



Study

on

Socio-Economic Study on Migrant Families and Children

(With special reference to Yadagiri and Raichur districts)

Submitted

to

TERRE DES HOMMES (G)

Empowered Children, A Just World.

SATHI

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Socio-Economic Study on Migrant Families and Children

(With special reference to Yadagir and Raichur Districts)

Executive Summary:

The study has revealed that a major fraction of children of migrant workers, i.e. around 50% do not have access to education either at destination, the place of work of migrant workers, or at source i.e. the native village of the worker. Situation worsens when children accompany their parents to destination cities. Even though some of the children are enrolled in the schools back in their villages, but having accompanied their parents to the destination cities they remain absent from schools for quite a long time which grossly hampers their education. Further, at the destination cities more often than not they end up working as child labourers.

The present study reveals that the host state is not prepared in terms of infrastructure to provide schooling to children of migrant workers. As a result, these children suffer, they remain uneducated leading to perpetuation of poor socio-economic condition and abject poverty from generation to generation.

The study has revealed that poor socio-economic status of families pushes the heads of the families along with children to migrate in search of work in some cases parents migrate alone leaving behind their children in the village with a family member. This process goes through a chain of events leading to deprivation of care, affection, education of children and finally pushes them into different forms of exploitative situations including child labour. The Details of the study are as follows

I. Introduction

The roots of a great country like India lie in its villages. Gandhi, who repeatedly emphasized that it is the primary duty of all Indians to nurture and strengthen these roots, had profound insights into rural India and the working class. He had a sensitive mind and strongly recognized the need for rural development and the growth of cottage industries. In many of his speeches, he mentioned the importance of education and health for the children of the working class, and his thoughts on this subject are now mostly found in textbooks. The migration issue, which is transforming into a social problem, is growing daily. It spans from rural areas to major cities like Delhi, significantly impacting the lives of ordinary people and their children.

Migration refers to the movement from one's place of residence to another location. In post-independence India, both central and state governments have implemented numerous programs to improve rural life. It is the responsibility of a civic government to provide every citizen with a home, employment, clean drinking water, food, healthcare, education, and a good environment. However, currently, these basic necessities have turned into the privileges of the wealthy and the rich, leaving the common working class struggling to access them. As a result, numerous problems have emerged at the national, state, and rural levels.

India has witnessed increasing trends in internal migration over the last three decades. The absolute number of internal migrants increased from 232.11 million in Census 1991, 314.54 million in 2001 to 455.78 million in 2011. The total population of migrant children also increased from 44.35 to 92.95 million between Census 1991 to 2011. In 2011, one in every five internal migrants was a child. In India, migrant children are not a homogeneous group and their reasons for movement and vulnerabilities vary.

For some children, migration may open horizons and is associated with expanding social and economic spheres, but for many others it may bring serious risks.

However, internal migration remains under-documented as migrants are not required to register with local authorities. This lack of data results in limited understanding of seasonal, short-term, and displacement migration patterns, leaving significant gaps in policy and support systems.

Among these issues, the districts of Raichur and Yadagir in Karnataka are among the 35 most backward districts in India. Notably, all taluks of Raichur and Yadagir districts are included in the 24 taluks of Kalyana Karnataka, as mentioned in the Nanjundappa Report.

Raichur district in Karnataka bagged 12th rank while another backward district of the state Yadgir, secured 39th position in ranking of aspirational districts done by the Niti Aayog. GOI

These two districts from Karnataka have been selected among 117 most backward districts across the country under the Centrally-sponsored Transformation of Aspirational Districts Programme. The aim of the programme was to take up comprehensive develop...

Raichur: The district is surrounded by the Krishna River in the north and the Tungabhadra River in the south. The land between the rivers is known as Raichur Doab (Do-Aab) after the city of Raichur. Raichur district is an administrative district in the Indian state of Karnataka. It is located in the northeastern part of the state, with a total area of 83,58,843 hectares and comprises 7 taluks. According to the 2011 census, the population is 1,928,812. The literacy rate here is 60.46%. It is one of the highest rice-producing districts. The district consists of around 884 villages, 13 municipal councils, and is vast in size, but it is one of the poorest districts in terms of development.

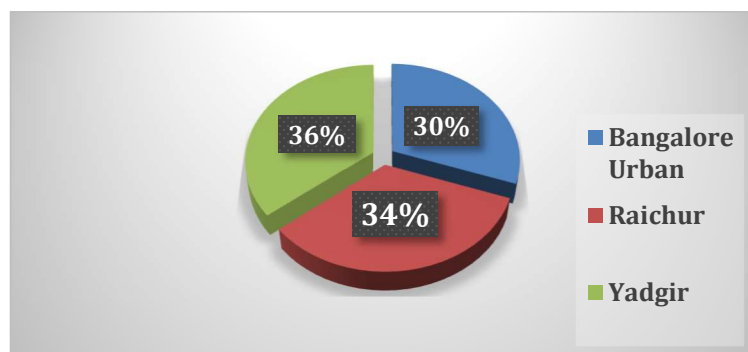
Yadagir: Yadagir is the 30th district of Karnataka, which is one of the 29 states and 9 union territories of India. It was established on 10th April 2010. The district currently has 6 taluk centers, 16 hoblis, 117 gram panchayats, 4 municipal councils, and 519 villages. According to the 2011 census, the district has a population of 1,174,271. Although it has some wealth, it remains one of the poorest districts in terms of the general public's living conditions, with many experiencing extreme poverty.

