



## Adjustment Problems among Labour Children of North Gujarat

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### Abstract

The present investigation to find out the difference of Adjustment Problems among Labour Children of North Gujarat. The sample constructed of 320 Children out of which 160 Labour Children and 160 Normal Child for this purpose of investigation. Bell Adjustment Inventory MS by M. Mohsin, Shamsad Hussein and KhursheedJehan was administered to measure their Adjustment level. Scoring has been done as per manual. The data was analyzed by statistical 'ANOVA'.

Result was found that, (1) There is significant difference is existed between Labour and normal children on score of Overall adjustment. Labour and normal children have almost similar level of Overall adjustment. (2) Girl children have better Overall Adjustment in compare to boy children. (3) Children with urban area have better Overall adjustment in compare to children of rural area. (4) Labour girl children have better level of Overall adjustment in compare to all other group. (5) Labour children of Urban area exhibited better Overall Adjustment in compare to all other groups. (6) Girl children of urban area have better Overall adjustment in compare to all other groups. (7) Type of children, Gender and Area of Residence are not interacting on Overall Adjustment. Ho is accepted.

Key Words: Adjustment, Labour Child, Normal Child, Urban Area, Rural Area

### Introduction:

**“Child Labour refers to the employment Of Children in any work that deprives Children Of their Childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and Harmful. This Practice is considered exploitative by many international organizations”**

According to the Census 2001 figures there are 1.26crore working children in the age group of 5-14 as compared to the total child population of 25.2crore. There are approximately 12lakh children working in the hazardous occupations/processes which are covered under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act i.e. 18 occupations and 65 processes. As per survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2004-05, the number of working children is estimated at 90.75lakh. As per Census 2011, the number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years has further reduced to 43.53lakh. It shows that the efforts of the Government have borne the desired fruits.

Way back in 1979, Government formed the first committee called Gurupadswamy Committee to study the issue of child labour and to suggest measures to tackle it. The Committee examined the problem in detail and made some far-reaching recommendations. It observed that as long as poverty continued, it would be

difficult to totally eliminate child labour and hence, any attempt to abolish it through legal recourse would not be a practical proposition. The Committee felt that in the circumstances, the only alternative left was to ban child labour in hazardous areas and to regulate and ameliorate the conditions of work in other areas. It recommended that a multiple policy approach was required in dealing with the problems of working children.

### **WHAT IS CHILD LABOUR?**

14 years

The Mines Act of 1952: The Act prohibits the employment of children below **18 years** of age in a mine. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of **14 years** in hazardous occupations identified in a list by the law.

JAIPUR: Making the law on child labour more stringent, the state government has issued a notification extending the age bar on child labour from 14 years to 18 years. Now, if anybody below 18 years is employed, it will be considered as child labour.

After Delhi, Rajasthan is the second state which has put the age limit at 18 years, said a member of Rajasthan State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.

A fine of Rs 20,000 will be imposed on the employer of such children. The state government will also contribute Rs 5,000 for each child in the Child Labour Welfare Fund, which would be spent on his or her rehabilitation.

The state government has announced a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in the six-page notification for identification, rescue, protection and rehabilitation for children employed in different occupations. The state government has also fixed roles of the police, labour department, child welfare committee, social justice department and district administration.

"Child labour is a barrier in realizing the state government's intention of imparting free and compulsory education. In the above context, the SOP has been prepared to identify, rescue, protect and rehabilitate child labourers," says the notification.

"The working children above 14 years will be rescued with the help of the police," it adds.

### **According to Gates, Jerslid and others (1970)**

Adjustment is a continual process by which a person varies his behavior to produce a more harmonious relationship between himself and environment.

### **REVIEW OF LITRATURE**

- 1) Finally, studies from within and outside India discuss relationships between migration events and children's educational outcomes. For instance, Atman (2011) finds that the male children left behind by their migrant fathers in Mexico reduce time spent on schooling, possibly to help their families

financially. Liang and chin (2007) present a quantitative analysis of the relationship between education and temporary migration among children from rural china. Using data from the mid 1990s from Guangdong province, they find that children who temporarily migrant with their parents are 8 percentage points less likely to be enrolled in school than the children of permanent residents of the city and 6 percentage points less likely to be enrolled in school than children living in rural areas of the province.

