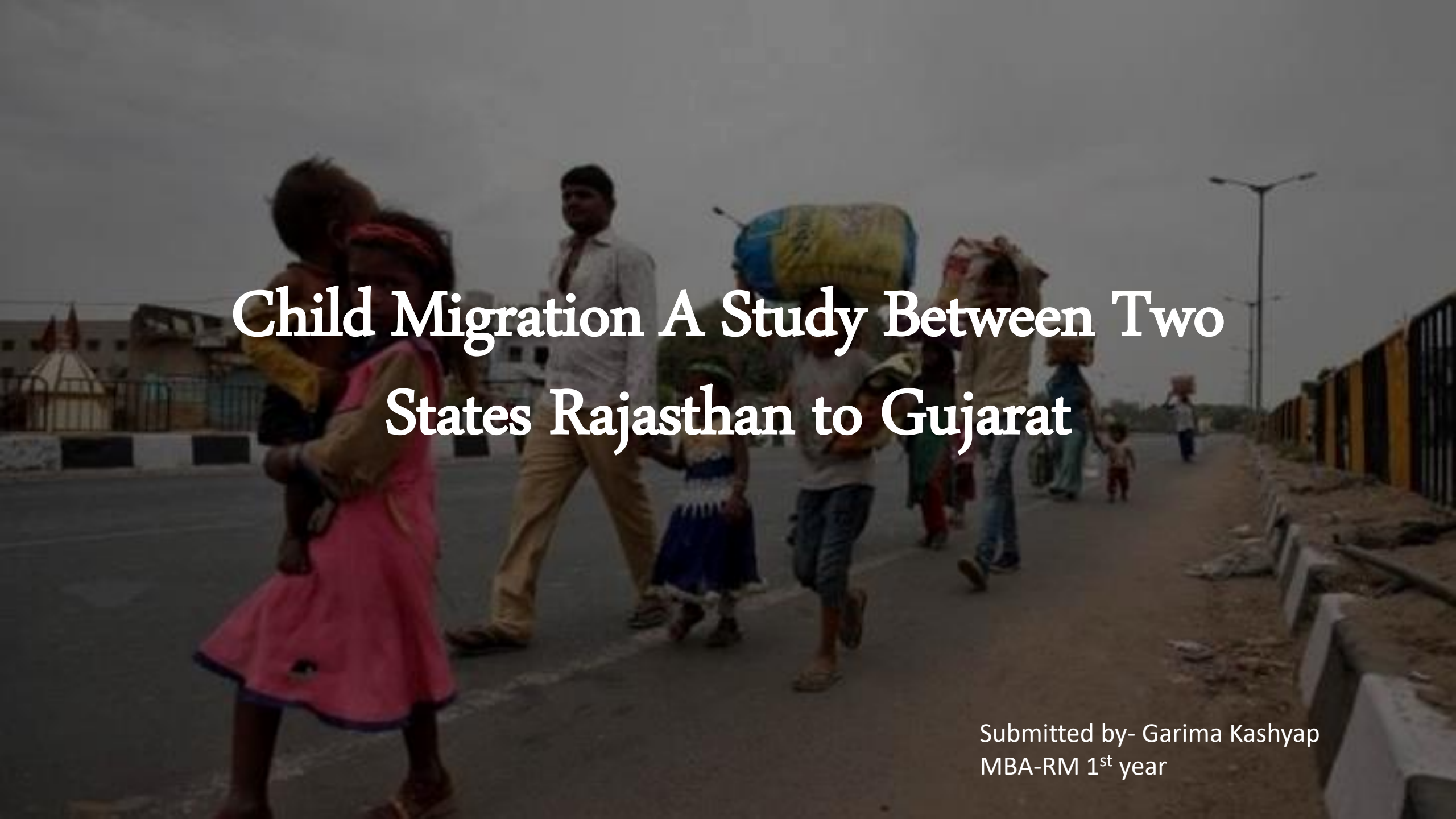




Child Migration A Study Between Two States Rajasthan to Gujarat

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Overview

Introduction

Trends of migration

Types of migration

Objective

Methodology

Data analysis

Result and discussion

conclusion

What is Migration.....?

