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## Study the life skills of rescued child laborer residing in family and in the hostel in Jaipur district

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### Abstract

Child labor is a global phenomenon. It's varying widely from country to country. In India estimate of child labor has 60 million that constitutes nearly 25% of the working children of the world (report in Mishra 2004). A child below 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory mine or any hazardous employment comes into as a child labor in under various articles in part – III and IV of the Indian constitution incorporated relevant provision. A total of 109 respondents rescued Child labor were selected for the study with random sampling method. 3 different questionnaire schedule 3 sections life skills, health and hygiene, difference between the life skills of rescued child laborer residing in family and in the hostel. The collected data were classified, tabulated and statistically analyzed. The result Life Skills Education Self-awareness skill had maxim mean value which is 40.17 with 12.67 S.D. respectively coping with stress skill had minimum mean value (17.95) with 6.61 S.D. This it is concluded that respondents had very low level of Coping with stress skill in this particular skill they have to work hard. Health Hygiene maxim mean value which is 15.28 with 2.97 S.D. respectively proper disposal of waste water minimum mean value 13.03 with 1.39 S.D. This it is concluded that respondents had very low level of drinking water and Maintenance of water resources in this particular skill they have to work hard.

**Keywords:** Life skills, child laborer, family, hostel

### Introduction

Child labor is a global phenomenon. It's varying widely from country to country. In India estimate of child labor has 60 million that constitutes nearly 25% of the working children of the world (report in Mishra 2004) [4]. A child below 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory mine or any hazardous employment comes into as a child labor in under various articles in part – III and IV of the Indian constitution incorporated relevant provision. Besides plethora of national laws some dating back to the 1930 offer protection from exploitation to India's working children. The announcement of the National Child Labor policy 1987, NCPL were set up in selected areas with the basic aim to reduce the incidence of Child Labor ad there by encouraging the elimination of child labor progressively. Mr. V.V. Giri former president of India characterizes that; child labor is an Economic practice and social evil. Child labor is a hazard to a child's mental, physical, social, education, emotional and spiritual development. Life skill education is based on teaching of how deal with the demands and challenge of everyday life. It is a method for a child labor to survive in this world and learn from around them. It improves their skills of decision making, problem solving, creative thinking, critical thinking, self-awareness etc. Child labor is not properly able to develop their life in today's scenario. So it makes necessary to work on child labor and assess the life skill education among rescued child labor.

### Review Literature

Hanna A. (2007) [5] every child, during the span of development runs several risks to his/her healthy development. It is the duty of significant adults to be mindful of these barriers to development and enable the child to experience and enjoy the process of growing up. After all, childhood is meant for growing, learning and developing into all that one is meant to be. When the developmental process is hindered, a child is in a situation of risk in such situations; and the complexities of the situations must be understood and relevant efforts must be made to rescue these children.

Dube Y. and Godsen M. (2013) [6] conducted a study on child labor in Indian Beady Industry. This study revealed that child labor in beady industry is prohibited under the CLPRA despite this children contrive to work in an unorganized form mostly in home based.

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## Methodology

Jaipur district was selected for the study and 109 rescued child laborer were selected for the study. Random sampling was selected from 4 NGO'S. All students having age of 8 to 14 year were selected. A questionnaire was prepared with the help of suggestions of few judges. The questionnaire contained question regarding rescued child laborer. Primary data were used for the study. Primary data gathered through structured questionnaire was used and field in interview

techniques.

## Result

To study the life skills of rescued child laborer residing in family and in the hostel. 109 rescued child laborer were selected for the study. Keeping in view the objectives of the questionnaire schedule was prepared and introduced to the rescued child laborer.

**Table 1:** Self-Awareness of the respondents (n=109)

S.N	Items	Always true of me		Very true of me		Some time true of me		Occasionally true of me		Not at all true of me	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1	I wish I was someone else.	0	0	19	17.43	6	5.50	48	44.03	36	33.02
2	I value what others have to say about my competence and behavior.	12	11.00	72	66.05	18	16.51	7	6.42	0	0
3	I feel that there is something good and special in me.	18	16.51	31	28.44	24	22.01	36	33.02	0	0
4	I am aware that I have to play different roles as an individual in the society.	12	11.00	48	44.03	31	28.44	18	16.51	0	0
5	I'm comfortable even if my likes or dislikes are not the same as my group.	24	22.01	31	28.44	48	44.03	6	5.50	0	0
6	I want others to know my special qualities.	55	50.45	42	38.53	6	5.50	6	5.50	0	0
7	I don't require others, to tell me about my good qualities as I know them well.	55	50.45	43	39.44	6	5.50	5	4.58	0	0
8	I look for ideas and suggestions from important people in my life.	36	33.02	49	44.95	24	22.01	0	0	0	0
9	I am aware that, depending on the situations I behave differently.	12	11.00	23	21.10	54	49.54	20	18.34	0	0
10	I am sure about my like and dislikes.	48	44.03	49	44.95	12	11.00	0	0	0	0
11	I am able to accept compliments	42	38.53	12	11.00	7	6.42	48	44.03	0	0

This table shows the distribution of respondents about self-awareness in their lives. Data reveals that half of the respondents (44.03%) occasionally wish to become someone else, but in case of 33.02% of respondents they are happy with their personality. Most of the respondents (66.05%) value others statements about their competence and behavior. 33.03% children occasionally feel that they are special and 16.51% always feel that they are special child. Most of the children (44.03%) aware they have play different roles in society. Almost children (44.03%) sometimes feel comfortable with their likes and dislikes which are not the same as their group and 28.44% children feel comfortable in that situation. Half of the respondents (50.45%) want to show their special qualities to others, only 5.50% occasionally think about that. Half of the respondents (50.45%) don't require others to tell them about their special qualities, 39.44% mostly think the same. Most of the children (44.95%) look for ideas and suggestions from important people in their life. Most of the respondents (49.54%) of children are sometimes aware that depending on the situations, they behave differently. 44.95% of children are very sure about their likes and dislikes, 44.03% of children always sure about their likes and dislikes. Most of the respondents (44.03%) occasionally able to accept complements and 38.53% of children always able to accept complements in their life.

## Conclusion

The study was conclude that life skill education is based on teaching of how deal with the demands and challenge of everyday life. It is a method for a child labor to survive in this world and learn from around them. It improves their skills of decision making, problem solving, creative thinking, critical thinking, self-awareness etc. Child labor is not properly able to develop their life in today's scenario. So it makes necessary to work on child labor and assess the life skill education

among rescued child labor. Implementation and teaching of sustainable sanitation and water management and nutrient reuse in all school, college and universities to ensure those approaches well understood and practiced by the new generation. There is an urgent need to educate rural students regarding hygiene practices and provide safe drinking water in rural rescued child labor

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