- 2) Priyanka D. Soni(2018), “**Adjustment level of school going children of Parents having single child and more than one child**”: The present investigation was conducted with a view to conduct a comparative study: of School adjustment of school going children of Parents having single child and more than one child. Sample consisted of 120 children of Parents having single child and more than one child which was further divided into three groups:- (A) children of Parents having single child. (B) children of Parents having more than one child. (C) Groups of Children divided on the basis of Gender (Boy & Girls) of both Parents having single child and more than one child. Sinha and Singh Adjustment Inventory for school students was administered to know about the adjustment level of the children. Findings revealed significant difference among two groups and girls were found to be higher in adjustment level groups of (A & C) in comparison to Boys.
- 3) Dr. H. G. Nandoliya, (2017) , A study of Social Adjustment among Secondary and higher secondary school student with relation to their gender.: The present paper examines purpose of the study of social adjustment of secondary and higher secondary school students. Adjustment is one of the most important psychological activities of human beings Adjustment may be defined as established of a harmonium relationship with the physical and social environment however adjustment implies a more active role on the part of individual. The present study was conducted on a sample of 120 students (60 boys and 60 girls) randomly selected from the various secondary and higher secondary school. A standardized questionnaire development by A.K.sing and A.sengupta was adopted for this study. The data was analyzed to examine influence of individual factors on adjustment variables; t test was used of calculation. The result show that there is no significant mean difference in relation to boys and girls, and there is no significant difference in relation to secondary and higher secondary level students on social adjustment.

**Objectives:**

1. To study and compare Adjustment between Labour-Normal Children, Boy -Girl Children and Urban - rural Children.
2. To study interaction effect of Adjustment between Labour-Normal Children, Boy -Girl Children and Urban - rural Children.
3. To study interaction effect of Adjustment among Labour – Normal, Boy – Girl Children and Urban – Rural Children.

**Hypotheses:**

1. There will be no significant difference between Labour and Normal Children with regards to all over Adjustment.
2. There will be no significant difference between Boy and Girl Children with regards to all over Adjustment.
3. There will be no significant difference between Urban and Rural Children with regards to all over Adjustment.
4. There will be no interaction effect between Labour – Normal Children and Boy – Girl Children with regards to all over Adjustment.
5. There will be no interaction effect between Labour – Normal Children and Urban – Rural Children with regards to all over Adjustment.
6. There will be no interaction effect between Boy – Girl Children and Urban – Rural Children with regards to all over Adjustment.
7. There will be no interaction effect among Labour – Normal, Boy – Girl Children and Urban – Rural Children with regards to all over Adjustment.

**Method**

**Participates:**

A sample of 320 Children (160 Labour children and 160 Normal Children) the random sampling technique was used for the selection of the sample. The sample was taken from the various areas of the labour and normal child.

**Variables:**

**Independent Variables** are A) Types of Children: A1) Labour Children and A2) Normal Children; B) Area of Living: B1) Urban Area and B2) Rural Area; C) Gender: C1) Boy and C2) Girl.

**Dependent Variables** are Home adjustment, Health adjustment, Social adjustment, Emotional adjustment, All over Adjustment with regards to Adjustment.

**Instruments:**

**Bell Adjustment Inventory (BIQ):**

S. M. Mohsin, Shamshad Hussian and Khursheed Jehan. Mohsin-Shamshad (This inventory consists 124 items in four areas—I. Home, II. Health, III. Social IV. Emotional. This inventory was administered on **Intermediate, UG Class** Students Male + Female.) For examining the level of adjustment of the subjects was administered on the sample.

<b>Reliability</b>				
<b>Method</b>	<b>Home</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Social</b>	<b>Emotional</b>
Split Half	0.84	0.81	0.87	0.89
Test-retest	0.91	0.90	0.89	0.92
<b>Validity</b>				
- Validity Coefficients of the Inventory				
<b>Method</b>	<b>Home</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Social</b>	<b>Emotional</b>
<b>Home</b>	0.72			
<b>Health</b>		0.79		
<b>Social</b>			0.79	
<b>Emotional</b>				0.82

**Research Design:**

The aim of present research was to a study adjustment of 3600 Children (160 Labour Children and 160 Normal Children) were randomly selected from varies area from North Gujarat. Selection for sample random method was used. To check the differences between groups ‘t’ test was used and to cheek relation between variables.

