

Summer Training Report

By

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Abbreviations-

- BT - Bacillus Thuringiensis
- CRC- Convention on the Rights of the Child
- CRY- Child Rights and You
- DFID- Department for International Development
- IGOs- Intergovernmental organization
- ILO- International labor organization
- IOM- International organization for migration
- NCRB- National Crime Record Bureau
- NGOs- Non-Government Organizations
- NSSO- National Sample Survey Office
- SC- Scheduled Caste
- ST- Scheduled Tribes
- UNESCO- United Nations Educational Scientific and cultural organization
- UNICEF- United Nations International Children Emergency fund

Child Migration in India

A study between two states from Rajasthan to Gujarat

Introduction- Indian civilization is one of the ancient civilizations in the world's history. Our country has been attracted the outsiders, traders, businessman, and emperors from nook and corner of the world. During the colonial period some changes has been taken place in the form of development, especially socio economic and political setup. enhancement in the technological sector also came up. During the last two decades of 20th century the trends of migration from and in India turned to be more dynamic. The communication and transportation facilities also have been started improved in our country. This helps the people to move inside and outside of the country without much difficulty. In India people migrant either one state to another or rural areas to urban area. During the first census which took place in the year 1881 the migration data was recorded. Birthplace and the residential premises where migrants live now of censuses had been entered in the record. Later some extra data like last place of residence and duration of the stay at the place of enumeration were incorporated. People from other countries were also migrating to India. Similarly, people from India also migrated to other countries in search of better opportunities. During the British regime millions of migrants were sent to work in the plantation fields in different parts of the world. The living conditions of these laborer were very worse than the slaves. Now a day's professional, artisans, traders, and factory workers also go out to the neighboring countries in search of better economic opportunities.

Indian for numerous nations had been emigrating to encourage trade, political and non-secular links with several countries. The alternate traits and implications of migration from Indian assorted from time. The culture of out migration of Indians may want to be forced returned 263-231. When emperor Asoka dispatched messengers the world to spread to the message of peace given by means of lord Buddha on the other hand systematic migration flows from India to a number parts of the world where started throughout the origin of modern day emigration used to be commenced in the 18th century underneath the British role. Aside from labor migration to the

British colonies a massive numbers of Indians used to be additionally migrated to the advanced industrial countries like united kingdom, Europe in the early 19th century and to north America in the 20th century approx. 30 million had been migrated to special components of the world in between 1900 and 1945 approx. 22 million of where had been migrated to Shrilanka, Burma and Malaysia. This migration used to be male dominated and temporary in nature but the introduction of 20th century women were also started migrated in a great number and therefore it grows to be more of a everlasting character.

If we talk about the post independent era in publish unbiased duration two exclusive trends dominated the scene of migration in India such as a migration of the developed countries migration of labor to industrialized developed international locations of the west remained on manner for a long time however U.K. was once the most attracting countries for a full size variety of Indian engineer, scientist, medical, doctors and technical workers at some stage in 1960s when such demand was once no longer met by way of the neighborhood English people.

There is very little research on child migration Rajasthan to Gujarat. The purpose of this study is to examine resent child migration between these states and to understand the migrant child status that influence their development. For the purpose of this study various concepts were drawn from the census of India 1991, 2001, 2011, NSSO and different types of Organizations. The government of India always had a deep concern on these issues of child and has taken protective steps towards eliminating child labor and child migration. 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. Rajasthan and Gujarat are the neighboring states which adjacent to each other. Rajasthan is the traditional catchment area for supply of manual laborers to Gujarat. According to the increment of manual laborers the catchment area also has started to expand. In Gujarat there are many industries like textile, power looms, diamond, infrastructure etc.

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.

Definition- Migrants by place of birth are those who are counted at a village/town at the time of census other than their place of birth. A person is considered as migrant by place of last residence, if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than his place of immediate last residence. By capturing the latest of the migrations in cases where persons have migrated more than once, this concept would give a better picture of current migration scenario.

Who is a child?

- The National policy for Children, 2013 and the Rajasthan State Child Policy, 2008 define a child as a person below the age of 18 years.
- According to Article 2 of the International Labor Organization Convention No. 182, the term Child shall apply to all persons under the age of 18.

What is child Migration?

