

Dissertation
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Study on
Male Adult And Child Migration In
Gogunda block,Udaipur, Rajasthan

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MIGRATION

According to UNICEF, “movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions.”

**Seasonal
Migration**

**Forced
Migration**

**Permanent
Migration**

PROFILE OF MIGRATION OF INDIA

As per census 2001:

	Category	Migrations by Place of birth	Percentage
A.	Total Population	1,028,610,328	
B.	Total Migrations	314,541,350	30.6
B.1	Migrants within the state of enumeration	268,219,260	85.3
B.11	Migrants from within the districts	193,592,938	72.2
B.12	Migrants from other districts of the state	74,626,322	17.8
B.2	Migrants from other states in India	41,166,265	13.1
B.3	Migrants from other countries	5,155,423	1.6

Reason for migrations	Number of Migrants			Percentage to Migrants		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total migrants	98,301,342	32,896,986	65,404,356	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reason for migration : Work / Employment	14,446,224	12,373,333	2,072,891	14.7	37.6	3.2
Business	1,136,372	950,245	186,127	1.2	2.9	0.3
Education	2,915,189	2,038,675	876,514	3.0	6.2	1.3
Marriage	43,100,911	679,852	42,421,059	43.8	2.1	64.9
Moved after birth	6,577,380	3,428,673	3,148,707	6.7	10.4	4.8
Moved with households	20,608,105	8,262,143	12,345,962	21.0	25.1	18.9
Other	9,517,161	5,164,065	4,353,096	9.7	15.7	6.7
Source: Table D3, Census of India 2001						

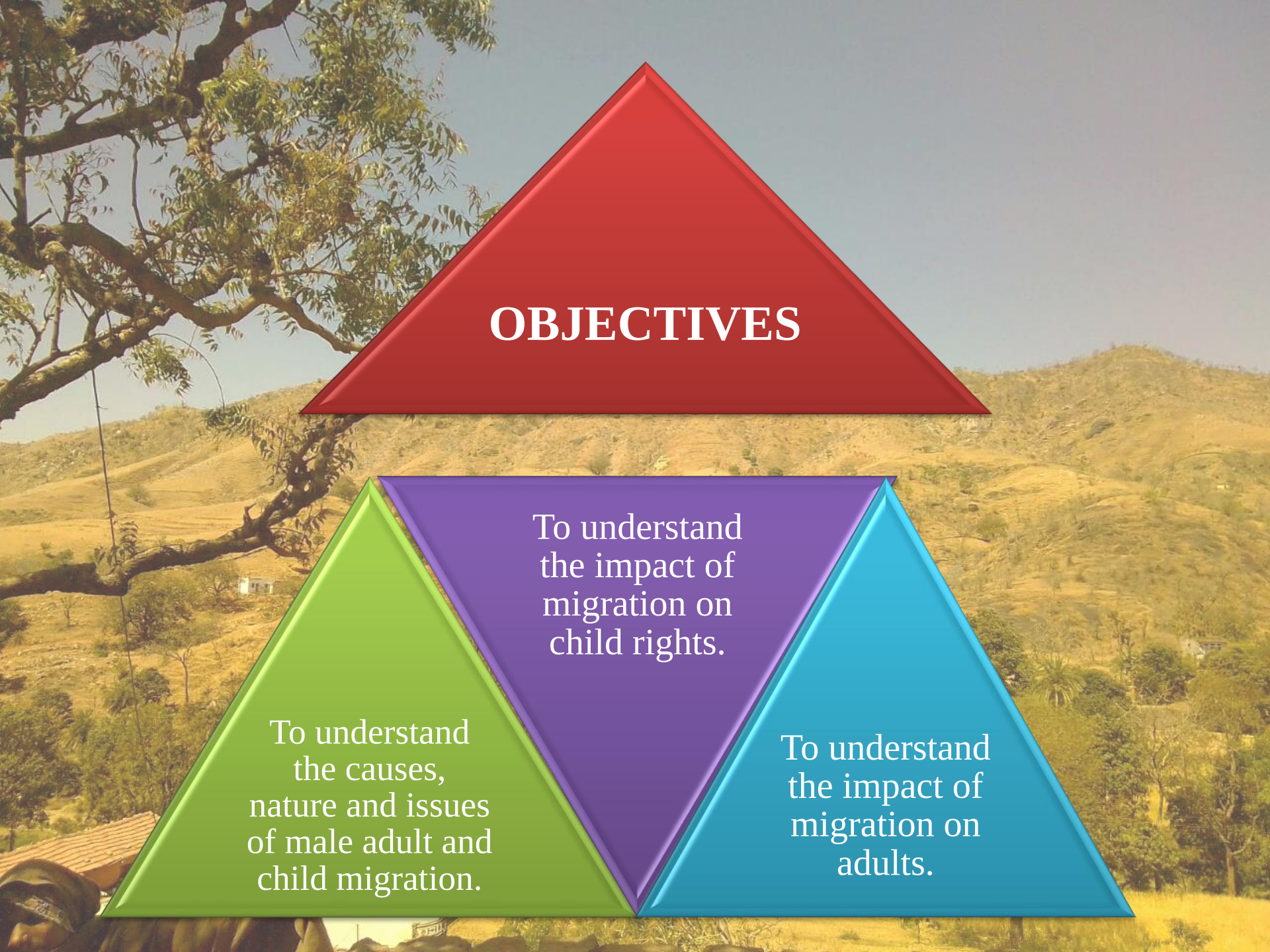
Migration data from 2011 not yet been published by census of India.