- **According to UN Migration Agency (IOM)** a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (a) the person's legal status; (b) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (c) what the causes for the movement are; or (d) what the length of the stay is.

Who is Child...?

The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as a “Human being below the age of eighteen”.

Trends of Migration

- **Pre Independent Era-** millions of Indians laborer's were send to countries such as Mauritius, Fiji and south Africa by British from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to work as plantation workers.
- **Post independent Era-** semi-skilled Indians migrated to the neighboring countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and African countries as artisans traders and factory workers.
- **In recent times-** professionals like doctors, engineers, engineers, management consultations, financial experts, media persons, migrated to countries such management consultants, financial experts, media persons, migrated to countries such as USA, Canada, UK, Australia and Germany, etc. These professional are highly educated, the highest paid.

Types of Migration

International Migration- This refers to change of residence over national boundaries. An international migrant is someone who moves to a different country.

Internal Migration- migration has moved location within their own country.

Some types of migration are further classified

Forced migration- migrants must move because of intolerable circumstances or a genuine fear for their life.

Rural-urban migration- movement of people between the countryside and the city- Rural-Urban in LEDCs and urban-rural in MEDCs.

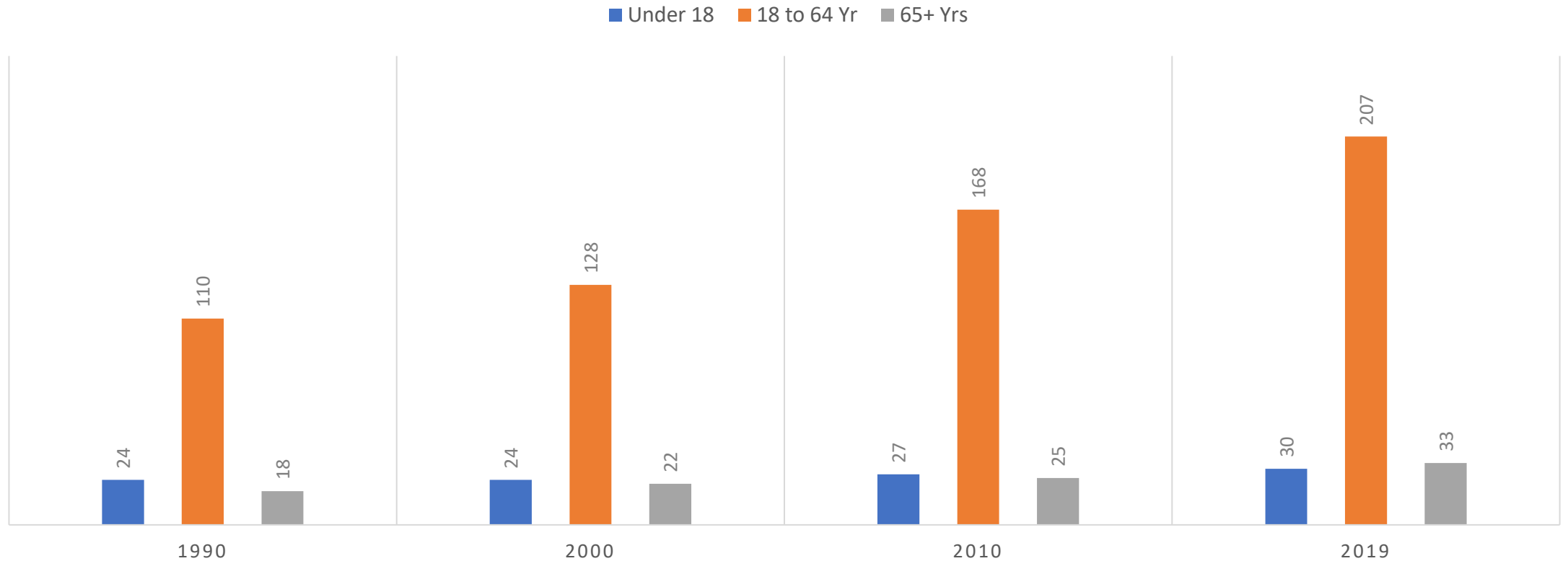
Voluntary migration- migrant has chosen to migrate- usually for economic reasons.