The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as a “Human being below the age of eighteen”. Migration presents both opportunities and challenges for societies, communities and individuals. Migration alters the structure of families. While it is true that economic factors are major drivers, migration involves highly diverse groups of people, including girls, boys, women, men, and better-off as well as poorer people.

India faces massive challenges with hardship seasonal migration. Millions of households are compelled to go away their homes and villages for several months every 12 months in quest of livelihood. These migrations mean that households are compelled to drop out of schools some component that close the only available chance to break the vicious cycle generation after

generation. At worksites migrant children are surly put to work. All proof shows that migrations are huge and growing. The broad range of children beneath 14 years of age therefore affected may also in addition already be in the order of 9 million. Migrant populations greatly belong to ST, SC, and other backward castes. They comprise the landless and land poor who possess the least amount of assets, capabilities or education. Studies expose that the majority of migrant laborer is to be found in states like Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Almost all foremost states show up to be affected via migration even though to varying degrees. Many industrial and agro-industrial sectors like brick making, salt manufacture, sugar cane harvesting, stone quarrying, construction, fisheries, plantations, rice mills and so on run mostly on migrant labor. According to NCRB report list of child labor in Rajasthan is 462 cases in 2017. That is higher than 2016 cases which are 204. This is the main reason for the increase in child migration. In some places, migration is merely attempt by adult males, even women, and sometime children also migrate.

As per census 2011, child population in India is 121.1 Cr and 16.45 in the age group 0-6 years and 37.24 Cr of 0-14 years.

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Total Population	121.09	62.33	58.76	83.37	42.78	40.60	37.71	19.55	18.16
0-6 years	16.45	8.58	7.88	12.13	6.31	5.82	4.32	2.27	2.05
0-14 years	37.24	19.44	17.81	27.36	14.23	13.12	9.88	5.20	4.68

Types of Migration- Migration means the movement of people from one place to another

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

International migration- movement of people across national frontiers for a minimum of 1 year.

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.

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

Streams of Migration

some statistics associated to the inner migration (within the country) and global migration out of the country and into the country are presented here. Females predominate the flow of brief rapid distance rural to rural migration in both kind of migration country to this, men predominate the rural to urban stream of interstate migration due to monetary reasons. Apart from these streams of move of inner migration. India also additionally immigration from and emigrate to the neighboring countries.

Indian migration of four streams are identified:

- (a)rural to rural
- (b)rural to urban
- (c)urban to urban and
- (d)urban to rural.

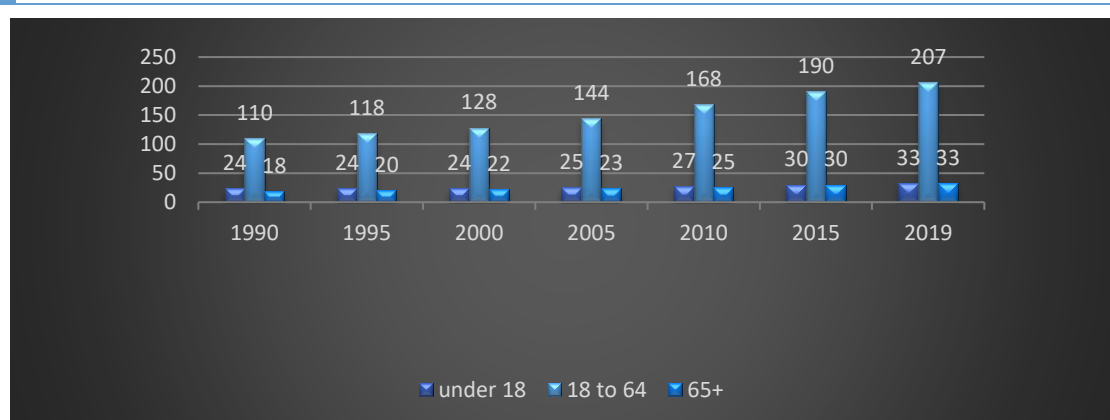
The most important rural to urban migration flow of Gujarat and by and large (1) construction or building industry, (2) brick kiln industry, (3) diamond cutting and polishing industry, (4) textiles and power looms, and garments, (5) engineering and electrical industries, (6) domestic work, (7) salt pan workers and other informal sectors. Quite a few predominant industries in Gujarat owe their increase to migrant workers. To put it another way, migrant workers have contributed significantly to rapid financial boom in Gujarat.