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.
- 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.

According to census 2011:

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%



OBJECTIVES

To understand
the impact of
migration on
child rights.

To understand
the causes,
nature and issues
of male adult and
child migration.

To understand
the impact of
migration on
adults.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

TYPE OF RESEARCH

- Exploratory research

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

- Convenience sampling

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

- In-depth interviews
- Focused group discussions

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

- Primary data & Secondary data

SAMPLE SIZE

1 Government school, 24 interior villages (10% of total) of Gogunda block (232 total villages)

METHODS

Focused Group Discussion (18)

- 5 with the male migrants,
- 7 with the parents,
- 2 with children who migrate
- 4 with the community members

Case Studies

15 (including children, male adult and parents)

Personal Interviews (60)

- 25 children,
- 20 males
- 15 parents (including 6 men and 19 women)

Process

- Participation in different festivals (Gangaur, dashamata, hanuman Jayanti).
- Stay at Barwada village of Gogunda Block.
- Attended Meetings like Rani Laxami Bai Sangathan, Ujjala Mitra Meeting, Pera Legal Meeting.





MALE ADULT MIGRATION

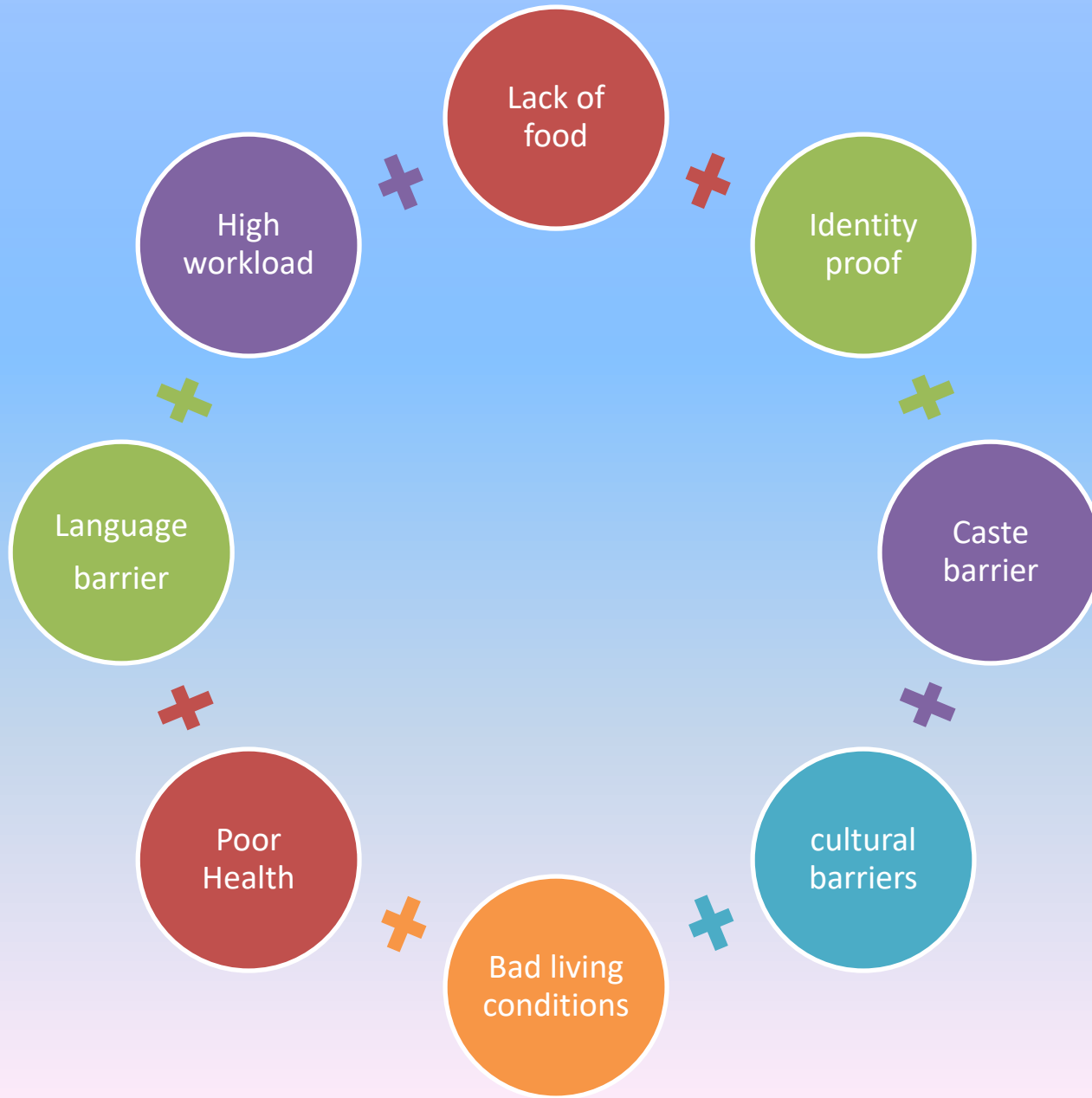
NATURE:

- Male adult migrate from one village to another (Barwada to Banokada), district to district (Udaipur to Rajsamand) and state to state (Rajasthan to Gujarat).
- After migrating they were indulge in the construction sector- masons, marble work, agricultural and mining laborer.

Causes:

- Main causes behind migration is large family size (av-6-7 members) and poor economic condition/ no source of livelihood in their own village.

