### METHODOLOGY

Most of the children working in hotels and restaurant are away from their family and now living in the hotels and restaurants, where they work. These children who are entitled to enjoy all the rights and privileges of staying with their parents are compelled to study away from them. And some child labours are migrated, who have left their native places. And live in unknown places with unknown persons. Parental love and affection have very important implication on the development of personality of every individual. Thus, it is intended to take up an in depth study of the impact that this estrangement of parents and children would have on the personality development of the children.

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS

In sociological research the socio-economic composition is considered as an important variable. The young children are

worked in hotels its shows about how they are comes from poor families. And this factor is directly governed by the socio-economic status of the respondents working children's in the hotels is directly affected the socio-economic status of the respondents. The socio-economic compositions of the respondents to understanding of earning capacity and analysis of the respondents on Sex, Age, Caste, Occupation, Education, Income, Nature of family, Languages and religion etc.,

### Sex composition of the respondents

Age groups	Frequency	Percentage (%)
06-08 Years	05	5
09-11 Years	55	55
12-14	40	40
Total	100	100

The above statistical data reveals that only 5 percent of the respondents are in the group of 06-08 years. Majority of the respondents are in the age group of 09-11 years that is 55 percent respondents. And second largest age group is 12-14 years they constitute 40 of the respondents.

### Religion of the respondents

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Hindus	80	80
Muslim	20	20
Christian	00	00
Total	100	100

The above statistical data reveals that majority of the sample respondents belongs to Hindu religion they constitute 80 percent of the respondents. While Muslim is considered as minorities and they constitute in the sample area is only 20 percent respondents. The present study evidence that Christians are absent in the hotel work, there is no single respondents in the sample area.

**Literacy percentage of the respondents**

Literacy of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Literacy	31	31
Illiterate	69	69
Total	100	100

The above statistical data shows that there are 31 percent of the respondents are literate and majority of the respondents are illiterate. They constitute 69 percent respondents. The above analysis study shows that illiteracy is the main causes for respondents are entering into hotel services.

**Awareness about free and compulsory Education**

Awareness about free and compulsory Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Awareness about free and compulsory Education	26	26
Not aware about compulsory education	74	74
Total	100	100

The above statistical data shows that very few respondents are aware about the compulsory and free education, they constitute only 26 of the respondents, while of the respondents are unaware about free and compulsory education.

**Opinion of the respondent towards school going children's**

Opinion about school going children	Frequency	Percentage (%)
I don't bother about it	72	72
Shame	5	5
Happy	11	11
Sad	12	12
Total	100	100

The above statistical data reveal that majority of the respondents not bother about the school going children, they constitute 72 percent there are 5 percent of the respondents are shame towards school going children 11 percent of the respondents are happy on school going children's and lastly 12 percent of the respondents are sad by seeing school going children.

**Respondents interest towards going to school**

Interest of going to school	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Interest go to school	24	24
Not interested to go school	76	76
Total	100	100

The above statistical data reveals that there are only 24 percent of the respondents are still interested to go school regularly. But these hotel-workers are not in a position to go school due to their poverty. The poverty can spoil the children's future. And majority of the respondents are not interested to go school or higher education, they constitute 76 percent of the total respondents.

**Opinion about respondent's accommodation**

Staying with	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Family	52	52
Guardians	1	1
Friends	7	7
Any other places	40	40
Total	100	100

The above statistical data represents on respondents staying. There are 52 percent of the respondents, who stated that they are staying with family members, and secondly 7 percent of the respondents opine that they are staying with their friends, there is 40 percent of the hotel workers stated that they are staying in other places. And in this analysis minimum frequency is 1 percent that is respondents staying with their guardians.

**Income composition of the respondents**

Interest of the respondents per-month	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than Rs.200/-	03	03
Rs.200/- to Rs.500/-	18	18
Rs.600/- to 1000/-	70	70
Rs.100/- and above	09	09
Total	100	100

The above mentioned statistical data of the hotel-workers income grouped into four categories. There are 3 percent of the respondents whose income is less than Rs.200/- while 18 percent of the sample respondents income is Rs.200/- to Rs.500/- and majority of the respondents whose income is Rs.600/- to Rs.1000/-. They constitute 70 percent, remaining 9 percent of the respondents whose income is Rs.1000/- and above. The present study finds out that majority of the respondents whose income is Rs.600/- to Rs.1000/- rupees per month. They constitute 70 percent respondents. These respondents will help their family.

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY**

In traditional India no family units is considered complete without children and feelings of corporate responsibility of family members towards dependents of all types ensures that care and protection extended to youngsters in need. However, its main causes are extreme poverty and the fact that agriculture is the main occupation of the majority of the population. The poverty of many families forces the parents to put their children to work instead of sending them to school. Children often need their meager wages so badly that they corroborate the false statements made by their employer about their age, to the supervision that protective measures. The working when disease or health and other forms of disability upset the delicate balance of the family budget her may be no alternative but send the children to work.

**Respondents reason for choosing work**

The following table's shows that the reason for choosing work at early age. This one is classified into four categories. They are follow Poverty, Ran-way from house, Force of parents and some respondents chosen work being so young because of other reasons.

**Reason for chosen work being so young**

Reason of	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Poverty	70	70
Run-away from house	17	17
Force of parents	04	04
Any other reason	09	09
Total	100	100

The above statistical data shows that majority of the respondents have chosen hotel work being so young because of poverty. These respondents constitute 70 percent respondents, there are 17 percent of the respondents are being so young and they have run-away from houses and joined the hotel services, only 04 percent of the respondents are forced by parents and chosen the hotel work. And there are 8.5 percent of the respondents who have chosen the hotel-work due to some other reasons.

The above analysis shows that majority of the respondents have chosen the hotel work due to poverty.

**Types of facilities along with salary provided by the hotel owners**

Facilities along with salary	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Dress/Uniform	05	05
Food	85.5	85.5
Bonus	01.5	01.5
Others	08	08
Total	100	100

The above statistical data reveal that there are only 05 percent of the respondents are provided with food by the hotel

owners. They constituted 85.5 percent of the total respondents very few that are 1.5 percent of the respondents have availed the bonus from the hotel owners and there are 08 percent of the respondents who are provided with some other facilities by the owners in the hotel work.

**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

Child labour is an inevitable social evil. The problem of child labour is on the increases today in spite of the legal sanction and constitutional provision against it child labour is that form of work a child is engaged in it is detrimental to the growth and development of the child. In the cities, towns and villages of our great nation one can see young children at work, earning their livelihood and supporting their families with as much responsibility as any adult. The poignant stories of child labours are still heard and yet to be investigated.

**The following are the criteria of child labour in this study clear explained.**

- The present study comprised more number of respondents
- The study has not covered the children of above 14 years of age
- The present study emphasized the male and female working children in hotels.
- Children are not attending the school regularly during the job.
- The children not attending the school regularly during the job.
- The children working in a small or medium hotel for wages in cash or in kind.

An overwhelming majority of the population in India being of agriculturists a child here is considered as assets and as consequences the proportion of children below 14 years in the total population is high. No words, therefore, the population of child labour is also significantly high peasants need high fertility for the economic benefits gained thereby. A child is neither expected nor does it wish to take up a job unless someone or the circumstances complexes his/her to do so. Children naturally would like to play or learn and to be loved and prepared by parents and not wish to labour hard.

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