International Migration in India- According to UNICEF data in the year 2019, one in every 72 children worldwide lived out aspect of his or her birthplace in the country. Like adults, most children who move migrate primarily within their own regions. But globally, more than half of international migrants have moved to another country inside the equal place the identical area they took their birth. Inside and outside migration in India can extensively be classified into two

categories such as migration of Indians to other countries and migration of the countryside of other countries, voluntary or non-voluntary, to India.

In the year 1990 to 2010 the share of the international migrant stock as a part of the total population remained around 3 percent which had risen to 3.5 per cent by 2019. This has contributed to 78% increase of the international migrant population together with the rising global population. Similarly, the number of migrant children increased from 24 million during the period 1990–2000 to 33 million in 2019.

Number of international migrants by age, 1990 to 2019 (in millions)



Years	Under 18	18 to 64	65+
1990	24	110	18
1995	24	118	20
2000	24	128	22
2005	25	144	23
2010	27	168	25
2015	30	190	30
2019	33	207	33

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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 working paper tries to describe the association between migration and child labor, with a review of secondary data of migrant children with or without their families, and the children they leave behind their migrant parents. The paper describes that in particularly seasonal family migration and some forms of independent child migration create extreme vulnerabilities to child labor. While the conclusions are not unanimous, there are further points on a range of studies that confirm that remittances have contributed to promoting education and reducing child labor. This paper looks at how to balance governments' migration policies with the United Nations Convention for the Rights of the Child and the ILO Conventions on Minimum Age for Employment, No's 138 (1973) and the obligations under the worst Forms of Child Labor. Is required, No. 182 (1999), to ensure that the rights of children, including migrant children, are protected, including the right to be exempt from child labor. 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.

Maria Cecilia Romano, (April 2014) Child trafficking and child labor are two words that signify vivid images of victims and there are countless IGOs, NGOs, advocacy organizations, government programs, and pieces of legislation around the world that aim to combat both. Using

two small rural communities in India and in Togo as primary case studies, I argue that the definitions of these two terms, upon which international and national laws are predicated, are far too vague. They ignore the reality of independent child migrants, who have failed to account for children's agency, although that agency may be structurally constrained. While child trafficking and child labor are often discussed, independent child migrants are not well understood. This ethnographic and policy study examines the following question-what are the major international discourses on child trafficking and child labor, along with the actual economic prediction of independent child migrants? How can we re-apply these idealistic understandings of childhood and labor so that the possibility of children's agency and youth supports migrant efforts, while still reducing the negative aspects of migration of independent child migrants? although potentially controversial, I argue that the limited resources of those countries where child migration is an issue will be made more effective if allocated towards making this migration safer and that its economic benefits are greater. reliable, rather a shift toward supporting simple contradictions. place of protection only. This strategy requires a new, culturally appropriate concept of "childhood" and what is acceptable in economic activities for children. Both "developed" and "developing" countries support more research and grassroots intervention initiatives toward this goal. can. They can do work that relies on local knowledge. Unique status. History, culture and historically problematic top- each population in place of "solutions."

Eric Edmonds, (2009) findings in child labor research present a great deal of evidence that is relevant to understanding child migrant supply, particularly regarding factors that may push children towards migration. However, child labor research is the weakest to understand the demand for child labor. therefore, it is at least useful to understand what factors drag children into independent child migration. Developing a comprehensive understanding of the incidence of independent child migrants in poor countries and how this independent child migrants work is important for developing and targeting future policies aimed at helping these vulnerable children. When appropriate populations are identified, scientific evaluation of programs aimed at preventing migration or reducing its risks is important in order to improve our ability to help child migrants efficiently and effectively to be included in the programs.

Ansari P A, (2016) According to a UNESCO report entitled Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India (2013), there are often three Indian internal migrants. The population of

internal migrants in India increased from 309 million in 2001 to 400 million in 2011. Migrants today face significant problems regarding their identity, child education, and health issues, problems faced by female migrants, legal aid, and other disputes. To overcome these problems and to enhance the progress of migrant workers in India, some serious measures should be taken by the government and civil societies including NGOs. This paper tries to focus on some problems and its measures can be adopted for the betterment of internal migrants in India and thus we can grow together for a social progress.

