

Borewell Management, Deaths Of Children- A Case Study In India (Dangerous Than A Whole In Heart)

Dr K. V. V. Raaju¹, Dilgasa Bedada Gonfa M.Sc²

¹Associate Professor Department of Accounting and Finance College of Business and Economics Bule Hora University, Ethiopia

²Hod of Accounting and Finance College of Business and Economics Bule Hora University

Article History: Received: 11 January 2021; Revised: 12 February 2021; Accepted: 27 March 2021; Published online: 10 May 2021

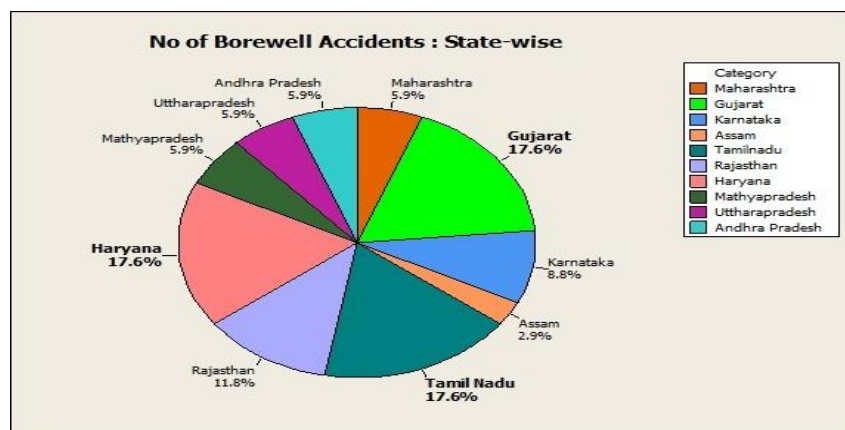
Abstract: Imagine that suppose your children fell into a bore well nearby your home place how do you feel a feeling came to my mind. When I go home I saw news in the Television Channel one boy fell in the bore well. From the past 10 years I am hearing this news in TV channels. 99% people also I found dead while I thought that why it is happening I found a problem which is the starting point of my research.

1. Introduction

India is a country with 1.252 billion populations in 2013¹. Present population is 1,329,753,660. The population in India ranks 2 compared with other countries population. It occupies 17.84 of the world population². The birth rate and death rate ratio is 4:2 per second in the world³. We can say that the world population is increasing. Forget about birth think about the deaths, that to deaths of children. What is the death rate of children in India? The death rate is below 5 per 1000 children born. Do you know how many children and people causing death due to man holes and bore wells? Now we observe the statistics in India.

SI No	STATE	No of Borewell Accidents (2006 -2014 Aug)
1	Maharashtra	2
2	Gujarat	6
3	Karnataka	3
4	Assam	1
5	Tamil Nadu	6
6	Rajasthan	4
7	Haryana	6
8	Mathya Pradesh	2
9	Utthara Pradesh	2
10	Andhra Pradesh	2
	Total	34

(Source: https://media.licdn.com/mpr/mpr/shrinknp_400_400/p/5/005/07b/3a0/1808572.jpg)



(Source: <https://www.google.co.in/search?q=borewell+de>)

Bore well deaths who are responsible?

Rig owners, land owners, Law enforcers, Governments, parents, Panchayat offices, Municipalities who are responsible for the deaths of small children. As per my opinion every citizen of India is responsible because they are small children. Every two months in the headlines of a Television set we are finding bore well deaths of children. Number of Cases, Persons Injured& Died by fall into Bore Well during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases	Falls(into Bore well)							
			No. of Persons Injured				No. of Persons Died			
			Male	Female	Trans-	Total	Male	Female	Trans-	Total
	STATES									
1	ANDHRA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
5	CHHATTISGA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
8	HARYANA	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	7
9	HIMACHAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	JAMMU &	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	JHARKHAND	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
1	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	MADHYA	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	MAHARASHHT	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	PUNJAB	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
2	RAJASTHAN	9	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	9
2	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	TAMIL NADU	8	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	8
2	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	UTTAR	14	1	0	0	1	13	1	0	14
2	UTTARAKHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	WEST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	47	1	0	0	1	41	8	0	49
	UNION TERRI									
3	A &	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	CHANDIGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	DAMAN &	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3	DELHI (UT)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3	LAKSHADWE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	PUDUCHERR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	48	1	0	0	1	42	8	0	50

(Source: <http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/par2015-pdfs/ls-011215/458.pdf>)

Safety measures/guidelines as given in the Order dated 11.02.2010 of

Hon’ble Supreme Court is to be observed by all the States:-

- (i)“The owner of the land/premises, before taking any steps for construction bore well/tube well must inform in writing at least 15 days in advance to the concerned authorities in the area, i.e., District Collector/District Magistrate/Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat/ Concerned officers of the Department of Ground Water/ Public Health/Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, about the construction of bore well/tube well.
- (ii) Registration of all the drilling agencies, viz., Govt. /Semi Govt. / Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration.
- (iii) Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well with the following details:-
 - (a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/rehabilitation of well.
 - (b) Complete address of the user agency/owner of the well.
- (iv) Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction.
- (v) Construction of cement/concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30 meter above ground level and 0.30 meter below ground level) around the well casing.
- (vi)Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to be fixed to the casing pipe with bolts and nuts
- (vii) In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered. (viii) Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.
- (ix)Filling up abandoned bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cutting set c. from bottom to ground.
- (x) On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, The ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.
- (xi) District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are being followed and proper monitoring check about the status of boreholes/tube wells are being taken care through the concerned State/Central Government agencies.
- (xii) District/Block/Village wise status of bore wells/tube wells drilled viz. No. of wells in use, No. of abandoned bore wells/tube wells found open, No. of abandoned bore wells/tube wells properly filled up to ground level and balance number of abandoned bore wells/tube wells to be filled up to ground level is to be maintained at District Level. In rural areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department.
- (xiii) If a bore well/tube well is ‘Abandoned’ at any stage, a certificate from the concerned department of Ground Water/Public health/Municipal Corporation/Private contractor etc. must be obtained by the aforesaid agencies that the ‘Abandoned’ bore well/tube well is properly filled up to the ground level. Random inspection of the abandoned wells is also to be done by the Executive of the concern agency/department. Information on all such data on the above are to be maintained in the District Collector/Block Development Office of the State.⁹

2. Methodology

Select Review of Literature

At an alarming intervals, children fall into open bore wells, which continue to remain veritable death traps. Utter negligence and violation of guidelines apart from lack of enforcement are cited to be the cause for these deaths, says a study.⁴

After the rescue of his son from a bore well in 2003, Manikandan, a plumber from Madurai, has developed a robotic arm to rescue children who get trapped in bore wells⁵

A parallel trench was dug to reach the desired level but a huge boulder hampered the rescue efforts.⁶

As far back as in 2009, the Supreme Court, taking suo motu note of death of kids in open bore wells, issued a set of guidelines for all states to follow. The court further revised these guidelines in 2013 making, among other things, mandatory "filling the abandoned bore wells with clay, or sand, or boulders, or pebbles." One of the guidelines suggests "erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction." Despite the guidelines as well as a direction from the Union ministry of drinking water and sanitation, few states, if any, have implemented the safety protocol with regard to drilling of bore wells or closing the defunct ones.⁷

3. Need for the present study

Disturbing the human rights comes under prosecution by Indian law. One of the Human rights is the right to life. We all have the right to life, and to live in freedom and safety. The children are dying with the holes and bore wells on the sand. We have to stop these deaths and protect the human right that is the right to live

4. Objectives of the study

- 1) Examining the bore well deaths of children in India.
- 2) Examining the punishments and remedial measure taken by courts and government of India and state governments to stop the bore well deaths of children
- 3) Investigating rescue operations and techniques to save the children fell in bore wells
- 4) Finding the solutions and measures to be taken for stopping the bore well deaths of children in India.

5. Hypothesis

- 1) There is 100 failure in rescue operations of bore well deaths of children at 95% confidence level
- 2) 99% of children died in bore well accidents at 95% confidence level
- 3) All the states ignoring the supreme court guidelines at 95% confidence level
- 4) Children's deaths are more in bore well deaths compared with other than children at 95% confidence level

Scope of the study

The study is limited to India only. It is complete study of 29 states where the bore well deaths of children are happening.

The study is completely within India. It is on the total 29 states in India

Period of the study

2 years of study from 2017 to 2018

Data Base

The data is collected through Right to Information Act and visits to the areas where the deaths are happened. Searching and investigating the methods applied for rescue teams. Data from Fire Services, Rescue teams, police stations interacting and collection of information with a structured questionnaire. Interacting with media and people.

Primary Data

Collection of data from Fire Services and Rescue teams, Interacting and collection of information with a structured questionnaire.

Interacting with Government officials related to state & Central Government.

Interacting with the relations and victims of bore well deaths

Secondary Data

Collection of material from websites, Magazines and

Sample Design

Judgment Sampling

Tools of Analysis

Graphs, Trend Analysis, Measures of Central tendencies, Measures of Dispersion, Correlation, Anova, T test, Z test, Factor analysis, chi-square, where ever applicable there we use it with necessary interpretations.

Limitation of the study

The study is limited to India. States are selected based on the percentage of deaths of children are high.

Significance of the study

The study is related to water management. People can't live without water. India is a country completely based on agriculture. We can't run the show without bore wells and without water. It is also important small children and are dying and vanishing. If you were boy and girl fell into that how you feel. It is important to stop the deaths of small children and at the same time we should not stop the bore wells because whole agriculture is depended on bore wells. There should be an amicable solution which stops the deaths of children but not the agriculture are water source.

Aim of the project

Not even single death of children in bore wells should not be there in India

Statement of problem

The small children do not know anything. The does not have brain maturity. They are small children they can't fight. They can't express. They are the future citizens of India. If we fell into the bore we will shout are we can try for escape from accident. They can't try. We should try and find a solution to the deaths of children or people by research and investigation.

Duration of the project

The project took at least two years. We have to travel at least 4 to 6 states and investigate and examine the past Bore well deaths happened in India.

Implications of the study

This study shows examines and investigate the problem. It also finds a solution to stop the deaths of children in India. Children are the assets of family and nation. It finds out why most of the rescue operations are failing in their operations. It also gives a theoretical and technical solution to the problem.

Plan of the thesis

The thesis consists of five chapters

First chapter deals with Introduction

Second chapter deals with court judgments, and State and Central Government dealings with Bore well deaths of children in india

Third Chapter deals with problem & solutions for Bore well deaths of children in India

Fourth Chapter deals with Analysis and Trends

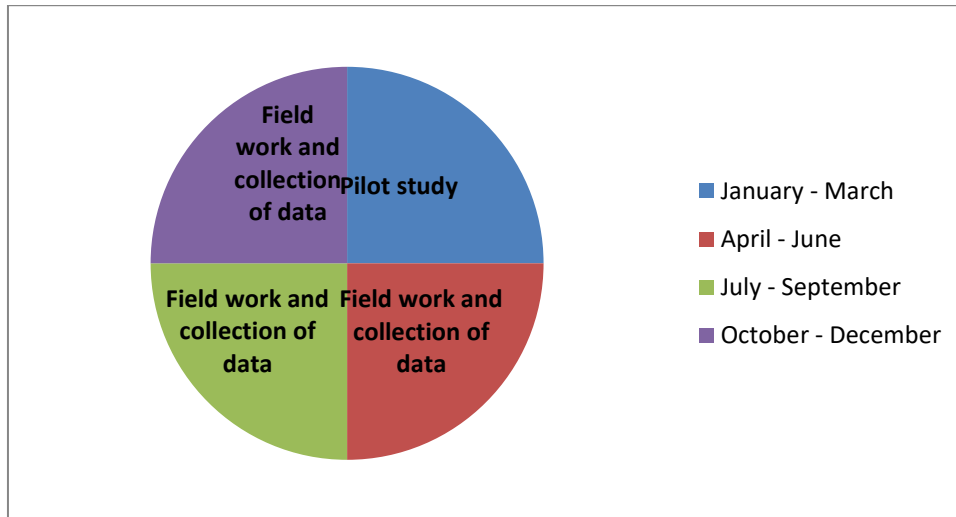
Fifth Chapter deals with summary, conclusions and suggestions.

Year wise-plan of work and targets to be achieved]

First Year

Time period	Plan of work
2017 January to March 3 months	Pilot study
2017 April to June 3 months	Field work and collection of data
2017 July to September 3 months	Field work and collection of data
2017 October to December 3 months	Field work and collection of data

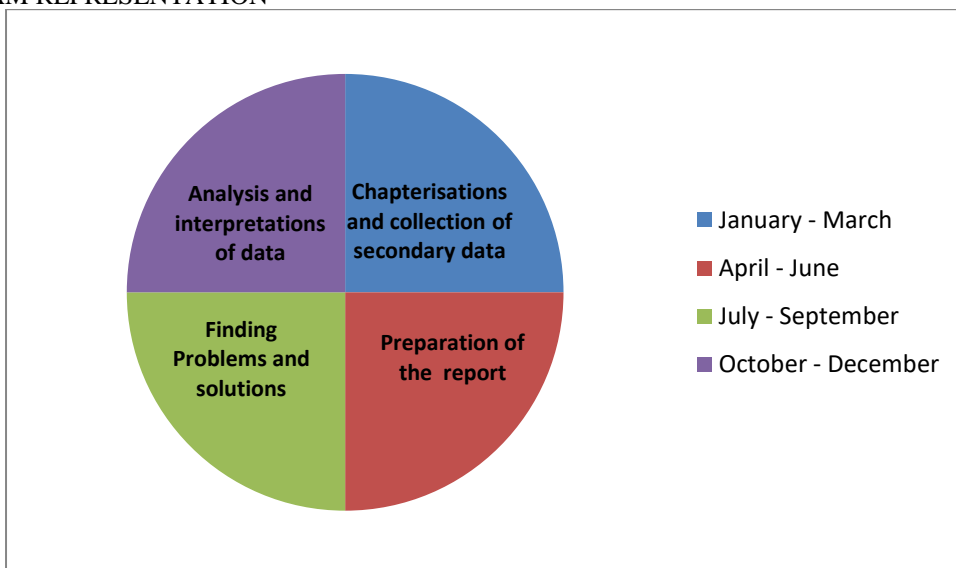
DIAGRAM REPRESENTATION



Second Year

Time period	Plan of work
2018 January to March 3 months	Analysis and interpretations of data
2018 April to June 3 months	Chapterisations and collection of secondary data
2018 July to September 3 months	Finding Problems and solutions
2018 October to December 3 months	Preparation of the report

DIAGRAM REPRESENTATION



References

1. Google population of India
2. <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/india-population/>
3. <http://www.ecology.com/birth-death-rates/>
4. <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/Negligence-Cause-of-Deaths-in-Borewells/2014/06/26/article2300642.ece>
5. <http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/toddler-dies-after-falling-into-80-feet-deep-borewell-in-rajasthans-hanumangarh-1229752>
6. <http://www.ndtv.com/south/four-year-old-girl-trapped-in-borewell-in-telanganas-ranga-reddy-district-dies-679304>

7. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/Borewell-deaths-States-sit-on-guidelines-issued-by-SC/articleshow/49967194.cms>
8. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TE3AsADbeZs>
9. <http://mha1.nic.in/par2013/par2015-pdfs/ls-011215/458.pdf>