

Study on Male Adult and Child Migration in Gogunda
Block, Udaipur, Rajasthan

By

Shivani Karwa

*Dissertation submitted for the partial fulfillment of the
MBA Rural Management*

Academic year, 2016-2018



The IIHMR University, Jaipur

1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Sanganer, Airport
Jaipur 302029, Rajasthan
Ph: 0141 3924700, Fax: 3924738
Website: www.iihmr.edu.in

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TO WHOMSOEVER MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Shivani Karwa** student of MBA Rural Management from The IIHMR University, Jaipur has undergone dissertation at **Ajeevika Bureau, Udaipur** from **5th Feb 2018** to **4th April 2018**.

The Candidate has successfully carried out the study designated to her during dissertation training and her approach to the study has been sincere, scientific and analytical.

The dissertation is in fulfillment of the course requirements.

I wish her all success in all his future endeavors.



Dr (Col) Ashok Kaushik

Dean, Academics and Student Affairs

The IIHMR University, Jaipur



Dr. Ratna Verma

Assistant Professor

The IIHMR University, Jaipur

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms. Shivani Karwa D/o Mr. Ramesh Karwa residing at Lilanwali, Ward No. 13, Tehsil Sangaria, Hanumangarh Junction (Raj.) 335512, was associated with Aajeevika Bureau (Udaipur) from February 06, 2018 to April 04, 2018 in fulfillment of her dissertation work.

During her tenure Shivani proved to be a sincere and hardworking colleague and supported our research and operation work with migrant community in Gogunda block. We wish her the best for her future endeavors.


Rajiv Khandelwal
Executive Director



Date: May 18, 2018

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that the dissertation **A Study on Male Adult and Child Migration in Gogunda block, Udaipur, Rajasthan**, submitted by **Shivani Karwa** Enrollment No- **IIHMR-U/03/2016-18/0017** under the supervision of **Dr. Ratna Verma** for award of **MBA in Rural Management** of the University carried out during the period from **5th February 2018** to **4th April 2018** embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship, fellowship, titles in this or any other institute or other similar institution of higher learning.


Signature

THE IIMMR UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

CERTIFICATE BY SCHOLAR

This is to certify that all the ethical issues have been considered while collecting data for my dissertation titled **“A Study on Male Adult and Child Migration in Gogunda block, Udaipur, Rajasthan.”**


SIGNATURE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study mainly focuses on the practices of male adult and child migration in the Udaipur district of Rajasthan. This was conducted by having a broad picture in mind related to male and child migration. This study mainly focuses on the issues and challenges beings face when they migrate from one place to another in search of their living, to understand the impact of this on their living pattern. This has been understand and analyzed by observing the real time situation in the rural villages of Udaipur.

The conditions of the interior rural villages were studied and various aspects of the situation were drawn say, the divergent social and cultural situation, economic pattern, source of income, occupation, educational status, etc. These ultimately help in understanding the perception of people living there, why these occupations are followed from generations and lack of opportunities or livelihood options in their own village or area. It also helps in understanding the socio-economic conditions of the area which ultimately force them to migrate to cities like Surat, Gujarat, Ahemdabad and Mumbai to generate income and livelihood for their family.

The conditions and challenges faced by male adult and children are different but ultimately migration is the only option left. As they are the one who remain in very poor conditions and drop studies in very early age due to various myths like child marriages and child labor which ultimately affect their health, financial conditions, low level of occupation, risk to life, etc.

There are many type of migration which is seen among people say, seasonal, permanent, etc. in the various villages of Udaipur district. The migration remains the only way to earn income due to various factors say, the rigid mind set, majority of people of same caste and culture, less or no land, lack of educational qualifications, etc. The reasons behind male and child migration may vary as male migration is mostly seasonal whereas child migration is mostly permanent. It is due to various factors working behind it say, the large family size, lack of financial support, nuclear or women headed families, etc.

The impact of male and child migration may vary in both the cases but ultimately the situation makes both of them a low-graded worker in the future which ultimately leads to an unsustainable life and loss of dignity and rights. So, it can be said that migration is OK if it

creates money, dignity and sustainability in the future but the migration from these families doesn't achieve any of these in the long run.

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ShivaniKarwa

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CHAPTER 1- INTRODUCTION

Udaipur is the biggest district of southern Rajasthan. Southern Rajasthan is almost wholly hilly and is tribal dominant. It is world famous for its mining and marble besides being a big tourist attraction. Despite these attributes, it counts amongst the most backward areas of Rajasthan due to its low literacy level, low level of agricultural production as well as its high tribal concentration. Udaipur borders the districts of Rajasamand and Pali in the north, Dungarpur and Banswara in the south, Chittorgarh in the east and on the west by Pali and Sirohi districts and Sabarkantha district of Gujarat. The district is divided into seven subdivisions, ten tehsils and eleven blocks. Its major crops include maize, wheat, barley and jowar. Major minerals produced here include phosphorus, limestone and steatite.

Udaipura city which seems very beautiful from outside but coming close to it, ignorance of myths from the interior rural areas of Udaipur seems impossible. Majorly these include practices of child marriages leads to health issues and financial burden, child migration leads to child labor and school dropouts etc. Ultimately these issues are taking towards underutilization and exploitation of the productive age group of the economy.

Before discussing about the male and child migration, realized that migration has begun many years ago which I understand the following hierarchies in the society, say socio-economic hierarchy, cultural hierarchy, age hierarchy, gender hierarchy, education hierarchy, and profession hierarchy which is present at each level and ultimately leads to division and stagnation in the society.

Rural population can be divided in majorly three categories on the basis of socio-economic background/ hierarchy. First category, considered being high profiled and has access to higher education and awareness about policies and programs. Second category, considered medium profiled and has access to education as well as avail policies and programs. Third category considered being low profiled and has limited access to education and no awareness about policies and programs. Among them third category is the one which suffers the most.

Majorly these are STs and SCs, lives in very interior areas where there is less approach of government and NGO interventions. Than the option left with them is migration and labor.

Male and child migration vary due to their age, gender, class, caste, culture, education, etc. So, programs must be designed accordingly to deliver a better livelihood option for sustainability. Due to less awareness and pressure (from family, friends, relatives, etc.) they take decisions (migration, labor, child marriages, etc.) which are harmful in the long run, unaware of the fact that this will be leading them to a never ending poverty trap.

