

# Safe and Inclusive Environments for Children of Migrant Labourers in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu - A Sociological Analysis

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## Abstract

*The present study entitled " Safe and Inclusive Environments for Children of Migrant Labourers in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu" - A Sociological study which aims to explore the living conditions and environments of children belonging to migrant labourers family. Through employing a descriptive research design, the study gives a complete analysis of the factors causative to the safety and inclusivity of these environments. Using snowball sampling, the research identifies and engages with families of the migrant labourers community, allowing for a full examination of their living conditions. Furthermore, five case studies are collected in the field to gain in-depth insights into the challenges faced by these children in accessing education, healthcare, and societal inclusion. The findings of this research study are expected to shed light on the vulnerabilities of children in migrant labourers' families and recommendations to create safer and more inclusive environments to improve their overall quality of life.*

**Keywords:** Environment, Children, Safety

## Introduction

Recent economic growth and faster industrial development along with the growth of urbanisation is the major magnetic effect at work that draws people from rural to urban areas. The scope of better employment opportunities, better standard of living and provisions of improved amenities of these cities also add to the cause. Besides, migration is the natural outcome of deprivation, inequality, poverty and unemployment especially in the rural areas. Various socio-economic dynamics and a range of causes unlock the way for rural to urban migration. This is in fact, a special kind of class struggle and inequality in terms of provisions made. Such an influx of population from rural to urban areas has resulted in various socio-economic problems at the source of origin as well as at the source of destination. Migration is caused due to various reasons which may vary from country to country and it can vary from place to place, state to state within a country on the basis of socio-economic and cultural status of the demography. The factors which largely contribute to

rural to urban migration are poverty and starvation, unemployment, low agricultural productivity, failure of crop, landlessness, poor education, medical care, lack of credit facilities mainly found in rural areas in one hand and better scope of employment, better gender equality, prospect for better life (education, health & drinking water etc), wage differentials, bright city lights cause attraction in the urban areas on other hand. These factors can be segregated as push and pull factors for better understanding of the nature of causes and consequences of the migration.

In current years, migration has become a well-known feature of economic development in many regions, mostly in developing countries like India. Migrant labourers, determined by the need for improved economic opportunities, regularly relocate from rural to urban areas or from one region to another. At the same time as migration can offer enhanced income prospects for these labourers, it as well brings challenges that considerably affect their families, particularly their children. Children of migrant labourers frequently face sole hardships due to their fleeting lifestyle. These take in disrupted education, inadequate healthcare, and poor living conditions. The stable movement from one place to another disrupts their schooling and hinders their overall growth. The living conditions of these children are frequently characterized by overcrowding, lack of good sanitation facilities and limited access to important services. Several migrant families live in familiar settlements or improvised shelters that do not meet fundamental standards of safety and hygiene. Such environments can unfavorably impact children's health and well-being, contributing to their susceptibility. In terms of education, children of migrant labourer often experience gaps due to frequent relocations. This mobility can result in uneven school attendance and difficulties in accessing quality education. Furthermore, the transient nature of their parents' work frequently means that children do not have a steady support system, which further exacerbates their educational challenges. Healthcare access is one more significant issue.

Policies and programs must focus on creating safer and more comprehensive environments for these children, ensuring that they have access to crucial services like education and healthcare. Initiatives should also aim to develop living conditions by promoting better housing standards and providing social support systems that can present stability and security. This study aims to investigate the current living conditions and environments of children from migrant labourer families in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu. It seeks to spot the challenges these children face and give recommendations for improving their safety, comfort, and overall quality of life. Through highlighting these issues, the research intends to advocate for policies and interventions that make more supportive and complete environments for these vulnerable children.

### **Review of Literature**

**UNICEF (2024)** highlighted that the urgent need for quality, comprehensive education for migrant children, emphasizing its lasting social and economic benefits for equally the children and host communities. It stresses the significance of international relationship to address the ongoing education crisis and develop children's overall well-being.

**Global Migration Crisis (2024)** analyzed that the instant action to protect displaced children from malnutrition, exploitation, and lack of healthcare, mainly in conflict and disaster-prone areas. It underscores the crucial role of organizations like UNICEF and UNHCR in advocating for child protection and providing necessary services.

