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2/4/2018-12244
Agenda No. -----

**National Human Rights Commission
Director (A) Unit**

68/18/5/18

Sub: Report of Dr. Ashok Sahu, Thematic SR on his visit to Telangana (Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Medak) during 15-20 January, 2018.

Dr. Ashok Sahu, Thematic Special Rapporteur, NHRC (Child / Bonded / Migrant Labour) visited Telangana (Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Medak) during 15-20 January, 2018. The visit report may kindly be seen at **F/A**.

Telangana has problems associated with all the three types of labour, namely, bonded, child and migrant labour. The subject of bonded labour was assigned initially to the Scheduled Castes Development Department. The Department formulates and implements various schemes, important ones relating to educational support (financial assistance to pre-metric and post-metric students, to study abroad and for skill up-gradation), maintenance and management of residential schools and hostels, economic support (land purchase and distribution, self-employment) and social sector schemes (Kalyana Lakshmi, Study Circle providing per-examination coaching for jobs). Besides, it is entrusted with regulatory functions with regard to monitoring and implementation of various Acts, the Scheme of Bonded Labour being one of them, which has been transferred to Labour, Employment, Training and Factories Department vide order dated 19.05.2017.

Child Labour

According to 2011 census, Telangana was having 3.72 lakh child labour (25,097 in Medak and 58,817 in Rangareddy Districts) reported in employments like agriculture, hotels and dhabas, domestic sector, construction, shops and establishments, small factories, street vending, rag picking and informal sector enterprises. The Labour Department is involved in identification of child labour, conduct of regular inspections with the coordination of other Departments (Police, Revenue, Education, Women & Child Development etc.), rescue and release and prosecution of employers. During the period 02.06.2014 to 31.10.2016, 1620 inspections were carried out, 1706 children rescued, 1085 violations detected and prosecutions launched and Rs. 1.17 lakh fine imposed. The Director General of Police, Telangana State has been conducting Operation Muskan / Smile to trace out missing children under which 2463, 5571 and 880 children were rescued and rehabilitated during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Bonded Labour

According to the Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011, conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development, the number of rehabilitated bonded labour households in Telangana was 203 (Rangareddy:5 and Medak:18).

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Undertaking of various proactive measures has helped in progressive elimination of the pernicious system of bonded labour in the State. It is presently associated to some extent with the brick kiln industry.

Migrant Labour

Since most of the migrant workers are concentrated in the brick kiln industry, the kilns are required to following guidelines:

- Every employer has to register his establishments and also Contractors/Sardars/ Agents engaged by him who should take licences from the native States and host State under the ISMW Act.
- Every employer has to see that no child and adolescent should work at worksites and all migrant children should be admitted in worksite schools.
- Every employer has to pay wages as per rates fixed under the Minimum Wages Act and relevant wage rate abstract should be displaced at worksites.
- Every employer has to submit information regarding brick kiln workers in the prescribed proforma so that the Line departments can provide facilities to migrant brick kiln workers.
- Every employer of brick kiln has to open bank accounts for his workers to which their wages should be remitted. Information in this regard should be sent to the Labour Department.
- Every employer should build temporary houses with at least 10 feet of height for each family, provide water tank at worksites, potable drinking water, bathrooms and toilets.
- Every employer should maintain Registers under ISMW Act.

Human Trafficking

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, known as Palermo Protocol, was adopted by the UN General Assembly and entered into force on 25 December, 2003. It is the first globally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons. The Protocol defines 'trafficking in person' as the recruitment,

transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion such as abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position of vulnerability, and also covers giving and receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person, having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Telengana is infamous for human trafficking, especially of poor Muslim females to work as domestic help and also get involved in sham marriages. The focus of the Government is on creating awareness and taking preventive action as considered necessary.

Field visits were made to Government Special cum Observation cum Children Home for Girls at Nimboliadda, Kachigudda, a brick kiln, namely, BRB Bricks, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal and Integrated Welfare Hostel for Boys

belonging to SCs/STs/BCs studying between 3rd to 10th class at Toopran. Discussions were held at Hyderabad with State level officials and at District headquarters of Rangareddy. (located also at Hyderabad) and Medak with District level officials.

Visit to Rangareddy

Rangareddy District enjoys a pride of place in India's fight against Child Labour. A meeting was held with District level officials in the Collectorate where along with Commissioner of Police, representatives of District Administration, Police, Labour, Women and Child Development and Social Welfare Departments and NCLP were present.