According to census 2001:

Total population	2,633,312
Number of households	507,829
Household size (per household)	7
Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)	971
Scheduled tribe population	1 ,260,432
Percentage to total population	47.86%
Scheduled caste population	158,257
Percentage to total population	6.01%

OVERVIEW OF GOGUNGA BLOCK

As per the religion and culture, agriculture and livestock, water and electricity, education system and other facilities these blocks are reviewed below:

- **Religion and culture**

In Udaipur district, people live in very interior part of rural areas; they all live together but in some areas of villages there are discrimination of caste, class, education, culture etc. Mostly, it is seen that in caste discrimination, Brahmins is very superior. They have one to two bigha lands but due to their culture they remained superior. Tribal caste is very poor and also not aware about their benefits and schemes which are implemented mostly for the tribal people for their upliftment in the society. But in some areas all the community members celebrate functions with each other and take decisions which help everyone in the village. They celebrate holi, after holi there is a ten days festival then celebrate dasamatapooja. In this festival all women of the village have to take bath early in the morning and went to temple at 4a.m. and pray and sing bajana's of dasamata continuously for 2 hours. At the last day of the dasamata pooja, all women wear a new dress and one new thread in yellow colour in their neck which was given by pandit ji to wear for a whole year. On the last day of dasamatapooja, they do fast.

Gangaur is one of the few Rajasthani festivals, which is celebrated as colourfully as holi in Udaipur district and their villages. Gangaur is the festival on which the worship of the deities- "**lord shiva and goddess gauri or parvati**" famous pooja which came fifteen days after holi. Gangaur festival is very big festival in which all unmarried women worship for being blessed with a good husband, while married women do so for the welfare, health and long life of their husband and for happy married life. This way the girls are gifted small presents like sweets, ghee, oil and a little cash. The ritual continues for ten days, up to the final day of the gangaur festival. On the last day girls distribution a collections with each other and enjoy gangaur festival. Also a five to six days of big fair in the gogunda block of Udaipur district to celebrate gangaur festival. Main day of gangaur festival all the community women's

and girls are take round in the village with the "**lord shiva and goddess gauri or parvati**" and enjoying with dancing and singing a songs,bhajans etc.

- **Agriculture and livestock**

In Udaipur district, living and survive in interior rural area is very hard without migration because there is less land (1-2 bigha land for agriculture). In that land they cultivate wheat, maize, jawar etc. This is only used for the consumption of their own home. But sometimes crops get totally destroyed because of scarcity of water.

- **Water**

In rural areas people live in very poor conditions they have no source of water. Children and women carry water pot from the middle of the village and walk far from house because their house is top on the hills. During that time child and women carry a bucket on head with 15litre water and go far away. There is a less facility of water for agriculture as well as drinking in their area.

- **Education system**

Education system is a big challenge. As the less standardized system and long distance of school from home results in early dropouts. This ultimately spoils the life of youth by ending him/her in a profession which is at a low level in the society. Education system has its loopholes, say, increased student-teacher ratio, less dedicated teachers, lack of proper infrastructure, and lack of awareness in the community, etc. These are the basis of various other problems in life of the youth, say, child labour and marriages, financial burden, depression, migration etc. They ultimate migrate for their livelihood source.

- **Electricity**

Those family who live on top of hills they mostly survives without electricity because there is no connection of electricity since many years. In some areas people say, "Since we were born till today, we didn't saw electricity in our village."

- **Road**

In hilly area there is no proper maintenance of road but in some areas "GraminSadakYojana" has been started but no proper implementation and development of road was seen in that area.

- **Transportation**

There is no public bus service (less than 50km away) and private bus service available in their village but they have taken time to come there. Some areas transportation services are good but on different side road facility is not good than transportation services also become useless. Those areas has good transportation service they also face some problems like waiting time (they wait for a buses 2-3hrs) for travelling one place to another.

- **Other facilities**

Other facilities like ATM, mobile network, Aganwadi centre, health services etc. is less in very interior rural areas. They went Udaipur and nearest place where they get health services and to get money from ATM. There is Aganwadi centre in the village but no one is there to open the centre. These types of problems are faced by the people in their village.

CHAPTER 2- REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Fernandes Walter and Geeta Menon's (2000) study focused on the impact of tribal male migration on their women at home in Ganjan District of Orissa and found that women of these male migrants stayed at home due to social obligations and on return of the male migrants who become "modern" desert their wives leading to instability in married life and family relations. But, according to them changes have taken place and now the entire family participates in migration.

Raju, B.K.R (2001), analysed the socio-economic background, migratory process and adjustmental problems of migrants from Godavary district of Andhra Pradesh to the Tungabhadra Project area in the state of Karnataka. He found that the migration is for economic betterment and selective; economic motivation and kinship played an important role in migration. According to him, migration has also led to certain social vices like alcohol drinking, gambling etc.

Oberoi A.S. and Manmohan Singh, H.K (2004)', examined the functions of migration in the transformation of rural and urban economies and the effect of migration on production and productivity, technological change, population growth, employment and unemployment, and income distribution between and within rural and urban areas of Punjab. It was found that out migration from rural areas was higher than that of in-migration and return migration. This migration, dominated by upper caste and educated individuals, has resulted in the depletion of human capital as well as increase in population of lower castes in the rural areas but it is compensated by inflow of remittances. However, emigration has not adversely affected the adoption of high yielding varieties technology.

Sidhu A.S. et. al (2004)", study in four districts of Punjab found that majority of migrants belonged to the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and a small percentage from Nepal, who were migrated due to poverty, unemployment and low wages. These migrants were in the age group of below forty, low castes, barely educated, indebted and from large families. According to them, majority of locals believe that influx of migrants has created bad economic and working conditions, depression in wages and employment opportunities.

Gupta, A.K. (2009)" studied the socio-economic characteristics of migrants in different districts of Punjab and found that majority of migrants are middle caste Hindus, illiterates and

indebted agricultural workers possessing some land; migrated for better employment, wages, security and food, and belonged to the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. According to him there exists discrimination in wage payment, food, behaviour and work allotment between the local and migrant labourers. Further, migration has caused for discontent among the locals on account of reduction in wages and employment opportunities as well as social tension between locals and in-migrant workers. Similarly social interactions and participations between the host and guest were also limited.

Arjun Patel's (2010) study dealt with the conditions of migrant workers in Gujarat and claimed that the migrant labour gets absorbed in the secondary labour market only with low wages, without job security and promotional opportunities. The study found that the working conditions of migrants are very bad, they have no fixed working time and they are not allowed entry into the primary labour markets.

Kamaljit Singh's (2011) study of migrants in Patiala district of Punjab has found that internal migration has a significant role in economic development and has contributed much in modernisation of agriculture; but it has led to increase child labour in low-paid informal sector. According to him remittance formed a major source of livelihood to the migrant households. He requested both the central and state governments to frame appropriate policies, which would take a long view of migration and integrate it as an important component of development strategy.

