Chapter-III

METHODOLOGY
3.1 INTRODUCTION

Research methodology provides a path to the investigator to find a solution for the research problem in a systematic way by employing research procedures. However, it helps the investigator to evaluate the research units’ reliability and validity. Random sampling method was used for collecting sample. A research design is considered as the framework or plan for a study that guides as well as helps the data collection and analysis of data. The research design may be exploratory, descriptive and experimental for the present study. Present study is an analytical and descriptive in nature and based on empirical study. The data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary source of data is respondents concerned and collected by using a predefined questionnaire. The secondary sources include books, articles, periodicals, newspapers, various reports, websites and electronic media.

3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To study the quality of life of the child labour for finding the problems and to provide intervention services to them for their problems to change their lifestyle, the following objectives have been proposed.

1. To study the spatial dimensions and elicit factors advantageous for child labour in study area.
2. To study the inclination of children towards work, nature of their work, problems faced by the child labour.
3. To elicit the parental attitude on the child labour.
4. To access the physical and psychological health problems and causes.
5. To study various regulatory measures of different acts concerning the child labour, the ways of implementation and reasons for negligence.
6. To provide possible solutions to the child labour through social work intervention
7. To suggest the remedial measures to appease the intensity of child labour.
3.3 HYPOTHESES

The following hypotheses were formulated by giving a specific focus on objectives for testing using appropriate statistical tools.

1. Low level family economic conditions and parental attitudes coerce the children in work
2. Low level of literacy of parents caused child labour
3. Income of child labourers is immensely important to a poor family
4. Child labourers are denied and deprived of basic amenities
5. Child labourers are unaware of human and child rights
6. Social work intervention reduces the level of child labour

3.4 PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

3.4.1 Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh lies between 12°41' and 23° N latitude and 77° and 84°40' E longitude, and is bordered by Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Orissa in the north, the Bay of Bengal in the East, Tamil Nadu to the south and Karnataka to the west. Andhra Pradesh is historically called the "Rice Bowl of India". More than 77% of its crop is rice. Two major rivers, the Godavari and the Krishna run across the state. The small enclave (12 sq mi (30 km²)) of the Yanam district of Pondicherry (Puducherry) state lies in the Godavari Delta in north-east of the state. Historically the region comprising the state was known as Andhrapatha, Andhradesa, Andhraavani and Andhra vishaya. Andhra Pradesh was formed from Andhra State on 1 November 1956. Andhra Pradesh is the 5th biggest State in our Country and it is 2,76,754 sq. km. from Chittoor to Srikakulam, Adilabad to Anantapur. Politically Andhra Pradesh is divided into 3 regions, VIZ. Coastal Region from Srikakulam to Nellore having 9 districts. Kosta occupies the coastal plain between Eastern Ghats ranges that run all along the length of the state, and the Bay of Bengal, Rayalaseema Region from Central part of Krishna & Tungabhadra having 4 districts. Rayalaseema is situated in the southeast of the state on the Deccan plateau and is nestled in the basin of the Penner River; it is separated from Telangana by the low Erramala hills and from Coastal Andhra by the Eastern Ghats. The Telangana Region extends from Central part of Krishna & Godavari having 10 districts. Telangana lies west of the Ghats on the Deccan plateau. The Krishna River and Godavari River rise in the Western Ghats of Karnataka and
Maharashtra and flow east across Telangana to empty into the Bay of Bengal in a mutual river delta. Each district is divided into multiple mandals and each mandal is a group of a few villages. Hyderabad is the capital and, along with the adjoining twin city Secunderabad, is the largest city in the state. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh's main seaport, is the second largest city of the state and is home to the Indian Navy's Eastern Naval Command. Vijayawada due to its location and proximity to major rail and road routes is a major trading center and the third largest city of the state. Other important cities and towns are: Kakinada, Warangal, Guntur, Tirupati, Rajahmundry, Nellore, Ongole, Kurnool, Anantapur, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Eluru.

