



Socio-Economic Exploitation Of Girl Child In Child Labour: An Empirical Study

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Abstract: Premature consumption rather than prudent saving are the hallmarks of Girl child labor in many regions of India. As with the preservation of oil, timber or other natural resources, conservation is economically vital to civilization. According to this study, the socio-economic status of India's female children is being examined, as are their abusers and how they are exploited. For this objective, 340 working children in different vocational groups were surveyed. The findings demonstrate that in India, child labor abuses against girls are still prevalent. Because of issues including poverty, illiteracy, limited educational resources, and employment in the unorganized agricultural sector, a large majority of female child laborers fail to attend school on a regular basis.

Keywords: Child Labour, Socio-economic exploitation, poverty, financial burden, etc.

1.1 Introduction:

India topped the list with its children being exploited to create no less than 20 things, including bidis, bricks, fireworks, footwear, glass bangles, locks, matches, rice silk, and India also lead a separate list of products carpets, textile and clothing, and farming.

A number of worldwide studies by international organizations such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and World Bank have revealed the obvious realities concerning the issue of female child labor in underdeveloped nations. Research of child labor has tended to concentrate almost solely in the urban industrial sector, according to a literature assessment of pertinent studies. Under the excuse of poverty and population increase in India.

It is more usual in the unorganized sector, where it is easier for workers to skirt child labor rules, to hire a female child worker.

1.2 Exploitation of Girl Child Labour:

In India, the societal attitude toward schooling and the employment of girls are inextricably linked. Since independence, India's educational system has remained mostly urban aristocratic. Girl children are the only ones who suffer because they don't count. People

who care about the well-being of others hire female youngsters in order to alleviate their consciences and see it as a social duty.

Starting with their separation from the family as a conventional economic production system, the female children are exploited due to the escalating demands for basic necessities under the conditions of poverty and impoverishment or pauperization. Children are permanently cut off from their extended families due to the rigid hierarchies imposed by the workplace in places like factories, retail stores, and commercial centers. Depending on the circumstances, the youngsters might expect to labor anywhere from six to eighteen hours a day, operating a furnace that generates temperatures ranging from 700 degrees Fahrenheit to 1800 degrees Fahrenheit. The majority of youngsters do not have the basic safety precautions in place. They are required to use equipment and machinery that are often reserved for the more experienced personnel.

It has been called "an awful horror," "a brutal reality," and other derogatory terms to describe the scourge of girl child labor, which has claimed the lives of millions of young women and girls in underdeveloped countries. The youngsters are regarded as commodities and made to labor beyond their physical capabilities, notwithstanding their age. Regardless of their gender, age, or place in society, they all suffer the consequences of social injustice. Poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and other factors make it easier for employers to take advantage of working children by underpaying them and increasing their workloads. Even moral derailment and sexual abuse are possible for the young employees. As a result, the youngsters are the first victims of both sexual and emotional abuse from their employers as well as from their family members..

The exploitation can be of anyone or more of the following:

- Maltreatment
- Emotional Vulnerability
- Sexual Vulnerability

2. Literature Review:

Number of studies related to child workers engaged in different sectors in the urban area have been attempted by number of scholars economists social scientists at macro, regional district and micro level based on primary as well as secondary sources of data and characterized by empirical nature. Their main findings related to child labourers have been discussed

Monika Bisht (2021) in her studies commented that Child labour is a global reality. It is both cause and consequence of socio-economic backwardness. In India, child labour is considered a 'curse' for the nation's development. There is a diverse range of factors that perpetuate child labour in India. The highlighted factors of the proliferation of child labour are destitution, illiteracy, unemployment, underemployment, large-family size, low family income, ignorance of the parents towards the importance of education and many others. Notably, child labour is most prevalent in the unorganised sector primarily as domestic

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workers, restaurant and eateries' workers, automobile repairing workers, construction workers, shop, and canteen workers and as helpers in various occupational fields. Over the years, child labourer has been facing social, economic, physical and psychological problems in India. Some of the serious issues faced by child labour are social abuse, violence, discrimination, stress and vulnerability. The government has been a failure to abolish child labour due to a lack of effective labour laws, government mechanisms and state's agencies. Education is, therefore, one of the primary conditions for children to overcome this problem. Against this background, this article understands the current patterns in child labour in India. Based on the secondary sources, it underlines the educational challenges faced by child labour in India. It also discusses gendered issues before the education of child labour.

Poverty is at the foundation of child labor's complication, say Puri, S., and Kumar, A. (2021). The country, on the other hand, pays the consequences of this social ill. Many parents are forced to use child labor since it is necessary for their own financial well-being. Social and economic factors have made it a major concern for the well-being of the nation's youngsters. One of the primary causes of child labor is the high rate of unemployment and underemployment among the poorest adult segments of society, which is exacerbated by the country's rapid population increase. However, throughout the years, worldwide awareness of the seriousness of the issues has grown. The Indian government has also made a number of additional measures to alleviate the issue of child labor. Over the last decade, it has been noted that poverty encourages impoverished families to send their children to work, which has resulted in a major global issue. A kid working does not always indicate that their family is financially dependent on them; in fact, many of these youngsters work as bonded labor or as slaves and do not get compensation for their efforts. For the most part, children strive to support their families financially.

