

# Situational Analysis of Tribal Child Labour

*A Study of Southern Rajasthan during COVID-19, 2020 - 2021*



## **Study Team:**

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## Study Findings

The major findings of the study are as follows

- a. Seventy seven per cent of the children are between the ages 15-18 and eighty eight percent between 14 -18 years. Of these boys aged 15-18 account for 57% and girls aged 15-18 account for 19% of the sample size. Including boys and girls aged 14 years this figure is 65 % for boys and 23 % for girls.

	15-18 years	Percentage of total	14-18 years	Percentage of total
Boys	484	57	549	65
Girls	166	19	198	23
Total	650	78	747	88

- b. The dropout rate for boys in 15-18 age groups was 82% while for girls it was 84%. In the age group 14 years 66% for boys and 78% for girls.

	15-18 years	Percentage of total	14 years	Percentage of total
Boys	396/484	82	43/65	66
Girls	139/166	84	25/32	78
Total	535/650	82	68/97	70

- c. In terms of the work profile, 99 percent of the girls 14-18 years were engaged either in domestic work 46% or in

labour work within the village or in neighbouring villages 53% and 1% outside the State or far off locations. In the case of boys 14-18 years the engagement in domestic work was 22% engaged in labour work within the village or neighbouring villages 68% and in labour work outside the state or in far off locations within the state 10%. Maximum labour was involved in construction either within or in nearby villages or in the nearby towns, tea stalls locally and hospitality industry in case of migration to nearby cities. About half of the labour that migrated to other districts within the State or to other States worked in industry. About 4% of the labour worked in hazardous industries.

	Domestic work	Labour	Within village and neighbouring villages	Outside State or far off locations
Boys	119	430	492	57
Girls	91	108	197	1
Total	210	538	689	58

d. Since the follow up study giving the more details of the profile of the children cannot be compared with the first study only the broad trends are of relevance. The follow up study indicates that 83% of the boys and 99% of the girls are within the village. This either indicates that some of the children particularly in the age 18 year group have again migrated while more children in the younger groups are working. Household tasks were 60% for boys and 80 % for girls indicating more girls either did not

find employment, or there were more restrictions on their movement. 10% of the boys and 8% of the girls were engaged in agriculture and 14% of the boys and 11% of girls were engaged in wage labour. In the age group 14-18 years 17% of the boys were engaged in wage labour and 59% in household tasks indicating a marginal difference due to age of the male child. The pattern for girls was more or less similar across age groups.

	Domestic work	Labour	Agri.	Within village	Outside village
Boys	304/445	304/445	53/445	426/516	90
Girls	171/211	23/211	16/211	210/211	1
Total	475/656	327/656	69/656	636/727	91

- e. In terms of drop outs the pattern showed a sharp increase in the drop outs of both boys and girls after completing Class four and while there are steady drop outs in the higher classes, the number again increases after class 8. Putting percentage numbers to this is meaningless at this stage as the reason for the numbers require further investigation.
- f. The numbers of those shown as earning is about 30 - 40% of the sample size of which about 20-25% earn more than Rs 6,000 per month. This is consistent with most of the children being engaged in household work with another 21% of the boys and 17% of the girls shown as not working.