Geographically, Andhra Pradesh is composed of most of the eastern half of the Deccan plateau and the plains to the east of the Eastern Ghats. Andhra Pradesh is divided into three regions. The northern part of the plateau is the Telangana region and the southern part is known as Rayalaseema. These two regions are separated by the River Krishna. The third region is Coastal Andhra. The plains to the east of Eastern Ghats form the Eastern coastal plains. The Eastern Ghats are discontinuous and individual sections have local names. The Kadapa Basin formed by two arching branches of the Eastern Ghats is a mineral rich area. The coastal plains are for the most part delta regions formed by the Godavari, Krishna, and Penner rivers. The Eastern Ghats are a major dividing line in the state's geography. The Ghats become more pronounced towards the south and extreme north of the coast. The Eastern Ghats region is home to dense tropical forests, while the vegetation becomes sparse as the Ghats give way to the Deccan Plateau, where shrub vegetation is more common. Most of the coastal plains are put to intense agricultural use. The west and southwest parts of Andhra Pradesh have semi-arid conditions. Indian Space Research Organisation's Satish Dhawan Space Centre is located at the Barrier Island of Sriharikota, in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is recognized variously for its legendary dynasties, temples, beautiful language, Telugu, lacquer toys and beautiful weaves, rich literature and vibrant Kuchipudi. Andhra Pradesh has often been called the food bowl of the South India. There are ruins, places, museums and ports apart from the sacred Tirupati, where one can leave one's prayers to be answered.
3.4.2 Kadapa District

Kadapa is located in the Southwestern part of Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the four districts that constitute the Rayalaseema region, which is known to be highly drought prone. Kadapa district is surrounded by Kurnool in the north, Chittoor in the South, Nellore in the East and Ananthapur in the West. The total geographical area of the district is 15,359 Km2 with three revenue divisions, 50 mandals, 808 Gram Panchayats, 965 revenue villages and 4761 habitations. The district accounts for 5.6 per cent of the total geographical area of the state and homes about 3.4 per cent of the state’s population. The population is mostly rural (more than 70%) with an average density of 167 persons km-2, which is significantly lower than the state average of 277 persons km-2. Though the average literacy rate (64%) is somewhat higher than the state average (61.1%), the female literacy is low. The SCs and STs constitute about 19 and 2 per cent of total population, respectively. There are three revenue divisions in the district viz., Kadapa, Rajampeta and Jammalamadugu. The district was originally formed as early as in 1807 and it has celebrated the Bicentenary celebrations during 2007. After a few reorganizations, the district came into current geographical shape before independence. A look at the physiography of the district shows the presence of schist’s, granite rocks and dolerites of Archaean age and relatively younger rock formations of quartzite, shales, limestone and dolomites, tufts and trap rocks of upper proterozoic age. The granite rocks together with dolerite dykes occur in the southwest parts of the district as isolated relict hills, while the quartzite hillocks with shale intercalations occur as hill ranges of Nallamala and Lankamala in the north, Velikonda in the east, Seshachalam or Palakonda in the southeast and Gandikota in the midwest. There are 3 Revenue Divisions, viz. Kadapa including 17 mandals of Chennur, Khajipet, Vallur, Pendlimarri, CK Dinne, Rayachoty, Chinnamuidium, Sambepalli, T Sundupalli, Veeraballi, I.R Palli, Chakrayapeta, Gaviveedu, Ramapuram, Kamalapuram, Yerraguntla and VN Palli, Rajampeta including 17 mandals of Kodur, Chitvel, Obulavariyipalli, Pullampet, Rajampet, Penagalur, Nandalur, Vontimitta, Siddhout, Atloor, Badvel, Gopavaram, B Matham, B Kodur, Porumammilla, Kalasapadu, SAKN and Jammalamadugu comprising 16 mandals of Jammalamadugu, Mylavaram, Peddamudium, Proddatur, Rajupalem, Chapada, Mydukur, Duvvur, Muddanur, Kondapuram, Pulivendula, Tonduru, Simhadripuram, Lingala, Vemula, Vempalli.
The details of various administrative units are presented below. In all there are 50 mandals with 965 revenue villages (comprising 808 gram panchayats) and 585987 households in Kadapa district. The district had a total population of 2601797 as per the 2001 census, of which 51% are male and the rest 49 per cent are females. The population density of the district was 167/km² and the sex ratio was 974. About 22.6 per cent of the population lives in urban areas and the rest (77.4%) in rural areas. The share of SC and ST population in the district was 15.7 and 2.4 per cent, respectively. Similarly the share of children was 30 per cent to the total population. The total population of the district is 2601797 including 1318093 males and 1283704 females with the Population Density of 201 and Sex Ratio of 974. The rural and urban Population percentage of Kadapa District is 27.30 and 72.70.

3.4.3 Study Area

The study area covers Rayachoty, Galiveedu, Sambapalle, Veenaballi and Ramapuram Mandals of Kadapa and child labour is spread over many categories(Map).