**PROCEDURE:-**

After establishing the rapport with respondents Bell Adjustment Inventory MS by M. Mohsin, Shamshad Hussein and KhursheedJehan.. After completion of the data collection, responses of each respondent on each tool will be scored as per the scoring key of manual of each tool.

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:**

In the research, the researcher use 2x2x2 design, where three independent variable such as Children, Gender and Area on score of various, psychological wellbeing, aggression & life satisfaction ANOVA will be used.

**Result and Discussion:**

**Table A: Showing Analysis of Variance for Overall Adjustment in relation to Type of Children, Gender and Area of Residence.**

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F Ratio	Significant
Type of Children (A)	133.90	1	133.90	0.56	NS
Gender (B)	4299.78	1	4299.78	17.93	0.01
Area of Residence (C)	19766.33	1	19766.33	82.41	0.01
A x B	1697.40	1	1697.40	7.08	0.01
A x C	4462.58	1	4462.58	18.61	0.01
B x C	5128.00	1	5128.00	21.38	0.01
A x B x C	4.28	1	4.28	0.02	NS
Error	74836.73	312	239.86		
Total	1009315.00	320			
Corrected Total	110328.99	319			

- Significant level of ‘F’ value
  - 0.05 level 3.87 (df= 1)
  - 0.01 level 6.71 (df= 1)

**Main Effects:**

Table: A: shows that the one main variable i.e. Gender (F=17.93) and Area and Residence (F=82.41) are significantly influencing the Overall Adjustment while Type of children (F=0.56) found not significant. The closer examination of Overall

Adjustment in Table A reveals that two groups of children (Labour and Normal) are significant different on mean score.

**Table: B: Showing Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment with regard to Type of Children.**

Type of Children	N	Mean Score	F	Significant
Labour Children (A1)	160	52.36	0.56	NS
Normal Children (A2)	160	53.65		
<b>Grand Mean = 53.00</b>				

F ratio for Ass (Type of Children) is 0.56, which is not significant. It means Labour and normal children not differ on score of Overall adjustment. By the same point of view Table B shows mean score of Labour children is 52.36, and normal children is 53.65, it can be clearly said that no significant difference is existed between Labour and normal children on score of Overall adjustment. Labour and normal children have almost similar level of Overall adjustment. Ho is accepted.

**Table: C: Showing Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment with regard to Gender of Children.**

Gender of Children	N	Mean Score	F	Significant
Boys (B1)	160	49.34	17.93	0.01
Girls (B2)	160	58.67		
<b>Grand Mean = 53.00</b>				

F ratio for Bss (Gender) is 17.93, which is significant at 0.01 level. It means boy children and girl children are significantly differ on score of Overall Adjustment. By the same point of view mean score of boy children is 49.34, and girl children is 58.67, it can be clearly said that significant difference is existed between boy and girl children on score of Overall adjustment. Girl children have better Overall Adjustment in compare to boy children. Ho is rejected.

**Table: D: Showing Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment with regard to Area of Residence.**

Area of Residence	N	Mean Score	F	Significant
Urban (C1)	160	60.86	82.41	0.01
Rural (C2)	160	45.14		
<b>Grand Mean = 53.00</b>				

F ratio for C<sub>ss</sub> (Area of Residence) is 82.41, which is significant at 0.01 level. It means children of urban area and children with rural area are significant differ on score of Overall Adjustment. By the same point of view Table D shows mean score of children of urban area is 60.86, and children of rural area is 45.14, it can be clearly said that significant difference is existed between children of urban and rural area on

score of Overall adjustment. It can be seen children with urban area have better Overall adjustment in compare to children of rural area. Ho is rejected.