During interaction it was pointed out that with the recent amendment, the law (IPC) has become very stringent regarding employment of children which proves to be a powerful deterrent. On the positive side, however, implementation of Operation Mushkan, convergence of various welfare Schemes like Swarakshya Arogyalakhmi, running of Odia language schools, continuous awareness generation and positive intervention of NGOs etc. are a big help. The Police Department is continuing with rescuing child labour, run-away children as well as girls who have eloped for marriage. Provision of more budgetary support will be a great help.

The CWC as well as registered institutions like Shelter Homes, Orphanages and Hostels are in position. The migrant workers are being facilitated with provision of subsidized ration from PDS, immunization and medical assistance, supplemental nutrition to children and lactating mothers, mid-day meals, admission into Aanganwadi centers and bus facility for attending

schools. In Ibrahimpet areas, the rehabilitated bonded labourers have been provided with about 156 acres of land in 5 villages for self-sustenance. Efforts are being made to register brick kiln workers as building and construction workers so that they can get benefit of the Cess Fund. It was felt that greater coordination among various Departments as well as among different State Governments, especially Telengana and Odisha, is necessary.

Field visits were made first to Government Special cum Observation cum Children Home for Girls, Nimboliadda, Kachigudda for Girls. It is a Shelter Home being run by Juvenile Justice Department having a capacity for having 157 inmates in the age group of 7 and to 18 years. The institution is meant to provide only transitory stay and during that period the distressed girls are being provided with food, clothing, study materials, sports and medical facilities and most of all vocational training in beautician and tailoring course, which has made their rehabilitation easy. The infrastructure of the institution is being gradually developed by the State Government which is a welcome step.

The Special Rapporteur also visited a brick kilns, namely, BRB Bricks, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal where he interacted with the managers as well as

the migrant workers. Presently, there are 34 migrant workers employed in the kiln, 28 males and 16 females, all coming from Bolangir and Nuapada Districts of Odisha. It was observed that while some workers have come here for the first time, some others are old hands. The kiln requires two sets of skills, one for preparing bricks and the other for baking them. The Odia workers are adept in both the skills and therefore preferred. They come through contractors, having taken advances. The kiln is maintaining a Register where particulars of all workers including their names, addresses, name of the contractor, advance taken, weekly payments for maintenance etc. are being maintained. Accommodation, potable water, bathing facilities, medical help, subsidized ration and weekly off are being provided. The particulars regarding the workers are intimated to the Police and Labour Departments, which according to the officials of the latter, are being used to prepare the data base. Children are not employed and the accompanying kids are being taught through Odia medium. The workers expressed satisfaction in respect of the work environment. It was suggested that a direct train from Western Odisha to Hyderabad would help as otherwise they have to take a circuitous route via Nagpur. It was also conveyed that the flow of Odia migrant workers this year has come down as they have found employment in their native place in various construction activities being implemented by the State Government. Besides, with escalation of construction activities at Amravati, the new capital of Andhra Pradesh, there has been a shift of kilns and consequential flow of migrant labour to that area.

Visit to Medak

A meeting with District level officials was held which was attended by representatives of Administration and Police, Revenue, Rural Development, Women and Child Development, Gram Panchayat, Social Welfare, Municipal, Education, Industry and Labour Departments and NGOs. Important issues connected with child, bonded and migrant labour as well as human trafficking were pointed out. During interaction it was stated that the Police Department has identified areas which are endemic for prostitution and female trafficking and conducting regular raids to prevent their occurrence. While bonded labour is virtually non-existent in the District, incidence of child labour has come down drastically due to awareness generation and preventive action. The Municipal Authorities, Industry Department, Revenue Department and NGOs are rendering necessary support to District Administration to achieve the goal of making Medak a Child Labour free District. The Labour Department desired that the Vigilance Committee, which is in the process of constitution, needs to be expedited.

A visit was made to Integrated Welfare Hostel for Boys belonging to SC/ST/BCs studying between 3rd and 10th Class at Toopran. While the capacity is for 300 inmates, presently 110 students are residing. Accommodation, food, study materials, dress, tutors for 10th class students etc. are being provided. During interaction, especially on the issue of underutilisation of capacity, it was pointed out that this hostel is facing competition from similar other institutions like residential schools, minorities

hostel etc. where target group is the same. It was felt that the intake can improve if provisions are made for better vocational training, medical and sports facility, transport facility to school and tutorial facility for students of other classes.

