



RESEARCH ARTICLE

PREVALENCE OF GIRLS WORKING IN UNORGANIZED SECTOR OF LUCKNOW DISTRICT

*¹Neelam Kumari and ²Dr. Josephine Nirmala Many

¹Associate Professor, Department of Home Science, Bharathidasan Govt. College for Women
(Autonomous), Puducherry- 605003

²PG and Research Department of Home Science, Bharathidasan Govt. College for Women
(Autonomous) Puducherry- 605003

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 02nd September, 2017
Received in revised form
09th October, 2017
Accepted 06th November, 2017
Published online 27th December, 2017

Key words:

Girls working,
Unorganized sector,
Lucknow district.

ABSTRACT

The backbone of Indian economy is the unorganized sector. Predominance of unorganized sector and informal employment has been the central feature of Indian economy, for past several decades. The significance of the unorganized sector in the employment front since early 1980s and even before that more than 90 percent of total workforce has been engaged in the informal economy. Employment of girls in unorganized sector belongs to a greatly disadvantaged working area in the country. They usually come from lower caste, with very little education. The present study was focused on girls working in unorganized sector in different areas of Lucknow district.

Objective of the study: Prevalence of girls working in unorganized sector of Lucknow district.
Methodology: The cross sectional study was administered in the areas located in Lucknow district. The personal and family socio - economic status of the girls working in unorganized sector were recorded. Questionnaire schedule was used to collect the information. Socio- economic status was assessed in terms of income per month of the respondent, family income, family size, father and mother occupation, etc.; those areas were selected using multistage random sampling techniques. The results revealed that from the selected areas a total number of 1200 working children, were surveyed and found 600 girls were working various unorganized sector namely brick worker, construction worker and chikankari worker. The present study focused on the Girls belonging to the age group of 8 to 14 years who were not attending school and school dropout. On analyzing their socio- economic profile, it was found they were from very low economic strata. In spite of the Government amending the child labour prohibition bill 2016, the girl child labourers are still existing in Lucknow (U. P).

Copyright © 2017, Neelam Kumari and Dr. Josephine Nirmala Many. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Citation: Neelam Kumari and Dr. Josephine Nirmala Many, 2017. "Prevalence of girls working in unorganized sector of Lucknow District", *International Journal of Current Research*, 9, (12), 62246-62248.

INTRODUCTION

In any developing economy in the globe, majority are employed in unorganized sector only. The employment of unorganized sector is mainly are agriculture, dairy, small scale industries, animal husbandry, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts etc. The number of women in the unorganized sector is many times more than that in the organized sector because of their education, skills, family restrictions, lack of suitable employment opportunities etc. There are no strict laws to govern the unorganized sector in any economy. Hence, there is no full-fledged security of job or any common benefits to the employees. Among the unorganized industries, 95 percent of works are purely on contract basis and seasonal one. Employment of girls in unorganized sector belongs to a greatly disadvantaged working area in the Lucknow district.

*Corresponding author: Neelam Kumari

Associate Professor, Department of Home Science, Bharathidasan Govt. College for Women.

They usually come from lower caste, with very little education. The present study was focused on girls working in unorganized sector in different areas of Lucknow district. The construction industry (Brick worker, Construction worker, Chikankari worker) is the largest employer in Lucknow. Along with the construction industry (Brick worker, Construction worker, Chikankari worker) creates substantial employment and also develops to other sectors through backward and forward linkages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Locale of the study: Rural and slum areas of Brick worker, construction worker and chikankari worker in Luck now district.

Selection of sample: The sample size was 600 girls working in unorganized sector.

Sampling: Multistage random sampling technique was followed in the present research.

Tools in data collection: Interview schedule were constructed to collect the information of sample.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Distribution of the respondent according to the Age

Age group of the respondent	Frequency	Percentages
Below 10	3	0.83
11 – 12	68	11.33
13 – 14	529	88.16
Total	600	600

The above table reveals that out of the total samples, majority of the respondents (88.16%) were girls under to the age group of the 13-14 years. 11.33 percent girls were in the age group of 11-12 years. Only few (0.83%) of the girls belong to below 10 years age group. The reason may be due then in experience to the work or may be used as unpaid worker or trainer.

Table 2. Distribution of the respondent according to the educational profile

Education of the respondent	Frequency	Percentages
Uneducated (No education)	463	77.16
Primary education (1 to 5)	51	8.5
Secondary education (6 to 8)	86	14.33
Total	600	600

It was found that 77.16 percent girls had not attended school & they are uneducated. Among the rest, 14.33 percent girls had under gone primary education and go to work. 8.5 percent girls had completed secondary education. Hence, they are school dropouts.

Table 3. Distribution of the respondent according to the wages per month

Wages of the respondents per month	Frequency	Percentages
Wages (500-1000)	149	24.83
Wages (1100-1500)	82	13.66
Wages (1600+)	369	61.5
Total	600	600

It is evident from the above table that most (61.5 percent) of the girls were earning above 1600 per month, 24.83 percent girls were earned Rs. 500-1000 as wages in per month.

Table 4. Distribution of the respondent according to the family income per month

Family income per month of the respondents	Frequency	Percentages
Situational poverty income group (Less than 8000)	100	16.66
Absolute poverty income group (9000-12000)	127	21.16
Relative poverty income group (13000+)	373	62.16
Total	600	600

Organization for economic co-operative and development (International Labour Organization). It can be noted from the table 62.16 percent girls' family income per month fall under the category relative poverty income group. When as 21.16% of the girls belongs to absolute poverty family income groups.

The result depicts that 16.66 percent of the girls fall under the colleagues of family situational poverty income group.

Table 5. Distribution of respondent according to the family size

No. of family members of the respondents	Frequency	Percentages
Less than 6	333	55.5
6 – 10	239	39.83
More than 10	28	4.5
Total	600	600

From the above table it is clear that about 55.5% of girls belong to a nuclear family (less than 6 members). About 39.83% of girls belong to extended family (6-10 members). About 4.5 percent of the girls are from joint family (more than 10 members).

DISCUSSION

The research has revealed that girls living in this region come from deprived homes and are engaged in economic exploitative activities. These activities were done through income generating activities and household chores that interfered with their schooling. This observation corroborates the findings of those girls because of socio-economic reasons become economic chattels at the mercy of parents or guardians. The income base of parents is uncertain and low, some of them subsist on periodic income as most of them are brick worker, construction worker, and chikankari worker. Their family size which is very big their family incomes fall under category situational poverty wage group. Since father and mother work in the same occupation they force their children especially girl child is enforced into the same occupation of the parents.

Conclusion

Working girls, neglecting school is not because they are not interested in education, but it is due to the pressure of filling the stomach. Though there are various acts which clearly speak about severe punishment, we can see many of the industries openly employing the girls below 14 years of age and the parents say that there is no other way except working. The study clearly supports their family working in unorganized sector as well as they are sent their girl child at younger age. Government has to take initiative in not only framing the policies but also should take keen interest in their implementation strictly.

REFERENCES

- Arjun, A. and A. A. Syed. Impact of socio-economic status on the enrollment of girls students in Public sector schools of district west Karachi, Pakistan, Educational research international vol. 2 No. 3;
- Govt. of Sindh 2013. Aao Mil Kar School Sanwaren, a Guidebook for School Management Committee Members, Department of Education and Literacy, Govt. of Sindh. Retrieved on August 13, 2013, from <http://www.sindheducation.gov.pk/>
- Jayalashmi P. 2016. Socio- economic conditions of female worker in construction industry: A study in Visakhapatnam city A.P. India, *International journal of Humanities and social science research* volume 2; Issue 9;

- Kakali B. and Sayeed Unisa. 2013. Educational progress in India in the content of out-of-school children, *International research journal of social science* vol. 2(5), 6-14;
- Nath, Anna, 2009. 'Health Services Missing for Women Workers in India', *One World South Asia*, October.
- Rai Gupta Kulwant (1 January 2009). *Economics of Development and Planning*. Atlantic Publishers & Dist. p. 746. ISBN 978-81-269-1011-3. Retrieved 26 March 2013.
- Rapaka Satya Raju 1989. *Urban Unorganized Sector in India*. Mittal Publications. pp. 11-17. GGKEY: J0UK90X1FYN. Retrieved 26 March 2013.
- Report On Conditions Of Work And Promotion Of Livelihoods In The Unorganized Sector. Academic Foundation. 1 January 2008. p. 1774. ISBN 978-817188-678-4. Retrieved 26 March 2013.
