Chapter Five

CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS BY GOVERNMENT
AND N.G.Os

5.1) Introduction:-
An attempt has been made by the researcher in this chapter to throw light on some of the programs by the Government of Maharashtra as well as N.G.Os for the welfare of children of the brick kiln katkari laborers and the Bhil sugar cane cutters. The findings of the study with regards to child welfare programs are presented in two sections namely programs by the government and programs by the N.G.Os. This chapter also throws light on what more needs to be done for the target population.

5.2) Child Welfare Programs By The Government :-

It was observed that there are no specific Government programs for the children of brick kiln laborers nor for sugar cane cutters.

There are several programs implemented for tribal children by various government departments, including the tribal department. It is necessary to note that some of the major schemes implemented by the Government for tribal children. The annual Tribal Sub-Plan of the Tribal Development Department, every year allocates budget as per the major scheme heads. Given below are some of the major schemes for tribal children (Tribal Sub-Plan 2009-2010).

1. Government Ashram schools :

The Tribal Development Department is running residential Ashram schools in hilly and remote areas of Maharashtra for social, cultural and educational development of tribal children. In Maharashtra, the Tribal Development Department is running 1078 Ashram schools to cater to the educational, health, nutritional and socio-cultural needs of 4.25 lakh tribal children. An outlay of Rs. 10952.79 lakhs has been provided for this program during the year 2008-09.

2. Junior Colleges (Attached to Ashram Schools) :

The Government of Maharashtra has attached 67 junior colleges to the secondary Ashram Schools from 1999-2000. As per 2009-10 statistics 9,079 tribal students, i.e. 5343 boys and 3536 girls are beneficiaries of this program. An outlay of Rs. 394.00 lakhs has been provided under T.S.P. during the year 2009-10.
3. **Education in Aided Ashram Schools:**

There are 556 aided Ashram Schools run by Non Government Organizations, catering educational services to 2,25,576 tribal students, i.e. 1,35,628 boys & 89,948 girls. An outlay of Rs. 3552.06 lakhs has been provided in TSP for the year 2008-09.

4. **Junior Colleges (attached to aided Ashram Schools):**

25 junior colleges are run by N.G.Os catering services to 3942 tribal students, i.e. 2716 boys and 1326 girls. An outlay of Rs. 78.21 lakhs has been provided under T.S.P. 2009-10 for this program.

5. **Government Hostels for tribal students:**

343 hostels are being run by the Government that caters lodging, boarding and educational services to 22,733 tribal students i.e. 14,575 boys and 8,158 girls. An outlay of 2701.87 lakhs has been provided under TSP 2009-10.

6. **Maintenance Allowance to tribal students of hostels:**

Since the intake capacity of Government hostels is limited, tribal students are encouraged to stay in hostels, attached to professional colleges. Each student gets Rs. 100/- including Government of India’s scholarship. An outlay of Rs. 173.81 lakh is provided under TSP 2009-10.

7. **Traveling allowance and scholarship for the Handicapped students who are studying in 8th to 12th grades:**

A traveling allowance of Rs. 100/- and scholarship of Rs. 500/- per month per student is given. An outlay of Rs. 62.12 lakh has been provided under T.S.P. 2009-10. There is no information on how many handicapped students have benefited from this scheme.

8. **Incentives to S.T. girls to reduce dropout rates:**

The tribal sub-plan (2009-10) states that the dropout rate after 4th grade was 30-35% and after 7th grade it is 60-70%. The census of India, 2001 states that out of the total 353 blocks in Maharashtra, 88 blocks show that the literacy rate of tribal women as below 35. Under this scheme, tribal girls studying in 1 to 4th grade get Rs 1/- per day as attendance allowance. For girls studying from 5th to 7th grade, get Rs. 50/- per month and for those studying from 8th to 10th grade get Rs. 100/- per month for 10 months. More than 25,000 tribal girls are likely to
get benefit from this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 3315.19 lakhs is provided under T.S.P. 2005-10 for this program.

9. Establishment of model schools for Scheduled Tribe students:
   Government has started these model schools in Nandurbar and Ahmadnagar districts. An outlay of 10 lakhs is provided in T.S.P. 2009-10.

