

A STUDY ON GIRL CHILD LABOR IN GUJARAT STATE

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Abstract : Child labor has become a problem in the majority of economies, especially developed ones. Girls in impoverished households are sent to work to supplement family revenue, and because the disadvantaged lack the means to take them to education, they are sent to work rather than being idle. Despite the fact that India is a signatory to a host of foreign treaties and agreements, girls child labour is growing in India. Though child labour on a large scale has declined in India, it continues to occur in the community. Certainly, in the modern economy, there is child labor, and unfortunately, there is no way to control it. An enormous amount of children's population works in the informal sector throughout India. operations in the non-for-profit field are not measured or allocated As a consequence, we have a strong demand for children's labor, particularly female children, and they become especially vulnerable when their family's income decreases. the purpose of this piece of writing is to identify the situation of the various kinds of working children in Gujarat Since talking to about 100 young people, it has been determined that these kids live in high-risk situations. As a result, they often serve for long hours without enough rest breaks.

Key words: - Child labor, peoplepower, poverty.

I. INTRODUCTION

For several years, child labour was a major impediment to social growth. In several nations, the challenge and long-term aim is to eliminate all types of child labour. It is now regarded as a serious problem, especially in developed countries. Child labour applies to infants that are deprived of their infancy and deprived of the simple necessities that any child should have. More recent calculations by the International Labor Organization suggest that there are 215 million under-year-olds who do not go to school in the country. Workers in these occupations also face abuse their employees and are forced to work long hours in miserable conditions. The choice would most likely have a detrimental affect on their physical, moral, as well as well as their behaviour. This society denies its members the most basic human rights such as access to health care and education. Employing children in some position that takes away from their youth, slows them down from getting an education, and puts them in danger has a detrimental impact on their overall well-being.

DEFINING AND CONTEXTUALIZING CHILD LABOR DEFINITION:-

A child in a specified industry or sector may be described as "illicit" or exploitative child labor But child labour is often called work that robs children of their childhood, the potential, and harms their welfare. It can be used to describe something, not just creative work:

Is harmful on an emotional, physical, as well as a spiritual level

1. By interfering with their education,
2. Preventing them from attending school

II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:-

Girl child labour is a major issue and a source of contention in a number of developed countries. Numerous countries have adopted different policies and taken significant steps to eliminate child labour, but the epidemic persists on a global scale. The aim of this paper was to conduct a critical examination of the problem of child labour in the Ahmadabad district of Gujarat state, India. The primary goals of this research paper are as follows:

1. To gain an understanding of the condition of girl child labour in rural and urban areas of the Mahesana district.
2. To ascertain the extent to which the child labour prohibition act has been implemented in these locations.

III. METHODOLOGY:-

This thesis incorporated both main and secondary sources of data. Primary data for this analysis were gathered by interviews with girls aged 7 to 14. The data were gathered using a variety of various data collection techniques and were thoroughly evaluated. To address study concerns, secondary data were gathered from scholarly texts, journals, and news and research stories on child labour, poverty education, and child labor's public health consequences. This research compares the socioeconomic status of rural and urban residents in Gujarat's Mahesana district (a total of 100 samples are selected, 50 from rural areas and 50 from Mahesana city). Due to the complexity of child labour, this research would focus on the type and scale of child labor among children aged seven to fourteen years.

1. The majority of people will describe how someone is feeling if you ask them how they feel in simple, unadorned terms like 'ok' or 'ok' but only a small percentage will do so in long, descriptive terms like 'excellent' or 'completely restored.'
2. In the study, the majority of children reside with their parents, which means there are few orphans. There are among these children, and there are siblings and younger brothers, but not all of them working.

3. With 44% of child laborers helping their families earn money or supplement their wages, 31% have families or peers encourage or push them to still find jobs.
4. More than one-20% of the children reported that they were told they were not allowed to do but their financial situations did not allow them to choose otherwise
5. There are more than 32% who would like to go to school for educational pursuits, but cannot because of their disinterest in education only one of every six adults know of the right to an education law Although 2% of the tested workers had previously worked in an industry, the 2% were detained by the authorities and informed to not do the job again. Additionally, parents and subordinates were interviewed, and their families were also notified. Nevertheless, they returned to work. This age group is represented by ages aged 7 to 14. The vast majority of them were students being directed by their 7-year-olds, 9-year-olds, 12-year-olds, and 13-year-olds.
6. Around 17% of the respondents would supply monetary support to their kin, and a few were observed doing such things as purchasing gutka and wasting their money on smartphones. You will also see the differences in jobs if you look at the list of occupations, such as hotels, tea shops, industrial manufacturing, or industrial scavenging, to name a few.

IV. CONCLUSIONS:-

Almost every sector of India's informal economy employs children. Children are employed in households, selling wares on the street, in warehouses, in dabbas, and on the markets. In reality, maybe the most significant use of children in agriculture is farming. The issue of child labor at the moment is child welfare. they are regulated by those in power, whether they realize it or not. They have little choice but to be involved in these risky and insecure positions in order to protect themselves and their communities. They begin their day and put the finishing touches on their work at night. There are no facilities for athletics. Teachers don't have the ability or money to have an apprenticeship. They have a poor working climate. They're underpaid. The future of the country is at stake and children are part of it. It is essential that both the state and the society support them in their quest for education, as well as enable them to reach their goals of a better physical, mental, and social and spiritual. Adolescence is a time of dramatic physical and mental change and development, so negative study should be avoided. Unfortunately, there are a large amount of children today's youth that are not getting the care they need. They have to put down their labor, like leeches, to survive.

They are still victims of inattention, brutality, and also casualties of exploitation. When this research took place in Dholka and Ahmedabad, it aimed to uncover the issue of child labor in the informal sector in both locations. In contrast, labor is prohibitively expensive for start-up businesses. As a consequence, companies seek out younger applicants to gain a substantial monetary advantage from the low wage payments they provide. Due to this, several studies have concluded that the informal sector is the main job provider of children in the workforce. In 2006, the global community established an ambitious target to completely eradicate all forms of child labor by the year 2016.

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