Temporary migration- migrant has migrated but does not intend to remain in their new location permanently.

Permanent migration- migrant does not plan on returning to their own country.

Child Migration in International level

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS, BY AGE, IN MILLIONS



- **Objectives of the paper**

- To explain the context of child migration
- To study the status of child migration in India with special focus on Rajasthan and Gujarat
- To examine the status of migrant child

Methodology

This study has mostly included such information which is taken from secondary sources such as Government report, article, research paper, reliable website, NGO study and journals etc. in this study only children who migrate between Rajasthan to Gujarat are included. And descriptive research design has been used



Review of Literature

Hans van de Glind, (September 2010)-The paper concludes that despite the growing body of evidence regarding the effects of migration on children, there are significant knowledge gaps and the relationship between migration and child labor needs further analysis.

Ann Whitehead, (2005) -A key finding, though, is that the policy space to make recommendations with respect to independent child migrants is very narrow.

Anand S. Sugandhe (June 2017)- The main objective of the study is to find out reasons behind Gujarat which can become a better place for the migrants of our state. Gujarat is a migratory receiver state compared to a sender. Because there is a lot of infrastructural development, industrial development and economic development in the state. This development creates employment opportunities in the industrial sector, construction sector and service sector etc. It is a politically stable state, and practices less regionalism.

Continue....

Neena Malhotra & Pushpa Devi, (May 2017) - This study analyzes the pattern of internal migration in India and tries to identify the important factors affecting migration and out migration of seventeen major states of India. The study finds that internal migration rates increased in rural areas as well as urban areas. This increase in migration rate is mainly due to increase in migration rate for women. male migration rates have seen a decline in both rural and urban areas.

Ann Whitehead, (2005)-The report focusses only on children left behind and independent child migrants; a child being defined as someone between the ages of 0 and 17 and 'independent child migrants' means any child who migrates separately from their parents. The report found that estimating the *number* of individuals and families affected by migration and/or migration is extremely difficult due to a variety of methodological problems, including: lack of data sources and poor quality a broad range of countries distinguishing from that for which they document migration; data are not being collected in any standardized manner and focus on the illegal and/or unaffected nature of some movement.

Migration from Rajasthan to Gujarat

Rajasthan is the largest state in India. This state lies north western part of the country. One of our neighboring country Pakistan comes to the western border of the state. Rajasthan's population is 68.5 million according to census 2011 and 252,338 children in child labor. Comparing to the other states, percentage of child labor in Rajasthan is very high. Migration percentage is also has also increased rapidly. Approximately 46 percent of rural people use to migrate to other states namely Gujarat, Maharashtra and Delhi in search of employment.