Manjit Singh (2011) explained the methods of recruitment, systems of wage payment and maltreatment of the Bihar migrants in Punjab. According to him, these migrants are recruited like indentured labourers and are treated as bonded labourers, who get meagre amount as wages, which is very lower than that of the minimum wages. Various laws like The Inter-state Migrants Workmen Act 1979, The Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act 1976, The Minimum Wages Act 1948, The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 etc., are violated in the case of these migrants. According to him uneven development between these states is the major reason for migration.

Yadava, K.N.S and Surendra Yadava (2013) studied the effect of migration on development of households in villages around Varanasi city in Uttar Pradesh. The study found that commutation and migration has its own beneficial effects in raising the socio-economic status of rural households, and migrants lead a better quality of life than those of non-migrants or no commuters of this region.

Topal, Y.S. et. al (2015) found that unemployment, lack of alternative sources of livelihood, insufficient cultivable land, poor farm productivity and inaccessible infra-structure facilities;

support of kith and kin, access to modernity and the better quality life etc are the causes of out-migration from different villages of Kinaur hills. According to the study, migration has helped to maintain sustainability in the study area but has led to decline in traditional indigenous practices, scarcity of labourers, disappearance of the traditional institutions that have the elements of sustainability and emergence of market economy characterised by uncertainty and risks.

Joshi, S.C. (2015) has made a sociological analysis of various facets of migration including problems of adjustment and maintenance of cultural identity of Kumaoni migrants in Delhi. According to him majority of migrants belongs to the middle age group, married, high-caste Brahmins, concentrated mainly in lower strata employment (class iv); migrated mainly on account of "call by friends and relatives" in addition to financial crisis and unemployment. The study found that migrants were satisfied with their job and high-level interaction among the migrants but low-level interaction with locals as well as deviant behaviour among majority of the migrants. According to him migrants maintain strong social and kin networks at the destination and migration leads to changes in the receiving society as well as in the society of origin.

CHAPTER 3- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

❖ TYPE OF RESEARCH

Descriptive and Exploratory research

In this study, present situation of the project area was explored and various relevant indicators related to the situation were observed and described.

❖ RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. To understand the causes, nature and issues of male adult and child migration.
2. To understand the impact of migration on child rights.
3. To understand the impact of migration on adults.

❖ SAMPLE SIZE

For the study a government school was visited including, 24 interior villages [Karda, Banokara, Paner, Tiroom, Lambha Chapar Hatniyaval, Devagarh Paneer, Aodda Gudda Paneer, Vijawala, Kucholi Kayara-2, Mukhiya Basti Tiroom, Royada, Sadada, Aaad, Bhagal Tiroom, Borkadi, Takali Hoda Tiroom, Vijayawala Rawaliya, Dasano Ki Bagal (Sadada Revenue village), Gundali, Nichala Khet (Kucholi Panchayat), Bedari Ka Fala Kanuja Panchayat, Gatha Ri Bagal (Kucholi Panchayat), Vavada, Losing] of Udaipur district to explore more about the migration. These are selected as sample size to understand the point of view of the major stakeholders under this study.

❖ SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Convenience sampling technique is used.

❖ DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

Interview schedule, FGD checklist and key informant interviews.

❖ DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

In-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observations

❖ DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The methods comprised of qualitative research methods and are as follows:

1. Primary data &
2. Secondary data

Primary data:

These methods (in-depth interviews and FGDs) are conducted because to achieve the objectives of the study it is necessary to understand and explore the issues of Male Adult and Child Migration as well as perception of stakeholders about these.

- **Sample survey**

In-depth interviews are conducted from 25 children, 20 males and 15 parents (including 6 men and 19 women). Semi- structured questions were prepared to collect information from each group of interviewees and accordingly their responses were gathered. These questions were prepared after observing the situations of the area and the interviewee.

- **Focus group discussions**

Focus group discussions are conducted with the community members, males, children and parents, which include 5 with the male migrants, 7 with the parents, 2 with children who migrate and 4 with the community members. The aim behind conducting these focus group discussions is to know the views of community members, male, children and parents to understand and explore the conditions before and after migration.

- **Observations**

Through observations socio-economic, status, geographical structure and perception of stakeholders about migration in the area was studied. These identified observations helped in achieving the objectives of the study.

Secondary data:

A review of literature and existing material were conducted to determine the existing knowledge, opinions and perceptions about the project nationally, internationally and in the targeted area.

❖ **LIMITATIONS**

- ❖ Eliciting information from the male adults and parents is very challenging. As they hesitate in providing exact information about migration.
- ❖ Geographical spread of villages is a constraint in Udaipur.
- ❖ Eliciting solutions for the problem of child migration is challenging from the respondents/ target groups.
- ❖ Lack of transportation in the internal villages remains a constraint.

CHAPTER 4- MALE ADULT AND CHILD MIGRATION

A. MALE ADULT MIGRATION AND CONDITIONS AFTER MIGRATION

When we talk about villages of Udaipur and their problems, it is seen that lack of agriculture land, low productivity of agriculture land and livestock and degradation of forests and other common lands in the recent past along with a rise in population have led people to migrate out of their village in search for better livelihood options. It is mostly seen among male from the schedule tribes, schedule castes and Rajputs. Male adult migrate in one village to another, district to district and rarely state to state. After migrating they were indulge in the construction sector- masons, marble work, RCC work, agricultural and mining laborer. This is due to the family size, which is more than seven to eight members. Main problem behind migration is family increase and financial conditions and they have no source of livelihood in their own village. Mostly it is seen that the families who has no earning member in their family than male has to migrate. Some male adult is migrating seasonally as well as some doing permanent migration. Permanent migration is that migration which all family move from one place to another after that they indulge in contract work like cutting, packing and restaurant work, but some migrate people take loan and develop their own small tea stall in city and started own livelihood source. Migration is very prominent and barriers in the village includes no livelihood source in their own village, no agriculture land, increased family size and loan, money spent on purchase of agriculture pesticide and to educate their children, etc. they remain in high debt and ultimately male adult has migrate from their house to come out of debt. This leads to a vicious cycle of poverty.

Bhavarlal is 30 years old man and he lives in Kucholi Kayara-2 village of panchayat Kucholi. He said, "I have done work hundred days in MGNREGA, this scheme helps three months only rest of days I migrated seasonally to agriculture and constructing labor work for my family livelihood. But due to financial problems I took a loan from contractor and contractor told me to work in saddi cutting in Surat and I went to Surat for 10 years and I had worked there". This story shows government schemes and programmes can help but for few months after that people can migrate for one place to another place in search of their family livelihood. This is the way people living in the interior rural area in Udaipur and Rajsamand district. They faced problems related to socio-economic barrier, cultural issues, caste, religion etc. in other place where they migrated.