Ann Whitehead, (2005) This paper is an initial attempt to advance the issue of children in DFID's work on migration, through a review of available literature and a discussion of the implications of their findings. 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. particularly child migrants – such as trafficked children – blind child migrants who do not fall into such categories, who are estimating how many other children are moving and for what reasons. we find that it is difficult to generalize about whether the effect on children left behind with parental labor migration is positive or negative. Whether the results are positive or negative in terms of resource terms depends on several factors, one of the main limitations of which is that the work the migrants is doing is well rewarded in local context. Some potentially harmful effects may not emerge where fathers are migrants, and wives and children are looked after by other senior men so that they do not lose their social place in the community. however, Support from relatives may, come at a price. We argue that the consequences of migration for children require a much higher profile in policy discussions, although this concern will remain unclear until more research is available on all types of migration flow that affect children, including independent child migrants. 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) according to author Inter-state migration is the major event of the internal migration in India. It may be due to uneven development and inequities between Indian states. A Fast growing and more urbanizing state Gujarat are becoming the most favorable destination for migrants after interstate Delhi and Maharashtra. Among migrants it is gaining 4.20 per cent. Most of the migrants are from the states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. The states Mega cities of state are playing an important role to attract interstate migrants. 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, while neighboring states are practicing Maharashtra regionalism. This is another reason to make Gujarat a favorable and peaceful destination. 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. The study is analytical in nature, which uses secondary data to approach the objective. Data is collected from the various Census reports, NSSO reports regarding Migration and Employment, other government reports.

Neena Malhotra & Pushpa Devi, (May 2017) Migration is a universal phenomenon. Internal migration to India, especially in interstate and rural urban streams has increased in volume and importance over time. Internal migration to India does not merely fill the demand and supply gaps but it is a means survival for millions of poor populations concentrated in states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh etc. Many pushes and pull factors influence migration pattern especially in case of out migration of male workers. 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. Migration to urban areas has been primarily for employment purposes for men, while marriage is the leading cause of women's migration to rural as well as urban areas. Regression results show that urbanization and per capita credit to industry shows positive and significant relation with volume of in migration. Per capita income is negatively and significantly correlated with the amount of out migration. The percentage of Population below

the poverty line and the area irrigated in rural and urban areas shows a positive and significant relationship with the amount of out-migration. Per capita income, literacy rate per capita credit to industry and per capita consumption of electricity are positively and significantly related to inter-state migration rate.

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.

Migration to India across the state shows the nature if the state is either a migrant sender or receiver. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and orisha are major migrant sender states in India and Advanced states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Gujarat, Punjab and west Bengal which attract most of the migrants. But only the state of Gujarat is showing an increasing trend of interstate in-migration (Kundu, 2007).

Census 2011 data shows migration from Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra is comparatively high than Bihar, and Gujarat had almost double the number of migrants from Rajasthan comparing to Bihar.

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

Current Population of Rajasthan in 2020	79,536,709 (7.9 crores)
Total Number of Males	41,279,551 (2020)
Total Females in Rajasthan	38,257,158 (2020)
Sex Ratio in Rajasthan	926 females per 1,000 males

Source: <http://www.indiaonlinepages.com/>

Current Population of Gujarat in 2020	71,521,926
Population of Gujarat in 2019	70,208,143
Population of Gujarat in 2018	68,915,579
Total Males in Gujarat	37,284,380 (2020)
Total Females	34,237,546 (2020)

Source: <http://www.indiaonlinepages.com/>

Data Analysis

Table No. 01

Migration to, from selected states (2011)

States	Total migrant s	Migrations from other states							
		UP	Biha r	Rajastha n	Orissa	WB	MP	Punja b	Total
Maharashtr a	5.74 cr	27.55 L	5.68 L	5.17 L	1.24 L	3.10 L	8.24 L	73,95 1	90.87 L
Uttar Pradesh	5.65 cr	-	10.3 7 L	2.84 L	35.26 9	2.34 L	6.68 L	1.42 L	40.62 L
West Bangal	3.34 cr	2.39 L	11.0 4 L	57.668	1.42 L	-	15.81 5	18,15 4	23.81 L
Gujarat	2.69 cr	9.29 L	3.61 L	7.47 L	1.76 L	89.04 0	2.752	27,54 9	39.16 L
Kerala	1.79 cr	12,20 3	9,90 4	8,893	12,22 3	30,47 0	8,345	3,402	6.54 L
Punjab	1.37 cr	6.50 L	3.53 L	2.02 L	11,71 7	46,95 8	32,86 9	-	24.88 L
Assam	1.06 cr	35,44	1.47	27.778	5,153	94,72	2,478	3,617	4.96 L