Child population according to age group in Rajasthan and Gujarat

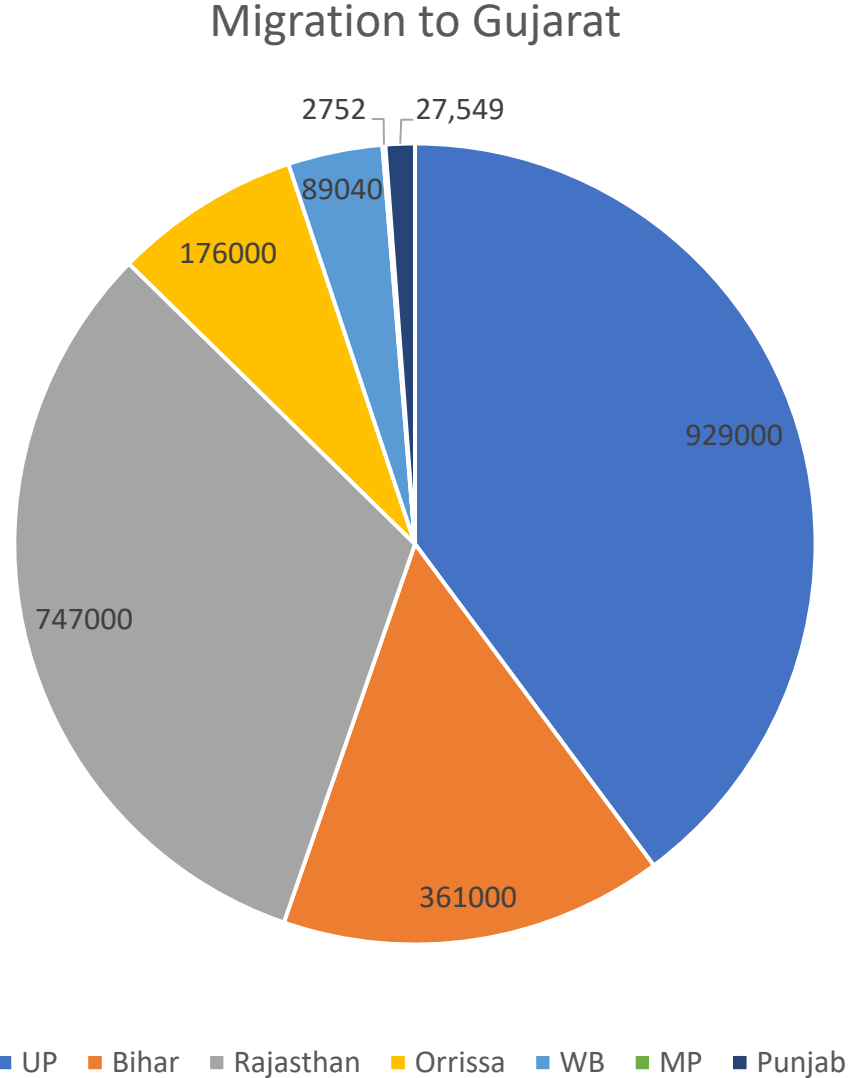
States	Total Population		Child Population (0-18 years)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gujarat	31491260	28948432	11846335	10367677
Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	15845710	14048666

Source: Census of India 2011, Registrar General of India

The background is a dark blue grid with faint white lines. Overlaid on this are various financial data visualizations: a candlestick chart, a line graph with a yellow trend line, and a bar chart. A large white circle is centered on the page. To the left of the circle, there is a series of seven short, thick orange dashes arranged in a curved path. To the right of the circle, there is a single solid orange circle.

Data Analysis

Migration to, from selected states (2011)



Percentage of Child Migration Aged 0-19 years by state, census 1991,2001 and 2011

State	Total Percentage of Migrant (0-19 years girls and boys)	Census
Rajasthan	10.1	1991
Rajasthan	9.9	2001
Rajasthan	11.2	2011