10. Eklavya English Medium Schools:
    The Government of Maharashtra with the assistance under article 275(1) of the constitution has established 4 Eklavya English Medium Schools. 850 students i.e. 510 boys and 340 girls are benefited from this program. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

11. Cash awards for meritorious students of 10th & 12th grades:
    In order to encourage brilliant tribal students, six awards are declared by the government. Three boys and three girls get Rs. 25000/-, 15000/- and 10000/- respectively including Rs. 1000/- per month. An outlay of Rs. 29.00 lakhs is provided under T.S.P. 2009-10.

12. Women and child welfare and nutrition programs:
    Although this package is for both women and children, in this section of the chapter, only those programs that pertain to tribal children are presented. These are as follows

   a) Child Welfare Programs
   i) Supply of bicycles to girl students studying in 5th to 10th grades
   ii) Opening of new Balwadis (pre-schools)
   iii) Organizing diagnosis camps for tribal children
   iv) Supply of material/ equipments to Anganwadis/ Balwadis
   v) Organizing competitions for children
   vi) Purchase of education and sports material/ equipments
   vii) Supply of uniforms to tribal students
   viii) Financial assistance to girls belonging to the ecumenically weaker sections for technical education
   ix) Lump sum grants to students for their education for studying in other districts a grant of 205.27 has been provided under T.S.P.

   b) Nutrition program for tribal children
The I.C.D.S. sponsored program by the Government of India, provides a packages of services to children below 6 years of age and to pregnant women, nursing mothers and adult women in the age group of 15 to 44 years. The main thrust of this program is on health, nutrition and nutrition education.

Following services are being provided by I.C.D.S.

i) Supplementary nutrition
ii) Immunization
iii) Health Check-up
iv) Referral Services
v) Nutrition and health education
vi) Non formal education
vii) Provision of local cereals and pulses

In his study captioned, “Functional Review of Tribal Development Department” Tribhuwan Robin (2006) has stated that, tribals are aware of schemes such as Ashram Schools, hostels, supply of electric and oil engines. However, their level of awareness regarding other schemes is very low.

Tomar Y.P.S. & Tribhuwan Robin (2004: 59-61) revealed following facts about the awareness and benefit level of government schemes among the Katkaris.

i) **Awareness regarding election constituency** -
The study revealed that 100% of the Katkari respondents were unaware of their election constituency.

ii) **Awareness regarding dates of Gram-sabha** -
100% of the respondents were unaware of the dates of Gram-sabhas.

iii) **Awareness regarding the works taken up by the Gram-sabha** -
100% of the Katkaris were unaware of the works taken up by the Gram-sabhas.

iv) **Awareness regarding tribal development agencies/ Departments**-
100% were unaware of the same.
v) **Awareness regarding tribal development schemes** -
100% of the katkari respondents were unaware of tribal development schemes.

vi) **Benefits received from government schemes** -
Only 2% of the respondents benefited from government schemes, while 98% did not.

vii) **Benefits received by the Katkaris from the pen I.T.D.P. since 2001-2003** -
100% did not receive any benefit from the pen I.T.D.P.

viii) **Tribal Identity certificate** -
96% of the respondents did not possess scheduled tribe certificates, while only 4% possessed the same.

Informal interviews with the Katkaris as well as Bhils revealed, that they availed a few schemes of the Tribal Development Department and Zilla Parishad in the place of origin. Thus, schemes like housing program, public distribution system scheme, goats, etc. are availed by the Bhils and Katkaris, in their native place.

**5.3) Awareness Regarding Government Programs: -**

This section of the chapter throws light on the awareness of the Katkaris and Bhils about few Government programs for them.

**5.3)1. Health Services from the P.H.C. and Sub-Centre:**

The respondents are very well aware of their rights & services given by the Sub-centre and P.H.C. In times of emergency they avail health services from the sub-centre and P.H.C. Their medical expenses are paid by the brick kiln owners and the contractors. These expenses are deducted while making the final payment. The table given below shows the level of awareness among brick kiln katkari labourers as well as the Bhil sugar cane cutters about P.H.C. & Sub-Centre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Awareness Level</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Katkaris</td>
<td>Bhils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table No. 5.1**

*Awareness about P.H.C. & Sub-Centre*
As evident from the above table, it is clear that 64% of the respondents are aware that they must avail health services from the sub-centre as well as the P.H.C.

