Bibliography:

1. Agarwal H. O., 1970
   Human Rights,
   Central Law Publication, Allahabad.

2. Ahuja Ram, 2007
   Social Problems in India, (2nd Edn)
   Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

   Child Rights in India,
   Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

   Born Unfree,
   Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

5. Bhende Asha & Kanitakar Tara, 1978
   Katkari: Vikasache Vyavasthapan,
   Mauj Prakashan, Girgaon, Mumbai.

7. Breman Jan and Das Arvind, 2000
   Down and Out: Labouring Under Global Capitalism
   Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

8. Breman Jan, 1996
   Footloose Labour

9. Breman Jan, 1994,
   Wage Hunters and Gatherers: Search for Work in the Urban and Rural
   Economy of South Gujarat, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

10. Census Of India, 2001
    Government of India,

11. Enthoven R.E., 1922
    The Tribes and castes of
    Bombay, vol 1 Reprint Cosmo
    Publications, New Delhi 1975

    In J.A. Jackson (Ed) ’Migration’ 1969

    A Textbook of Paediatrics,
    Indian Academy of Paediatrics, New Delhi.

    The Unorganised Sector – Work Security and Social Protection
    SAGE Publications, New Delhi.

    Sector workers of Sugar Cooperative in Maharashtra”,

16. Kasar D.V., 1992,
    Economics and Seasonal Migration”,

17. Madan G.R., 2009
    Indian Social Problems, Volume I (7th Edn)
    Allied Publishers, Mumbai.
18. Mishra L, 2000
   Child Labour In India,
   Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

   Child Development Studies in India
   Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.

20. Naik T.B., 1956
   Bhils: A Study
   Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

   Locked Homes, Empty Schools
   Zubban, New Delhi.

22. Paprikar Madhavi, 2002,
   ‘Industries in Maharashtra’, in Diddee Jaymala, Jog S.R., Kale V.S., Datye V.S. (Ed.) Geography of Maharashtra,
   Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

23. Rogaly B., and Rafique A, 2003,
   Struggle to Save Cash: Seasonal Migration and Vulnerabilities in West Bengal, India: Development And Change,

   Castes if Central Provinces of India, Vol. II
   Tribes and Publications, Delhi.

   Encyclopaedic profile of Indian Tribes,
   Discovery Publishing House.

   Women & Seasonal Labour Migration,
   Sage Publications, New Delhi.

27. Sharma Usha, 2006
   Child labour In India
   Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

   Child Labour : How to Investigate

29. Sreenivasulu, N.S., 2008
   Human Rights : Many sides to a coin
   Regal Publications, New Delhi.
30. Singh Surjit, 1994
   Urban Informal Sector,
   Rawat Publications, Delhi.

31. Tribhuwan Robin and Paranjape S.
    The World of Tribal Children (Unpublished Book)
    Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.

32. Tribhuwan Robin & Sherry Karen, 2004
    Health, Medicine & Nutrition of the Tribes
    Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.

33. Tribhuwan Robin & Tribhuwan Preeti (Ed.), 1999
    Tribal Dances of India
    Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.

34. Tribhuwan Robin & Jain Navinchandra, 1996
    Mirage of Health & Development,
    Vidyanidhi Publications, Pune.

35. Tribhuwan Robin, 1988
    Medical World of Tribals
    Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.

36. Tomar Y.P.S. and Tribhuwan Robin, 2004,
    Development of Primitive Tribes: Status, Continuity & Change,
    Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune

37. Tripathy S. N. 2006
    Dynamics of Tribal Migration,
    Sonali Publications, New Delhi.

38. Tripathy S. N., 2005
    Tribal Migration,
    Sonali Publications, New Delhi.

    Child Labour and Human Rights,
    Viva Books,

40. Williams Robin, 1970
    American Society: A Sociological Interpretation (3rd Edition),
    Alfred Knof, New York.

41. Wallace R. C. & Wallace W. D., 1945
    Sociology,
    Allan & Bacon inc, London.
Reports and Articles:

42. A Global Alliance against Forced Labour, 2005
   Report I (B), International Labour Conference, 93rd Session, 2005
   International labour Office, Geneva.

43. Bhatia Arun & Tribhuwan Robin, 2002
   Malnutrition Related Deaths of Tribal Children in Nandurbar District of
   Maharashtra,
   A Report By Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune.

44. Bhatia Arun & Tribhuwan Robin, 2002
   Scheme for Financial Assistance to Pregnant Tribal Women, 2002,
   A Report By Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune.

45. Bhatia Arun & Tribhuwan Robin, 2002
   Dying Children, 2002,
   A Report By Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune.

46. Bhatia Arun & Tribhuwan Robin, 2002
   The Truth about Malnutrition Child Deaths, 2002,
   A Report By Tribal Research & Training Institute, Pune.

47. Bose Ashish, 1965
   “Internal Migration in India, Pakistan and Ceylon,”

48. By the Sweat and Toil of Children, 1994
   A Report, Bureau of International Labour Affairs,
   U. S. Department of Labour.

   Report III, 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva,
   International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland.

50. Desai Mrinalini, 2005
    Janarth Sakharshala – the Sending Villages Report
    NCAS, Pune.

51. Desingkar P., Start D., 2003,
    Seasonal Migration for Livelihood in India: Coping, Accumulation and
    Exclusion,
    ODI working paper No. 220
    Overseas Development Institute: London.