Impact of male migration on women

After the migration of male from the family, some impact and burden is seen on women, their responsibilities within the household and villages. Women were not allowed in their families to visit outside from their house except relatives or for severe health problems. Migration of men has brought about profound changes in the work women do within and outside their household. The burden of work has increased tremendously for women in household own land and household purchase after male members have migrated. For example male went to market and made all household purchase, but after migration of their husband from house she does all these things for their family. Not only these works, they are also doing work on agriculture and labor work for their own and children livelihood, education etc. She takes all responsibilities.

Bagudi Bai lives in Rayada village. She is mentally disturbed because her husband left her twelve years ago and married with other women. She has four children three girls and one boy. One girl is married but her husband also left her because her mother in law said she has not doing work at home. Her boy work in Rasoda in Gujarat at age of seven years after his father left her mother. And he helps in family livelihood. Her girl also starts doing work in Aaganwadi. She also helps her mother in financial income. But Bagudi Bai also started hard work for their children and their family. She said, "I was doing labor work in agriculture and constructing building and to remove poverty from my house and generate more options for livelihood in my family".

Bagudi Bai is a very weak and mentally disturb lady but she takes all responsibilities of her family. This story show how women has burden in their life after male migrated or left her.

CONDITIONS AFTER MALE ADULT MIGRATION

Inter-state migration (Rajasthan to another state)

During the migration, male faced many problems in other place related to health, food, living there, language as well as work that he was doing there. They faced problem related to work like they doing work more than sixteen to seventeen hours in a day. And main problem faced that is place because he born in his place, village and rural area but now he migrate from that place for their family livelihood.

KaluRam, is 28years old male. He lives in Kucholi Kayara-2 village of Panchayat Kucholi in the district of Rajsamand. He said, " I was 15years old when migrate to Gujarat in Rasoda work and worked there for 3years, than work at Bombay in Hotel for 2years, after went to Ahmadabad in work of bangles factory and worked there for 6 months and after I went Suratsaddi cutting for work till now I am doing work there. I completed my work in saddi cutting in 7years and 6 months till now I continued same work". The living conditions after migration became worse. He said, " I worked there mostly 16-17 hours daily. Sometimes I can also doing my work at night for extra amount and sleepless night at time". In his village there is no implementation of government schemes for their livelihood and less awareness of schemes which help in their financial problems like widow pension, palanhar scheme, MGNREGA etc. He said, "I am doing this labor work because of financial problem and no good education background of life". This is the way people living in the interior rural area in Udaipur and Rajsamand district.

Inter-district migration (Udaipur to another district like Jaipur)

Male migrate another district to work restaurant and hotel, but some migrate people take loan and develop their own small tea stall in city and started own livelihood source. Some male migrate for

Intra district migration (village to another village)

Seasonal migration is that migration which male can move within district to another district for work. Male migrate on some specific seasons such as crop harvesting and then go back when the season over. They seasonally move and after coming back they indulge in construction work, labor work, agriculture work (like cutting of wheat, mustard, collecting of muhaa leaves, packing of fruits like papaya), brick kins etc. Child also went with their parents to collecting the leaves of muhaa and packing fruits to increase income and to generate more livelihood options.

B. CHILD MIGRATION AND CONDITIONS AFTER MIGRATION

Children mostly start migrating from the sixth standard because most of the child fails in that class due to their parents and teachers carelessness. There is a saying **“pass hue to zindabad, fail hueye to ahmedabad”**, teacher also say that line in front of the students which gives a bad impression on child. Mostly child migration from the elementary education system after 4th to 6th standard because education system was not so good and then take to migration for their own source of earning livelihood because their family have no capable to take care of child because of family size must (7-8 average). Child is god gift given to each family, in that family who cares their child and leads them what is right or wrong so child move in that direction. Convergence between livelihood and education system is needed, if we want to stop child migration. Mostly unemployed parents send their children out to work so as to augment (increase) the now impoverished family income. The child get easy entry in industry, low level of price, they composited high level of problems related to health during the period of work in industry because they doing dangerous work in industry according their capabilities. Child migration ultimately leads to male migration because during education period child migrate from school and then participate in cultural programs in their own village, indulge in agriculture (during season of rabbi and kharif), packing fruits (papaya and sitafal) and their main problem to dropout of children from school i.e., distance gap from home to school and even some teachers of school they said **"inkokyakarna h pdhkr, pass hueye to zindabad fail hueye to ahmadabad"** even teacher told that line in front of students what impression on. Even child fail in the class than their parents not indulge them again in school and they sent them in other place through contractor and take advance money from them this can say child move to one place to another for own and their family livelihood. So in that situation they not completed education properly as well as no proper development and

growth in village as well as they seen their cultural barrier and their parents mentality related to education. But in child marriage is very big issue to migrate child because after marriage child has pressure of his own family livelihood and then he went to work in other place for their family livelihood and support in financial problems. After migration they also indulge in bad habits like taken drugs for work at late night.

Child marriages and migration are very prominent among youth in this area, especially male, which leads to dropouts, health issues, family and financial burden, etc. Migrated children came back around the age of sixteen years (after doing child labor in Gujarat, Ahmadabad and Surat for 6-7 years) and indulge themselves in low graded casual work nearby their village. They remain in the poverty trap throughout their life because of low level of education and lack of awareness and options available to earn a good living.

Ratan Lal is eighteen years old boy. He lives in Gundali village, Gundalipanchayat in Udaipur district. In his family he has two brothers and two sisters. At the age of twelve year his family married him and his big brother and two sisters also married at same time but they have aged of marriage. Because his family thinks at the one time we have taken loan for marriage of children's, but they have no age of marriage but they have married. Ratan Lal was in the 9th class that time and he is very intelligent in study. After marriage he dropout from the school because he has no interested in study because he has burden of his family and go with his friends in Gujarat to work in Hotel there. He has migrate from own birth place and doing work at night in the hotel. He is also a drug addicted after going to Gujarat. He said, "Without drugs I cannot do work at late night because without drugs I slept in hotel during the period of work and after my Boss cut salary from my wages. So my friend told about these drugs and I eat and do hard work after eating drugs". This story tells about the conditions of the child marriage, child labor pressure on the children.