5.3)2. Awareness about Anganwadi:

As evident from table number 5.2, it is seen that 50% of the respondents are aware of the Anganwadi i.e. ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) scheme and its benefits.

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5.3)2. Awareness about Anganwadi:

As evident from table number 5.2, it is seen that 50% of the respondents are aware of the Anganwadi i.e. ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) scheme and its benefits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Awareness Level</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Katkaris</td>
<td>Bhils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aware</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unaware</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was observed that there is no significant difference between the level of awareness regarding Anganwadi among the Bhils & Katkaris.

5.3)3. Awareness Regarding Zilla Parishad Schools:

Table number 5.3 reveals that 62.5% of the respondents are aware of the Zilla Parishad Schools.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Awareness Level</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Katkaris</td>
<td>Bhils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aware</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unaware</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3)4. Awareness Regarding Ashram School Program:

Table 5.4 reveals that 63% of the respondents are aware of the Ashram Schools established by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra. Ashram Schools take care of educational, nutritional and other needs of tribal children.
Table No. 5.4
Awareness Regarding Ashram Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Awareness Level</th>
<th>Katkaris</th>
<th>Bhils</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aware</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unaware</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>074</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.3)5. Awareness Regarding Polio drops & Immunization Program:

Both Katkari & Bhil respondents are aware of the Polio drops and immunization programs implemented by the local P.H.C. and Sub-Centre. Table Number 5.5 reveals it all.

Table No. 5.5
Awareness Regarding Polio drops and Immunization Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Awareness Level</th>
<th>Katkaris</th>
<th>Bhils</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aware</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unaware</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>052</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the statistics and data presented in section 5.2 and 5.3 of this chapter, that the Katkari brick kiln labourers have;

1) Less or no knowledge of tribal development programs.
2) That, they do not get benefits of most Government programs except for ICDS, sub-centre, PHC, public distribution system, Zilla Parishad and Ashram Schools etc.
3) That, the benefits availed by the Katkaris as compared to other tribes is less or meager.
4) That, a few Katkaris have benefitted from the Gharkul (Housing) scheme, in the place of origin.
5) Lack of important documents such as Scheduled Tribe Certificate, ration card, land records, birth/death certificates, school leaving certificate, etc. clubbed with lack of economic assets, become hurdles in availing Government schemes.
6) High percentage of illiteracy and dropout rates too leaves no scope for the Katkari youth to avail programs for training, self employment, deriving and bus conductor’s training etc.

5.4) Child Welfare Program by NGOs :-

The study has revealed that, although a few NGOs were trying to implement welfare programs for a very negligible percentage of the respondents studied, they have failed to get them out of the bonded system of labour, and their miseries. Two major programs were observed by the researcher which was being implemented for the children of sugarcane cutters as well as brick kiln labourers. These are:

1) Sugar Schools (Sakhar Shalas)
2) Siren Schools (Bhonga Shalas)

5.4)1. The Sugar Schools (Sakhar Shalas) :

The Sakhar Shala program is implemented through NGO and funded by the Government. Through this program, the concerned NGO appoints a local teacher, preferably a female, who teaches the children of the sugarcane cutters. It is disheartening to note that majority of sakhar shalas are near sugar mills. One hardly gets to see Sakhar Shala near sugarcane fields. There may be exceptions to this rule. Except for teaching a few slates, note books etc. the students do not receive mid-day meal, recreation and other facilities.

The school building of a Sakhar Shala is a temporary hall made up of bamboo mat walls, a thatched or tin roof. Sometimes the entire hall is made up of tin structure. Facilities like fans, chairs, tables, lights etc are a dream to the children.

Janarth, an Aurangabad based NGO was doing a good job for the sugar cane cutters. Some of the programs planned and implemented by Janarth for the sugar cane cutters were:

1) Research and Documentation
2) Sakhar Shala Program for the children of sugar cane cutters.
3) Advocacy Issues etc.

