

## **A Study on Qualification of Ngo Workers and Their Role in Child Labour Prevention**

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**Abstract:** *Child labour is any work done by the children in order to economically benefit their families or themselves directly, at the cost of their physical, mental or social development. The most common NGOs use a framework that includes orientation and level of operation. An NGO's orientation refers to the type of activities it takes on. These activities might include human rights, environmental, or development work. The study aimed to assess the role of NGO worker stopping of child labour. A study was conducted in Lucknow city. A total of 120 sample were selected (60 NGO worker and 60 child Labour) in different criteria using the random sampling technique. A different prevention of strategy used in self-made questionnaire to assess the role of NGO worker stopping of child labour. The study findings revealed that educational level of the NGO workers fluctuate from the most preferred criteria of child Labour prevention strategies present. The study found that education, health, self-image and self-esteem strategies vary with qualification of NGO workers in the prevention of child Labour.*

**Keywords:** *Child Labour, NGO worker, Education, Strategy.*

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

The most beautiful and memorable part of life is childhood and we all want to live our childhood again and again because at that time we were free from responsibilities and fully engaged in fun. But some children of this world never meet with innocent, lovely and tension free lifestyle of childhood and they hate their childhood because they have work hard for livelihood, they are exploited by others and even they are not getting their right these children are termed as "Child Laborers". Child labour as any work done by the children in order to economically benefit their family or themselves directly, at the cost of their physical, mental or social development (*Ahuja, 1998*).

It has been observed in India and other countries, that the practice of "child labour" is a socio economic problem. From last many years government of India is making amendments in laws and acts related to child labour eliminations but it is not possible to completely eradicate the issue.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are legally constituted organizations created by natural or legal people that operate independently from any form of government. The term originated from the United Nations, and normally refers to organizations that are not a part of a government and are not conventional for-profit businesses. In the cases in which NGOs are funded totally or partially by governments, the NGO maintains its non-governmental status by excluding government representatives from membership in the organization. The term is usually applied only to organizations that pursue wider social aims that have political aspects, but are not openly political organizations such as political parties (*Mohapatra, et. al., 2011*).

NGOs are difficult to define and classify, and the term 'NGO' is not used consistently. As a result, there are many different classifications in use. The most common NGOs use a framework that includes orientation and level of operation. An NGO's orientation refers to the type of activities it takes on. These activities might include human rights, environmental, or development work. An NGO's level of operation indicates the scale at which an organization works, such as local, regional, international or national. "Confronting the Classification Problem: Toward Taxonomy of NGOs".

One of the earliest mentions of the term "NGO" was in 1945, when the UN was created. The UN, which is an inter-governmental organization, made it possible for certain approved specialized international non-state agencies - or non-governmental organizations - to be awarded observer status at its assemblies and some of its meetings. Later the term became used more widely. Today, according to the UN, any kind of private organization that is independent from government control can be termed an "NGO", provided it is not-profit, non-criminal and not simply an opposition political party (*Irawani, 2011*).

### **II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

1. To study the prevention of child labor using different criteria according educational level of NGO workers.

**III. RESEARCH METHODS**

The present study was conducted on 120 respondents of Gomti Nagar, Indira Nagar, Aliganj, Alambag of Lucknow city. 60 NGOS workers from unorganised sector and 60 belonged from child labour from different sector (break maker, shop workers, rag pickers, dhaba worker) were chosen as respondents of the study. The samples were selected purposively by using random sampling technique. The relevant information regarding the educational level, age, and sex of the respondent was collected by self-made Questionnaire method. The data was tabulated and analysed by SPSS (Version 20) using frequency, percentage, t-value, f-test.

**IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 1: Prevention of Child Labour using life style and work situation strategy**

s.no	Educational level of the respondent	Mean	SD	f-value	Sig.
1	Intermediate	10.83	7.03	3.724	.03*
2	Graduate	16.31	1.098		
3	Post-graduate	17.04	1.592		
4	Post –graduate & above	12.44	1.675		

(p<0.05, \*level of significant)

The above table shows that high mean value is post - graduate of respondents 17.04, followed by graduate of respondents mean value is 16.31 and post-graduate& above of respondents mean 12.44 and rest of intermediate of the 10.83 so that f- test was found significant differences between education of the respondents and their perception regarding life and work situation of child labour. This means that the most of the NGO workers focused on life and worksituation strategy to prevent child labour.