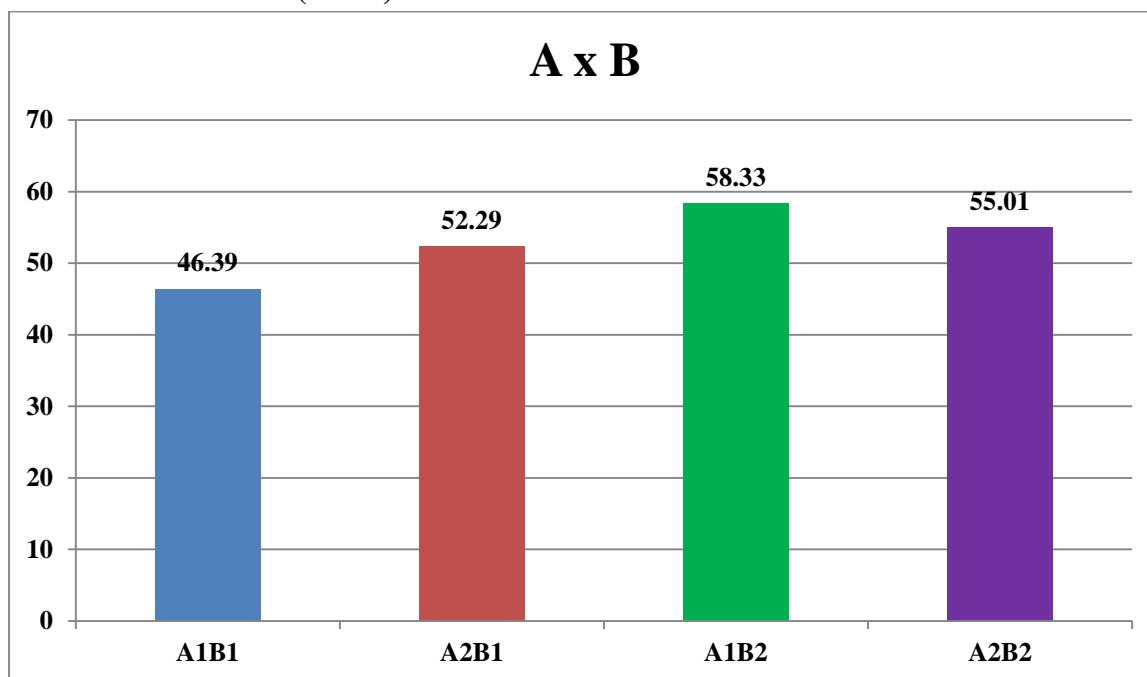
**Interaction Effects:**

The fundamental main effect, significant or insignificant must be comprehended with reconsidered in light of significant interaction of the factors. Here, interaction effects have been talked about below.

**Table: E: Showing Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment relation to Type of Children x Gender (A x B).**

Gender (B)	Type of Children (A)		F	Significant
	Labour Children (A1)	Normal Children (A2)		
Boys (B1)	46.39	52.29	7.08	0.01
Girls (B2)	58.33	55.01		
<b>Grand Mean = 53.00</b>				

**Bar Chart Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment relation to Type of Children x Gender (A x B).**



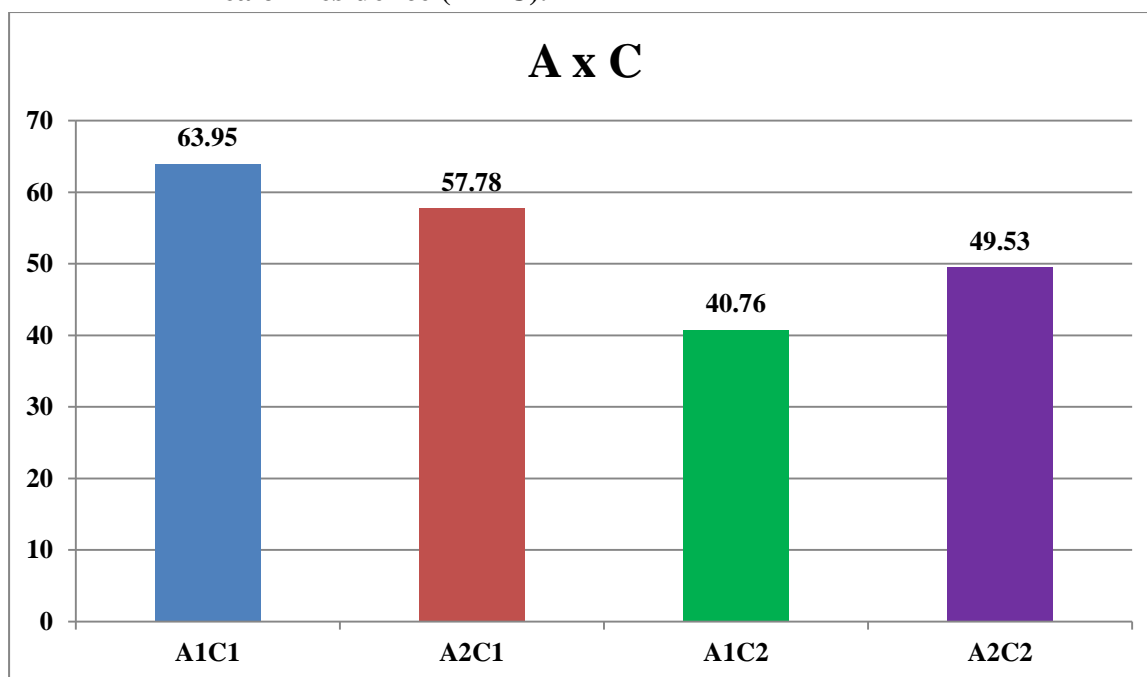
**(I) Interaction A x B (Type of Children X Gender):**

F ratio for A x Bss (Type of Children x Gender) is 7.08, which is significant at 0.01 level. It means Type of children and Gender significantly interact with each other on score of Overall Adjustment. By the same point of view the mean score of Labour Boy children is 46.39, Normal Boy children is 52.29, Labour Girl children is 58.33, and Normal Girl children is 55.01, which are significantly differ and interacting each other on score of Overall adjustment. It can be said that Labour girl children have better level of Overall adjustment in compare to all other group. Ho is rejected.

**Table: F: Showing Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment relation to Type of Children x Area of Residence (A x C).**

Area of Residence (C)	Type of Children (A)		F	Significant
	Labour Children (A1)	Normal Children (A2)		
Urban (C1)	63.95	57.78	18.61	0.01
Rural (C2)	40.76	49.53		
<b>Grand Mean = 53.00</b>				

**Bar Chart Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment relation to Type of Children x Area of Residence (A x C).**



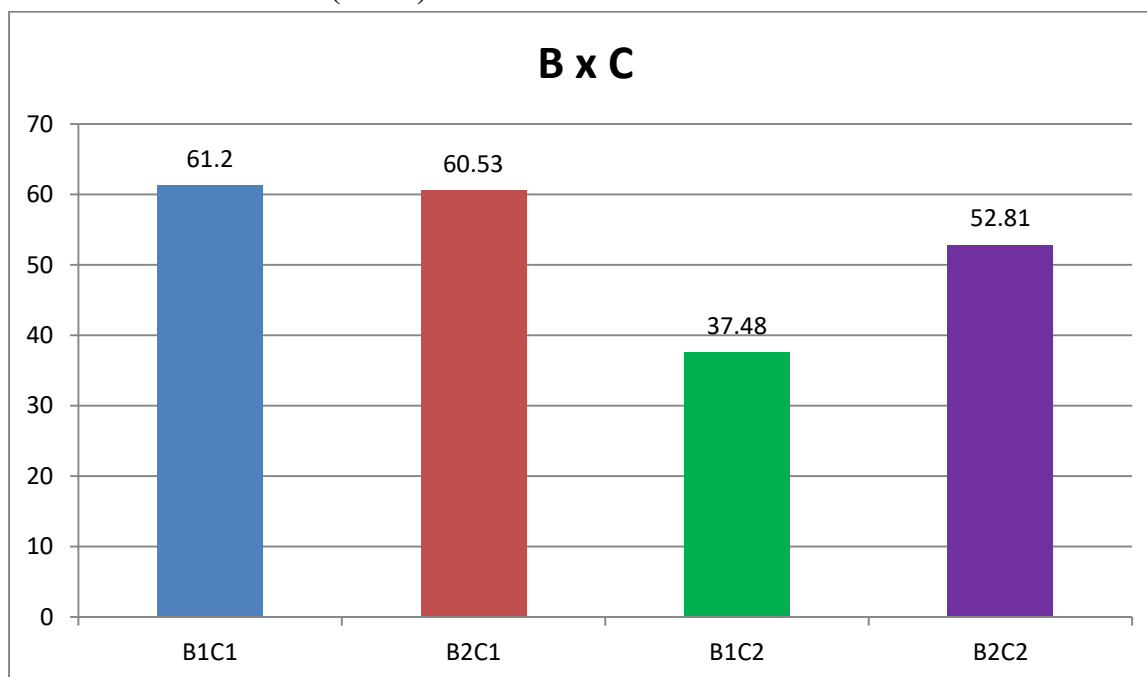
**(II) Interaction A x C (Type of Children X Area of Residence):**