Source- census 1991, 2001 & 2011

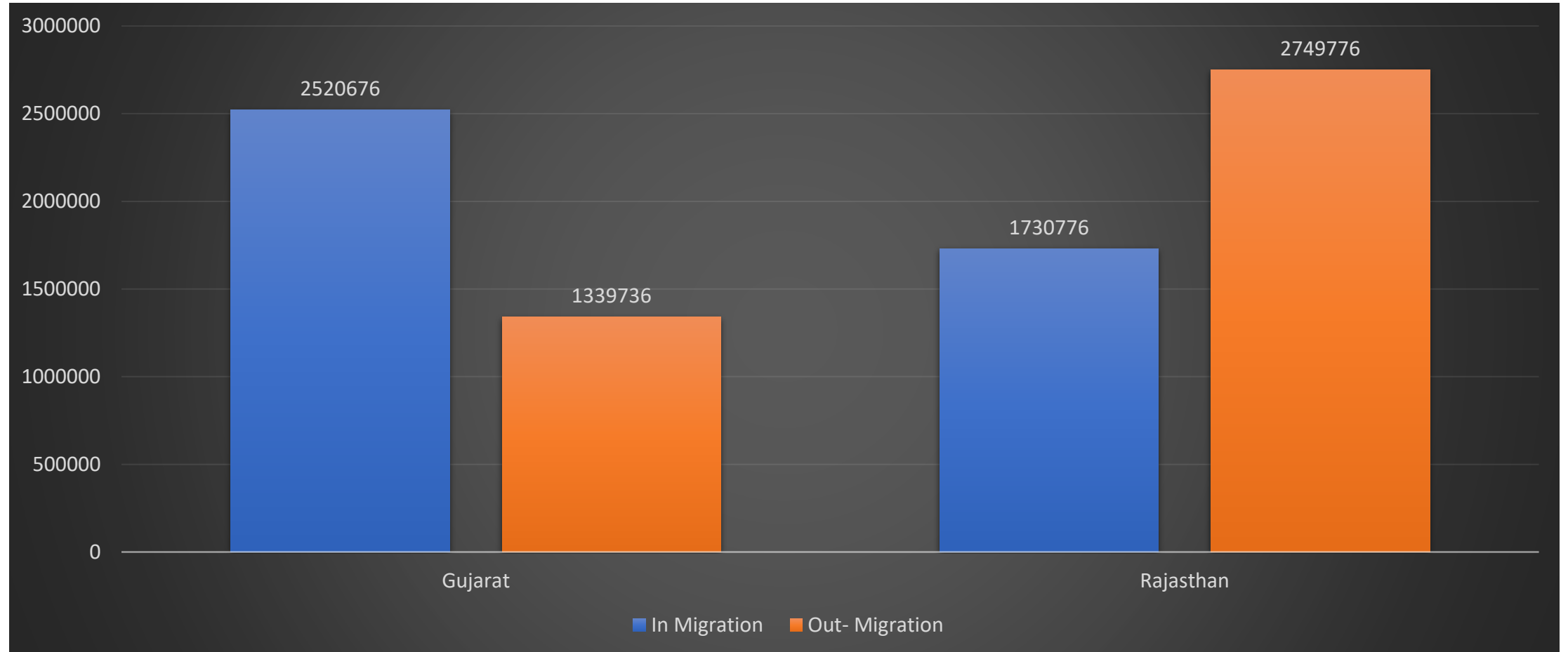
Top Five States with highest percentage of IN-Migration Children (0-14 years and 15-19)

Census 2001		Name of Top five States				
Girls and Boys	0-14 years	Goa	Maharashtra	Kerala	Arunachal Pradesh	Gujarat
		54.2	24.6	21.4	21.3	18.6
	15-19 years	52.6	34.6	31.5	26.9	26.6

Census 2011		Name of top five states				
Girls and Boys	0-14 years	Goa	Kerala	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Andhra Pradesh
		81.3	56.3	36.3	34.3	32.5
	15-19 years	78.8	54.1	39.7	40.3	36.2