As the economy improves, the need for child labor grows as well. IBGE's 1977-1998 household survey indicated that 14-16-year-old urban Brazilian children had large salary impacts, based on the findings of Durya and Arends-Kuenning (2001). The state-time variations in the salaries of low-skilled men are used to calculate the opportunity cost of education in the United States today. Child work was clearly pro-cyclical in models that accounted for adult family income. The number of youngsters working grew as wages for unskilled labor rose. Jacoby and Skoufias (1997) showed similar impacts on Peruvian wages, as did Levison, Moe, and Knaul (1999) and Binder (1999) for Mexico.

However, the most prevalent source of demand for child work is the family. This is especially true when child labor is combined with other home assets like land, the money connected with a household business, or with young children.. As previously said, parents may resort to the internal labor market if the markets for labor and land tenancy fail in specific ways. More trustworthy and disciplined workers may be found among family

members who have a financial or personal interest in the business than can be found on the spot market.

3.1 Research Problem:

Many of the issues that arise when children are forced to work are financial in origin. To put it another way, girl child labor utilizes labor at its lowest productivity point, which is why it is inefficient. Due to the fact that girls are often placed in low-paying positions, the economy suffers as a result of this practice. Due to physical and mental constraints, girl child laborers are not as productive as their adult counterparts. This fact would lose much of its economic value if their job had no influence on their output in later life. Not to be misunderstood, though, in many circumstances, a lack of education as a teenager may lead to a far higher level of productivity as an adult. Like any other kind of investment, education has the potential to provide significant returns for society as a whole. Rather than saving money, a girl child worker is an early expense. The conservation of natural resources, such as oil, timber, and other raw materials, is just as crucial to society's economic well-being. In a way, education may be seen as a kind of social insurance. As a result, future people will be better off in terms of their social and economic standing.

3.2 Research Objectives:

1. To analyze the characteristics of the female child labour and also assess the socio-economic status of female child labour in the society.
2. To study various aspects of the working and employment conditions of female child labour.

3.3 Research Hypothesis: Girl child labour from economically backward families are prone more to labour.

3.4 Research Design:

The study involves partly descriptive and partly exploratory patterns of research design. The descriptive and diagnosis pattern of research design were adopted as the study aimed at examining the characteristics such as age, sex, caste, religion, education, family structure, working condition, causes of poverty, social and economical exploitation as well as their occupational role and earning the exploratory nature of research design is adopted in order to examine and explore the factors determining girl's child labour in the society.

3.5 Sources of data collection:

Primary data are used to get the most accurate, original, timely, and comprehensive information on the demand, supply, working conditions, living circumstances, terms of employment and degree of exploitation of the workforce. To that end, data from youngsters who are employed in a variety of occupations was gathered using the scheduling approach..

4.1 Socio-Economic status of Girl Child Labour:

The socio-economic position of a person or a group is heavily influenced by their changing incomes. The more money a family makes, the greater their prospects of progressing are. The purchasing power supplied by monetary income enables people to meet their most basic necessities, such as buying food, clothes, housing, transportation, insurance, education, and retirement savings..

Work under the following sector	Monthly wage of the girl child labour including also their family member				Total
	1000 to 5000	5000 to 10000	10000 to 15000	15000 to 20000	
Construction of building work	22 (6.45)	13 (3.81)	0	0	35 (16.26)
Labour in bricks / crusher	38 (11.14)	47 (13.78)	3 (0.88)	1 (0.29)	89 (26.09)
Labour in agriculture	16 (4.70)	18 (5.28)	1 (0.29)	0	35 (10.26)
Labour in self employee	2 (0.59)	4 (1.17)	3 (0.88)	0	9 (2.64)
Labour in shop	23 (6.74)	22 (6.45)	0	0	45 (13.19)
Rickshaw puller	82 (24.04)	38 (11.14)	1 (0.29)	0	121 (35.48)
Other work	4 (1.17)	3 (0.87)	0	0	7 (2.05)
Total	187 (54.83)	145 (42.52)	8 (2.35)	1 (0.29)	341 (100.00)

$X^2 = 59.287$; $df = 18$; $p\text{-value} = 0.00000267$; $\text{Sig. Value } 18 = 28.869$

Table shows above information particularly living in urban area (slum community in Nagpur district 121 girl child labour their percentage is (35.48) most of the these parents as a Rickshaw coller 82 parents (24.04) their family income Rs. 1000 to 5000 every month. 38 girl child labour family income it's their (11.14) in range between 5000 to 10,000 per monthly. Some family working in Bricks making factor and crusher mines south district part 89 girl child family their percentage is (26.09). These income range Rs 1000 to 5000. And 5000 to 10,000 Rs. 35 family (10.26) those who are work in agriculture as a labour their earning in monthly Rs 1000 to 5000 to 16 families (4.70) and 18 families (5.28) to range of income 5000 to 10,000 Rs. 45 girl child labour (13.19) parents doing work in various shop 23 families earn the Rs 1000 to 5000 Monthly income and 22 (6.45) girl child family income Rs 5000 to 10,000. Maximum income of girl child parents, rickshaw pullers, labours in bricks factories as well as agriculture.