F ratio for A x C (Type of Children x Area of Residence) is 18.61, which is significant at 0.01 levels. It means Type of children and Area of residence differ significantly on score of Overall adjustment. By the same point of view Table No. 33 shows the mean score of Labour children of urban area is 63.95, Normal children of urban area is 57.78, Labour children of rural area is 40.76, Normal children of rural area is 49.53 which are differently interacting each other significantly on self actualization score. Bar Chart indicates that Labour children of Urban area exhibited better Overall Adjustment in compare to all other groups. Ho is rejected.

**Table: G: Showing Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment relation to Gender x Area of Residence (B x C).**

Area of Residence (C)	Gender (B)		F	Significant
	Boys (B1)	Girls (B2)		
Urban (C1)	61.20	60.53	21.38	0.01
Rural (C2)	37.48	52.81		
<b>Grand Mean = 53.00</b>				

**Bar Chart Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment relation to Gender x Area of Residence (B x C)**



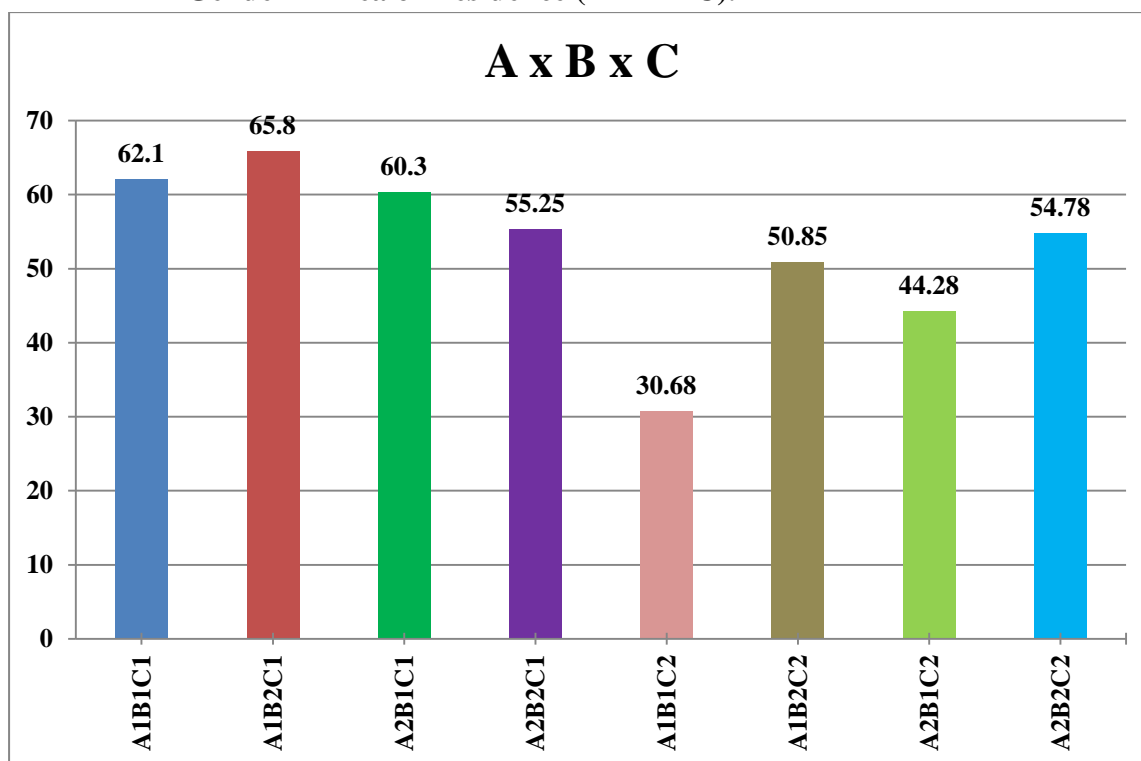
**(III) Interaction B x C (Gender x Area of Residence):**