		1	L			4			
All India	45.58 cr								5.43 cr

Source- Census of India 2011

As shown table no. 01 shows that over 45% of the 39.16 lakh are belonging to the other states. In Gujarat out of the total migrant population of 2.69 crores where made up by migrants from U.P. (2.29 lakh) and Rajasthan (7.47) according to the data. Approximately 9 million people migrated between states every year during the year 2011 to 2016 were either for education or work, according to the survey conducted in the year 2016-17. That is just double of the interstate migration recorded in 2001 to 2011. And according to the census 2011.

Table No-02

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

If we look at the table, there is not much difference in the data of the three censuses. The highest percentage of migrants in three censuses is 2011 which is 11.2%, and lowest in 2001, 9.9%. In such a situation, we can say that the rate of child migration has increased rather than decreased.

Table No- 03

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

Census 2001& 2011

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

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

looking at both the above tables, if we talk about the census of 2001 and 2011, the highest in-migration is in the top five states. Of which Goa is at the top. Gujarat is the top five in 2001, but in 2011, Gujarat did not figure in the top five states. This means less child in-migration in Gujarat.

Table No. 04

Inter-State Migration, in India 2001

State/U T	In migrants	Out migrants	Description
Rajasthan	1730776	2749776	Out-Migration
Gujarat	2520676	1339736	In-Migration

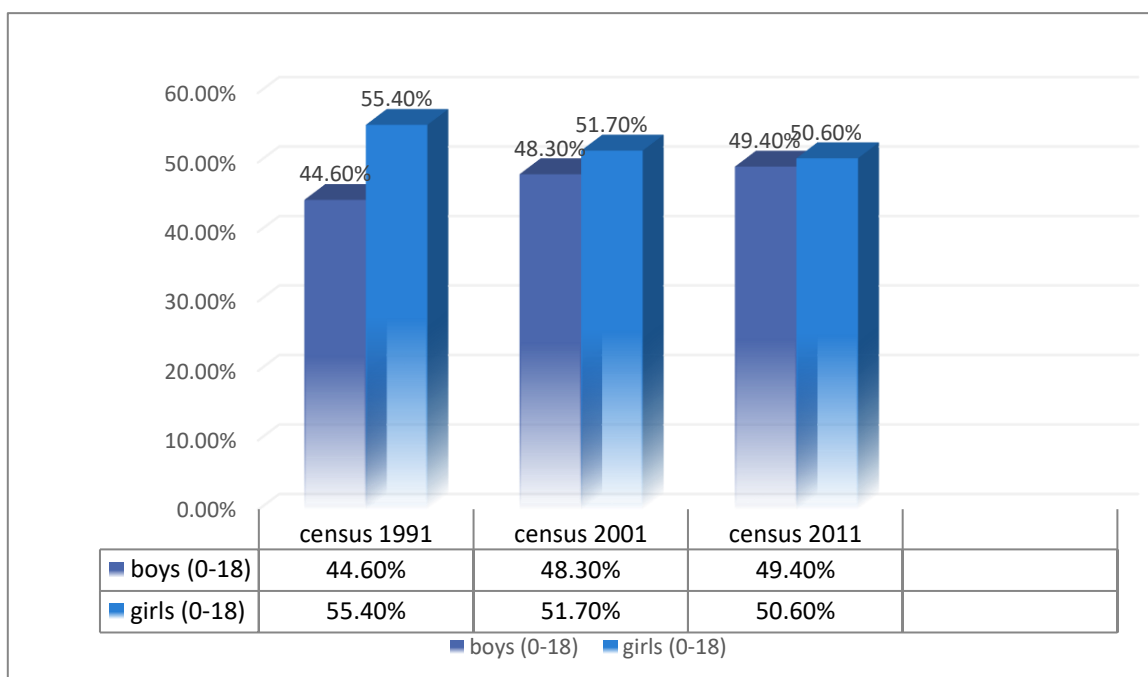
Source: Census of India 2001. Migration Data, Table D-1

According to census 2001 in Rajasthan has 1730776 in migration and 2749776 Out Migration. It shows outmigration is higher than in migration. In Gujarat in migration are 2520676 and out

migration are 1339736. It means in migration is higher in Gujarat state. And according to 2011 census 20.40% people migrants from Rajasthan to Gujarat.