II. Purpose of study

1. To understand the socio-economic conditions of migrant families in Yadagir and Raichur.
2. To identify the key challenges faced by migrant children in terms of education, health, and psychosocial well-being.
3. To assess the existing support systems and facilities available for migrant families.
4. To provide recommendations for policy interventions and community-based solutions that can address the issues faced by migrant families and children.

III. Scope of Study

The present study covers the Socio-Economic study of migrant families' children (with special reference to Yadagir & Raichur District). Yadagir district was separated from Gulbarga as a new district on 30-12-2009. This is the first district of Karnataka which has highest number of children. Raichur district is located in the north-eastern part of the state. Bangalore Urban study covers Rachanahalli, Krishnappa layout and Gulbarga colony. Totally 355 families and children are selected through sampling method. It includes SC, ST, OBC, General and Other category.



Bangalore Urban Survey

Sl. No.	Area	Family	Children	Total
1	Krishnappa Layout	13	03	16
2	Rachanahalli	44	12	56
3	Gulbarga Colony	20	16	36
	Total	77	41	108

Raichur District Survey

Sl. No.	Village	Family	Children	Total
1	Maladakal	25	5	30
2	Chandrabanda	25	5	30
3	Masarkal	25	5	30
4	Devasugur	25	5	30
	Total	100	20	120

Yadagir District Survey

Sl. No.	Village	Family	Children	Total
1	Kadarapura	30	5	35
2	Bendebembali	28	18	46
3	Mogadampur	30	7	37
4	Paramesha Palli	8	1	9
	Total	96	31	127

IV. Method of Study

Random system is followed in selecting the families and children through questionnaire method. Information is collected through interview and discussion. Information is also collected from the government and NGO's who are working for the children. Statistics collected from the concerned government offices and Editorials, articles, district gazetteer, research work, newspapers etc. are used as the sources; information is also collected from the websites.

Sampling method: 355 families selected during the field work. Information Analysis method: information collected through census and statistics method is analyzed.

Questions are classified into 9 parts and are asked during the interview. This covers personal information of families and children also family background in the first part, the socio-economic conditions in the

second part, migration patterns in the third part, children in the fourth part and child labor and safety in the fifth part, health and nutrition in the sixth part, access to basic amenities in the seventh part, social and community in the eight parts, suggestions and open feedback in the last part are discussed.

V. Limitation of the study

- ⦿ Though the migrant families and children are living in different parts of Yadagir, Raichur and Bangalore Urban but only 355 families are considered as the limit.
- ⦿ Though the migrant children are facing the problem of sexual exploitation, child abuse and addiction but in-depth it's not concentrated in the study.

VI. Exposure of children of migrant workers to different of vulnerabilities

A. Impact of Parental Migration

1. Positive: Improve household income.
2. Negative: Psychological stress, poor school performance, lack of care, early marriage and inadequate health services.

B. Profile of Migrant Children

Definition and Vulnerabilities: Migrant children, often accompanying families during temporary or seasonal migration, face numerous challenges. Migration, especially distress-driven, exposes them to risks akin to trafficking. Children may be forced into work, left unattended, or become victims of exploitation.

Key Challenges:

i. Children Accompanying Families:

- Forced to drop out of school due to lack of access to education.
- Lack of healthcare, safety, and developmental facilities.
- Older children join the workforce, while girls often manage household chores.
- Families live in temporary shelters with limited access to basic services like Anganwadi's, schools, or healthcare.
- Migrant parents are concerned about road safety in cities, which is a reason for not sending their children to school
- Treated as outsiders, they face discrimination and lack official documentation, affecting their entitlements.
- Unhygienic living conditions, cultural isolation, language barriers, and educational setbacks.
- Often engage in labour alongside parents in construction sites, and other hazardous work environments.

ii. Children Left Behind:

- Left with extended family or institutions, often with poor care and education.
- Some head households, managing provisions in the absence of parents.
- Experience emotional distress and lack of supervision.
- Higher dropout rates and poor learning outcomes, especially in high School.

C. Migration and Its Impact on Children.

Migration affects children differently across age groups:

- 0–6 years: Deprived of health, nutrition, and pre-school education; lack of immunization and access to anganwadis or healthcare leads to malnutrition and mortality.
- 6–14 years: High dropout rates due to lack of schools at work locations; often engaged in hazardous work, facing exploitation and abuse.
- 14–18 years: Out-of-school adolescents become part of the labor force, vulnerable to drug abuse, sexual exploitation, early marriages, and health risks.

Migrant children face severe disadvantages in education, health, safety, and overall well-being. Addressing these issues requires targeted interventions to provide access to essential services, ensure safety, and protect their rights.

VII. Problem statement

a) problems statement for children

- ◎ **Lack of Nutrition:** Migrant children often struggle to access sufficient nutritious food leading to adverse health and living conditions.
- ◎ **Gender-Based Challenges at the Workplace:** Girls are hesitant to work alongside male members due to incidents of intentional touching or harassment by employers, supervisors, and older male colleagues, creating an unsafe and uncomfortable work environment.
- ◎ **Decline in Educational Motivation:** Children from migrant families face a lack of motivation, guidance, and care in the source area. In destination areas, parents often force children to work due to the absence of nearby schools, leaving them unable to focus on education as they are burdened with responsibilities like caring for younger siblings.
- ◎ **Risks of Child Marriage, Child Labor, and Health Issues:** Migrant children are at higher risk of early marriages, hazardous child labor, poor health, and psychological problems, stemming from inadequate protection and support systems.
- ◎ **Engagement in Hazardous Work:** Minor children are often engaged in dangerous work environments without adequate training or necessary safety measures, exposing them to risks and long-term harm.
- ◎ **Lack of Awareness of Child Protection Laws:** There is insufficient awareness among migrant families about laws that protect working children and promote their right to education, leaving many children vulnerable to exploitation.
- ◎ **Non-Adjustment in Broken Families:** Children from broken families face challenges in adjusting to their new circumstances, leading to emotional instability and social isolation.
- ◎ **Exposure to Addictions:** Children are increasingly influenced by the habits of older workers and may develop addictions to substances, leading to long-term behavioral and health issues.
- ◎ **Educated Youth Struggling to Find Employment:** Despite education, many migrant youth face significant challenges in securing jobs to support their families, leading to frustration and financial insecurity.