**De la Garza (2023)** mentioned that the barriers that migrant children face in accessing education, through a spotlight on both developing and developed countries. The study highlights the role of governments in ensuring equivalent access to education for all children, in spite of their migration condition. It emphasizes the importance of comprehensive education policies to integrate migrant children into society.

**Krishna (2022)** examined that the educational challenges faced by children of migrant labourers in India, particularly in rural areas. The study outlines key factors such as language barriers, uneven attendance and a lack of awareness on educational rights. It suggests localized education models to accommodate these children and develop school attendance.

**Harper and Jones (2022)** presented a comparative analysis of the well-being of children in migrant families crosswise six countries: Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, and Zambia. The study assesses key aspects such as contact to healthcare, societal inclusion, and educational opportunities, focusing on the systemic factors that also support or hinder the children's overall development.

**Basu (2021)** explored that how migrant labor drives families to involve their children in labour, frequently compromising their education. The research analyzes the connection between poverty, migration and child labour in India, highlighting the lack of effective authorized mechanisms to protect children's rights in this society.

**Schapiro and Rosenthal (2021)** examined that the health outcomes of children livelihood in migrant labour camps, mostly in the United States. The study reveals sensitive exposure to diseases, malnutrition, and insecure living conditions. It emphasizes the need for improved healthcare services and public health interventions targeted at migrant children.

**Singh and Sharma (2020)** discussed that the challenges to inclusivity in provided education to the children of migrant labourers in India. They emphasize the trouble in tracking migrant children because families move regularly for work. The authors suggest improved policies and mobile education units to bridge the educational gap.

**Yu (2020)** assessed the level of social inclusion knowledgeable by migrant children in urban China. The research analyzes the limitations of the Hukou system, which restricts contact to services such as healthcare and education for migrant children, and calls for systemic reform to make sure these children are not marginalized.

**Vemuri (2019)** focused on Tamil Nadu and explores how children of migrant labourers resist to access crucial healthcare services. The study identifies a lack of awareness and government initiatives like key factors hindering healthcare condition, recommending targeted interventions to address the healthcare requirements of migrant families.

**Porter (2019)** analyzed migration in West Africa as well as its impact on the safety and protection of migrant children. The study delves into the vulnerabilities these children face, such the same as trafficking and exploitation and the roles of equally national governments and international organizations in ensuring child safety in migration context.

**Mukherjee (2018)** focused on the poor quality living condition of migrant labourers in South India, particularly in Tamil Nadu. The study reveals overcrowded housing, poor sanitation, and poor infrastructure, which directly affect the well-being of their children, calling for policy reforms to develop these conditions.

## Research Gap

The existing literature on migrant children focuses several key areas, such as access to education, healthcare, and social inclusion (De la Garza, 2023; Krishna, 2022; Harper & Jones, 2022; Schapiro & Rosenthal, 2021). Though, a significant gap remains in considerate the intersectionality of these issues across different environmental regions and socio-economic contexts. For example, while studies similar to Krishna (2022) and Vemuri (2019) address challenges exact to India, further study is required to analyze the long-term impacts of localized education models and healthcare interventions on migrant children's overall well-being. Moreover, while Schapiro & Rosenthal (2021) and Basu (2021) look at health and labour problems in migrant camps, they do not explore

deeply into how these situation impact children's psychological improvement and societal integration. Furthermore, while global analyses (Harper & Jones, 2022) focus on various countries, additional comparative studies are required to investigate variations between rural and urban migrant populations. There is also limited study on policy efficiency, mostly concerning mobile education units and systemic reforms in countries like China and India (Yu, 2020; Singh & Sharma, 2020). Addressing these gaps will give a more holistic understanding of the multidimensional challenges faced by migrant children and update more useful policy interventions.

### **Significance of the Study**

This study is important as it highlights the vulnerabilities of children in migrant labourer families and provides insights into their living environment. Through focusing on safety and inclusivity, the study aims to identify gaps in present support systems and present recommendations for improvements. The findings are predictable to inform policy makers, social labourers, and community leaders in creating safer and further inclusive environments, finally improving the quality of life for these children.

### **Objectives**

1. To examine the challenges faced by migrant labourers' children in accessing parental care.
2. To find out me available social support system to the children of out migrant labourers.
3. To give recommendations for creating safer and additional inclusive environments that improves the quality of life for children of out migrant labourers.

### **Research Methodology**

This study uses a descriptive research design to thoroughly examine the living conditions and environments of children from migrant laborer families in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu. The approach allows for an in-depth analysis of factors affecting the safety and inclusivity of these environments. To gather data, snowball sampling is employed, starting with a few key families and using their referrals to identify additional participants. This method helps in reaching a wider network of migrant laborer families and gaining a comprehensive view of their living conditions. Data is collected during five thorough case studies conducted in the research area, given that rich insights into the challenges these children face in accessing education, healthcare, and societal addition. However, the study has some limitations. Snowball sampling may lead to selection bias, potentially not representing the entire community. The findings from the case studies may not be applicable to all migrant laborer families, as they are based on specific instances. Additionally, fieldwork might encounter challenges such as limited access to certain areas or reluctance from some families to participate, which could affect data completeness. Lastly, the study's results reflect conditions at a specific point in time and may not capture changes in living conditions or support systems over time.

### **Limitations**

The results of the present study are based on five case studies and in order to generalize the results more number of in-depth case studies is required.

### **Case Studies**

#### **Case 1**

Lakshmanan (Name Changed) and his wife Rama are in their late thirties and live in Korappalli village in Nallampalli district, Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu. They have three children, Divya, Arul and Dhanshika, who faced great challenges in the absence of their parents as migrant

labourers working in quarry near Bangalore. Lakshmana and Rama have been working in the quarry for more than a decade drilling the rock. While this job provided financial stability, it left the children in the care of respondent elderly parents, leaving them without proper parental supervision and emotional support. Children suffer from emotional neglect as their well-being is threatened by the absence of their parents. The youngest daughter, Dhansika, is further burdened by a genetic health condition that requires treatment, but the family's fragile health and economic hardship prevent them from seeking proper treatment. Due to these conditions, children live in unhygienic conditions, with poor hygiene resulting in frequent infections. Lack of parental care directly affects their overall hygiene and health. In terms of education, children were enrolled in a nearby government school, but their attendance was irregular as their elderly grandparents who were unable to provide care were always unable to ensure their regular school attendance. Poor school infrastructure and lack of carrying make worse the situation, warning the academic progress of the students. In adding, the family's shed lacks basic sanitation amenities, clean water and proper toilets, leaving the children susceptible to infections and diseases. Lack of clean, nutritious food leads to malnutrition and undermined immune systems in children. In spite of living in communities that may offer some social support, the family finds it tricky to access government welfare programs such as free healthcare assistance and education, mainly due to awareness and logistical challenges. To improve the situation, urgent intervention is needed to create a safe and inclusive environment for the children of migrant labourers. Local authorities, NGOs and government agencies should create awareness about available social support systems and ensure that families get access to essential services, especially for third child through mobile health camps or affordable health facilities in rural areas. Childcare centers or community-based childcare centers should be established in villages to provide children with a safe place, access to clean water, nutritious food, and health check-ups during the day. Improving school infrastructure and providing transport services can help students attend school regularly, and after-school programs or tutoring initiatives can fill educational gaps due to irregular attendance. Furthermore, the government should introduce reasonably priced housing schemes with good sanitation facilities, clean water and safe shelter to develop the living conditions of migrant labourers' families. Policies should also focus on improving the working conditions of migrant labourers, providing a safe environment and fair working hours, which will enable parents to devote more time and attention to their children. Ultimately, addressing these barriers through better social support, access to healthcare and education initiatives can significantly improve the quality of life for vulnerable children.

## **Case 2**

Kavitha Arumugam (Name Changed), a 40-year-old woman from Sompatti village in Nallampalli Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu, lived with her husband, three sons, and in-laws before migrating to Banercate, near Bangalore in Karnataka, for work due to financial tension from agricultural breakdown. Before migration, the family owned three acres of land and relied on agricultural as their primary livelihood, although repeated monsoon failures, droughts, and lack of groundwater led to an agricultural disaster, forcing them into heavy financial sufferers. Borrowing from local moneylenders exacerbated their problems as they were unable to refund the debts, leading to pestering and humiliation from the moneylenders. Through no choice left, Respondent and her husband decided to leave their children with the in-laws and migrate to Banercate, where year-round quarry work promised stable employment and an opportunity to repay their debts. Although the migration brought financial relief, it came at the cost of their children's emotional and mental well-being, as they struggled with the lack of direct parental

care. Her three sons, all studying in a government school in Sompatti village, were raised by their grandparents, creating a gap in emotional support that affected their development. The eldest son, in higher secondary school, had to take on adult tasks, helping with household chores and kind for his younger brothers, which impacted his studies and personal development. The lack of reliable parental guidance and supervision left the children vulnerable to academic under achievement, low down self-esteem and potential behavioral troubles. The social support systems available to children like respondent's sons were negligible, relying heavily on the grandparents, who had their own limits due to age and lack of education. Though the children attended a government school, there were no extra programs or services particularly addressing the needs of migrant children.

As a result, migrant children often went without the necessary wealth to thrive. toward address these challenges, more than a few key recommendations are proposed, with strengthening community-based care during initiatives that provide emotional and educational support for children left behind, introducing special educational programs in schools to provide to their academic and emotional requirements, enhancing access to social protection schemes like subsidized healthcare, nutrition programs, and child support grants, and rising awareness of available social services and schemes for migrant families. Respondent's represents the broader struggle faced by many migrant laborers in Dharmapuri District, where financial hardships from agricultural failure force families to migrate, leaving children vulnerable without adequate care. While employment opportunities in Banercate provide financial strength, the lack of healthy social support systems for migrant children highlights the urgent need for creating safer and more comprehensive environments to ensure these children's comfort.

### **Case 3**

Mrs. Muniamma Murugasamy (Name Changed), aged 30 years, hails from Rajakollahalli Village, Nallampally Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu. She now lives with her husband and four children-two boys and two girls. His children study in a government school in Rajakollahalli. Due to financial hardship and poor farming conditions due to failure of monsoon and shortage of water, the respondent and her husband were required to migrate to Mysore in the last decade. Their living involves collecting waste paper, plastic and scrap metal and selling them to scrap dealers in Mysore with a monthly income of about 15,000. Children of migrant labourers like the respondents face challenges in accessing proper parental care. In the respondent's case, her children suffered because both parents worked long hours collecting scrap materials. The mother-in-law of the respondent who lived in Rajakollahalli took care of the children in their absence. However, the absence of both parents during critical stages of children's development leads to emotional disengagement, as children rarely interact with them. Respondent's physically demanding and dangerous job also caused health problems, which further limited the time and energy she could devote to raising her children. Furthermore, the alcoholic behavior of the respondent's husband had aggravated the incident. He spent most of his salary on alcohol and little on his children's basic needs, especially on their education. His violent behavior while intoxicated had created an unsafe environment for both respondents and children. Children bare to domestic violence suffer mental trauma that affects their skill to focus academically and keep emotional stability. This study aims to evaluate the social support systems accessible to children of migrant labourers. In the case of respondents, there was partial external support. Her in-laws have taken on the role of caregivers for the children, but find it difficult to provide a nurturing environment of their own due to their advanced age and lack of resources. Rajakollahalli has no organized social support such as childcare facilities or programs aimed at addressing the needs of children of migrant labourers. While sending students to government schools, lack of educational facilities and proper guidance

hinders their academic progress. Respondent's financial constraints also resulted in her inability to afford private tutoring or extracurricular activities that could have improved their academic results. In addition, in the lack of proper health or social services, children's health and safety are often deserted, except for fundamental medical care. Provide recommendations for creating a safe and inclusive environment for the children of migrant labourers. In the case of the respondent, certain events can be taken to develop the quality of life of her children: location up mobile healthcare units in migrant labourer settlements will address the health concerns of the respondent and her children. Free or subsidized health services for migrant families can help alleviate the physical and psychological strain on their living and working conditions. Establishing community-based childcare centers in Rajakollahalli and Mysore will help ensure that migrant families receive adequate care and emotional support for their children in the absence of parents. These centers may offer after-school programs to provide educational support and counseling services to children who are victims of domestic violence and trauma responders. Providing support groups and counseling services to women such as respondents facing domestic violence and financial hardship can empower them to take control of their lives and their children's futures. These programs include access to scholarships, free school supplies and nutrition programs to ensure students' educational and health needs are met. The respondents' stories illustrate the complex challenges faced by migrant labourers especially in providing for the welfare of their children.

#### **Case 4**

Mrs. Chinnaponnu Mariyappan (Named Changed), 35 years old, from Paruvathanaalli Village, Pennagramam Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu. She is a widow and the mother of three children – two boys and a girl. The respondent's living was characterized through major difficulties with challenges, a bunch influenced through her experience as a migrant labourer and the social pressures that enclosed her. The sad death of her husband by suicide has severely affected her family structure. Before his death, he worked as a construction labourer in Bangalore, contributing to his families economic wants however revealing them to the doubts and vulnerabilities connected with migrant labourers. Her father-in-law works as a cook, and her mother-in-law lives with them, adding to the family's problems. At present, the respondent lives in a modest house in her native village, this is basic and reflects their limited financial resources. Housing and family living conditions were far from ideal, often lacking basic amenities and adequate space. The challenges faced by the respondent and her children were manifold. One of the primary issues was a lack of adequate parental care and emotional support, coupled with the untimely death of her husband and her own struggles with the responsibility of raising three children alone. Respondents' ability to provide appropriate care was further limited by inadequate knowledge of child development and awareness of health and safety measures in place. Her family's financial burden severely hindered her ability to access quality healthcare and educational facilities for her children. His sons are giving basic education in the government school in the village. However, the quality of education and additional support services is lacking, which affects the overall development of children. Respondents had limited access to social support systems that could help improve the living conditions of their families. Lack of effective community-based support mechanisms and lack of awareness of existing government provide assistance further alienate their families from needed resources. To address these challenges and improve the quality of life of children such as the respondents, some suggestions can be made: Efforts should focus on educating migrant labourers and their families about children's development, safety and health. Training courses and training sessions may be organized to provide parents with the necessary knowledge and skills. The development and expansion of community-based support systems is critical. Programs should



be introduced to address the needs of children from migrant labourer families. These programs can provide appropriate support in areas such as mental health, nutrition and educational assistance. Encouraging community participation in child welfare can create a more inclusive environment. Fostering social cohesion and mutual support can help alleviate the isolation immigrant families' face. The responding husband's situation highlights the urgent need for comprehensive support mechanisms for children of migrant labourers. By addressing disparities in parental care, educational access and social support, we can create safe and inclusive environments that significantly improve the quality of life for these vulnerable children. Effective implementation of the planned strategies can provide much-needed comfort and stability to families like the respondents, and pave the way for a more secure and supportive future for their children.

### **Case 5**

Mr. Marimuthu (Name Changed), aged 38, belongs to a severely backward community, living in Pottu karan Thopu village, Nallampalli taluka, Dharmapuri district. He lives with his wife, two sons and a daughter. The family is classified below the poverty line and although they own land, it is uncultivable and of minimal value. Currently working as a builder in Coimbatore, Respondent faces significant economic challenges. His work, which involves working on high-risk construction sites such as apartment, complexes and shopping malls, is physically difficult and dangerous. He paid Rs. 650 per day including food and accommodation. This income is essential for her family's basic needs and the educational expenses of her children, who attend a government school in Nathathahalli village in Nallampalli taluk. Despite this difficulty, Respondent finds satisfaction in saving his family. However, his journey was fraught with obstacles. Economic pressures led to severe family discord, frequent quarrels and occasional abuse of his wife. This conflict stemmed largely from their poor economic situation and ultimately.. This led to respondent cutting ties with his family after marrying his wife from a different caste. His parents and brother had moved away, further isolating him. The nature of Respondent's work has seriously affected his health. Respondent suffered from harsh back pain and stress, situation exacerbated by constant movement between different construction sites. The need of support from her family, joined with her persistent workload, took a charge on her both physically and emotionally. Looking for momentary relief from physical pain and stress, respondent rarely drinks alcohol and smokes cigarettes to manage with his illness and isolation. His wife was the primary source of emotional and practical support, providing the necessary moral and financial support to help mitigate the effects of his harsh working conditions. The situation in respondent highlights the deficiencies in the social support systems available to children of migrant labourers. His children, although attending school, suffered the indirect effects of their father's challenging work environment. Without the support of family and community resources, Respondent offers limited options to improve his family's situation. Respondent highlights the vital need for a complete support system to address the comprehensive challenges faced by migrant labourers and their families. Through implementing targeted interventions and ornamental social support, creating a safe and inclusive environment can eventually improve the quality of life of children of migrant labourers.

### **Conclusion**

The study titled "**Safe and Inclusive Environment for Children of Migrant Labourers in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu - A Sociological Analysis**" gives a comprehensive study of the challenges faced by children of migrant labourers in the district, focusing on education, health and welfare overall- being. Therefore five case studies are presented, all highlighting the exclusive difficulties these children face due to the lack of parental supervision and the socio-economic



environment in which they live. In the first case, they suffered significant emotional neglect due to prolonged parental absences while working in the quarry. Without proper parental care, children are left in unhygienic conditions, frequently suffer from diseases and experience irregular school attendance. This highlights the need for improved access to sanitation, hygienic living conditions and educational support for children of migrant labourers. Unhygienic surroundings and lack of parental involvement exacerbate their vulnerability. In the second case, financial problems stemmed from a failed farming venture that forced her and her husband to migrate for work. Although migration brings financial prosperity, children are left in the care of their elderly grandparents, resulting in emotional vulnerability and additional responsibilities for the eldest child. Their parents' absence did not lead to the eldest son performing adult tasks, hindering his personal growth and academic performance. The lack of structured social support in schools and communities leaves these children vulnerable to academic distress and emotional instability. There is a need for community-based support systems and special education programs to address the emotional and educational needs of children left behind by immigrant parents. In the third case, face the multifaceted challenge of parental absence and domestic aggression. Children are cared for by elderly grandparents while their mothers struggle with physically demanding jobs and their alcoholic fathers further disrupt the family. Children face domestic violence, which affects their mental and emotional comfort, affecting their ability to focus on their studies. This case demonstrates the vital need for complete support, including mobile healthcare services, education programs and community-based childcare, to safeguard the well-being of children. In the fourth case, a widow raised three children alone after her husband committed suicide and faced significant socio-economic challenges. Her children's plight is compounded by parental neglect, poor access to education and inadequate health facilities. This case highlights the importance of community-based support mechanisms, improved access to health care, and educational services to create safer, more inclusive environments for children in vulnerable single-parent families. The fifth case illustrates the physical dangers of working in a high-risk construction job and family strife due to economic pressures. Despite the father's efforts to provide for the family, his health is poor, and the children are also indirectly affected by the stressful environment. This case points to the need for strong social support systems, especially in providing healthcare to labourers and educational stability to their children, to avoid perpetuating cycles of stress and deprivation for future generations. In conclusion, these case studies collectively highlight the urgent need for systemic reforms and targeted interventions to create safe and inclusive environments for children of migrant labourers. By addressing key barriers such as lack of health care, poor living conditions, inadequate education and emotional trauma from parental absenteeism or domestic violence, policymakers and community leaders can improve the overall quality of life of vulnerable children this difficulty significantly.

## **Findings**

The study reveals some key findings, the majority notably the important impact of parental absence on migrant labourers their children's emotional, educational, and physical comfort. Children in this family are often left in the exits concerned of elderly relatives, which results in emotional abandon and poor supervision. The unbalanced work patterns of migrant labourers force families to move frequently, troublesome the children's education and hot their academic progress. Moreover, these children live in unhygienic situation with limited access to healthcare, which leads to malnutrition, poor sanitation and recurrent health issues. The case studies moreover reveal a severe lack of access to government welfare programs such as healthcare, education and nutrition. Families frequently lack awareness of the support systems available to them, which further exacerbates their vulnerabilities. Furthermore, domestic violence and substance violence,

as observed in some households, negatively have an effect on the children's mental well-being. The lack of proper housing, sanitation facilities, and a kind community infrastructure further marginalizes these children and their families.

### **Recommendations**

1. **Healthcare and Sanitation:** Implementing portable healthcare units and provided that affordable or free health services for migrant family are necessary to address health concerns and develop children's comfort.
2. **Education:** Community-based childcare centers, better school infrastructure, and after-school programs are essential to link the educational gap caused through parental absence.
3. **Emotional and Social Support:** Counseling facilities, support groups, and educational programmes focusing on the emotional security of children should be introduced to assist children in managing emotional upset and behavioral issues.
4. **Improved Living Conditions:** The Government must offer reasonable housing schemes with essential sanitation and safe living environment to ensure that children grow up in healthy environments.
5. **Parental Support:** There is a need for improved policies to develop working conditions for migrant laborers, enabling them to use more time with their families, thus reducing the emotional and developmental gap in their children's life.

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