ISSUES OF MIGRATION



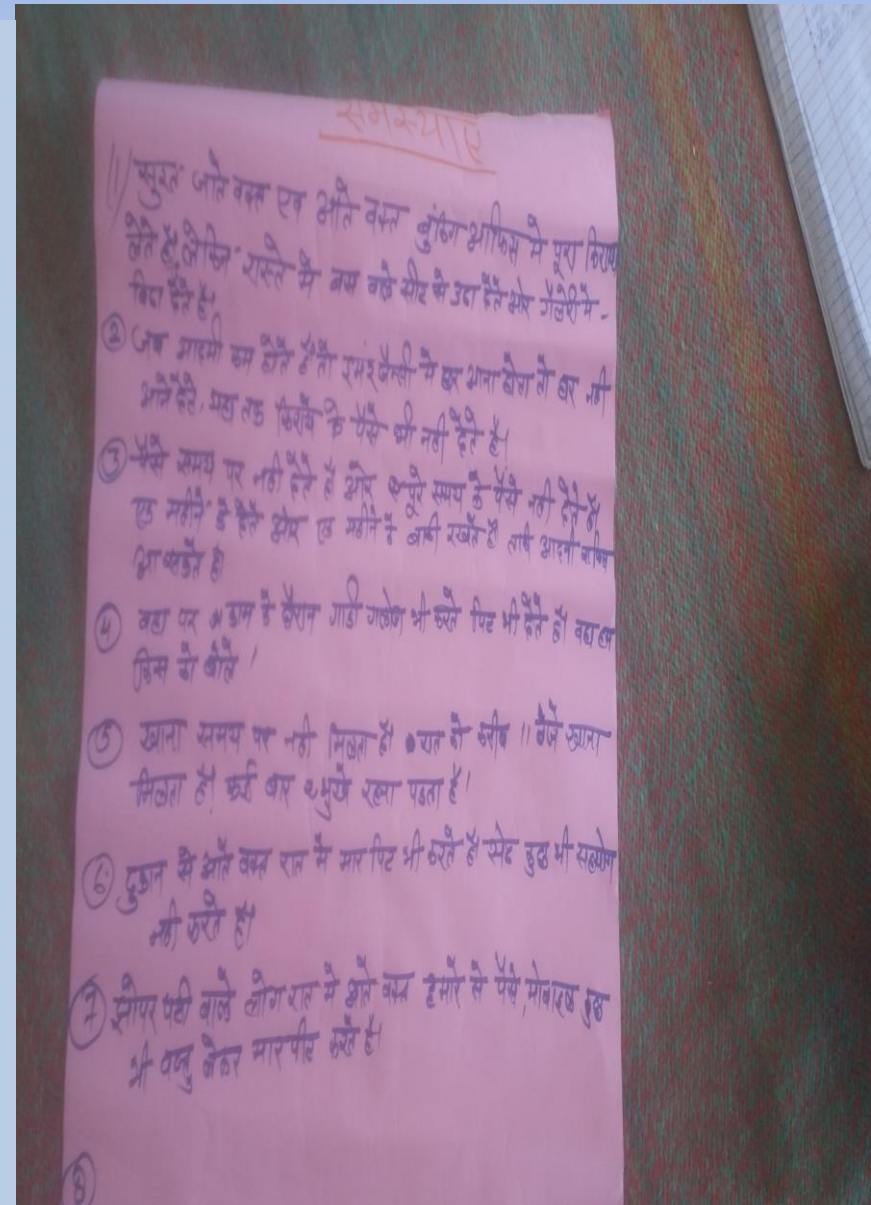
Kalu Ram, is 28years old male. He lives in Kucholi Kayara-2 village of Panchayat Kucholi in the district of Rajsamand. He said, " I was 15years old when migrate to Gujarat in Rasoda work and worked there for 3years, than work at Bombay in Hotel for 2years, after went to Ahmadabad in work of bangles factory and worked there for 6 months and after I went Surat saddi 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 am also doing my work at night for extra amount and sleepless night several times". 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.

CHILD 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.
- Child migrates mostly in shops – clothes (saddi cutting and packing) and workers in kirana, restaurants, sweet shops, etc.
- Mostly they have received only Rs. 3-4 thousand per month.

ISSUES AFTER MIGRATION

- Lack of Food
- Poor Staying conditions
- Poor Health conditions
- Infrequent and low Wages
- More Working hours
- Violence and Abuse



IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON CHILD RIGHTS

- **Impact on right to survival** (loss of dignity and life, lack of proper drinking water facilities and food)
- **Impact on right to protection** (physical and sexual abuse and indulge in dangerous drugs)
- **Impact on right to participation** (lack of decision making and self opinion)
- **Impact on right to development** (lack of education and far away from learning and playing)

Umesh Singh is a fifteen year old boy. He lives in Mukhiya Basti, Tiroom Panchayat. 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. During that situation his mother told the small boy to stop the education further. But Umesh Singh 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 maintainance to earn more amount and then he spent those money in own study and family livelihood. He has very hard working boy and also attached emotionally with family as well as studying.