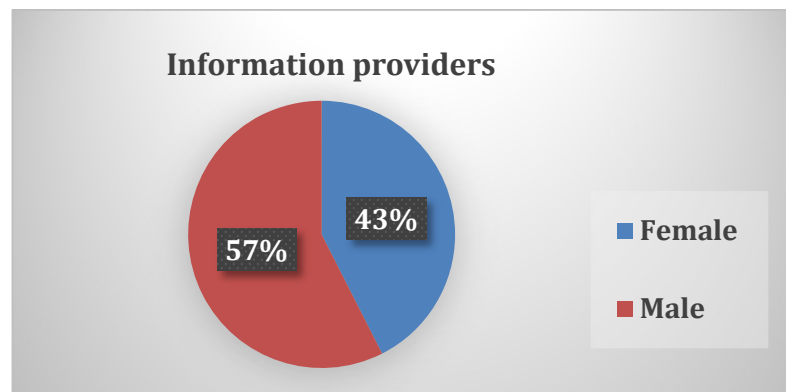
b) Problem statement for parents

- ◎ **Inadequate Housing and Basic Amenities:** Parents often struggle with the lack of adequate housing and access to basic necessities, such as clean drinking water, proper sanitation, reliable health facilities, and electricity. This severely affects their ability to provide a stable and healthy environment for their families.

- ☉ **Low and Irregular Wages:** Many parents working as laborers or in informal sectors receive low and irregular wages, making it difficult to meet their family's needs and maintain financial stability.
- ☉ **Income Instability and Vulnerability:** Unstable income increases the vulnerability of families, leaving them unprepared to handle unexpected situations like illness, accidents, or job loss, pushing them further into poverty.
- ☉ **Limited Awareness of Government Schemes and Benefits:** Parents often lack sufficient information about government welfare programs, subsidies, and benefits, resulting in missed opportunities for support and resources that could alleviate their hardships.
- ☉ **Unawareness of Workplace Protections:** Many parents are unaware of their rights and legal protections against workplace violence, harassment, and exploitation, making them susceptible to unsafe and abusive working conditions.
- ☉ **Family Struggles with Addiction:** Addiction within families creates significant challenges for parents, who struggle to address the issue while managing the emotional, social, and financial impacts on the household.

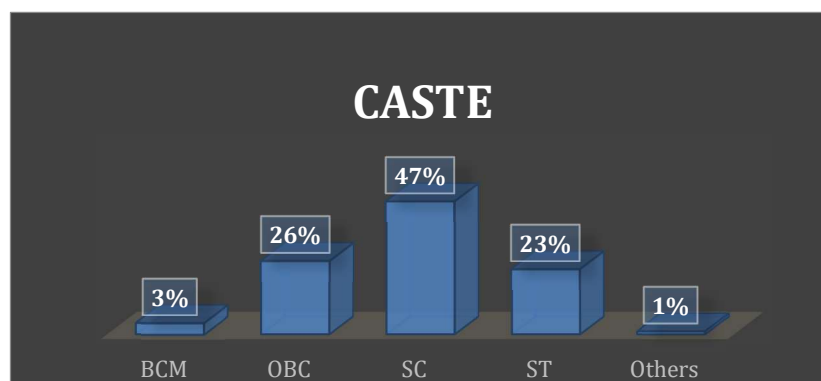
VIII. Data Analysis:

Chart No.1:



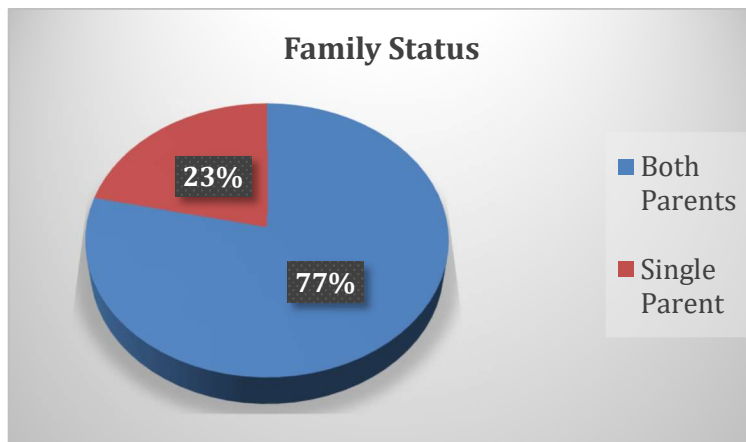
As seen in the above graph, it is observed that 57% of male information providers and 43% of female information providers among the 355 families surveyed have migrated. An important aspect to note here is that the number of women migrating is increasing day by day. If measures are taken to curb this trend as soon as possible, the lives of 67% of the children accompanying them will be brighter, rather than being ruined, as shown in the research findings.