As per the discussion with one of the social worker of Janarth, in the year 2007-08, in Maharashtra there were nine districts namely Ahamdnagar,
Aurangabad, Nashik, Nanded, Parbhani, Pune, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur; in Gujarat Surat and Baroda districts and in Karnataka Belgaon and Vijapur districts where Janarth was running Sakharshalas.

Table No. 5.6
Awareness Regarding Sugar Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Awareness Level</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aware</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unaware</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was observed that the concept of sugar schools (Sakhar Shala) was conceived by Janarth, in order to do justice to the educational rights of children of sugar cane cutters – the distressed migrants, belonging to unorganized sector. The study revealed that out of total 2,00,000 children of sugarcane cutters, only 15,000 in the State of Maharashtra only 15,000 i.e. 6% of the children were beneficiaries of Sakhar Shala program.

Furthermore, it was observed that out of the total number of 236 children, belonging to 100 Bhil sugarcane cutters families studied 143 i.e. 52% attended schools.

The literacy status of the children of Bhil sugar cane cutters belonging to the 100 families is as follows:

1) 39% are illiterate
2) 27% studied up to primary
3) 22% studied up to high school
4) 3% studied up to Higher secondary
5) Not a single child went to college.

The sugar schools are no more functional. Government is encouraging the children to join Zilla Parishad Schools. NGOs are no more running Sakhar Shalas.

5.4)2. Siren Schools (Bhonga Shalas):

The Shramajeevi Sanghatana, a Thane based NGO, has conceived the concept of Bhonga shala. Shri. Vivek Pandit, an activist turned member of Legislative Assembly, Government of Maharashtra conceived the idea. Some of the programs implemented by the Shramajeevi Sanghatana are as below:

i) Research and documentation
ii) Bhonga shala schools program
iii) Advocacy issues of brick kiln labourers.

**Bhonga Shala:**

Bhonga is a typical hut of the brick kiln labourer’s at the site, Shala is School. A School in the temporary hut of the migrant Brick Kiln labourer. A School for the children of the Brick Kiln worker. A School for only six months of the year. A pioneer in addressing the issue of schooling of seasonal migrant labourer’s children. (Jayschandran Usha, 2005-06)

According to Shramjeevi Sanghtana, an NGO in Thane, there were 84 siren schools (Bhonga Shalas) in the year 2005-06 in the state of Maharashtra, rendering educational services to 2793 children at brick kilns, belonging to various caste, nomadic groups and tribes. The table given below shows year-wise number of no. of blocks, no. of centers i.e. bonga shalas and students who attended Bhonga Shalas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Blocks</th>
<th>No. of Teachers</th>
<th>No. of Centers</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996-97</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>3078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>5086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>4265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2793</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bhonga Shala Report, 2005-06:12

The siren schools are no more functional. Government is encouraging the children to join Zilla Parishad Schools. NGOs are no more running Bhonga Shalas.

Out of the 100 Katkari respondents interviewed by the researcher in Raigad district only 1% was aware of the Bhonga shala program. Table number 5.7 presents the level of awareness among the Katkari respondents regarding Bhonga Shalas.

**Table No. 5.7**

**Awareness Regarding Bhonga Shala**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Level of Awareness</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aware</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Unaware</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was observed that the concept of Bhonga Shala was conceived by Shri. Vivek Pandit, in order to justice to the educational needs of the children of brick kiln workers.

With the implementation of *The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (No.35 of 2009)*, the Sugar schools and Siren schools have ceased to function. The NGOs and Activists who were involved in implementing these programs are now encouraging the children of sugarcane cutters and brick kiln labourers to go to Zilla Parishad and Ashram Schools. It was however observed that their efforts have proved futile because children are dependent on their parents who are poor, indebted, bonded labourers, unskilled, landless, and illiterate and hence have no option but to migrate with them and further get forced into domestic work, child labour to support their parents and child labour to earn daily wages. This in turn deprives them of their rights to education, health, parental care etc.

Furthermore, it was observed that out of the total number of 197 Children belonging to the 100 katkari brick kiln labourers studied, only 74 i.e. 38 % attended schools regularly. The literacy status of the children of katkari brick kiln laborers studied is as follows:

i) 52 % are illiterate  
ii) 25 % studied up to primary school  
iii) 10 % studied up to High school  
iv) 0 % studied up to Higher Secondary  
v) Not a single child went to college.

