

Socio-Economic study about child labour

دراسة سوسيو إقتصادية حول ظاهرة عمالة الأطفال.

bokreta farouk *

lounici ali, balida 2

faroukdidier57@gmail. com

benachour zohra

lounici ali, balida 2

zohra_blida@outlook.com

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ملخص:

سوف نحاول في هذا المقال دراسة ظاهرة عمالة الأطفال في المجتمع الجزائري في ضوء حكم النظام الأبوي، وكذا معرفته دور هذا الأخير في توجيه أساليب التنشئة داخل الأسرة الجزائرية، حيث يعتبر الأسلوب التقليدي في التنشئة من أكثر طرق التنشئة نجاعة حسب تصورات الكثير من الأسرة الجزائرية، كما سنحاول ربط الظاهرة بمجموع الأبعاد الاقتصادية والاجتماعية في المستقبل. .

الكلمات المفتاحية: عمالة الأطفال، الحاجات الاقتصادية، النظام الأبوي.

Abstract:

In this article, we will try to study the phenomenon of child labor in Algeria society in the light of the rule of the patriarchal system, as well as knowing its role in directing the methods of upbringing within the Algerian family, where the traditional method of upbringing is considered one of the most effective ways of upbringing according to the perceptions of many Algeria families, and we will try to link The phenomenon is the sum of the economic and social dimensions in the future.

Key words: : child labour, economic needs, patriarchal system.

Introduction:

Algerian society, like other Arab societies, suffers from many problems that affect its various effective social institutions, which limits what they have done, and perhaps one of the most prominent of these social institutions is the family, which is the basic nucleus in all societies and which prevents, without its integrity, the advancement of the nation and the path of development and prosperity. The family has played a crucial and great role since ancient times in preserving its existence through the formation of

*Corresponding author

the family and the preservation of its lofty functions and its advancement, which made it the first institutions of the human society active in all social systems throughout history, and it is still to this day the first partner responsible for the quality of resource production. The human and its effectiveness in the social system, and any defect in the functions of the latter has inevitable repercussions on the level of the social system, as child labor is widespread in abundance is a product of the existence within this institution.

First: The history about the phenomenon and the efforts.

2 The history of this phenomenon:

Child labour is an ancient social phenomenon linked to the history of human existence. All ancient civilizations knew it, whether before or after the first century, and even until the end of the seventeenth century, it was considered a natural thing until the beginning of the eighteenth century, "when the phenomenon became so spread in Europe for example it was widely assumed in the traditional interpretation, that child labor increased and became more exploitative in the initial stage of industrialization, process encapsulated in image of little in children in mills and factories or in coal mines in the British industrial evolution"¹ but the world had started to look at this segment of society by a different way, all this change was due to the crystallization of the social and human sciences, and many of groups of human rights organizations and bodies that defend the rights of the child had appeared, "the first step is the law of The Keating-Owen bill of 1916 was the first law that created federal child labor regulations. This law banned the sale of products from any factory, shop, or cannery that employed children under the age of 14; from any mine that employed children under the age of 16 working at night or for more than 8 hours during the day"² that thing had opened the door for more laws and organizations to spread in all round the world, but the needs to the labor had made all this laws in the countries industrial like United States at the back, when child labor was common in the United States at the time. From the Industrial Revolution through the 1930s was a period in which children worked in a wide variety of occupations. Now, nearly 110 years after the story of the chieftain was told, the overt presence of widespread child labor in New York or any other American city no longer exists. The move away from engaging children in economically productive labor occurred within the last 100 years. As numerous authors on the subject have remarked, "Children have always worked."³ In the 18th century, the arrival of a newborn to a rural family was viewed by the parents as a future beneficial laborer and an insurance policy for old age.³ but many countries still know this phenomenon despite all the conventions for protect this segment.

2 child labor and the efforts:

Maybe the most parents in the world do their best to help their children have a fair chance in school and at work. But many parents themselves need help, for they are struggling too for do the best. Communities, governments, and societies can band

together to give all children and families a fair chance to provide the childcare and education programs needed for those without them, to provide assistance for families to benefit from them, and to make sure that all programs are of high quality and effective. As the world becomes more complex and the marketplace becomes even more global, nations need to ensure their survivability by looking after their children so that both can participate and compete effectively by modern way in the world economy.⁴ But in the many countries and Communities which could not deal with many developments taking place may be cause those countries have old background do not mind for Keeping up with the times and development, like their culture and their traditions and their systems all most countries of them is countries on the way to growth, and Algerian is one of them, because it knows many problems like School dropout, unemployment, high poverty rate, and perhaps the phenomenon of child labor is one of the most important dangers that threaten the future of these countries, because it is threatening the human resource of this countries, specially if it was normal thing in the communities.

Second : child labor in the world

1. child labor between the challenges and the efforts⁵

Many governments have sought to combat the phenomenon of child labor, by enacting a set of laws and creating a set of social programs that help create a healthy and safe environment for the growth of children, in the same time Established new action plans to protector plans and ensure an education for children with disabilities, and Strengthened legislation related to children's rights, including protections for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, Furthermore it had Developed educational facilities and social programs to reach children living in areas prone to the worst forms of child labor, but Although all this efforts the road for clear future without child labor is still so far, because there is many challenges like number of labor inspectors and resources to conduct inspections, more than this they had found a laws and practices that limit the ability to conduct unannounced labor inspections in all sectors where child labor exists, and Lack of sufficient social programs to address child labor in the agricultural and mining sectors, so the child labor had rested So, despite all these efforts, child labor is still a phenomenon that cannot be treated and is constantly increasing, especially in the group of developing countries, due to the set of obstacles and challenges that we mentioned previously.

Table (1)

REGION	EFFORTS	CHALLENGES
Asia & the Pacific	■ Launched government coordination efforts to eliminate child labor in the fishing and textile sectors. ■ Strengthened laws prohibiting the worst forms of child labor. ■ Funded social programs that identified and withdrew children from hazardous labor	■ Insufficient number of labor inspectors and resources to conduct inspections. ■ Lack of data on the enforcement of laws prohibiting the worst forms of child labor. ■ Persistent barriers to education, including lack of schools and prohibitive costs to attend school.
Europe & Eurasia	■ Improved coordination mechanisms that protect children from abuse and exploitation. ■ Trained law enforcement personnel to combat child labor and child trafficking. ■ Established new action plans to protect orphans and ensure an education for children with disabilities	■ Laws and practices that limit the ability to conduct unannounced labor inspections in all sectors where child labor exists. ■ Gaps in the labor laws that do not afford protections to children in informal employment. ■ Ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged children face barriers to access education.
Latin America & the Caribbean	■ Conducted and published research revealing the prevalence and impact of child labor. ■ Ratified international conventions and aligned national laws with global standards to address child labor. ■ Expanded laws and national action plans to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.	■ Hazardous work lists do not cover all areas of work in which there is evidence of hazardous child labor. ■ Lack of sufficient social programs to address child labor in the agricultural and mining sectors. ■ Lack of funding for the enforcement of child labor laws.
Middle East & North Africa	■ Expanded new social programs to address child labor in domestic work. ■ Increased resources for schools and social programs to expand educational opportunities for vulnerable children. ■ Sponsored awareness raising campaigns to increase public knowledge of child labor.	■ Lack of efforts to collect and publish data on labor law enforcement. ■ Penalizing children for their involvement in the worst forms of child labor. ■ Low prosecution levels for incidences of commercial sexual exploitation of children and chattel slavery.

Sub-Saharan Africa	■ Strengthened legislation related to children's rights, including protections for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation. ■ Established bilateral agreements to coordinate efforts addressing the cross-border movement of unaccompanied children. ■ Developed educational facilities and social programs to reach children living in areas prone to the worst forms of child labor.	■ Lack of authority for labor inspectorates to assess penalties. ■ Minimum age protections do not extend to children working in the informal sector. ■ Recruitment of underage children into national armies
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Source: International Labour Organization. (2015). *Paving the way to decent work for young people*. Geneva: International Labour Organization.

2. Sociological analysis of child labor in Algeria.

From a social point of view, child labor is a characteristic of most patriarchal societies in particular, where this phenomenon is known to be widespread, as the system of male domination works as a machine that reinforces this phenomenon, for example the patriarchal structure of the Algerian family and society gives men considerable authority and protects them. In my opinion, Algerian society grants men power in the family sphere as well as in the public sphere, and uses various means to safeguard it. Toward that end, in Algerian society – as in all patriarchal societies – men are considered to have an advantage in resources, and perceived as enjoying superior personal characteristics, as well as skills and abilities that are supposedly possessed exclusively by men, including intelligence, wisdom, discretion, knowledge, professional prestige, the ability to make a living, etc. Accordingly, society expects men to be more achievement-driven and competitive than women, and to be better able to fulfill themselves. "Men are also expected to be more dominant than women, and above all to dominate them"⁶, Therefore, many Algerian families is still using a traditional methods of upbringing in line with the patriarchal system that legitimizes male domination, so we find that the family is engaged in the process of reproducing a set of traditional teachings and laws that do not correspond to changes and developments, by trying to prepare individuals with traditional perceptions that believe in male dominance on the basis of given a material only, this is way, the child should have in the future is an imperative that stems from the reality of his environment to which he belongs. It is a necessity for harmony in the movement of the social order, by assuming the role that he should have in the future, starting from his early stages of life, by teaching him how to exercise the authority that is considered as a right and a natural given. The family and society give credibility to this right, beginning with the support of the mother, who also contributes to recommending that right by establishing the features of male domination and strengthening the structure of the patriarchal system, by dividing it into roles, and working on children according to that system in which it was brought up in an automatic and spontaneous manner. As far as the size of his

normalization of her behavior, as Pierre Bourdieu says in this regard, "It is the authority and honor of men that require women to work in the home, and this is what should be justified in their being weak and unable to confront the enemies " The child arises with him the idea that the house is for women, and family work hard by invisabl way to push thier childern in child labour, because they thought that is best way to make them more responsabilty and more mature in the future and get characteristic for leading the family is by push them to face all problems like work in early years.

3. Sociological analysis of child labor in Algeria.

Child labour is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, where a group of factors intertwine in its formation. Each of these factors affects in some way its spread or decline, and the economic factor has always been a decisive factor in all previous studies that dealt with the subject of child labor in Algeria, According to Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, we can understand the phenomenon of employment as a product of economic need, the fact that the family is unable to meet the needs of children, which drives them to enter child labour, so Maslow believes that there is four Maslow's "hierarchy of needs includes five levels of needs and argues that individuals will act only to meet their higher needs when their lower needs are met. Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory is seen as the basis of many later developed theories. Herzberg's two-factor theory transforms Maslow's needs into two areas of need as hygiene factors and motivation factors" ⁶but we will use this theory in the first version for understand the child labor in economic side, so we will try to fall it on the level of first cell in the formation of the Algerian society, which is the family, according to this theory the family is the one responsible about five needs which make child living in healthily space, as we know the family is responsible about needs biological like Healthy food, healthcare, clothing, etc. but many family unable to bring all this needs, specially when the numbers of child in it so big, that thing make it Helpless against all that needs and against challenges, this is way many family make up on their children on cover their helpless by pushing the child to the work early. Without forget the negatives things behind this phenomena on the all sociate, Labor market conditions may also influence the family's decision as well. For example; The high percentage of unemployed adults in the family leads to a decrease in the family's income, which may affect the family's decision to provide more child labor in short, the three levels are interrelated; Through subtraction,where I sought to know child labor and its relationship to the three levels and which affect the magnitude of this phenomenon" ⁷

4. Child labor in the Algeria legislation

Article 32 of the International Convention on the Right of the Child (1989) states that: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and any work likely to be dangerous or to interfere with the education of the child or to be harmful to the health or to the physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development of the child ... ". Algerian law protects children against all forms of economic exploitation. As such, it should be noted that the minimum age required for recruitment is set at 16 years at least, addition, the minor worker may not be employed in dangerous, unhealthy and harmful work to his health or prejudicial to his morals.⁸In addition, the Algerian legislator has sought to protect the Algerian child from all

dangers through a set of legal texts, First Article: This law aims to define rules child protection mechanisms.

Article 2: In the concept of this law, the following is intended:

Child: Every person under the age of eighteen whole year, and child in danger: a child whose health, morals, upbringing, or security is in danger or at risk, or whose living conditions or behavior would expose him to a potential danger or harm his future, or who is in an environment that endangers his physical, psychological or educational integrity.⁹

5. Statistics about child labor in Algeria

The survey revealed the participation rate of children of social classes in the various activities of the following percentages:

The highest percentage of children participating in paid work outside the home is for middle class children, with an estimated 1.5%, followed by the participation rate of children of the rich and poor classes, with a participation rate estimated at 1.1%, and the affluent class ranked fourth, with a participation rate estimated at 0.9%, and in the end the participation rate of the poor class was estimated at 0.6%, as for the participation of children in unpaid work outside the home, the largest percentage was the share of the affluent class with a participation estimated 4.5%, followed by the participation of children of the poor class at a rate of 4%, followed by the proportion of children of the middle class at a rate of 3.9%, and in the fourth place the children of the poor or toiling class at a rate of 2.9%, and lastly children of the rich class 2.6%, as for the participation of children in household chores for this group at the level of the five classes, the survey showed that the percentage was similar to the poor or the working class, the highest rate was estimated at 7.4%, followed by the poor class at 4.7, then the middle class at 4%, the affluent class ranked fourth with 3.1, and last for the rich class with the lowest The participation rate was estimated to be 2.6%.

As for children's participation in economic activities for a period of not less than one hour during a week, the survey revealed the following results:

The highest percentage of children of the poor class was estimated at 9.5%, followed by children of the poor class, 8.9%, then the middle class, with a participation rate, which was estimated at 8.4%, to replace the children of the affluent class, at the fourth and second to last place, at 7.4%, and finally children of the rich class, with the lowest participation rate, estimated at 2%.¹⁰ Through these statistics, we notice that the contribution of male children to activities is greater than that of females, and this confirms the intention of the Algerian family to seek the help of male children in order to accustom them to difficulties and take responsibility.

Conclusion:

The family owns the mechanisms of controlling many social phenomena that can destabilize the social structure or contribute to its support and stability, such as the problem of delinquency, crime in juveniles, and the problem of anchorage leakage. Perhaps the most dangerous phenomenon is the phenomenon of employment that has taken a great deal in recent years. The structure and the level of living, despite these great transformations, still depend on the traditional methods and patterns of upbringing that are subject to the system of male domination, and often impart to its goals the character of selfishness and subjectivity, and this in its folds contradicts the social organization that rejects the principle of observing private interests. The production of positive and effective individuals in its formation in one way or another in the short term and supportive in the first place, and society in the second degree, as it takes into account in preparing its members the principle of preserving its entity and its system and making its members complement it by preserving its garment and values through their inheritance to children, which makes their children an extension of them from By inculcating parents' ways of living, their ideas and beliefs in a traditional mechanical way far from any attempt to criticize these methods or to Its development, even if it is not in line with the developments taking place, in a compulsive manner that derives its mandatory power from the semantic perspectives of the primary group, i.e. society and according to the prevailing structure in the system, far from the educational and educational curricula and modern advanced methods of indoctrination that are based on academic scientific studies that parallel the changes Obtained at all levels and levels, which stand for understanding the interconnected relationships between various institutions and other social fields that affect them.

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