Chart No.2:



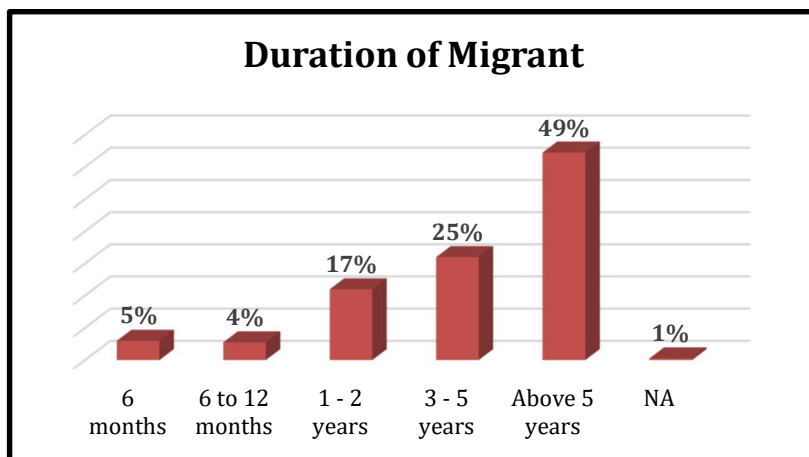
As per the above graph, when we look at the total 355 migrant families and categorize them based on minorities, backward classes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and other castes, it is observed that the highest (70%) number of families belongs to the scheduled castes and tribes. Since these communities are found in higher numbers in the Raichur and Yadagir districts, approving new schemes for their economic improvement and properly implementing existing schemes will ensure a better life for these families and 62% of their migrating children.

Chart No.3:



According to the above graph, when the family structure of the 355 migrating families is analyzed through interviews, it was found that 77% of the families are headed by both father and mother. Only 23% of the families are headed by single parents. Therefore, to improve the lives of children migrating with their families, special residential centers could be established, and separate schools for children of single parents could be created to enhance their well-being.

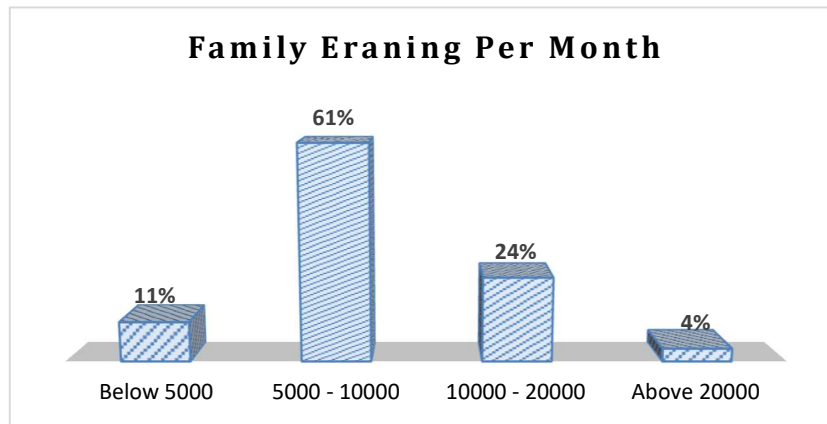
Chart No.4:



As shown in the above graph, 49% of the families who have been living in their current location for more than five years are observed to have settled there. Additionally, 25% of families have lived in the area for three to five years. However, when it comes to those who have settled for more than five years, the educational quality of their children shows that 49% of them are falling behind in education, and these children face social challenges due to prolonged separation from their previous surroundings. As a

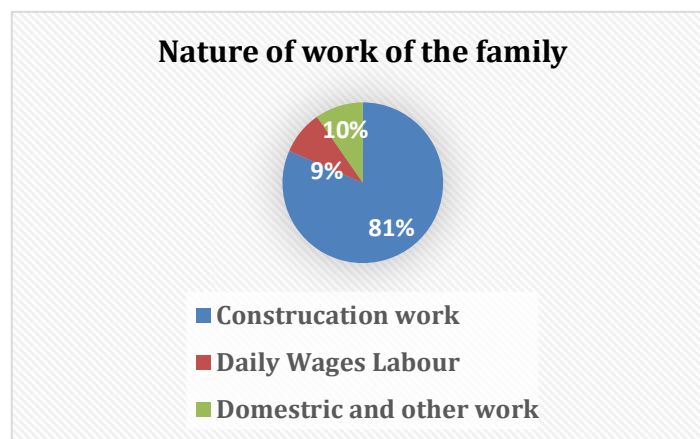
solution to this issue, vocational training programs such as painting, carpentry, and pottery could be introduced to help these children. This will be beneficial for both the migrating families and their children.

Chart No.5:



The above graph indicates that 61% of families earn between ₹5,000 and ₹10,000 per month, while 28% of families earn ₹10,000 or more and 11% of families have an income of less than ₹5,000 per month. This income distribution highlights that a significant portion of families (61%) falls within the lower-middle-income group, with limited financial resources. Families earning less than ₹5,000 per month (11%) are in the most vulnerable category, struggling to meet basic needs. To address this disparity and improve their socio-economic conditions, vocational trainings, ensuring families are aware of and enrolled in government welfare schemes like subsidized food, healthcare, and education, offering free or subsidized education to children from low-income families to break the cycle of poverty, connecting families with job opportunities in industries requiring semi-skilled or unskilled labor, etc. These measures will empower families across all income groups, particularly those earning less than ₹5,000, and create pathways for sustainable livelihoods.

