Title: Child Work and Child Migration: A Case Study of Maharashtra

Author : Shalini Sen, Senior Research Officer,
International Institute for Population Sciences, India
E-mail: shalinisen17@gmail.com

Introduction:

According to the Encyclopaedia for early childhood development "The emotional, social and physical development of young children has a direct effect on their overall development and on the adult they will become."
This paper studies the condition of Maharashtra according to the Census of India in terms of working children and migrant child workers.
Maharashtra is the **financial capital** of the country and attracts large number of migrants for employment

Objectives:

- To explore the distribution of the number of child workers in accordance with the city size of Maharashtra.
- To understand a possible relation between child migration and child work participation

Data Source & Methodology:

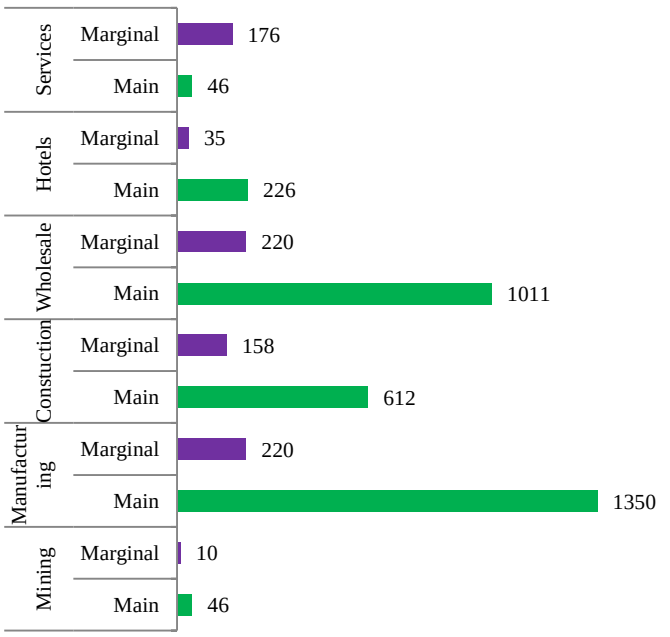
Data Source: Data for this study has been collected from the Census of India official website.

Methods used: Proportions of age groups had to be standardised. Uni-variate analysis has been carried out on the secondary data collected and presented.

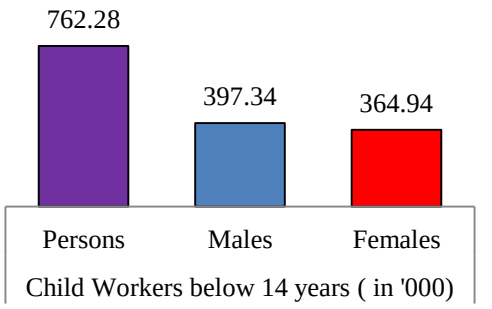
The classification derived from the data is as follows:

Population	*Class of City*	*No of cities in each tier*
1 million and more	First Tier City	7
5 lacks to 1 million	Second Tier City	5
1 lack to 5 lacks	Third Tier City	26
Less than 1 lack	Fourth Tier City	2

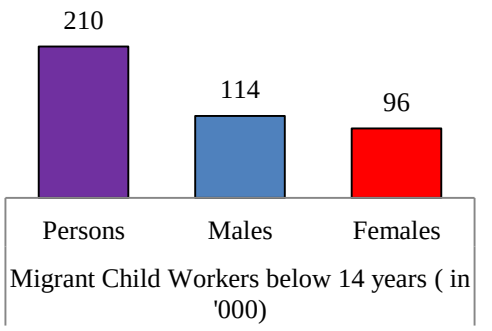
Migrant Children involved in harmful industries (in '00)



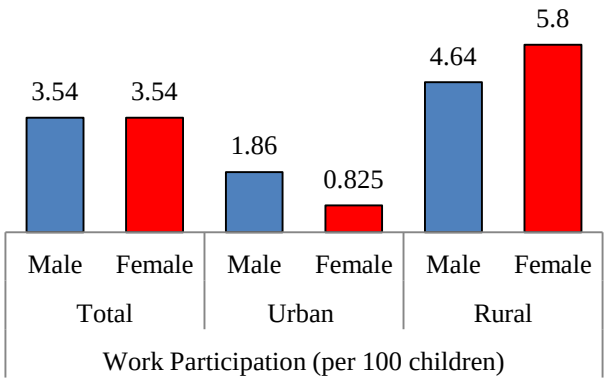
Illegal Migrant Workers in Maharashtra (2001)



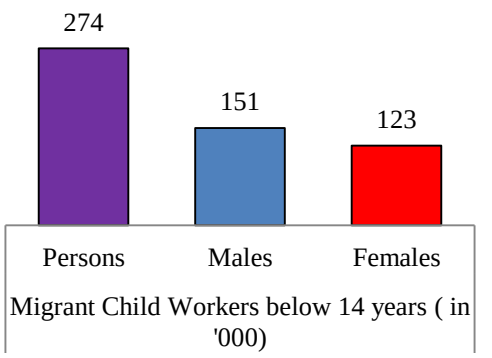
Migrant Child Workers in Maharashtra (2001)



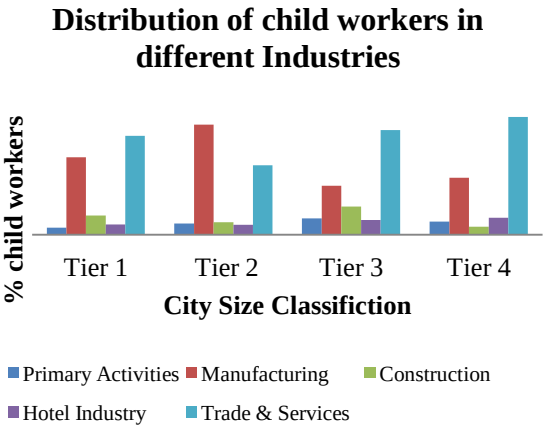
Work participation of Children in Maharashtra



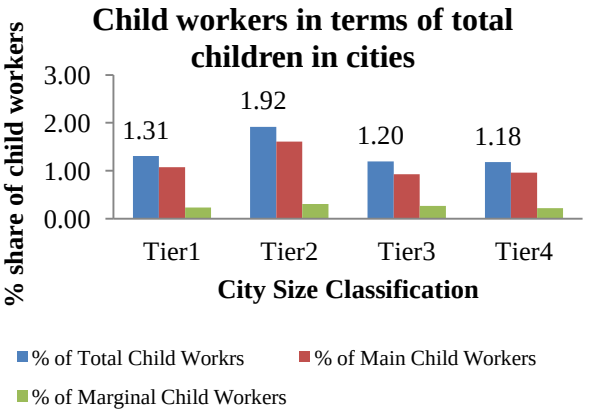
Migrant Child Workers in Maharashtra (2011)



Distribution of child workers in different Industries



Child workers in terms of total children in cities



Findings:

- Migrant Child Workers have **increased** recently in Maharashtra.
- Almost **1/3rd o**f the Child Workers in Maharashtra are migrants
- Majority of the Children involved in **harmful industries** are main workers which makes them even more vulnerable.
- The cities in Maharashtra employ a disproportionately large children in the **Manufacturing and services sector** and since they are migrants they often lack adult supervision.

Limitations:

- Census data for the B Series (economic) for the year 2011 has not been published yet. This has led to the use of 2001 data, which although yields interesting findings but might be less useful in formulating policies
- Proportion of children between 18-19 has been standardised based on India as a whole
- Since children below 5 were categorised as non-workers, the age group for this study has been considered to be 5 to17 instead of below 18.