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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORKING CHILDREN:

A Case study of Rajkot city from the social psychological aspects.

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ABSTRACT

Problem of child labour is a world wide problem. Children is a wealth of country on which our country foundation in protected. If children of any country are to be disciplined, active, healthy and trained future of child country will be right brightness of the country depends on how much children are disciplined, active healthy and trained. Country such a developed India were the village are broken and the people are migrating and settled in urban areas. Now besides duo to globalization and changes in family tradition, cultural changes. the problem of child labour is going on and day to day so , I have tried to know of child labour in resent research .OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH :

1 .About child labour who live and work with family and alone in surat city to know about them .

2 To know about between child labour who line with family

and live alone in the Context about frustration and aggression³ .To know about significance co- relation frustration and aggression between child labour who live with family only . 4.To know about significance co- relation frustration and aggression between child labour who live alone.HYPOTHESIS: Null hypothesis is made after keeping mind about above objects

VARIABLE:A. INDIPENDENT VARIABLE With whom the working children live? DEGREE With family or alone B.DEPENDENT VARIABLE 1.Frustration . Child labour would mean children prematurely leading adults livies working for long hours.Low wages under damaging condition which effects and hamperstheir growth physically and mentally (report of director general of ILO ,1983)

INTRODUCTION:

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- 2 . To know about between child labour who line with family and live alone in the Context about frustration and aggression
3. To know about significance co- relation frustration and aggression between child labour who live with family only.
4. To know about significance co- relation frustration and aggression between child labour who live alone.

HYPOTHESIS: Null hypothesis is made after keeping mind about above objects

VARIABLE:

A. INDIPENDENT VARIABLE

With whom the working children live? DEGREE With family or alone.

B.DEPENDENT VARIABLE

1. Frustration
2. aggression

SAMPLING :

Here with the help of random sampling method total 90 children are selected who live with family are 45 and who live alone are also 45 who also live in surat city. Their ages between 13 to 16 years old .

INSTRUMENT OF RESEARCH:

1. PERSONAL DATA SHEET
2. FRUSTRATION SCALE (by Anupama Nathani -2000)
3. AGGERATION SCALE (by Anupama Nathani -2000)

DESIGN OF RESEARCH : “t” test was used for examination of null hypothesis

RESULTS:

1. Children who live alone are more frustrated than the children who live with family.
2. Children who live alone are more aggresstionthan the who live with family.
3. Significant co- relation between frustration and aggression is low positive who live family .
4. Significant co- relation between frustration and aggression is low positive who live alone.

DISCUSSION RESULT : “there is no significant different between both Null hypothesis 1 groups about frustration Means.”

TABLE NO 1

Variable	N	Mean	S D	Std.err.	“t”	Sig.level
Alone	45	33.80	4.82	.88	8.40	0.01



Withfamily	45	25.82	3.70	–	–	Significant
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About above result we can say that child labour who live alone are more frustrated what is reason above result to live successfully, satisfaction of Basic needs above listed two matter are satisfied from the family only because they live with family children who live alone, they have to try a lot to satisfy above listed two matter. If they failed to get basic satisfaction they will become frustrated to make less frustration. We must join them family.

Null hypothesis 2 “there is no significant different between both group about aggression Means

TABLE NO 2

Variable	N	Mean	S D	Std. err	“t”	Sig.level
Alone	45	54.07	6.16	1.34	5.69	0.01
Withfamily	45	46.47	6.50	–	–	Significant

About above result we can say that child labour who live alone are more aggressive the children who has to work hard to fulfill their desire and needs for day by day if their desire are not satisfied. they became frustrated and due to frustration at last, they became aggressive If we want to less frustration of the above said children . we should do this very fast.

Null hypothesis 3 There is no significant co- relation between frustration and aggression who live with family.

TABLE NO .3

Dimension	N	Co –relation	Sig. level
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Frustration	45	0.28	0.01
Aggression	45	–	Significant

Co–relation between frustration and aggression is 0.37 which is significant at the level of 0.01 so, null hypothesis is neglected. A few positive significant co-relation between both variable. We can say that if frustration grow, aggression will go very fast NULL HYPOTHESIS 4 There is no significant co- relation between frustration and aggression who live alone.

TABLE NO .4

Dimension	N	Co –relation	Sig. level
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