



BURNING CHILD LABOUR IN NOMADS INDIA MOVE TOWARDS MOON AND MARS

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ABSTRACT

Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school. Nomad Tribe in Maharashtra Children help their parents for run their family enterprises. It has increased the penalties for employing children and made child labour as cognizable offence criticism and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. Nomad Tribes partially established communal corelations with other Societies in connection with trading purposes but their abstaining mutual consciousness. Perfectly drove them back to discrete Tandras Amid relentless nomadic life mutual feeling of aloofness and desperate poverty made no sense of education. So Children of Nomad Tribes not getting proper way of learning and diverting towards labouring in lil age.

Child labour in India is addressed by the Child Labour Act 1986 and National Child Labour project. Today in India, there are more than 10.12 million children who are spending their childhood learning carpet-weaving, beedi-rolling, domestic labour, agriculture, firework and apparel manufacture and countless other occupations instead of going to school and receiving quality education. In this back ground, the present paper, in Section I, highlights the characteristic and causes for child labour, Section II, Analyses the Problem of Child Labor in India, bonded child labour, consequences and exploitation of child labour. Lastly Section III mainly focused on policy initiatives of government of India to protect child labour.

KEYWORDS : Child labour, Child labour in Nomad tribes, UNICEF, Migration, Addictness. Child labour act ILO convention, Poverty, illiteracy,

INTRODUCTION:-

"Future of India is not in adult, Youth and old, it is lay down in children"

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Child Labour Act first published Oct. 23 2016 last updated Feb. 14-2018 - in July 2016 Parliament has passed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016. This act amends the Child Labour, (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 by widening its scope against child labour and provides for stricter punishments for employment of Children below 14 years in 83 hazardous occupations and process.

Prohibited the employment of Children under 14 years in certain occupation like 'bidi making, mines, domestic work, power looms - automobile workshops, carpet weaving etc. Addition of a new category of persons called 'adolescent' it defines children between 14 to 18 years as adolescents and bars their employment in any hazardous occupations.

With passing of this new legislation India Law is now aligned with the statues of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conversion. It calls complete ban on Child Labour so they can get compulsory primary education under Right to Educatuion. Further the act has recognized the ground realities of Family Enterprises.

According to the UNICEF India permitting children to work in their family enterprises would lead to more children working in unregulated conditions. The section 3 which has this provisions does not even specify the hours or during vacations. It may restrict the children especially the Nomad Tribe traditional based occupations for generations. Also it may be difficult to determine whether an enterprises is owned by a Nomad Tribe some person has employed the whole family to run the enterprise.

Parents in Nomad Tribes Maharashtra state is not enough tolerant to carry out their children from work and send to school due to poverty and illiteracy of parent Nomad Tribes Children - discontinue school after certain standards and goes to work.

Government of Maharashtra established Marathi Medium School

up to 4th Std. at Villages but acute in different attitude towards education leads to higher drop out rate. After clearing 4th Std. in Village Children of Nomad Tribe hesitate to leave premises, for further education in distinct urban areas or villages, small small hands sent on work cowherd. Factory. Hotels, Bricks making family enterprises.

Besides children are left to learn only upto tender age. Once capable enough to carry out even sundry works parents themselves prohibit children from learning, Govt. did its best to bring Nomad Tribe in stream of progress. Till today Nomad Tribes people prefer to live independent life away from progress remotely situated in vallies, hills, besides of rivers, isolated places from connectivity.

Review of literature:-

Child labour is a problem which has constantly agitated the minds of social thinkers, legislators, politicians, philanthropist and economists as well from hoariness. The problem of child labour is acute, particularly in the underdeveloped countries. Whereas the child labour in developed countries assumed serious proportion from the days of industrial revolution of early 19 century, for India, it is a post independence phenomenon none-the-less, it could be traced out in ancient India in different forms. The term 'child labour' is synonymous with 'Working Child' and it implies any work done by them for monetary or other material gain. But more commonly, than not, the term is used in a derisory sense that suggests something which is spiteful and exploitative.

The child labour indicates any kind of work done by the children of the age-group of 6-14 years for material gain, the performance of which affects their physical development, their opportunities for desirable minimum education and their needed pleasure and recreation etc. Different studies on the problems of child labour have been made by different scholars within and outside the country since long. The concept of child labour even was known to the ancient India.

The child labour is a fait accompli and a reality in the poverty stricken area. It causes deprivation of children from early education resulting in child abuse and exploitation. Its growth and magnitude, therefore, is a serious concern to all in the society. The problem of

child labour in the area under study though not so intense and severe, yet, it cannot but be reckoned with. In absence of indepth study taken up by any organisation or individual scholar, the magnitude of the problem of child servitude of the district under reference has not been measured and highlighted properly. A study of the problem of child labour of the Nomad Tribes has, therefore, become a priority and it has been taken up with the objectives that intend to

Importance of study:-

Its study to find out Socio-economic crisis under name of Child labour in nomad tribes It exhibits the picture of innocent children who suppressed under weight of labouring in tender age. The Nomad Tribes is heterogeneous ethnic group of people and immigrants. It has developed socio-economic and cultural different identity in Global world giving rise to child labour of slums along with MIGRANT. Study focuses on real bournning life of child alongwith their parent in wandering of bread and butter . It alarms for various schemes which remains on paper with digital border and brighter cover. Millions of children are waiting for their right to education, right to live, right to Play, right to freedom.