F ratio for B x C<sub>ss</sub> (Gender x Area of Residence) is 21.38, which is significant at 0.01 level. It means gender and area of residence significantly interact each other on score of Overall Adjustment. By the same point of view shows the mean score of Boys of urban area is 61.20, Girls of urban area is 60.53, Boys of rural area is 37.48, and Girls of rural area is 52.81, which are significantly differ and interacting each other significantly on score of Overall adjustment. Bar chart indicates that girl children of urban area have better Overall adjustment in compare to all other groups. Ho is rejected.

**Table: H: Showing Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment relation to Type of Children x Gender x Area of Residence (A x B x C).**

Area of Residence (C) ↓	Gender (B) →	Type of Children (A) ↓				F	Significant
		Labour Children (A1)		Normal Children (A2)			
		Boys (B1)	Girls (B2)	Boys (B1)	Girls (B2)		
Urban (C1)		62.10	65.80	60.30	55.25	0.02	NS
Rural (C2)		30.68	50.85	44.28	54.78		
<b>Grand Mean = 53.00</b>							

**Bar Chart Mean Scores on Overall Adjustment relation to Type of Children x Gender x Area of Residence (A x B x C).**



**(IV) Higher Order Interaction A x B x C (Type of children x Gender x Area of Residence):**

F ratio for A x B x C<sub>ss</sub> (Type of Children x Gender x Area of Residence) is 0.02, which is not significant. It means Type of Children, gender and Area of Residence do not interact significantly each other on score of Overall adjustment. By the same point of view, Table shows the mean scores of Labour boy children of urban area is 62.10, Labour girl children of urban area is 65.80, Normal boy children of urban area is 60.30, Normal girl children of urban area is 55.25, Labour boy children of rural area is 30.68, Labour girl children of rural area is 50.85, Normal boy children of rural area is 44.28, and Normal girl children of rural area is 54.78 which are not interacting each other on score of Overall Adjustment. It can be seen in bar chart. Type of children, Gender and Area of Residence are not interacting on Overall Adjustment. Ho is accepted.

### Summary of Finding:

- (1) There is significant difference is existed between Labour and normal children on score of Overall adjustment. Labour and normal children have almost similar level of Overall adjustment. Ho is accepted.
- (2) Girl children have better Overall Adjustment in compare to boy children. Ho is rejected.
- (3) Children with urban area have better Overall adjustment in compare to children of rural area. Ho is rejected.
- (4) Labour girl children have better level of Overall adjustment in compare to all other group. Ho is rejected.
- (5) Labour children of Urban area exhibited better Overall Adjustment in compare to all other groups. Ho is rejected.
- (6) Girl children of urban area have better Overall adjustment in compare to all other groups. Ho is rejected.
- (7) Type of children, Gender and Area of Residence are not interacting on Overall Adjustment. Ho is accepted.

### Limitations:

- The present research also has the limitations that point to the future directions for research which are described as follows.
- The study restricted to the North Gujarat only if can be spread in to other areas also.
- A small sample size has been taken due to time constraint. Since the sample size is not large enough it is not possible to draw firm conclusion.
- When the subjects were divided in the sub groups number of then further decreased which may not have been as much amenable to statistical treatment as should have been with a large sample.
- All the children in the present study were literate so the result night not is applicable to illiterate.
- If time and space were not a constraint farther statically analysis could have been done taking the demographic factors like family types experience year etc...
- Further studies should have been carried out including different groups also.

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