Table No. 05

Child workers from rural or urban areas



According to census 2001 child worker who belongs to rural and urban areas of Rajasthan state are more than 6% and in Gujarat State child workers are 4% to 6%. But According to census 2011 child workers in Rajasthan are 4 to 6% in numbers and Gujarat state has 2 to 4% child labors.

Table No. 06

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

According to CRY organization report every 11th child is working in India. Urban child labor has grown by more than 50% and 80% child laborers working in rural areas. More than 50% children in labor are concentrated in five states- MP, UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan over 2001-2011. As shown in the table above, in 2001 Rajasthan has 12.63 lakhs working children and in 2011 has 08.48 lakhs. In 2011 the number of working children has decreased.

Table No- 07

**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
Total number of children	0-14	31,23,64,662	16,17,27,446	15,06,37,216	36,36,10,812	18,94,87,322	17,41,23,490	372444116	19,43,51,375	17,80,92,741
	15-19	7,90,34,929	4,22,31,074	3,68,03,855	10,02,15,890	5,39,39,991	4,62,75,899	120526449	6,39,82,396	5,65,44,053
	0-19	39,13,99,591	20,39,58,520	18,74,41,071	46,38,26,702	24,34,27,313	22,03,99,389	492970565	25,83,33,771	23,46,36,794
Number	0-14	2,81,20,757	1,45,05,538	1,36,15,219	3,98,34,320	2,08,28,596	1,90,05,724	63756613	3,32,19,352	3,05,37,261

r of chil d mig rant s	15- 19	1,62,29 ,762	52,85,9 55	1,09,43 ,807	2,04,21 ,657	82,66,1 34	1,21,5 5,523	29202 399	1,26,8 3,733	1,65,18 ,666
	0-19	4,43,50 ,519	1,97,91 ,493	2,45,59 ,026	6,02,55 ,977	2,90,94 ,730	3,11,6 1,247	92959 012	4,59,0 3,085	4,70,55 ,927
Per cent age of chil d mig rant s	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

Source: Census India, 1991, 2001, 2011

If we see the data of census 1991 to 2011, we can find that girl's migration higher than boys when we compare data of the senses in the year 1991 girl's migration percentage is very high. But in the last censuses of the year 2011 it has seen that the migration percentage both girls and boys comparatively increased.

Causes of Migration

We can define the causes of migration in the two broad categories: Push factor and Pull factor. Push factor is- these cause people to leave their native place. Pull factor is like poverty, unemployment, for better education, marriage and for better facilities etc. Generally, people have an emotional attachment to their native place, but number of people is forced to leave their native

place and residence to fulfill their necessities which are essential to live their life in a better way. In India people migrate from place to place due to poverty. The wages they get against the similar work is differ from place to place comparing the rural laborers to urban laborers, urban laborers can get higher wages and other facilities like health care, education etc. Flood, drought, feminine etc. are also the other factors of migration. Gujarat is becoming a fast-growing economy due to the increasing of its fast-growing construction sector and development of real estate markets particularly in its urban centers.

Most of the children who migrate from Rajasthan to Gujarat are unskilled workers and engaged in construction work, in the factories and industries such as-

- **Construction industry-** large number of infrastructure and real estate projects is being undertaken by private and public sectors in Ahmadabad city. Ahmadabad is known as fastest growing cities in Gujarat. 40% of real estate transactions are taken place in Gandhi Nagar an Ahmadabad. Migrant workers have contributed greatly to the fast-economic development in Gujarat.
- **Textile Industries-** Number of migrant workers including children is employed in textile industry. Textile industry places an important role to contribute rapped industrial growth since very long in Gujarat. After the 1980s crises in the textile industry in Gujarat it has got decentralize in to spinning, weaving and processing units witness in state textile unit's spared to large area. After that this industry has started to depend on migrant workers.
- **Diamond Industry-** is one of the major industries in which school dropout workers have been brought up and trained on the job. Presently this industry has started to higher the workers from Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhyapradesh.