**Table 2: Prevention of Child Labour using Education strategy**

s.no.	Educational level of the respondent	Mean	SD	f-value	Sig.
1	Intermediate	9.28	1.776	9.017	0.000**
2	Graduate	10.00	1.435		
3	Post-graduate	17.33	1.567		
4	Post – graduate & above	12.20	1.655		

(P<0.01, \*\*highly significant)

The above table shows that high mean value is post - graduate of respondents 17.33, followed by post-graduate& above of respondents mean value is 12.20 and graduate of respondents mean 10.00 and rest of intermediate of the 9.28 so that f- test was found highly significant differences between education of the respondents and their perception regarding education of child labour. This means that the most of the NGO workers focused on education strategy to prevent child labour.

**Table3: Prevention of Child Labour using Health care strategy**

s.no.	Educational level of the respondents	Mean	SD	f-value	Sig.
1	intermediate	9.28	1.776	5.022	0.02*
2	Graduate	10.00	1.434		
3	Post-graduate	17.33	1.592		
4	Post – graduate& above	16.20	1.557		

(p<0.05,\* level of significant)

The above table shows that high mean value is post - graduate of respondents 17.33, followed by more than post- graduate of respondents mean value is 16.20 and graduate of respondents mean 10.00 and rest of intermediate of the 9.28 so that f- test was found significant differences between educational level of the respondents and their perception regarding health care of child labour. This means that the most of the NGO workers focused on health care strategy to prevent child labour.

**Table 4: Prevention of Child Labour using vocational training strategy**

s.no.	Educational level of The respondent	Mean	SD	f-value	Sig.
1	Intermediate	4.00	.000	2.407	.077
2	Graduate	4.00	.000		
3	Post-graduate	4.85	.613		
4	Post- graduate & above	4.73	.583		

(p<0.05, not level significant)

The above table shows that high mean value is post - graduate of respondents 4.85, followed by post-graduate & above of respondents mean value is 4.73 and graduate of respondents mean 4.00 and rest of intermediate of the 4.00 so that f- test was found no significant differences between educational level of the respondents and their perception regarding vocational training of child labour. This means that the most of the NGO workers do not focused on vocational training strategy to prevent child labour.

**Table 5: Prevention of Child Labour using recreation and counselling strategy**

s.no.	Educational level of the respondent	Mean	SD	f-value	Sig.
1	intermediate	9.00	.000	1.832	.132
2	Graduate	9.15	.507		
3	Most-graduate	10.00	1.414		
4	Post – graduate & above	9.35	6.26		

(p<0.05, not significant)

The above table shows that high mean value is post - graduate of respondents 10.00, followed by post-graduate & above of respondents mean value is 9.35 and graduate of respondents mean 9.15 and rest of intermediate of the 9.00 so that f- test was found no significant differences between educational level of the respondents and their perception regarding recreation and counselling of child labour. This means that the most of the NGO workers do not focused on recreation and counselling strategy to prevent child labour.

**Table 6: Prevention of Child Labour using self-image and self-esteem strategy**

s.no.	Educational level of the respondent	Mean	SD	f-value	Sig.
1	Intermediate	13.50	.707	1.702	.177
2	Graduate	15.50	2.121		
3	Post-graduate	15.58	1.238		
4	Post – graduate & above	15.60	1.303		

(p<0.05, not significant)

The above table shows that high mean value is post - graduate & above of respondents 15.60, followed by post- graduate of respondents mean value is 15.58 and graduate of respondents mean 15.50 and rest of intermediate of the 13.50 so that f- test was found no significant differences between educational level of the respondents and their perception regarding self-image and self- esteem of child labour. This means that the most of the NGO workers do not focused on self- image and self- esteem strategy to prevent child labour.

## V. CONCLUSION

The study findings revealed that educational level of the NGO workers fluctuate the most preferred criteria of child Labour prevention strategies present. The study found that education, health, self-image and self- esteem strategies vary with qualification of NGO workers in the prevention of child Labour. Most of the NGO workers preferred education and health strategies to prevent child Labour because education and health both are important part of their life.

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