Education system is a big challenge. As the less standardized system and long distance of school from home results in early dropouts. This ultimately spoils the life of youth by ending him/her in a profession which is at a low level in the society. Education system has its loopholes, say, increased student-teacher ratio, less dedicated teachers, lack of proper infrastructure, and lack of awareness in the community, etc. These are the basis of various other problems in life of the youth, say, child labour and marriages, financial burden, depression, migration, unemployment in skilled profession, risk to life, etc.

This story shows about the carelessness of the teachers and school environment which surrounds the children. Children are interested in educations but they can't study in that environment which is given by their teachers and school. This story shows education is a big challenge for children who migrate from one place to another.

KhimaRam, 18 year old boy of Berra KiBagal village of Kardapanchayat of Udaipur district. He said, "I was 7 years old when migrated to Surat in saddi cutting work till now. He said, " I have interested in education but from my house to school distance is 5km far way. I was going regularly school but in that school teacher has less dedications towards study and students. Slowly my interest was done related to education because less awareness and less dedication of teacher with their children. He said, "I went school 5km far away from my house but in retunes from my study not get anything. So I decided to go with my friend in Surat to work in saddi cutting and to generate more options for income and livelihood for my family".

Even some students are interested in education completed so in that situation their family cannot support them for further education than a children take own decision for their study. After exam and during vacation period child migrate from one place to another for doing work in restaurant, saddi packing and saddi cutting etc. in Surat, Ahmadabad and Bombay. During that time they earn money from there and start further study. This is also we can say seasonally migration means child migrate from their own place to another place during holi, diwali and after exam vacations. Child migration main issue is family size, financial issue and cultural issue.

A story shows an interior part of rural area Udaipur. Umesh Singh is a fifteen year old boy. He lives in MukhiyaBasti, TiroomPanchayat. He lives with his mother, two big sisters and one big brother. Umesh's mother working in labor work and agriculture and his mother was uneducated and there mind set related to education is narrow because she said who cares family and where from I support my child to study because my financially condition very weak, they have no livelihood opportunities. They eat only once a time food in a day. His brother and one sister married in 'Atta Satta' but due to some problems both the brother and sister married life not success. During that situation his mother told the small boy to stop the education further. But UmeshSingh is addicted of education like drugs. Umesh Singh is studying in tenth class and he is doing hard work for his study. Umesh Singh went to Surat in Saddi Cutting work in vacation of Diwali. But during the period of Saddi cutting work he faced many problems in Surat like health, wages, staying, food and sixteen hours work in factory. Now he decided to going in Bombay after exams finished. So during three months' vacation period he is going to Bombay for doing work in gardening maintainace to earn more amount and then he spent those money in own study and family livelihood. He has very hard

A story of village Banokara, Chunilal is a boy of nineteen years. He stopped his study in second class and indulges in work Suratsaddi cutting from last seven years. His father was expired last fifteen years. After his father's death, his big brother went to Surat and indulges in saddi cutting and packing work. His big brother is one who generates their livelihood source for their family. But due to some health problems his brother has come back at home after in their family no source to generate livelihood for their family. So, Chunilal went to his brother place where he worked for last eight years. Some other reason behind Chunilal went to Surat i.e., he is interested in the study but his mother can't help in his study because their family size increase and their financial conditions was very poor. So Chunilal went to Surat and work hard for their family livelihood. But he was happy for doing work in Surat of saddi cutting because his Bose is good and kind person. He gave each facility to him related to holidays, food, health and living in Surat in better conditions. Chunilal satisfied with his work in saddi cutting and help his own family to generate livelihood source.

Some children migrate after seeing their friend's going for work in other places and after he came from that place, they saw changes in their life related to their life style, wearing new clothes, cell phone etc. So they think that after going to other place these changes happen than they also went to work in other place. Their friends also told them that their boss is very good and kind hearted person; he cares me like he is the member of his family.

Lehra Ram, 13year old boy of Berra KiBagal village of Kardapanchayat. Because his family has financial problem and there is no one time food at home and I stopped my study after fifth class because no one can support in my study. He said, "I was 8year old migrated to Surat for saddi packing and worked at their six months than worked in the house of the Bose in dusting of house and also take care of his children". He said, "my Bose is very good and kind hearted person he also caring me like his own children". He said, "I finished work than my Bose studied one hour daily in evening". He said I never supported by family in study but my Bose has support in study.

CONDITIONS AFTER CHILD MIGRATION

Child migrates mostly in shops – clothes (saddi cutting and packing) and workers in kirana, restaurants, sweet shops, etc. They become workers in hotels for cleaning table and washing utensils. And contractor paid according their work and capabilities for doing work. Mostly they have received only Rs.3-4 thousand per month. Migrants engaged in this broad group are under the subgroup of restaurant work, which includes the lesser skilled and lesser paying work (in comparison to cooks) of waiters and helpers in the kitchen. Sometimes there is a condition in the family which they sent their child forcefully migrate their children by their parents because their parents take loan from the contractor and they said we are not capable of taking care of own children and they sent them in other place for doing work in saddi cutting, saddi packing, restaurant work and child doing a labor work in other place.

Ganesh Bhil is a fifteen years old boy. He lives in Banokara village. In his family mother, small brother and two sisters are living. His father was expired from dangerous health problem last two years. After his father expire, mother take loan from the contractor for marrying his two sister. Due to taken loan from contractor his family was in-depth in financial problems. So, after Ganesh seeing the conditions of his family, he taken a decision to work in other place and he was dropout from school at the age of seven years and after that he indulge in saddi packing and stitching in Surat. He think, he was doing work in other place and increase their income and livelihood source for their family and return loan to contractor which was taken by his mother for marrying his two sister and also take care of is small brother and continue study of his small brother from his income. He has started doing work at very small age. He is dedicated his life to his family without own caring of his health.

With community related to migration and labor work

Discussion with the community member in the meeting of **ujala Panchayat bathak**, in this meeting they started their own prayer "**tukhudkobadal**", and **introduction**. Then they shares their own village problems related to government schemes, water, electricity, road, transportation and some other issues related to sarpanch and wages like they do not work in the village properly and contractor not paid wages of labor work. After that they share the

main problems related to migration. Some other women's share the conditions of one mother related their child. They said her child was sent by her husband to contractor without her permission and sent child from her back, she was doing work in the agriculture. Her husband sell child in 5000rs taken in advance from contractor. He is a drunk person. In all the meeting they said parents send their child in other place only for money they were not gone that place were their child live, stay and what the problems they face related to health, food and living. Mostly sixth class boy who failed in the class they have to sent to other place. Parents not indulge their child again in school they think their child have no interest in education and weak in study so they sent them for other place to work and gain some amount of rupees from those rupees they think "**chaipani ka kharachanikaljata h humara**".