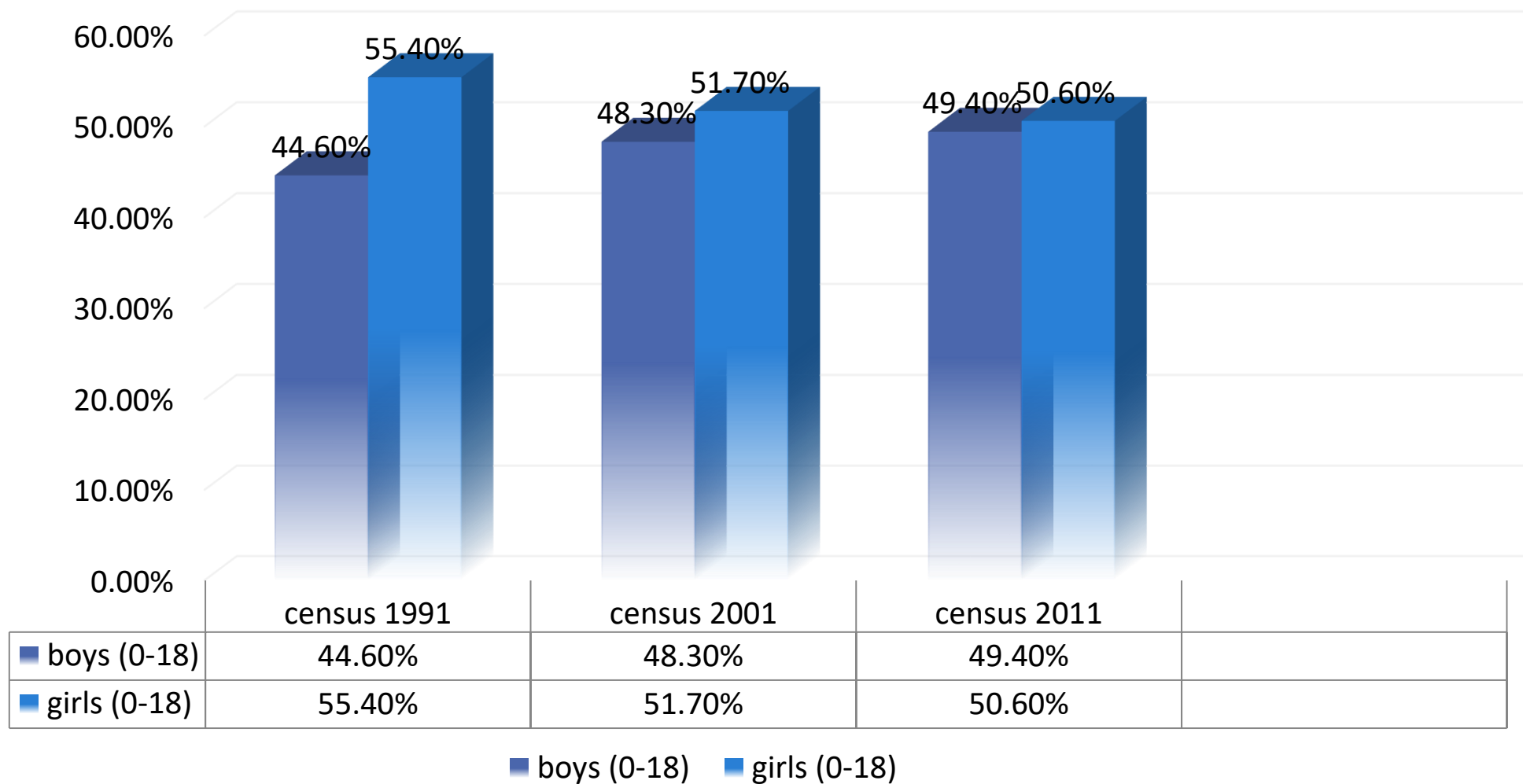
source- census of India 2001, 2011

Inter-State Migration, in India 2001



Source: Census of India 2001. Migration Data, Table D-1

Child workers from rural or urban areas



Working Children In 2001 and 2011

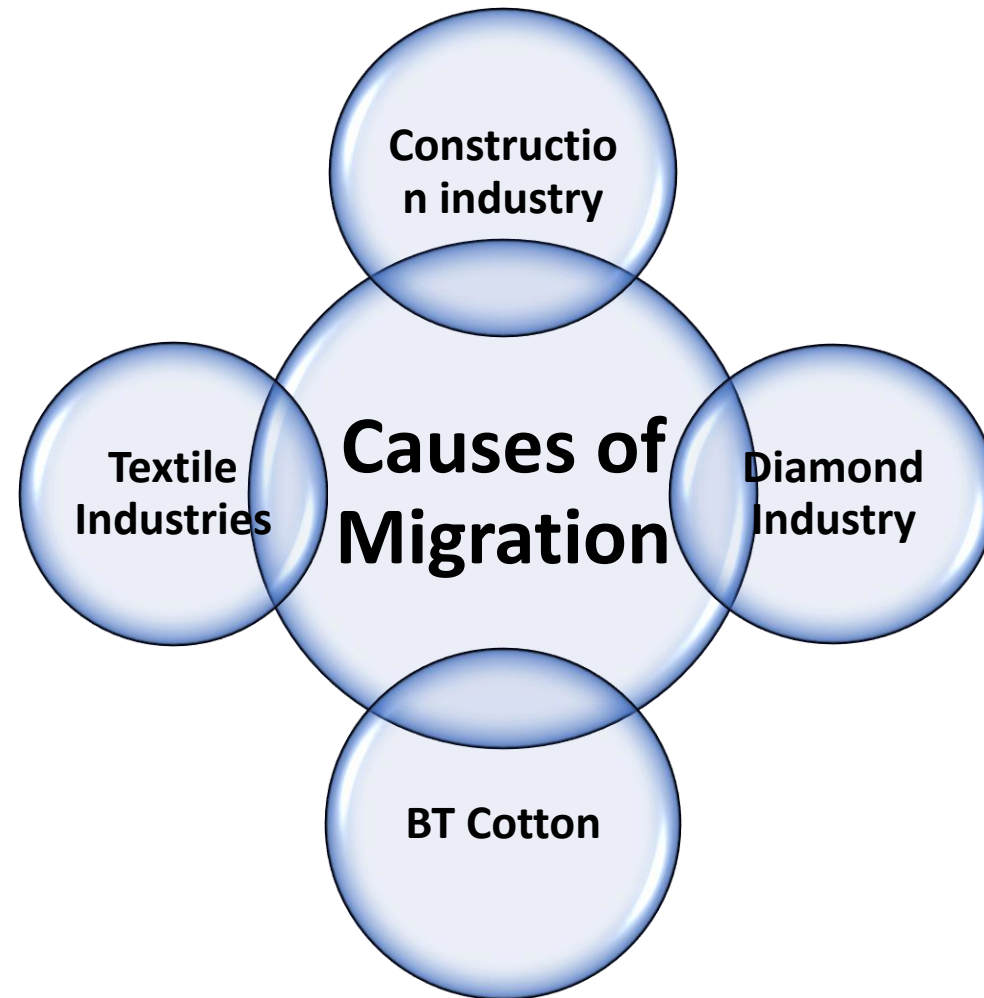
Name of State/UT	Working children in 2001	Working children in 2011
Uttar Pradesh	19.28	21.77
Bihar	11.18	10.89
Rajasthan	12.63	08.48
Maharashtra	07.64	07.28
Madhya Pradesh	10.65	07