3.4.3.1 Rayachoty

Rayachoty Mandal lies between 14° 40' N latitudes and 78° 45' E longitudes. It is one of the most irrigated mandals of Kadapa district. The mandal is bounded on the west by Galiveedu mandal, on the south by Chintamandinam and Sambepalle mandals, on the north by Ramapuram mandal and on the east by T.Serupalli mandal. It is located at a distance of around 60 kms away from the district headquarters, Kadapa. The mandal is spread over an area of 245.11 sq. kms. with 17 inhabited villages. There are 21149 households in 141 habitations. The population of the mandal, as per 2001 Census, is 101455 persons with 52002 males and 49453 females. The sex ratio is 951 and the literacy is 52.12. The total workers constitute 8611 in the total population. The density population in the mandal is 416 persons per sq.km. There are 7 rice mills and 4 small scale units. The average rain is 605 mm. The total area irrigated is 1655 sq kms with the total irrigation sources of 268 kms. The major crops grown are paddy, jowar, ragi, bajra and red gram. Farmers of this mandal also resort to sericulture, horticulture and dairy farming to supplement their income.
MAP.1: THE STUDY AREA
3.4.3.2 Galiveedu

Galiveedu Mandal lies between 14° 10’ N latitudes and 78° 30’ E longitudes and is bounded on the west by Galiveedu mandal, on the south by Peddarnandim and Sambepalle mandals, on the north by Chakrayapet mandal and on the east by Rayachoty mandal. The mandal is spread over an area of 356.01 sq. kms. with 14 inhabited villages. There are 12294 households in 247 habitations. The population of the mandal, as per 2001 Census, is 46168 persons with 23476 males and 22692 females. The sex ratio is 967 and the literacy is 47.10. The total workers constitute 10157 in the total population. The density population in the mandal is 130 persons per sq.km. The average rain is 730 mm. The total area irrigated is 1660sq kms with the total irrigation sources of 488 kms. The major crops grown are paddy, jowar, ragi, bajra and red gram. Farmers of this mandal also resort to sericulture, horticulture and dairy farming to supplement their income.

3.4.3.3 Sambapalle

Sambapalle Mandal lies between 13° 55’ N latitudes and 78° 50’ E longitudes. The mandal is bounded on the west by Chinnamandiam and Galiveedu mandals, on the south by Kambhamvaripalle mandal of Chittoor District, on the north by Rayachoty and on the east by T.Sundupalli mandal. It is located at a distance of around 90 kms away from the district headquarters, Kadapa. The mandal is spread over an area of 245.14 sq. kms. with 11 inhabited villages. There are 9041 households in 222 habitations. The population of the mandal, as per 2001 Census, is 35131 persons with 17835 males and 17296 females. The sex ratio is 970 and the literacy is 44.61. The total workers constitute 9865 in the total population. The density population in the mandal is 143 persons per sq.km. The average rain is 628 mm. The total area irrigated is 1743 sq kms with the total irrigation sources of 127 kms. The major crops grown are paddy, jowar, ragi, bajra and red gram. Farmers of this mandal also resort to sericulture, horticulture and dairy farming to supplement their income.

3.4.3.4 Veeraballi

Veeraballi Mandal lies between 14° 12’ N latitudes and 78° 50’ E longitudes. The mandal is bounded on the west by Rajampet mandal, on the south by T.Sundupalli and Rayachoty mandals, on the north and west by Ramapuram mandal. It is located at a distance of around 100 kms away from the district headquarters,
Kadapa. The mandal is spread over an area of 380.82 sq. kms. with 8 inhabited villages. There are 7187 households in 190 habitations. The population of the mandal, as per 2001 Census, is 32459 persons with 16559 males and 15880 females. The sex ratio is 959 and the literacy is 47.95. The total workers constitute 9865 in the total population. The density population in the mandal is 85 persons per sq.km. The average rain is 615 mm. The total area irrigated is 2595 sq kms with the total irrigation sources of 198 kms. The major crops grown are paddy, jowar, ragi, bajra and red gram. Farmers of this mandal also resort to sericulture, horticulture and dairy farming to supplement their income.