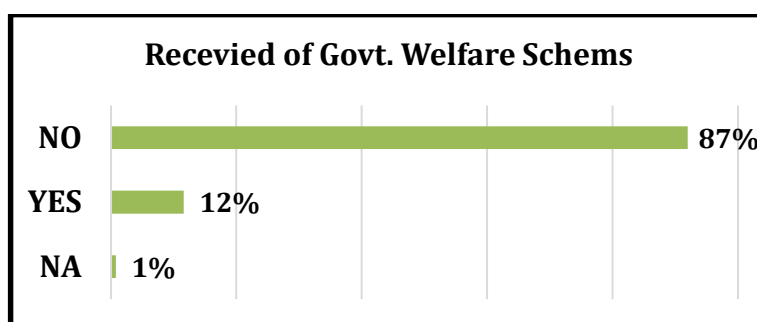
Chart No.6:



The above graph shows that 81% of migrant families are involved in construction work, while the remaining 19% are engaged in domestic work, other occupations, or daily wage labor. This data indicates that the majority of migrant families rely on construction work as their primary source of income.

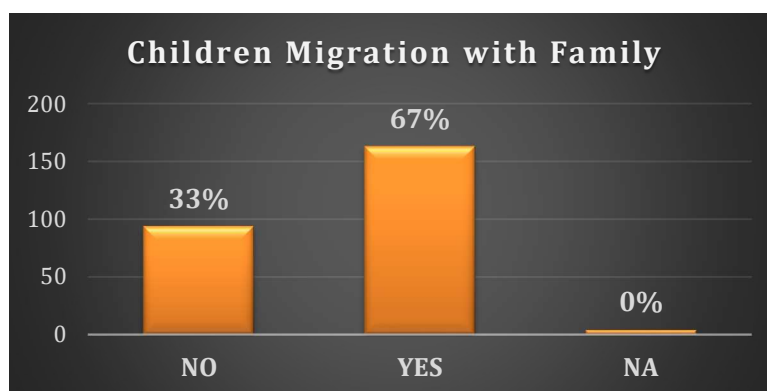
However, construction work often provides inconsistent income, lacks job security, and involves physically demanding tasks. The remaining 19% of families, engaged in domestic or other daily wage jobs, face similar challenges of financial instability and limited growth opportunities. As a solution, skill development programs should be introduced which will help workers acquire specialized skills, enhancing their employability and increasing their earning potential. Introducing social security schemes to advocate for the inclusion of migrant families in government social security programs, such as health insurance, pension schemes, and housing benefits, to provide financial stability and improve their quality of life. Additionally conducting awareness campaigns to inform migrant families about their labor rights, government welfare schemes, and opportunities for upskilling. This empowers them to demand fair wages and better working conditions. By implementing these solutions, migrant families can achieve greater financial stability, diversify their income sources, and secure a better future for themselves and their children.

Chart No.7:



As indicated in the graph, 87% of migrating families have not accessed any government welfare services. Therefore, it is essential to raise awareness among migrating families about available education, health, housing, and basic services. This will help ensure that migrant children receive the necessary education and healthcare for a better life.

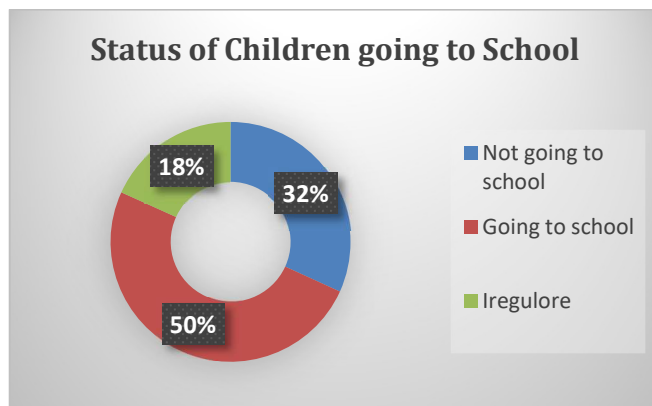
Chart No.8:



According to the above graph, we have learned that among the 355 migrating families, 67% have taken their children along, 33% have left their children behind. To prevent them from migrating, efforts must be initiated to improve the conditions of their families. The first step should be to enroll these children in vacant positions in government-run residential schools and follow up regularly. Later, at least 1% of the reservation should be allocated for migrant children to ensure they get accommodation in residential

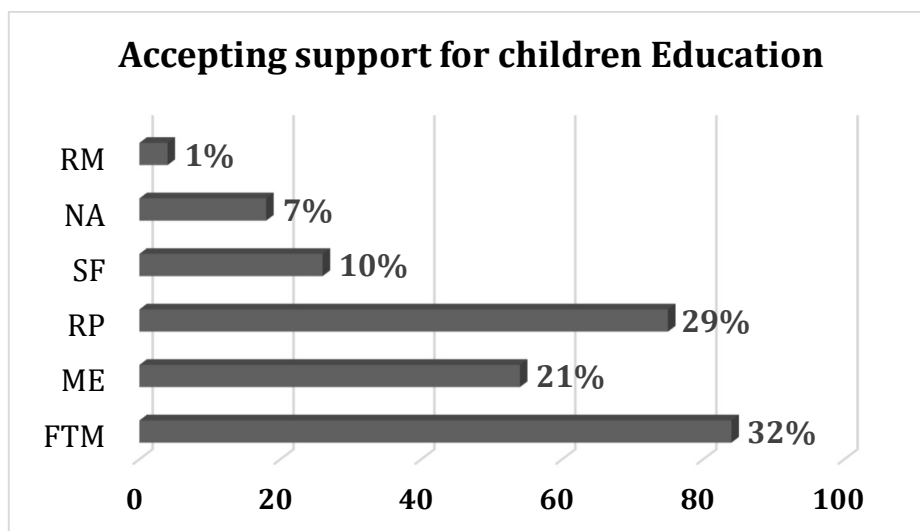
schools. Ultimately, the government should consider these migrant children as special cases and form a committee of skilled experts to decide on long-term actions based on their recommendations.