Objectives of the study:-

1. Analyse the genesis, growth, magnitude and causes of child labour in the Nomad tribes in Maharashtra state.
2. Analyse the consequences of child labour, its virtues and vices.
3. Examine and evaluate the efficacies of Govt measures taken up so far to control and remedying the problem of child labour.
4. To find solution for effective control or elimination of this societal evil.
5. To find out effect of migration on child in Nomad tribes Maharashtra state.

Hypotheses drawn and tested:-

In observing and comprehending the situation of child labour in the Maharashtra state certain corollaries have been made before the study undertaken. The hypotheses drawn have subsequently been testified. The hypotheses pre-empted are:

1. The abject poverty and lack of employment to adults are the significant causes of the growth of child labour.
2. Child labour has assumed serious proportions in the Nomad tribe Maharashtra state due to migration and immigration as well.
3. The sociological factors such as tradition of family occupation, parents' illiteracy, absence of required educational facilities, social tension and caste etc. seem to play also vital role in the growth of child labour in the Nomad tribe Maharashtra state under study.
4. The ineffectiveness of legal provisions and govt directives for protection of children against exploitation have also resulted in the growth of child labour.

Methodology adopted:-

To testify the hypotheses an empirical study has been undertaken and inferences drawn accordingly since no other study has been made by any individual scholar and agencies on the issue in the project area. The methodology adopted in analysing and interpreting the findings of the empirical study is out and out a descriptive one. In the empirical study the collection of data from primary source deemed expedient and necessary. For comprehending the conceptual frame-work, use of secondary data from secondary source relevant to the issue has also been made. The study has been made at two levels, one at the tandas and the other villages.

MIGRATION OF NOMAD TRIBE:-

From ancient era Nomad Tribe used to migrate from one place to another in search of livelihood, bread and butter behind herd of Animal by the help of ladeni. They don't have permanent place to settle so this tribe is called indigenous migrating tribe. Poverty and illitracy is main cause that Nomad tribe migrate one place to another with their family. So they don't find permanent place to live. Due to that children remain illiterate and suppressed under pressure of

labouring. Nomad Tribe imposed child marriage by their parent in the age of 12 to 17. Although child marriage is crime but Nomad Tribe unaware because of illiteracy After marriage children couple used to sent Sugarcane labouring without their wish, it causes unhappy, miserable, darkness in life in lil age, children affects various diseases and most of children come to an end their life.

ADDICTNESS IN NOMAD TRIBES :-

Future of child depends upon parent. But due to poverty and lack of education mostly people moves towards alcohol addict in under pressure of bread and butter. Nomad Tribes people are have fend of addict. In that shadow children too walks on the way of parent. Without education, earning sources, they lives pathetic life it is not less than hell.

ECONOMICAL AND EDUCATIONAL POSITION :-

Nomad Tribes People due to wandering lifestyle are unable to satisfactory fulfill their needs of food, clothing, shelter and formal education those do not own immovable property, nor have a village of origin nor posses tools of trade, but who for survives opt to beg or steel, whom the larger Society has for Millennia branded as aliens and who have no place in the Village affairs or the Balutendary System under Pressure their child are burning .

LACK OF PARENTS AWARENESS:-

Although we are living in independent India Nomad Tribes is living a far from connectivity placed in Hilly, Valley and river aside area. Nomad Tribes parent don't have much awareness about child future illiterate parent sent children to work and prohibit to go school , it is not less than crime. It is cause of unawareness about world, progress education, child labour.

SUGARCANE ESSENTIAL FOR WORLD, PAIN FOR NOMAD CHILD :-

Child labour in Nomad Tribes on the Bank of burning future. Sugarcane labouring is real pain for child. Parent migrate for Sugarcane labouring and child too burns their life behind them. Sugarcane child labour index computed every decade. Approximately 80% Sugarcane labour are from Nomad Tribes, under pressure of parent children too approaching in that work. They are diverting from education towards dark life. Its real owe children of Nomad Tribes.

CHILD LABOUR - CHILD MARRIAGE:-

Nomad Tribes indigence migrating group having isolate life, language, dressing and culture. Economic condition of this tribe not too sound due to they depends on labouring, small work, incapable economic condition brings them in dark. So Nomad Tribes migrate one place to another place with temporarily setting new location. Child burns their future and way of migration.

CONCLUSION:-

The act has a provision of creating Rehabilitation Fund for the rehabilitation of children. The number of hazardous occupations has been brought down from 83 to 3. There occupations are mining, in flammable, substances and hazardous process under the factories act. It empowers Union Govt. to add or omit any hazardous occupation from the list included in the act.

Empowers the Government to make periodic inspection of places at employment of children and adolescents are prohibited. Government may confer powers on a District Magistrate to ensure that the provisions of the law are properly carried out and implemente

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