Adivasi from southern Rajasthan use to migrate to Gujarat. Due to the increasing demand of manual laborers from southern Rajasthan to Gujarat, the catchment area of laborer also expanding. Both Aadiwasis and non Aadiwasis are migrants from Dunderpur to Gujarat in search of employment for their survival. Aadiwasis migrates in order to bring out the improvement in their present socio-economic condition. At the same time non Aadiwasi community migrate to

make improve their economic status in the society. Aadiwasis prefer to do both skilled and non-skilled works whereas non Aadiwasi migrate to startup small business such as groceries, tea shops etc. brick kiln is the other enterprise that attracts workers from Rajasthan to Gujarat. Children also accompany with their parents and relatives very often.

- **BT Cotton-** child labor in cotton fields is endemic in the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan. The child laborers are being used in cotton seed production for the purpose of cross-pollination. Gujarat and Rajasthan have the heist proportion of children aged 5-14 years engaged in child labor in India. Approximately 8% of child laborers aged 5-14 years from Gujarat and Rajasthan. BT cotton cultivation has a high demand for labor for this crop. Research has been conducted on labor in the cotton seed producing state. According to the survey it has been disclosed that labor cost for highbred cotton seed production is approximately half of the total cost. This is one of the reasons that farmers employed children in this work. The farmers can make the children to work longer hours and are easy to control as comparison to the adult employs. Apart from this child work for less money than adult. This exploitation causes to illness to the children. Pesticides use to spray on cotton plants also for dangerous for the health of children. Children work 12 hours a day and may be a chance to create different health problems. It has been found that 3.09 million children up to 18 years of the age work in cotton growing in the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan. It has been found that 60% of children working in BT cotton seed production in Gujarat were girls. Many child labors are from SCs and STs and other marginalized community.

According to the report prepared by Paulomee Mistry, Vice President of the Gujarat

Agricultural Labor Union (GALU) and the Campaign against Child Labor, approximately 150,000 children migrate every year from southern Rajasthan to work in BT cotton farms.

Children are affected by migration in different ways:

According to census 2011, 63 million children of India migrate. And Out of that, 30 million are female. There are five major cities where these children migrate which are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. There are many cases in which children are left in the back of by way of migrant parent and grown up guardians. Other children do not move but are although affected due to the fact they stay in communities that send or acquire massive range of migrants some children are return migrants or have been repatriated.

The migrant children are the most diagnosed and susceptible group amongst inside migrants who migrate independently. These categories of children repeatedly lose access to basic entitlements, lose out on schooling and are challenge to fitness and security risks. Child migrants forgo critical inputs needed for their physical, psychological and intellectual improvement in the course of their formative years. This has an irreversible have an impact on their emotional and cognitive development.