Chart No.9:



According to the graph, among the 355 families, 50% of children are attending school, 32% have dropped out, and 18% children are irregular to school. A key point to note here is that, as per parents' claims, 50% are attending school, but this may be due to school registration, not actual attendance. A careful observation shows that migrant children's attendance is falsely recorded daily in educational centers. If absenteeism is consistently recorded, higher authorities will be notified after a minimum of seven days, leading to meetings with the child's parents. After necessary reports are prepared, communication with senior officials may take place, making it challenging to take decisions. This happens due to various difficulties and attempts to avoid responsibility. Therefore, to improve these children's learning levels and secure their future, absenteeism should be properly recorded, and special attention should be given to ensure they complete their education in an appropriate environment. NGOs and governments need to take new decisions in this regard.

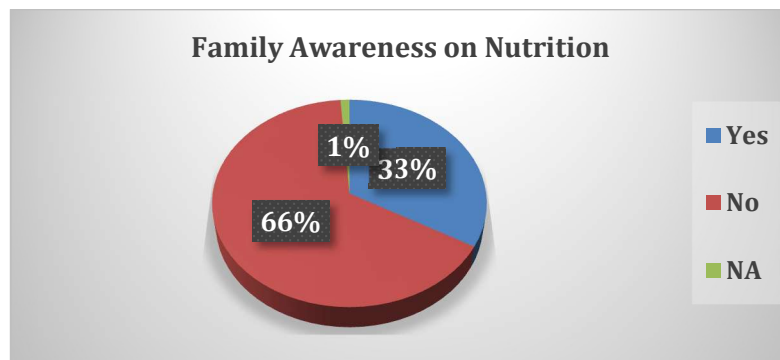
Chart No.10:



Regarding the necessary facilities for educational development, responses from 355 families show that 32% need Free Teaching Materials (FTM), 21% require Mobile Education (ME), 29% require Remedial Programs (RP) for academically backward children, 10% need School Fees (SF) assistance, and 7% say

they don't need any of these facilities. Therefore, considering the opinions of parents and children, their educational needs should be addressed in three phases: micro-level, meesho-level, and macro-level planning.

Chart No.11:



As per the graph, 66% of the migrating families are unaware of nutrition-related issues, while 34% have some knowledge. Therefore, programs to raise awareness about the importance of health and nutritious food need to be developed. In the coming days, these programs should be implemented step by step, which will ultimately help improve the health conditions of migrant families, prevent the costs associated with long-term, temporary, or chronic illnesses, and improve their family situation.

Chart No.12:



According to the graph, regarding child trafficking and child labor, 18% of migrating families are aware of these issues, 79% are not, and 3% are unaware. To address this, awareness programs about child trafficking and child labor must be implemented actively to bring about improvements. At the same time, programs to prevent child trafficking and child labor should be initiated.

IX. Workshops:

A one-day workshop on "Programs for Migrant Children and the Challenges in Preventing Migration" was conducted at the district centers of Raichur and Yadagir on 20-12-2024 and 31-12-2024, respectively. The workshop was jointly organized by the Yadagir District Legal Services Authority and SATHI Organization, Bangalore. Participants included officials from the Labour Department, members of the Child Welfare Committee, Panchayat Development Officers, District Child Protection Officers, representatives from the Women and Child Development and Education Departments, Social Juvenile Police Units, local NGO leaders, and teams from local social work colleges. The workshop focused on

discussing the challenges faced by children, youth, and communities in the region due to migration. The insights and suggestions from the participants have been incorporated into this report.

The suggestions and instructions received from the participating office bearers.

- It is necessary to stop child migration and bring them into mainstream education by starting migrant residential schools within a 10 km radius at the block level in each respective region.
- Teachers must accurately record absent students in the attendance register and immediately report their absence to higher authorities to ensure appropriate support is provided.
- It is very important to conduct awareness programs locally for the concerned authorities, children, and their parents regarding children's education.
- The Task Force committee should continue to operate actively.
- A separate budget for children's educational development at the Panchayat level must be prepared, which will help in improving their education.
- Skill-based education should be emphasized locally for children.
- In this area, where the majority of people rely on agriculture for their livelihood, awareness should be raised among children regarding horticulture, dairy farming, poultry, cottage industries, and other agriculture-related fields. If necessary, financial assistance and incentives should be provided, along with guidance through exposure visits to give them better direction. This will contribute to their overall development.
- Model centers for horticulture and agriculture should be established for the youth in this area, providing research opportunities, necessary guidance, and expert advice.
- It was recommended that the relevant departments and organizations must collaborate everywhere to protect migrant girls who are most vulnerable to sexual exploitation and violence.
- In this region, some parents are taking their children to metropolitan cities like Guntur and Bangalore, often without much thought, due to employment opportunities. However, some children are becoming vulnerable and ruined in the unfamiliar environment there, deprived of education. It was suggested that separate tents be set up as schools for at least 10 children in those areas.
- During the harvest season in the villages of this region, only the elderly and senior citizens remain in the villages, with some parents leaving their children behind. The educational level of such children is suffering as they are neglected when the elders are preoccupied with other concerns, and in some cases, children drop out of school. In the context of child marriage, parents are also encouraging this. It was recommended that the quality of continuous education be improved and that child marriage be controlled by providing children with separate care.
- It was suggested that certain bars and restaurants in Raichur district employ underage girls. There needs to be consideration about how to protect them.
- At the village panchayat level, it is essential to hold village meetings in the evening whenever possible and encourage greater participation of children. Through these meetings, information about children who have migrated from each village can be gathered. By engaging with their neighbors, accurate details about their whereabouts can be obtained, enabling the provision of necessary assistance and support.
- A new system should be implemented to record the education of migrant children. A separate child tracking system should be developed for every student in the state, enabling the tracing of their migration destination. This system should facilitate their enrollment in a government school online at their new location. The education department should formulate an action plan under the concept of **"No TC, No Dropout"** to ensure continuity in their education.