Ratan Lal is eighteen years old. He lives in Gundali village. At the age of twelve years he got married. After marriage he dropout from the school because he has no interest in study because he has financial burden of his family and went with his friends in Gujarat to work in Hotel there. He is also become a drug addict after going to Gujarat. He said, "Without drugs I cannot do work at late night because without it I slept in hotel during the period of work and after that 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.*

FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

Child marriage and migration

Less digitalized knowledge among rural people

Access to Education is a big challenge

Influence of external environment/culture

Lack of awareness about government schemes

Financial issues

The diagram consists of five horizontal rounded rectangular boxes stacked vertically. Each box is a different color and contains a text label. From top to bottom, the colors are red, green, purple, teal, and orange. Each box is connected to a vertical line on its left side by a short horizontal line, and these lines are connected by a longer vertical line on the far left, creating a comb-like structure.

Health issues

Large family size

Poor Local governance

Caste Discrimination

Nuclear family and widow women issue

Lack of Livelihood options in their own village

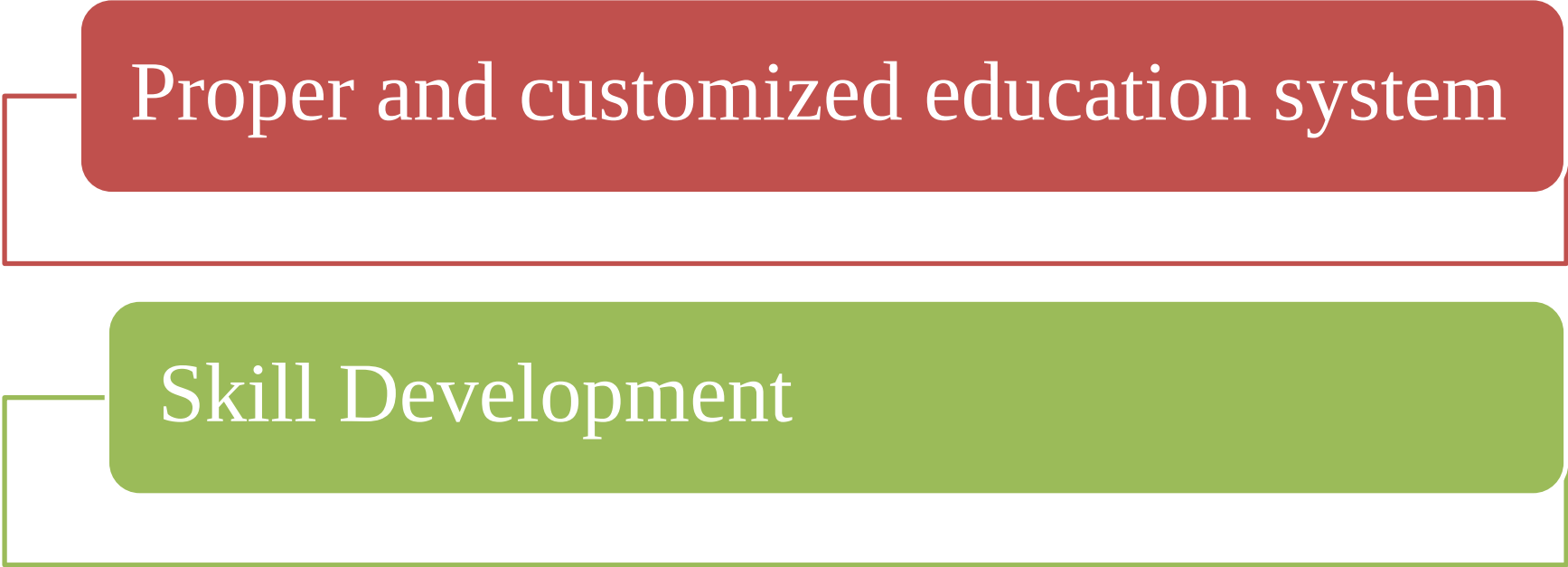
Schemes indirectly benefitting the third party

SUGGESTIONS

Generate sustainable livelihood options

Generate awareness in community

Convergence between stakeholders



Proper and customized education system

The diagram consists of two stacked rectangular boxes with rounded corners. The top box is dark red and contains the text 'Proper and customized education system'. The bottom box is olive green and contains the text 'Skill Development'. A thin red line connects the left side of the top box to the left side of the bottom box, and a thin olive green line connects the right side of the top box to the right side of the bottom box, forming a frame around the space between them.

Skill Development

CONCLUSION

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.

THANK you!