3.4.3.5 Ramapuram

Ramapuram Mandal lies between 14° 40’ N latitudes and 78° 45’ E longitudes. It is one of the most irrigated mandals of Kadapa district. The mandal is bounded on the west by Lakkireddipalle mandal, on the south by Rayachoty, on the north by Ramapuram mandal and on the east by Veeraballi mandal. It is located at a distance of around 60 kms away from the district headquarters, Kadapa. The mandal is spread over an area of 201.11 sq. kms. with 12 inhabited villages. There are 8502 households in 145 habitations. The population of the mandal, as per 2001 Census, is 33271 persons with 17171 males and 16100 females. The sex ratio is 938 and the literacy is 48.79. The total workers constitute 8287 in the total population. The density population in the mandal is 165 persons per sq.km. The average rain is 606 mm. The total area irrigated is 2483 sq kms with the total irrigation sources of 170 kms. The major crops grown are paddy, jowar, ragi, bajra and red gram.

3.5 SAMPLE DESIGN

A sample of 300 respondents, 60 each from Rayachoty, Galiveedu, Sambapalle, Veeraballi and Ramapuram Mandals of Kadapa district are selected on random sampling method. In the study area child labour is spread over many categories. Among them, the investigator has selected from beedi making, domestic and flower plucking activities profusely prevalent in the above mandals have been considered and selected for the present study. Among the 300 samples, the investigator selected 60 samples for case works for these 60 samples were appeared differently when compared with other cases. Thus these 60 samples were collected purposively for case work purpose basing on the factors such as drunken and violent
fathers, cruel step parents and pecuniary difficulties of parents such as debts, interests, incest, starvation, orphans and debt of parents at landlords.

3.5.1 Collection of Data

Both Primary and Secondary data were made use in the present study for analysis, drawing inferences and arriving at conclusions keeping in view the objectives of the study. Primary data were collected through personal interviews with the sample respondents with the help of pre tested at the living place and work place of the respondents. Moreover, the data were also collected from the parents of the respondents for eliciting raison d’être for child labour. Sufficient cross checks have been made on the information provided by the sample respondents to ensure accuracy and reliability of data. Thorough scrutiny of data was made before the tabulation of data.

Secondary data were collected from reports available at Project Director National Child Labour Project, Kadapa, National Informatic Centre, Kadapa, Directorate of Census Operations, Hyderabad, Mandal Parshads in sample mandals, Ministry of Rural Development Reports, National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, Evaluation Reports, Indian Five Year Plan Documents, Economic Survey of India and various published and unpublished reports.

3.5.2 Analysis of Data

The data collected from the sample respondents has been collated and tabulated by editing, coding, scoring, computing and analysed with the help of SPSS package. The descriptive statistical procedures like mean, standard deviation were computed. The statistical tools administered are ‘t’ test, Chi-square analysis and ANOVA.

3.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In the interview stage, it was found very difficult to identify the child labour because most of the parents hide the information that the child was not an earning member but tried to pose that they send the child to work so that he/she may not be a victim of any anti-social element. The problems faced while surveying include i) the children were not able to understand all our questions, ii) The children were not
speaking many things due to fear, iii) In many places the parents of these children were scared themselves and were anxious and therefore did not let their children to answer our questions, iv) Many of us had to miss school for the completion of the survey, v) Since there were many questions, the children in many places were not ready to answer some of them, vi) During the survey, could not get support of the guardians of the children, since they lose hope with the word survey only. Many such government and private surveys have been done earlier also with no result, vii) Moreover, fear and anxiety compelled them to keep mum which led to incorrect answers in many cases. In some cases it has become necessary to held discussion of persuasion with parents of sample to get the answers. At that time the parents expected some sort of money from the researcher. In the surveyed area, most of the respondents do not have proper idea about the government schemes and laws, hence the researcher had to explain them and then conducted the interview. This process had consumed lot of time. The researcher always tried to eschew the perceived notion which may misrepresent the findings. For the present study, due to time and financial constrains, only 300 samples are selected and interviewed.

3.7 ORGANISATION OF THE THESIS

The First chapter is introduction part dealing with the sectoral back ground of the child labour. Chapter 2 deals with review of literature on child labour. The Third chapter is methodology. Chapter 4 is concerned with the socio-economic characteristics of child labour and various reasons to become as child labour. Chapter 5 deals with the health status of child labour. The Chapter 6 deals with the parental attitude on the child labour and awareness on child rights. Chapter 7 deals with the social work intervention and reduction of child labour, the methods and techniques that were used to reduce the level of the child labour by the social worker while conducting the intervention and Chapter 8 Case studies-child labour at study area and Chapter 9 summarises findings, suggestions and implications.