- Various government departments should always adopt the necessary recommendations provided by organizations and implement them respectfully, as this will ensure the successful execution of social programs and societal improvement.
- It was suggested that house-to-house surveys should be conducted in each village regarding migration. This could help find new solutions for addressing the issue.
- The National Employment Guarantee Scheme should be implemented effectively, increasing the number of human days, and local-level plans should be made to prevent migration and ensure the livelihood of people.
- In this region, during peak seasons, there should be a new law to prevent migration. This will help in more effective management of the protection and care of migrant children.
- Children who drop out of school continuously should be declared as child laborers. This will allow for the development of rehabilitation programs for such children, ensuring that no child will be forced to migrate at any stage.

X. Summary of the findings from the Study:

- Around 47% of families migrate to cities in search of employment, 20% work as daily wage labourers on construction sites in nearby towns, 25% work as agricultural labourers, 5% run small petty business and around 3% are landlords.
- Among the migrant families, 70% are Dalits to SC and ST community and 29% families are belonging to OBC and BCM 1% are other community.
- 87% of migration is for poverty reasons and the 13% migrate due to burden of loans which is also due to poverty.
- 81% families are working in construction sites and as labourers, remaining 19% are working as domestic workers, etc.
- 67% families migrate with their children and 33% families leave their children with the extended families,
- Around 50% of the children of migrant parents both in source and destination areas are not enrolled into schools, the remaining 50% are enrolled but they are irregular and not interested in studies due to repeated disruption in the studies
- Reason for dropout/ not going to School
 - 19% due to migration
 - 15% Children lack interest in attending school due to limited access to education at their destination, long-distance schools, inadequate availability of Anganwadi centers, crèches, and other child support facilities, or never having been enrolled in school
 - 16% children are facing economic hardships, leading children to engage in child labor, selling newspapers, begging, or rag picking.
- 85% of the youth in the source and destination areas face challenges in securing jobs as they do not possess any employability skills. Other than construction labour and domestic labour at destination areas and agriculture labour in source areas, the migrant or vulnerable population has no other employment opportunity.
- The study reveals that none of them are aware of the Right to Education provision of the Government.
- 63% lack back facilities such as nutrition, clothing and shelter.

- Only 13% of them have availed any one of the Government welfare schemes, the rest 87% have never availed any facility from the Government and they do not understand the importance of education for their children. The target community is lacking educational opportunities, skills, awareness and knowledge to help themselves out of the vicious cycle of poverty.
- Around 23% of migrant family are belongs to single family
- In the study collected the information from 57% male and 43 % female members are migrated
- 72% of migrant families monthly earning is below Rs.10,000 pm
- 73% of the families are not aware about child trafficking and child Labour.

Migrant children face numerous serious challenges as a result of exploitation. There is a need for the effective implementation of programs aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of families and children.

XI. Recommendation

a) Micro level

1. Establishing Residential centre in source area to reduce migration and avoid educational disruption.
2. **Remedial Learning Centres:** Focus on basic education, nutrition, and mentoring, Tuition support for competitive exam like NMMS, Navodaya, NTSE, etc.
3. **Psycho-Social Care:** Mental health assessments, counselling, and parental guidance.
4. **Career Guidance:** Vocational training (skill based like beautician, computer, Tally, electrician, plumbing, painting, etc. unskilled training like horticulture, poultry, goat farming, etc.) and industry exposures.
5. **Family Strengthening:**
 - Awareness among parents on child education, health, carrier guidance, effective parenting, emotional support for their children, addictions, sex education, risks of early marriage and pregnancy etc.
 - Awareness on government welfare schemes and encourages them to enrol their children in schools with hostels near their hometowns to ensure continuity in education and prevent migration.
 - **Livelihood Assistance:** Motivation to improve their skills and connecting them to a skill training institutions and initially supporting financially to start or improve their small business and also linking them to govt. social protection sachems.

b) Meesho level

1. Collaborating with academic institutions like NIMHANS – Bangalore, Agriculture University – Raichur, Social Work Department – Yadagiri, etc.
2. **Community Engagement:** Promote inclusive practices and raise awareness to create a supportive environment for migrants' families and their children

c) Macro level

1. Collaborating with Civil society organisation, Network groups and local government bodies to ensure the effective implementation of child protection laws.
2. Advocating with the government to establish special residential shelter homes in source areas and admission of migrant children in local government hostels.

3. **Policy intervention:** Advocate for migrant-friendly policies ensuring uninterrupted access to education and healthcare.
4. Promote state-level policies recognizing migrant families' rights and improving their access to social services.

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Photographs









ಯಾದಗಿರಿ: ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಲಸೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿನ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು ಒಂದು ದಿನದ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಲಸೆ ತಡೆಗೆ ವಲಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವಸತಿಯುಕ್ತ
ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ; ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ

ಪೀಠವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕುರಿತು ಯಾವುದೇ

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<https://niranjanaprabha.com>

ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಲಸೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪಾಲಕರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ರಾಯಚೂರು, ಜ. 2 -

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಬಡ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಮಹಾಸಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗಿ ವಾಗ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ದುರ್ಬರ, ಅದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದೊಂದು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಮರೇಶ ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಅವರು ನಗರದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭವನ
ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು
ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಲಾಖೆ
ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಸಹಭಾಗಿತ್ವ
ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಲಾಗುವ ಹೊಸ ಮಕ್ಕಳ
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ವಲಸೆ
ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜ
ಗಳು ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದ ಒಂದು ದಿನದ
ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಥಿಯಾಗಿ
ಅವರು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ
ಅವರು ವಲಸೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕಾರಣ
ಗಳು, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅದರ
ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಮಕ್ಕಳ
ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಪರಿಣಾಮ
ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅಡ್ಡಮುಖವಾಗಿ
ನೋಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಸ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಂದು
ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.



ಅತಿಥಿಯಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಮಂಗಳ ಹೆಗಡೆ ಅವರೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ, ವಲಸೆ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ತಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂದು ವಲಸೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ತದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕವಯ್ಯಿ ಗಳು ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಮಾಜ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸ್ವ. ಅವರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡುವುದು ಸೇರಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳ, ನಮ ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ನಂಬಿದರು.

ಪ್ರಾ.ಸ್ವಾ.ವಿಕ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಸ್ವಾಧಿ

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಬಸವರಾಜ ಕಾಲಿ ಅವರು, ಸಾಧಿ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಮೀಸಲಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ, ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪಾಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಲಸೆ ಕಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಅವರ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ದಾರಿ ದೀಪವಾದಂತೆ, ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಿಯದು ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಸಿಡಿ ಸದ್ವ ಧ

ದೇಶ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಂತೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಕೆ. ಸಂಧರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ
ಗಲಾಟೆಯು ಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಮತ್ತೆ
ದ ಉದ್ಧಾರ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಗಲಾಟೆಯು
ಹಳವುಂಟು. ರಾಯಚೂರು
ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಲಾಯದ ಸಮಾಜಕಾರ್ಯ
ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರಾದ ಡಾ.
ಶರಣಬಸವರಾಜ, ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಂ.
ಎಸ್. ವಿ.ಪಿ. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ
ಕೆ. ರಂಗ, ಫೀ ಲೆ ವಾಂ ಯಂ
ಸ್ಥಂ ಪ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮೇಲೆ
ಉದಾರ, ಬಸವರಾಜ, ಸುಮತಿ
ಕೋಆರ್ ಡಿನೇಟರ್ ಸುಧರ್ಶನ,
ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎಸ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ
ಗನ್ನಿ, ಅಮೃತ ಮಹಿಷ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ
ಮಲ್ಲಮ್ಮ ಪುಲಿ ಬಿಲಾಯ ಸೇರಿ ಅನೇಕರು
ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನಿನ ಅರ್ಜಿ ನಮೂನೆ-1ನು

ವಲಸೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟುವ ಸವಾಲುಗಳು-ಕಾರಾಗಾರ

ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಮೊಗ್ಗುಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ
ಮೂಲ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ 10 ಕಿಮೀ. ಒಳಗಡೆ
ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲು ಎಂಥ
ಪಿಂಚು ಪಿಂಚು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಮಂಜುಷಾ
ಅಧ್ಯಯನಮಾಡು.

ನಿರ್ದರಿಸಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಿಸ್ಸರಿಸಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ
ಮೊದಲಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು
ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರುಗಳು ೨೦೧೩
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಅನುಭವ, ಮೊದಲ
ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದರಿಸಿ, ಅನುಭವ, ಯಾವಾಗ
ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇವರ ಪರಿಣಾಮ
ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಅನುಭವ-ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿ
ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಸ್ಸರಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ
ಮೊದಲ ಅನುಭವ, ಅನುಭವ, ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ

ಪುನಃ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರು.
 ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕೆ. ಮಾನೇನಾಡಿ,
 ಕೆ. ರಾಜ್ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪೋಷಕವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ
 ಕೆ.ಎಂ.ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ-ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ
 ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಸಹಭಾಗವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾರ್ಯ
 ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ
 ಸಮಯವಾಗಲಿ ಅವರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಬೀಜವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
 ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು
 ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ವಹಿಸಿ
 ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ
 ಸಮಿತಿಯು ವಹಿಸಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ವಹಿಸಿ



ಯಾದಗಿರಿ: ನಗರದ ಬಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಭವನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಲಗೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರದಲ್ಲಿ
ಪಿರಿಯ ಪಿಎಲ್ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಾರ್ವತ್ರಿಕ
ಕಲಾ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿ
ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಖ್ಯಾತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂತಹ
ಮಹೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಾದ್ಯಂತ ಈ
ವರ್ಷ ಸುಮಾರು ಎಂಟುನೂರು ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ
ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂಬುದು
ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

[illegible]

ವಲಸೆ ತಡೆಗೆ ವಸತಿಯುಕ್ತ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಅವಶ್ಯ

THE

[illegible]

Ông Nguyễn Văn Tuấn, Phó Giám đốc Sở Công nghiệp và Thương mại tỉnh Bình Định, cho biết: "Hiện nay, các doanh nghiệp đang gặp khó khăn do thiếu vốn, thiếu nhân lực, thiếu thị trường tiêu thụ sản phẩm. Do đó, cần có các giải pháp để hỗ trợ doanh nghiệp vượt qua khó khăn này".

ಮಾನ್ಯರಾದ ಸದಸ್ಯರವರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಮಾನ್ಯರಾದ ಸದಸ್ಯರವರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ
ಮಾನ್ಯರಾದ ಸದಸ್ಯರವರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ

ಸಂಯುಕ್ತ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ
ನೋವೆಂಬರ್, 23, ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್, 2024
ಕರಾವಳಿ | KALASURGI

ಕಲಬುರಗಿ ಉದಯವಾಣಿ
ಮಂಗಳವಾರ, ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 24, 2024