Source: cry. Org

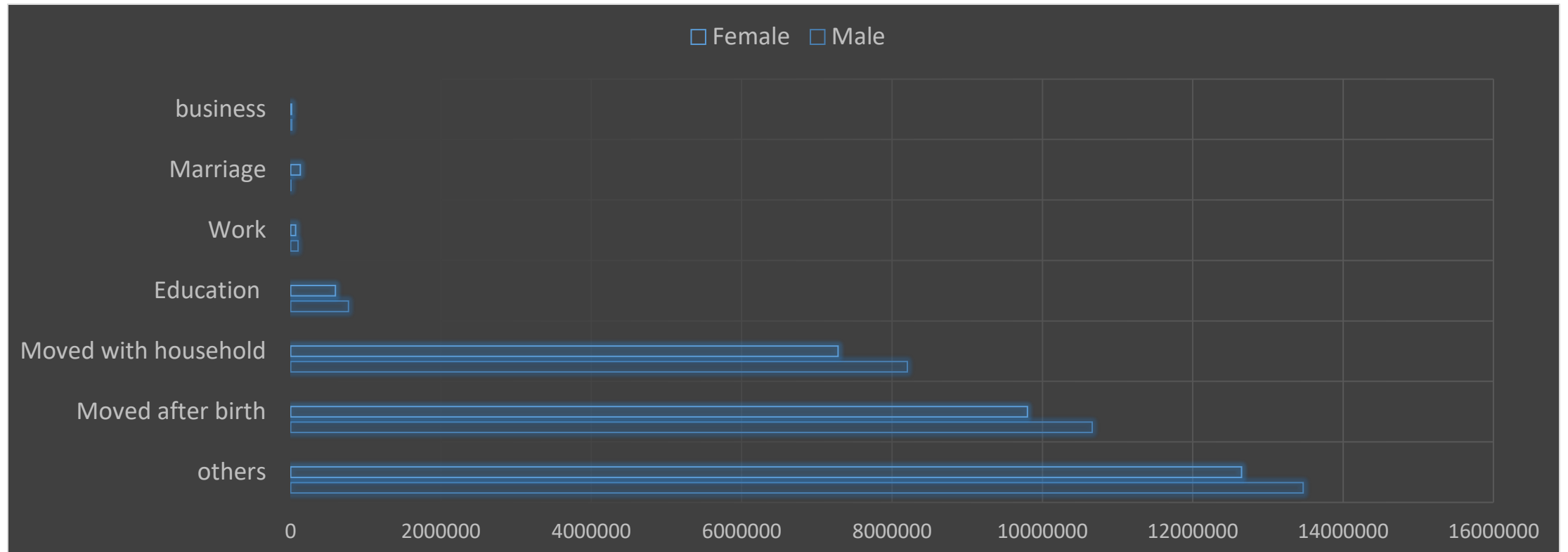
**Percentage and Number of Child Migrants (Aged 0-19 Years),
Census 1991, 2001 & 2011**