4.2 Hypothesis Testing:

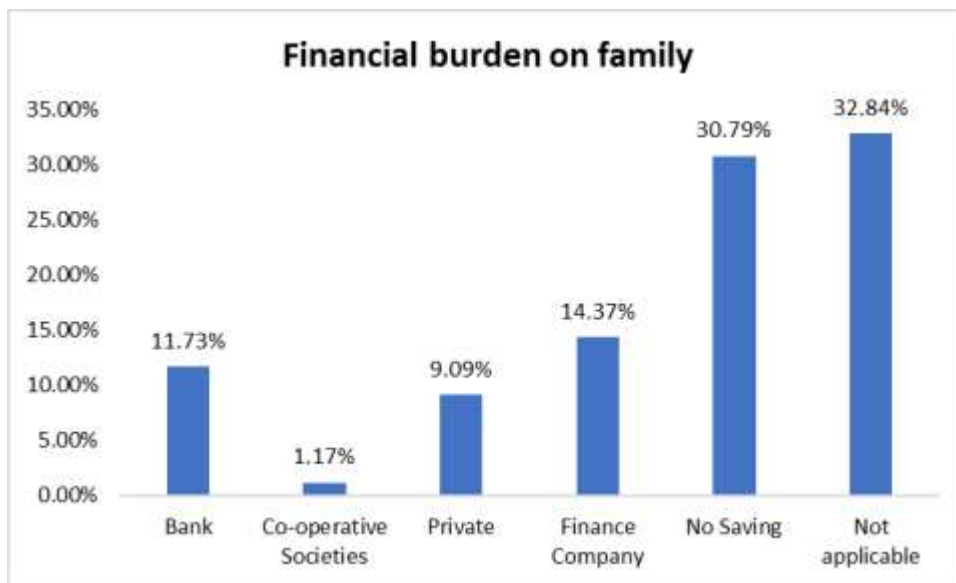
Girl child labour from economically backward families are prone more to labour:

The number of degrees of freedom has an effect on our evaluation of the chi-square, which is one of the most often used measures of association. The chi-square can tell us whether two variables are connected, and we must check up the answer in a chi-square table. Our degree of freedom and significance must be taken into consideration, or 0.05 may be taken as an acceptable level of significance. As a rule of thumb, 0.05 is considered significant in social work and social science research. In the preceding table, the chi-square value at 18 degrees of freedom is 59.287 and the significance value is 28.869, as shown in the following figure. P-value is 0.00000267, less than the alpha value of 0.05, which indicates that the relationship between economic backwardness and child labor is statistically significant. Because of this, the theory that girls in economically depressed homes are more likely to be employed is accepted.

4.3 Financial burden on family:

Saokars (Moneylenders) and other sources are lending so much money to the poor. They are under a lot of stress because of the debt. The inclination of Indian labor is to be indebted. Employees are always preoccupied with worries regarding their own finances. To avoid the "pathan" moneylenders, some employees take leave or even quit.

As a means of reducing leakage, the employer may look to hire all members of a household including spouses and children, since the family's reward for supplying a child for work includes not only the child's wage but also an increase in the parents' wage because she is no longer sharing productivity-enhancing food with other members of the household.



40 girl child labour (family) (11.73) said they have the financial burden of loan supply organization (Bank). Another organization is co-operative society to provide the loan 04

girl child labour families their percentage (1.17). Moneylenders (Private) in rural parts as well as urban areas they also provide loan. 31 girl child labour (9.09) families take loans from another private financial company 49 girl child labour (14.37) families from this company taking the loan. 105 (30.79) girl child labour don't have savings in any financial organization. 112 (32.84) working child labour families were without taking any loan from any financial agency or organization. Maximum number of girl child labour families 112 (32.84) do not taking any loan from any financial organization. Minimum number of 4 girl child labour (1.17) taking the loan from the co-operative societies.

5. Conclusion:

From the above data analysis it is found that, the exploitation of girl child labour is still high in India. Maximum number of girl child labour do not regularly go to school because of the problems like poverty, illiteracy inadequate schooling facilities, working in unorganized sector, agriculture, the percentage of such drop out girls is very high. The major cause of participation on girl child in child labour being poor financial condition of their family and majority of the family have a good amount of loan to repay.

To balance out her family's responsibilities, a girl kid would often work outside the home while also battling a patriarchal mindset. The majority of their work is low-wage, low-skilled. In terms of their educational and social position, they are less well-regarded than males, but they have an open mind when it comes to the welfare of the female child and contribute to the development of a new philosophy. Consequently, it may be said that despite the government's efforts to end child labor exploitation, the issue endures. On a local level, there is a need for revolutionary actions..

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