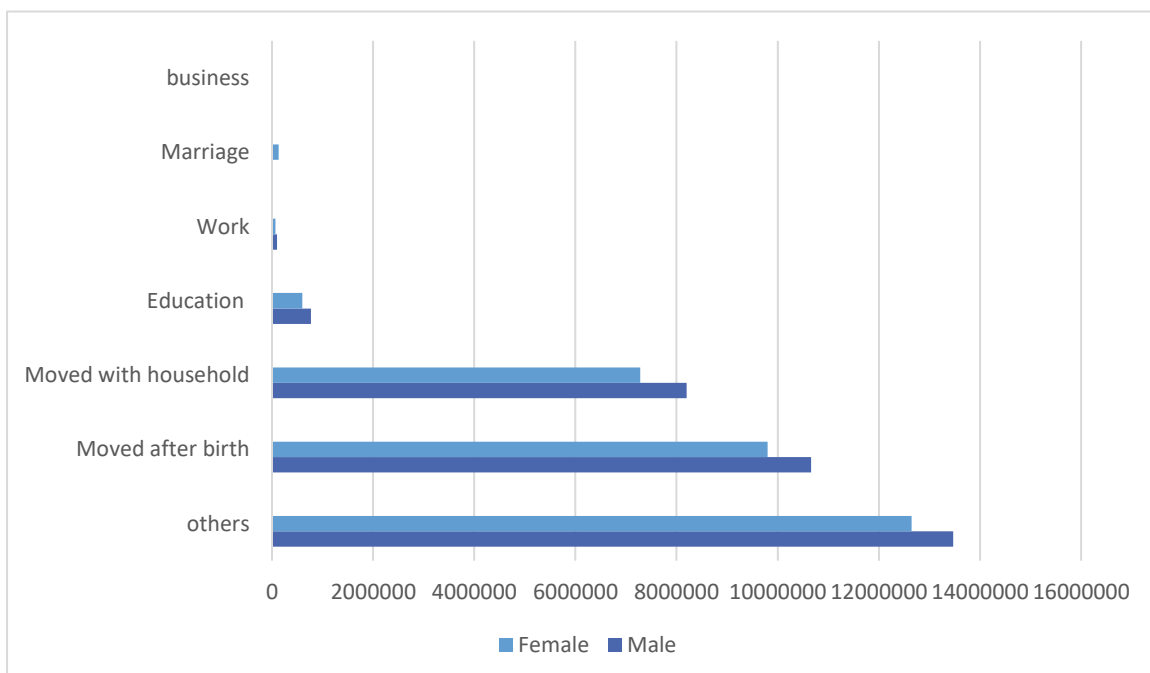
- **Children left behind-** in some cases children are leaving behind at the care their relatives or friends as their parents are moved out in search of employments. Usually people migrate to one place to another to earn better income for the benefit of family members. The migrants sometimes being separated for a long time from their close relatives and family members. This causes adverse effects on children's development. Most of the migrant's families ignore knowingly or unknowingly the impact and implications on children when they stay back in their native place in the absence of their parents and relatives. Children need love, affection, close relationship with their parents, caring and reliable primary care given in order to attend physical, cognitive and social emotional maturation. Migration creates emotional displacement for migrants and their children. Adverse impact on children's health, education, emotional stability and behavioral attitudes.
- **Children who migrate with their parents-** most of the child migrants move with their families. Migration is a survival strategy for households. Children often migrate with their parents have a chance to become child labor. Seasonal migrants either work in agriculture field or in brick kilns in case of the work place is far away from the basic facilities for the children like schools and other services create difficulties for them, so children come along with their parents and start to help them as much as they can.

- **Independent child migration-** children who migrate without their parents are especially comes under the grips of exploitation, violence and drug addicts. The children who come under the minimum age of employment, cross the border illegally and have a language problem might be a chance to come under grip of exploitation. Economic, socio political and environmental factors can influence children and their parent's decision to migrate. Poverty is also important factor for child migration. Poorest cannot so easily migrant to another country.

Reasons for child migration in India 2011

Child migration is a main problem in India and there are some major reasons behind this, for which children migrate from one place to another with their own will or with their guardian. According to the 2011 census, children in India migrate due to business, marriage, work, education moved with household, moved after birth and other reasons. As shown in the table only 66,011 females are migrated for the work purpose as comparison of 98,618 male. Similarly, according to this data, female migrates more for the purpose of marriage, which is 129183 and the migration of male is 3328 for this purpose. And if we talk about education, 596324 females migrate while 768002 males migrate for studies. Of all the reasons, only the females migrate more to the marriage and for all purposes except the marriage, males migrate more than females.

Source: Census India 2011



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. Child labor Act 1986 prohibiting the child labor in the work related to mining, quarrying and brick kilns. Another fundamental hassle is the make better in the migration of kids for work. They are either visiting by their own with the help of middlemen like dealers and labor contractors. 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. 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- for 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.

The present study tries to analyses the child migration in India between two states Rajasthan to Gujarat. The study also tries to findout factor causing internal migration in India. Based on

census data during the period 1991 to 2011 the study found that migration percentage is going up over the time. But male migration rate is low as compare to female. According to the data collected by CRY Organization in Rajasthan, working child rate is high in 2001. But in 2011 it shows number of working children rate has been decreased. It has been found that the 46% rural household having members migration to another place such as Gujarat. In Rajasthan male child population is high. Examine the reason of migration shows that migration to Gujarat has been mainly for employment purpose for child, whereas marriage is one of the main reason for migration of females in rural and urban areas. Rajasthan out migration is highest for the Gujarat and Gujarat in migration is high. According to 2011 census 20.40% people migrate from Rajasthan to Gujarat.

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. Children often lose access to basic entitlements, miss out on schooling and are subject to health and security risk. Most of the children who have no family burden can stay away from their native place and family members for a long time in the shake of employment.

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