Category	Age group	1991			2001			2011		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Percentage of child migrants	0-14	9.0	9.0	9.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	17.1	17.1	17.1
	15-19	20.5	12.5	29.7	20.4	15.3	26.3	24.2	19.8	29.2
	0-19	11.3	9.7	13.1	13.0	12.0	14.1	18.9	17.8	20.1

Causes of Migration



Reasons for child migration in India 2011



Source: Census India 2011

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graph LR; A[Children are affected by migration in different ways] --- B[Children left behind]; A --- C[Children who migrate with their parents]; A --- D[Independent child migration];
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Children are affected by migration in different ways

Children left behind

Children who migrate with their parents

Independent child migration

Result and discussion

Large numbers of children working in agriculture, which is the area child labor is permitted to some extent but there is suggestion that the agricultural work is very hazardous for children.

They are also migrating to work in brick kilns, salt pans, for sugarcane harvesting, BT cotton fields or to work in sweat shop in the cities. The tribal belt of southern Rajasthan is one of the greatest exporters of child labor.

Children from this region being working at a very younger age. The work starts with household chores and evolves to paid work in a very short span of time. Some of the kids being work as early as seven, sometimes additionally migrating at this age to every other state.

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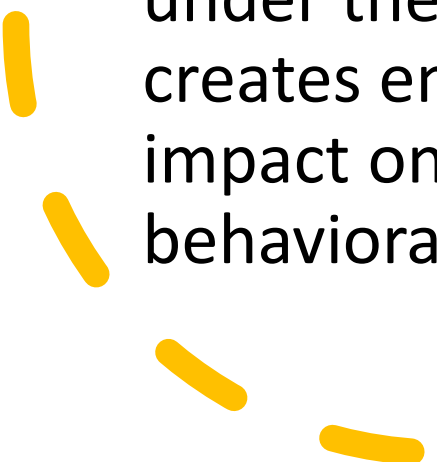
- Households from Udaipur and Dungarpur district shows that the incidence of child labor migration to cottonseed plots is 7.2 per cent in the age of 6-14 years. And 15-18 years age group is 21.5 per cent. Out of this number 54% are boys and 46% are girls.
- If we go through census 1991 to 2011 table girl's migration higher than boys. It grows every year. In 1991 boy's migration percentage was 9.7% and girl's percentage was 13.1% whereas 2001 census boy's migration has 12.0% and girl's migration 14.1% and the last census boy's migration is 17.8% and girl's migration is 20%.

Conclusion

- the past few decades India is being faced large and diverse flow of internal migration. Migration goes parallel to the growth and development impact of the distress migration is the main reason of internal migration flow in India.
- The seasonal migration happens between the states. Children migrate in search of employment. It explained the disparity among Indian states. Generally, people migrate from underdeveloped states to comparatively well-advanced states usually migrants prefer to go to developed states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab etc. Gujarat is a most preferable destination for child migration because Gujarat is a neighboring state of Rajasthan and the state have receiving many migrants in both urban and rural area.



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- Poverty is the one of the important factors of child migration and poorest cannot to easily migrate to another country. Economic, socio-political and environmental factors can influence children and their parent's decision to migrate.
 - Children who migrate without their parents are especially comes under the grips of exploitation, violence and drug addicts. migration creates emotional displacement for children and has an adverse impact on children's health education, emotional stability and behavioral attitude.
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- The 86th amendment of the constitution comes under the age group of 06-14 years to secure their right to education as a fundamental right. The government of India also brought various schemes and Acts for rehabilitation of children. Even though the children belong to poor families in different states have still are not encourage by their family members due to the socio-economic situation. In this circumstance's children from Rajasthan and Gujarat are still migrating in search of employment.



Thanking You