52. Deshpande A. P., 1976

53. Dhamankar Mona, 2005,

54. Dorothy S. Thomas, 1938

55. Gaikwad Nancy, 1995
‘Katkaris: A Tribe Seeking an Identity’
In Jain N. S. & Tribhuwan Robin (eds.) ‘An Overview of Tribal Research Studies’, TRTI, Pune.

56. Gambhir Ram & Gurjar Sumedh, 2008
Study of seasonal migration and its impact on the Nutritional status of children”, YASHADA & Department of Anthropology, University of Pune, Pune.

57. Guru Gopal, 1989,
“Cooperative Sugar Industry and Sugar Workers Movement in Maharashtra – A Study”, in Second Maharashtra Rajya Sugar Workers Conference, Nifad, Nashik, on 1st and 2nd October, 1989.

58. Human Rights Watch, 1996,

YASHADA, Pune.

60. Kulkarni Sharad (1979)

61. Jayaschandran Usha, 2005-06
Bhongashala Report, Shramjeevi Sanghtana, Thane.

Contract Labour or Bonded Labour, Economic and Political Weekly, June 6, 1981.

YASHADA, Pune.

64. Sharma Shiva, Basnyat B., Ganesh G.C., 2001
   Nepal, Bonded Labour among Child Workers of the Kamaiya System: A
   Rapid Assessment (ILO, IPEC)
   International Labour Organization, Geneva.

   ‘Bhils’, in Singh K.S. (ed)
   People of India Series, ASI
   Oxford University Press, New Delhi

   National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector,
   New Delhi.

67. Svedberg Peter, 2010
   Estimates of Children Malnutrition in India,

68. Tribhuwan Robin and Cappel Marcuse, 1999
   “Kothmir & Dhamdi dances of the Katkaris” in Tribhuwan R.D and
   Tribhuwan P.R (Ed),
   Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.

   “In Tribal Dances of India” by Tribhuwan Robin & Tribhuwan Preeti(Ed)
   Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.

70. Tribhuwan Robin (2006),
   “Functional Review of Tribal Development Department”
   Report submitted to YASHADA, Pune.

71. Tribhuwan Robin, 2006
   Socio-Economic Status and Development Needs of the Katkaris: A Case
   Study
   A report submitted to Women’s International Club, Pune.

72. Vastala Narain, A. Sebastian and P. Hanumantharayappa, 1970
   Rural Migration Patterns in Southern Maharashtra,  
   Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay.

73. Yashmanthan, (Balkamgar Visheshkant)
   Vol. 6, Issue-1 (April June 2005),
   YASHADA, Pune.

Unpublished Thesis:
74. Deshpande M, 2008

75. Kendre Balaji, 2009

76. Patnaik Renuka, 1996
“Patterns of Occupation and Resource Utilization”

77. Shende Sadashiv, 2011
“Exploitation of Chuvalia Koli – Salt Pan Workers : A Sociological Study”
(Unpublished M.Phil Thesis), Dept. of Sociology, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeet, Pune.

Websites Refered:
http://www.doccentre.net/docsweb/Education/Scanned_material
www.hd-ca.org/pubs/3_5_Child_Ballet_Bhukuth_Radja.pdf
www.ilo.int/public/english/region/asro/.../ipec/.../nepal

Glossary

1. Birhad : A term used by the Katkaris to refer to a family
2. Koyta : A working unit (consist of two members)
3. Mukadam : Contractor or middle-man
4. Ucha : Loan taken by the debtor from the brick kiln owner or contractors by the Katkari brick kiln labourers or Bhil sugarcane cutters
5. Kharchi : Weekly to the weekly expenses given to the brick-kiln labourers and sugarcane cutters
6. Sakharshala : A temporary shade wherein a school is run for the children of sugarcane cutters during sugarcane cutting season
7  Anganwadi : A pre-school wherein educational, health and nutritional services are given to children below the age of six years including pregnant and lactating women.

8  Ashram Shala : A residential school run by the Tribal Development Department, Government of Maharashtra, for tribal student studying in I to XII grades. The students get food, lodging, uniform, stationary, sports equipments etc. free of charge for 12 years

9  Zilla Parishad School : A day school run by the Zilla Parishad for tribal and non-tribal students, belonging to grades I to XII. The students get uniform, books and a mid-day meal free of charge.

10 Bhonga Shala : A temporary shade wherein a school is run for the children of brick kiln labourers

11 Khopi : A small hut made up of bamboo mat, wherein the sugarcane cutters keep their belongings and use for sleeping. (A temporary hut of sugarcane cutters at sugarcane cutting site)

12 Zopdi : A temporary small hut in which the Katkari brick kiln labourers live

13 Vit Bhatti : Brick – kiln

14 Vit : Brick

15 Lugde : Sari worn by women

16 Bandi : Sleeveless shirt worn by men

17 Wadi : Hamlet

18 Dhol : Drum

19 Mahua Daru : Liquor prepared from the Mahua (Basia Latifolia) flowers, using fermentation and distillation method.

20 Tyre Gadi Center : Tyre Gadi centers migrants bring their bullocks and are provided technologically improved carts (with rubber tyres) to transport sugarcane, they live in large settlements closer to the factory. These settlements are called as Tyre Gadi Centers.
21 Gadi Center : Gadi canter migrants bring their own wooden bullock carts and animals and live further away from the factory. Their settlements are called as Gadi Centers.

22 Doki Center : The Doki center migrants are mobile, they have no assets, they cut cane and load it into factory trucks, stay farthest away, work in groups of 15-20, and are shifted from site to site depending on cane availability and factory schedule. Their settlements are known as Doki centers.