Rukmani Bai is very poor woman of village Bhuwala, Losin Panchayat. She is the member of "Rani Laxmi Bai Sangathan". She has three boys and one girl. Financial income and livelihood source is not so good in her area. Both the boys have to do work in Rajkot (Rasoi Ghar) from the age of twelve year as his husband has sold his both sons in five to six thousand rupees. His husband is a drunker. Rukmani Bai not involve in her husband decision. She has gone to work in agriculture after behind he sell their both the children to the contractor. His mother has come back at home after working. She sees both the child has been sold by her husband. Both the child has ready to go work in Rajkot. Some months has passed Rukmani Bai not contacted with both children. Rukmani Bai taken help from many persons but no one can help her. After she contacted Ajeevika Bureau and filed a case on that contractor who took her children from home. Her both children came back at home and she has to indulge both the children in school.

Rama Bai is thirty-five years old. She lives in Berra Ki Bagal village of Kardapanchayat. Her family conditions were not good. Her husband is drunker and she went to constructing site on labor wage and generates livelihood options for her family. But she didn't understand the behavior of her husband related to her work because she faces domestic violence every day. She came back after working she saw her child was not at home. She went to his friend home and he told her that his son Naval was sent to Gujarat for Rasoda work. Then she came to know that her husband take advance money from the contractor to send his child. She files a case against husband and contractor for selling her child, but no actions was taken against them. Then she got help from the community member and Sarpanch. Her child came back with the help of community members and Sarpanch. After that she admits her child again in school. This shows the dedication and caring of a single mother who not only fought against evil practices but also set victory.

After sent their child for labor work they were not contact with child for five to six months they have not get information of child. After child come in village during some months, their parents not questioning related to place, food, living, working, etc. They only interested in money. Sometimes contractor decided money but during the period of giving money to their family contractor gave only less amount of money to that child and family after seen child work and worked from child in fifteen to sixteen hours in a day, one time food etc.

Madan Lal is a nineteen years old boy. He lives in Banokara village. His family size was too large. He has to big brother, one small brother and mother. His father was expired. But his both big brother not live with him, they live with their own family and work in the Bombay and Ahmadabad. Big brother won't support in financial conditions and their livelihood source. Madan Lal think, after his both the brother left his family who cares behind his mother and small brother. After seeing his family conditions and situation, he left his study after seventh class and went to Surat for indulge at the night work in Saddi packing and cutting, started the work at 7PM and finished at 2AM. He faced many problems during his working period related to food and sleep but he never stopped his work. He care his family very well but not care his own. He helped his mother financially and support his small brother in study.

Government schemes can change rural livelihood but rural people face problems like:

In rural area people have all types of documents but they do not get benefits with the help of these documents because they have no understanding about how to use these documents in which scheme they used and apply documents. In some areas government schemes are not implemented in the interior rural area of the udaipur, district. Schemes were not implemented than male has to migrate from one place to another in search of their livelihood and take care of his family. Because of less awareness and less educated people in rural area.

Some schemes are implemented in some rural area i.e., MGNREGA which helps livelihood income for providing 100days of work. But this work only for 3months and rest of days they move seasonal migration. But in these schemes they faced many problems like wages not

KaluRam, is 28years old male. He lives in Kucholi Kayara-2 village of panchayatKucholi in the district of Rajsamand. He said, " I was 15years old when migrate to Gujarat in Rasoda work and worked there for 3years, than work at Bombay in Hotel for 2years, after went to Ahmadabad in work of bangles factory and worked there for 6 months and after I went Suratsaddi cutting for work till now I am doing work there. I completed my work in saddi cutting in 7years and 6 months till now I continued same work". The living conditions after migration became worse. He said, "I worked there mostly 15-16 hours daily. Sometimes I can also doing my work at night for extra amount and sleepless night at time". In his village there is no implementation of government schemes for their livelihood and less awareness of schemes which help in their financial problems like widow pension, palanhar scheme, MGNREGA etc. He said. "I am doing this labor work because of financial problem and no

BhuraramGameti, 18 year old boy of Bawda village, Udaipur. He said, "I belong to a very poor family, I was 9 years old when migrated to Surat for cutting and worked there for 2 years than worked at a hotel in Mumbai for 3 years than came back to my village and at the age of sixteen I got married." The living conditions after migration became worse. He said, "I worked more than 12 hours a day and mostly faced sleepless nights there." Now, he is doing construction work and migrates daily to Udaipur in search of work. He said, "It is not always possible to get work sometimes I have to come back home without a single penny in my pocket." He has no awareness about the government schemes andprogrammes due to less awareness in their village and due to financial burden of family he has to work daily to run their livelihood. He said, "I'm doing this labor work because of no educational background." This is the way life of children is, in the interior villages of Udaipur.

Like Bhuraram, many others spent their whole life in the poverty trap and doesn't receive the benefit of any of the government programmes due to lack of awareness, more financial burden, socio-cultural barriers and ignorance from service providers, etc.

Various government schemes has been implemented in rural interior area like public distribution system,MGNREGA, graminsadakyojana, maintenance of toilet in each house etc., these schemes were properly implemented in villages but not proper maintenance , monitoring and evaluation. After these schemes they also faced problems like government say in each house has one toilet facility firstly they maintained by owned toilet in house and

after passes money by government they maintained properly toilet in house but even today money was not passes, mgnrega scheme is that scheme which government said in one house gave hundreds of works each family for their livelihood source has been generated but in this scheme also many corruptions related to days, time and money. Many people has work hundred of days but they have not receive amount of work in MGNREGA because mate of MGNREGA said money doesn't came, no of working days are less, no work done at a time etc. indebttness, health issue, financial problem these difficulties are faced after government can help them.

DhanaRam, is 38years old male. He lives in Kucholi Kayara-2 village of Panchayat Kucholi in the district of Rajsamand. He said, " I was 15years old when migrate to Gujarat in Rasoda work and worked there for 8years, than work at Surat in Hotel for 2years, after went to Ahmadabad in work of bangles factory and worked there for 1 year and after I went Suratsaddi cutting for work till now I am doing work there. I completed my work in saddi cutting in 7years and 6 months and then I started work of constructing labor work near my district because I realized after some years working in the saddi cutting to work near home town so I went daily at home". The living conditions after migration became worse. He said, " I worked there mostly 16-17 hours daily. Sometimes I can also doing my work at night for extra amount and sleepless night at time". In his village there is no implementation of government schemes for their livelihood and less awareness of schemes which help in their financial problems like widow pension, Palanhar scheme, MGNREGA etc. He said, "I am doing this labor work because of financial problem and no good education background of life". This is the way people living in the interior rural area in Udaipur and Rajsamand

CHAPTER 5- ISSUES AND OBSERVATIONS

There are many issues and problems in the Udaipur district; in my study I found many problems and issues in different-different villages and Panchayat.

➤ **Child marriage and migration**

Child marriages and migration are very prominent among youth in this area, especially male, which leads to dropouts, health issues, family and financial burden, etc. Migrated children came back around the age of sixteen years (after doing child labour in Gujarat, Ahmadabad and Surat for 6-7 years) and indulge themselves in low graded casual work nearby their village. They remain in the poverty trap throughout their life because of low level of education and lack of awareness and options available to earn a good living.

➤ **Less digitalized knowledge among rural people**

People are less educated and due to this reason they faced many problems. Now all the government schemes are digitalized. They have all types of documents but they have no understanding about documents how we can use those documents for benefits. But sometimes they done his work from other person and that person help them but they received amount from. This is a main drawback of digitalized system for the benefits of rural people. So they cannot get benefits for their livelihood and they ultimately move from one place to another. Seasonal and permanent migration creates a livelihood option from that place.

➤ **Ignorance of migrant class by legal bodies**

Legal bodies haven't had any proper laws for migrant class. This is the class which remained ignored till date. In India if a person migrate inter-state than s/he has to face issues like proper identity proof, ration card, admission of children in school, etc. to get these facilities remains a challenge for this class on other states. Some initiatives were taken to improve these conditions by various governments and non- government organisations but these remain flexible and ignored.

➤ **Lack of awareness about government schemes**

No benefits from the government scheme for the rural people is a big issue because government implemented many policies, schemes, programmes and projects for the

development of the poor but these community doesn't have awareness about these and thus remains in the poverty trap and cultural boundary from ages.

➤ **Education system is a big challenge**

As the less standardized system and long distance of school from home results in early dropouts. This ultimately spoils the life of youth by ending him/her in a profession which is at a low level in the society. Education system has its loopholes, say, increased student-teacher ratio, less dedicated teachers, lack of proper infrastructure, and lack of awareness in the community, etc. These are the basis of various other problems in life of the youth, say, child labour and marriages, financial burden, depression, migration, unemployment in skilled profession, risk to life, etc.

➤ **Rigid mind set of people**

Cultural issues are main problem of migration. Some child and male adult migrate due to cultural barriers. Some child and adult male gone to other place to work and they come back at home after some months they has some changes in life like related to clothes, living style and also they have cell phone with them and they said about the area where they work after that some are influenced by them and seeing them for their work and then some children and male migrate with them for work in cutting, restaurant, hotel, house-keeping etc. This is the big issue behind migration.

➤ **Nuclear family and widow women issue**

Nuclear family and widow women issue is very prominent related to child migration. Nuclear family in that area is 8-9 member in family, adult member of the family has to generate their livelihood for their family but some reasons they can't generate in that time big child has to migrate and generate their livelihood for own and their family.

Widow women issue is a big issue, after the death of her husband her big children take care of his family. Her big child went to other place in search of work and generates their livelihood sources for their family.

➤ **Financial issues**

Financial issue is a big issue behind migration of child and male adult. Mostly male adult has taken loan from the big merchants, loan for health issue, livelihood, school fees, agriculture related, for marriage etc. Due to this reason they continuously going to in-depth and they not paid loan, so due to this they migrate for paying the loan to other and child also migrate because they have no source which their parents has to

generate livelihood for their children so child migrate for their own livelihood and indulge in child labour work in industry which directly harms their health. And male member indulge in the construction work, labour work, restaurant and hotel work and bangle making (this work is very hard in doing because they harms the hands and this work is doing in dark room for this is effecting hands and eyes both, directly indirectly effect their health). They doing these all types of work for decrease of in-depth and paid all loans to them.

➤ **Large family size**

In this area, average family size is 8-9 members. In their family they do not care of child because there is no source of livelihood and other facilities are given to their children like health issue, education etc. So child migrate from their and to generate own livelihood and better facilities but due to they can't find these better facilities nowhere. During migration of child and male adult they faced many problems related to identity and main problem discrimination.

➤ **Livelihood options in their own village**

There is no proper land, no animals and less than two bigha agriculture land in the internal rural areas of Udaipur district. So, ultimately the livelihood option for the people living in the rural areas remain limited and which bring an opportunity that this must be focused on and livelihood options other than these in rural areas should be introduced because youth remains the one whose capabilities majorly remain underutilised due to less options available.

➤ **Lack of sustainable employment**

Unemployed parents send their children out to work to augment their impoverished family income. But ultimately the situation in the future remains like this that due to less education these children continue doing low graded work in future as well and remains in the poverty trap. So they get less income, casual work and risky job and lacks sustainability of livelihood.

➤ **Health issues**

After child migration they faced many problems in industries but they get easy entry in industries in low level of price and then face high level of problems related to health issues during the period of work in industry.

➤ **Discrimination of migrant class among society**

In the country of settlement, barriers to accessing social services, challenges to the rights to citizenship and identity, parents' economic insecurity, and social and cultural

dislocation may affect some children. Discrimination related to caste, gender, age and education is big challenge behind discrimination.

➤ **Schemes indirectly benefitting the third party**

Government implement the schemes and programs for the children but they were not properly monitoring and evaluation time to time so children cannot get benefits of these schemes. So schemes are benefitting the third party as there is corruption in the system.

EDUCATION SYSTEM A BIG CHALLENGE

(LACK OF CONVERGENCE BETWEEN INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND CHILDREN)

Discussion with the government school teacher of TirolPanchayat about the dropout students and reasons behind dropout:

- At the one to fifth class students have more dropout because many issues and problems behind :
- ✓ In forest area living.
 - ✓ Long distance gap from home to school
 - ✓ Agriculture dependency is high and agriculture land is less.
 - ✓ During the cutting of Rabi and kharif crops children has to work in the fields due to family pressure.
 - ✓ Main problem maua plant leafs storing for drugs
 - ✓ Child labour in packing the fruits like sitafal, papaya and others for income generate
 - ✓ Caring a child at home during the parents going at labour work
 - ✓ A financial condition of family is very bad.
 - ✓ Teachers less involvement and absenteeism in providing quality education in these areas.
 - ✓ Lack of awareness and motivation among parents to make their child study.

Focus group with the children in during that time i observe their problems which they faced in other place and travelling during the period of vacations.

- In these areas child migrate from the st, sc as well as rajputs community.
- After migration child faces many problems in other place safety related to health, staying, food and other facilities.
- And went to Surat mostly and indulge in many works like sari cutting and restaurant work, which includes the lesser skilled and lesser paying work
- They paid according their skill and time which they spent in the factory and restaurant.
- I can observe these main problems in focus group discussion which child faces in surat no time to eaten food sometimes in a day once a time we eat food at night 11 pm sometime we never eat food once a time, sleep at night without food.
- We came from shop at night some other people have fight with us than nobody can help us even boss also.
- “Jhopadpati wale log” at night we came from shop they snatch money, mobile from us than fight with us in this situation what we can do and in this situation nobody can help us.

Conclusion

Thus this can be concluded as a failure of the education system. As the education system is not good enough to attract the children towards school. There are various loop holes in the system which needs to be addressed if we want our child to study and do work which will provide dignity as well as sustainability in their lives.

CHAPTER 6- SUGGESTIONS

- **Generate sustainable livelihood options**

We need to generate a livelihood option their family. So livelihood generate in the family, than they will not sent their children to other places and want them their children study in good places as well. For example; some plants in his village, gave forest knowledge, and they generate a livelihood from there.

- **Generate awareness in community**

Government make more and more policies for children but no one have awareness related to that scheme. May be focus on awareness. They have all types of documents but they have no understanding about documents how we can use those documents for benefits. So may be more and more awareness and provide knowledge to the people will be spread.

- **Convergence between stakeholders**

Work with the PRI, to development of village like water, electricity, road and school. Staring a new adventure with the sarpanch because in very interior rural area sarpanch has no awareness related to development in the village because s/he has no more educated and they only thump print on the documents after that other person can doing work and during that period many corruption can be done. Due to this no proper education has given to the children and other benefits related to schemes which help to generate in their livelihood and stop migration which they continue many years.

- **Improving and designing skills**

Improving skills which they starts in startlingly for their livelihood and proper monitoring and evaluation has must important because may be proper monitoring and evaluation in the skills than we find the main problem and issues and it may be easy to help in improving skills. New skill sets related to rural livelihood can be designed so that male and child not have to go outside village in terms of generating income and to decrease in financial depth. For

example: trainings/ courses of forestry, animal husbandry, agriculture, ayurvedic medicines, etc.

- **Proper and standardized education system**

In schools gave motivation to children to come in school like some practice classes on dancing, singing, speaking, etc. And rank those children gave best practice and provide some gifts to children who have in 1,2, and 3rank. Like pen, pencil, rubber, birthday celebration of child in school. Due to this education system can improved and no dropout of the children. Children are more educated and they own generate their livelihood and no migrate for their own livelihood generate.

- **Creating awareness about family planning**

Provide knowledge for family planning. In this area there is 8-9average of family size. So awareness has more important for the family planning because due to this child has born in less number and in that situation the family member has care own children easily. Children are not migrating for their own livelihood sources to other places.

- **Legal support to these migrants**

During migration to other place and gave some knowledge and awareness related to legal support they gain. Awareness of legal support is very important because due to migration in intrastate and interstate they faced many problems related to work like discrimination; no wages has given properly, working hours, safety and security etc. Legal understanding they tackle these problems easily.

CONCLUSION

Rural people majorly responded that many facilities in their village like electricity, water, transportation, sub centre, education system and no livelihood option force them to migrate from one place to another in search of work for their employment to generate income and better living conditions. These facilities are not properly implemented and developed in their village. The big issue behind migration is child marriage and educational dropouts. At the learning age they face financial pressure to run their families. So, they migrate and indulge in saddi cutting and restaurant work in Surat, Ahmedabad and Bombay. The major response which came from the people; they said bring livelihood options in our own village so we will stop migrating from one place to another. Designing schemes for their livelihood which are durable and sustainable will surely help in uplifting their lives.

Overall it can be said that migration is a source of livelihood in the villages of Udaipur due to less options available to generate income and employment in their own village. It can be controlled if the workforce is indulged in those livelihood options which are benefitting not only the people but also the economy as a whole. Unless this is not focused the development of the area outside the home boundaries of migrant, keeps on developing.

LINE OF INQUIRY

PARENTS

1. What is your name, age and educational qualification?
2. Which is your place of residence?
3. How many earning members are there in your family and how much is your family income yearly?
4. What is the socio-economic status of your family?
5. How many members are in your family?
6. What are the reasons behind migration from your family?
7. Who cares your family after your head of the family migrate?
8. At which age children migrate from your family?
9. Is your child also migrating with you? If yes, you indulge them in schooling or labour work?
10. Did you know which type of work he is doing when your child migrate from home?
11. How much they earn for the family when children migrate?
12. Do you know what conditions (safety related to health, staying, food and other facilities) he face children migrate from home to other place than he gets?
13. Why you allow your children migrate from home?
14. After your child migrate, you think on who cares your child, where he go, when he came from there, which type of work he did etc.?
15. When your child migrates than how many days/years he came back at home? And some are living permanent there?
16. Forcefully child sent to other place or child go own happiness.
17. Do you know any of the government and non-government interventions/programs for providing skills and employment for your children? If yes, why didn't you join them? If no, why?
18. You suggests some benefits for your children which decrease the child migration and development of your child?

CHILDREN

1. Basic inquiry
 - Name-
 - Age-
 - Village name-
 - Father name-
 - Mother name-
2. How many members are there in your family?
3. How many brother and sister in your family?
4. Which type of work your parents are doing?
5. Do you study or not, studying in which class, not why you left your study?
6. What are the reasons behind leaving education? If you will get a chance to study further will you pursue that? If yes, why? If no, why do you feel that migration is more beneficial than studying further?
7. You also go for work with your father and which type of work you can do there?
8. Which type of work you have to done during migration with father as well as alone?
9. How much do you earn for your family in months?
10. How much hours doing work in factory?
11. After doing work where are you going for rest and food?
12. How much days you have work in that place?
13. When you came home?
14. What are the reasons behind migration from one place to another?
15. You have own choice to left home for doing work?
16. Who asks you to doing work in other place?
17. You live without your family in other place.
18. You suggestions some for your development and those now stay in village right now.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

1. Basic inquiry
 - Village name
 - Panchayat
2. What are the reasons behind child migration in your village?
3. What happen when child go to other place?

4. When child came back to village than you ask questions related to work?
5. Do you know when child go there and came from there at village?
6. You all are taking action against the child parents during the child migration?
7. After child went to other place, did you know someone met him in that place?
8. When child go to other place after you get some information related to child, where child, how he is, which type of work he has done, etc.
9. Do you know child was sent by their parents forcefully or child go own happiness.
10. What are the reasons behind child migration in your villages?
11. How may age of child which they migrate from your village?

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