To sum up both government and NGO programs have not had a positive impact on the development of the Katkari brick kiln labourers.

### 5.5) What more needs to be done ?

Primary data presented in chapters 3 and 4 on the Socio-Economic background of the brick kiln Katkari labourers and the Bhil sugar cane cutters reveals that utter poverty, landlessness, unemployment and other push and pull
factors force these bonded labourers to the kilns and sugar cane fields. They are unaware of their children’s rights. The living conditions of both the tribes in the place of destination are poor and not worth for human habitation. A question that arises then, what more needs to be done?

Given below are few suggestions for both Government and Non-Government Organizations. If bonded labour and seasonal migration has to stop, efforts must be made to implement following programs.

1) **Culturally and Ecologically Appropriate Housing** -

   Permanent houses should be built for the Katkaris and bhils in their place of origin ie native place. These houses should as per their cultural traditions and norms. The houses should be ecologically appropriate. The beneficiaries should be involved in planning, implementation and monitoring house construction. They should be permitted to follow their construction rituals. If they have permanent and strong houses, this will inspire them to live in their native villages.

2) **Self employment** -

   Merely giving houses will not solve their problem. They should be given employment during October- May, through Employment Guarantee scheme and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and other programs.

3) **Agriculture land** -

   Each family should be given irrigated land, so that they can cultivate cereals, pulses and vegetables for themselves. This will be a hope for survival.

4) **Live Stock** -

   Goats, bulls cows and buffaloes should given to them, so that they earn some money from the same.

5) **Wells and bore wells** -

   Wells and bore wells should be installed in or around the hamlets of the Katkaris and Bhils. This will ensure that they get drinking water.

6) **Incentives for education** -

   Incentives in kind and cash should be given for both girls and boys so that the rate of enrollment and school attendance goes up.

7) **I.C.D.S. unit** -
Every Katkari and Bhil hamlet, where brick Kiln laborers and sugar cane cutters live should have an Anganwadi.

8) **Legalization of Daily wage labour** -
The daily wage labour fixed by the government should be strictly implemented by the brick kiln owners and contractors, for both male and female adults.

9) **Provident Fund** -
The brick kiln owners and sugar cane Mukardams should chalk out a provident fund policy for every family working for them.

10) **Educational plans** -
The owners and contractors should also chalk out education policy plans for the children of Katkari brick kiln labourers and the Bhil sugar cane cutters.

11) **Awareness program** -
NGO’s can take up awareness campaigns to educate the target beneficiaries on child rights, education, health, nutrition, development programs etc.

12) **Recruitment of educated youth** -
Educated boys and girls of the laborers should be employed as peons, sweepers, cooks, watchman, compounders etc in Government departments.

13) **Revamping of Bhonga and Sakhare shala program** -
In order to prevent child labour the Bhonga and Sakhar shalas should be empowered with more staff, better system of education, mid-day meal facilities, recreation facilities etc. This will attract children there.

14) **Hostels** -
Special hostels should be established in block head quarters for the children of brick kiln labourers and sugar cane cutters.

15) **Ashram schools** -
Parents should be motivated to admit their children in government and aided Ashram schools.

16) **Strict prohibition of child labour** -
Child labour should be strictly prohibited at the brick kilns and sugar cane fields.

17) **Free the labourers** -
It is very necessary to free the brick kiln labourers and sugarcane cutters from indebtedness, poverty, bonded labourer, economic and hunger crisis. The present young generation needs to be educated if progress is the vision of Government and Non-Government Organizations.

18) **Strict implementation of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (No.35 of 2009)** –

Grass root level Government Agents such as school teachers, head masters, wardens, gram Sevaks, ICDS workers, Tribal Development Inspectors etc. along with sincere, genuine social workers of good NGOs can be given financial incentives to encourage the children of sugarcane cutters and brick kiln labourers to go to school and monitor and follow up their educational progress.

19) **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme** –

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is an important scheme which ensures employment to the rural and tribal people at least for 100 days a year. This scheme is applicable both Bhil sugarcane cutters and Katkari Brick kiln labourers.

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Chapter Six

Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations