

Mental Health among labour and non-labour Childrens

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present study was investigating the level of mental health of labour and non labour children. The total sample consisted of 200 children (100 labour children & 100 non labour children) were selected from Rajkot city of Gujarat. The scale of “Mental Health of Questionnaire” developed by Dr. Jagdish and Dr. Srivastava (1984) was administered level of measure their mental health. Scoring has been done as per manual. Further; The Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics ‘t’-test. Hence result was found there is significant difference between mental health of labour and non labour children. It was also found that there is significant difference between mental health of age (11 to 12 and 13 to 14). Labour and non-labour children. There is no significant difference between mental healths of gender (Girls & Boy). Labour and non-labour children.

Key words: Mental health, Labour, Non-labour, Age, Gender.

Importance of the Study

. Some children continue to show stable patterns of behavior problems in home settings only, with adequate adjustment in the school setting. In addition the nature of the behavioral demand in the school setting may led to the emergence of behavioral problem for some children who did not show prior adjustment problem at home.

The mental health is relative term. Relative means depend upon many factor. The social situation in which behavior takes place, for instance, will often decide whether a behavior is considered healthy or unhealthy. An example of this one’s culture. It is quite normal in some culture to urinate in public, this may quite abnormal in other culture. For adolescence labour life may occur some adjustment problem or mental health issue.

Mental health refers to a state of mind which is characterized by emotional well-being relative freedom anxiety and disabling symptoms and capacity to establish constructive relationship and cope with the ordinary demands and stress of life. Horuits etc. found that gelding marital status is associated with better mental health outcomes. Mankani (2012) found working woman had better mental health status compare to non-working women.

Generally it is seen that working or laboring children don’t get enough opportunities for growing and developing. They generally found under pressure and all those circumstances affect their mental health. This study compares mental health of labour and non-labour children with rational to their gender.

Problem of the study:

The problem of present study to find out mental health among labour and non-labour childrens.

Objective:

- (1) To compare the mean score of mental health labour and non labour childrens.
- (2) To compare the mean score of Mental health different age group of labour and non Labour childrens
- (3) To compare the mean score of Mental health different Gender of labour and non Labour childrens

Hypothesis:

1. There is no significant difference between mental health of labour and non-labour childrens.
2. There is no significant age difference between mental health of labour and non –labour boys.
3. There is no significant age difference between mental health of labour and non-labour girls.
4. There is no significant gender difference between mental health of labour and non-labour boys.
5. There is no significant gender difference between mental health of labour and non-labour girls.

Variable:**Independent:**

1. Age
2. Gender

Dependent:

The scores obtained on the mental health inventory.

Controlled:

The instruction was given to all groups of labour & non-labour childrens. The peaceful environment was maintained during feeling inventory.

Sample:

The sample consisted of 200 children 100 labour and 100 non-labour childrens with equal number of girls and boys of Rajkot district of Gujarat state.

Tools:

To measure mental health of the subject, mental Health Inventory developed by Dr. Jagdish and Dr. Shrivatav (1983) was used.

Procedure:

The sample of 200 children (100 labour and 100 non-labours) with the equal number of boys and girls of Rajkot district was selected randomly. After giving them proper instructions the test was administered and obtained data were analyzed.

Result and Discussion:**Table-1****'t' test regarding the mental health score obtains of labour and non labour children**

Groups	N	Mean	SD	SED	T	Sig.
Labour Children	100	87.07	14.01	1.97	5.63	*0.01
Non-labour Children	100	76.61	13.88			

Table-1 presents the mean of both labour & non-labour childrens and t value of the observed variable. A perusal of the table so that the mean of labour and non-labour childrens is 87.07 & 76.61. The SD for this variable is 14.01 & 13.88 for labour & non-labour children respectively. The t value is 5.63 which are significant at 0.01 level so, we can say that first hypotheses is not accepted because children who are not working batter mental health then working children, they have no more responsibilities..

Table-2**'t' test regarding the mental health score obtains 11 to 12 year labour boys and 13 to 14 non-labour boys**

Age	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig.
11 to 12 year labour boys	50	18.85	5.64	2.04	0.01
13 to 14 year non-labour boys	50	21.85	7.41		

Table-2 presents the mean of both 10 to 12 year labour & non-labour boys and t value of the observed variable. A perusal of the table so that the men of labour and non-labour boys is 18.85 & 21.85. The SD for this variable is 5.64 & 7.41 for labour & non-labour boys respectively. The t value is 2.04 which are significant at 0.01 level so, we can say that second hypotheses is not accepted because Workers are less mentally healthy than workers, which is less work and less responsibility.

Table-3**'t' test regarding the mental health score obtains 11 to 12 year labour girls and 13 to 14 non-labour girls**

Age	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig.
11 to 12 year labour girls	50	55.12	7.72	3.50	N/S
13 to 14 year non-labour girls	50	48.08	10.13		

Table-3 presents the mean of both 10 to 12 year labour & non-labour girls and t value of the observed variable. A perusal of the table so that the mean of labour and non-labour girls is 55.08 & 48.08. The SD for this variable is 7.72 & 10.13 for labour & non-labour girls respectively. The t value is 3.50 which are significant at 0.01 level so, we can say that third hypotheses is not accepted because The working girls have less mental health than those who do not work because the working girls need more responsibility.

Table-4

‘t’ test regarding the mental health score obtains labour & non-labour boys

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SED	T	Sig.
Labour boys	50	26.28	8.85		0.20	N/S
Non-labour boys	50	22.94	7.84			

Table-4 presents the mean of both labour & non-labour boys and t value of the observed variable. A perusal of the table so that the mean of labour and non-labour boys is 26.28 & 22.94. The SD for this variable is 8.85 & 7.84 for labour & non-labour boys respectively. The t value is 0.20 which are significant at 0.05 levels so, we can say that forth hypotheses are accepted.

Table-5

‘t’ test regarding the mental health score obtains labour & non-labour girls

Gender	N	Mean	SD	SED	T	Sig.
Labour girls	50	23.73	8.43		0.20	N/S
Non-labour girls	50	24.25	8.40			

Table-5 presents the mean of both labour & non-labour girls and t value of the observed variable. A perusal of the table so that the mean of labour and non-labour girls is 23.73 & 24.25. The SD for this variable is 8.43 & 8.40 for labour & non-labour girls respectively. The t value is 0.20 which are significant at 0.05 levels so, we can say that fifth hypotheses are accepted.

Conclusion:

1. There is significant difference between mental health of labour and non-labour childrens.
2. There is significant age difference between mental health of labour & non –labour boys.
3. There is significant age difference between mental health of labour & non-labour girls.
4. There is no significant gender difference between mental health of labour and non-labour boys.
5. There is no significant gender difference between mental health of labour and non-labour girls.

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