Recommendations

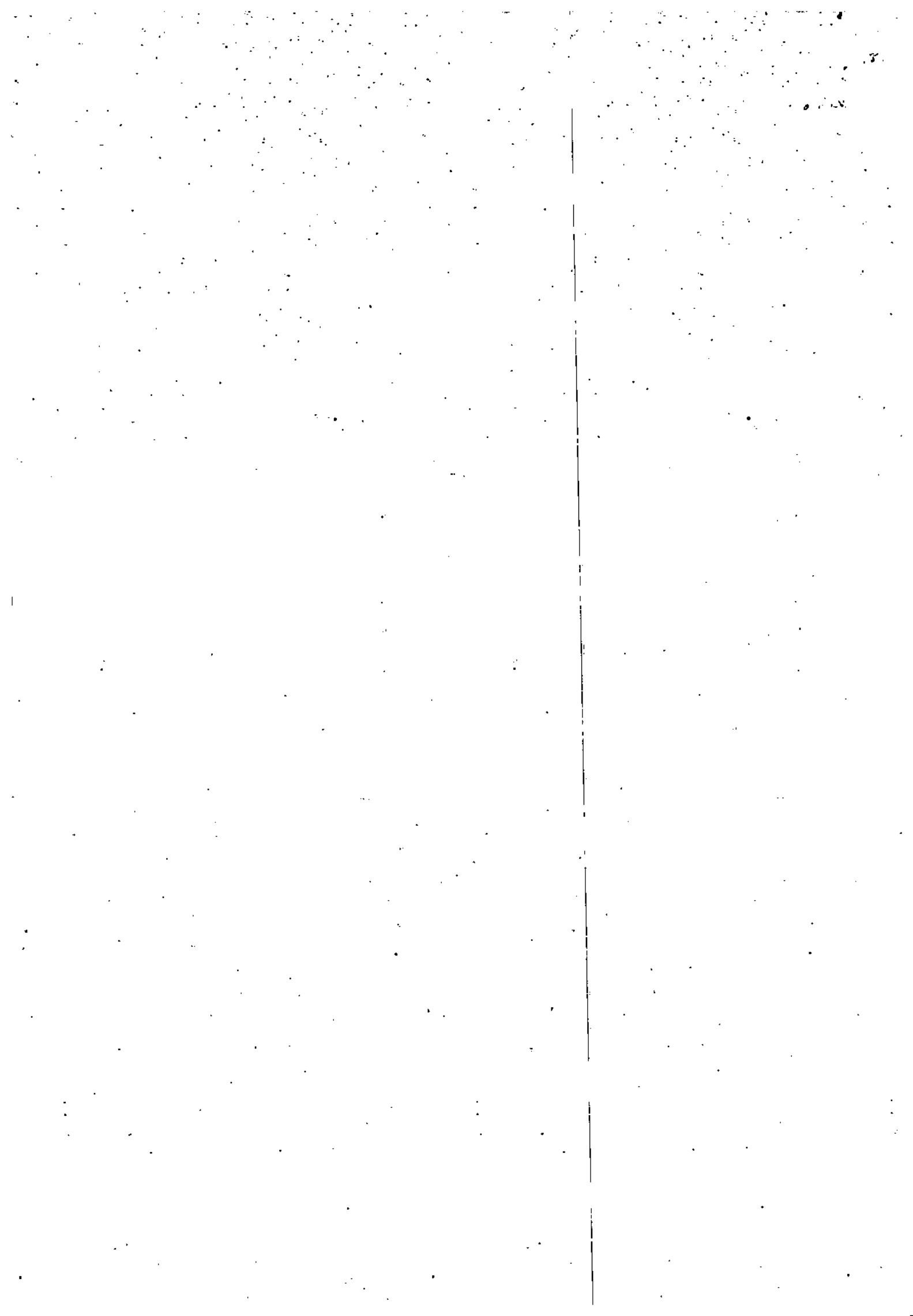
- (i) Ministry of Labour and Employment should expedite release of funds for conducting District level Survey on Child Labour.
- (ii) The State Government may consider undertaking a fresh Survey on Bonded labour by availing funding from the Central Government under the new Scheme.
- (iii) Effective inter-State coordination, especially between Odisha and Telengana, is necessary to mitigate the disadvantages encountered by migrant workers employed in brick kilns.
- (iv) The State's experiment with improving the system of record keeping in brick kilns deserves serious attention for being emulated elsewhere.

The report and recommendations are placed before the Full Commission for consideration and directions please.



(Dr. Ranjit Singh)
Joint Secretary (P & A)

Dated:
File No. 2/4/2018



Report of Dr. Ashok Sahu, Thematic Special Rapporteur (Child/Bonded/Migrant Labour), NHRC on visit to Telengana (Hyderabad, Rangareddy and Medak) during 15-20 January, 2018.

I. General

1.1 The State of Telengana has a history of its own. As the Princely State of Hyderabad, ruled by the Nizam, it joined the Union of India in 1948. Being Telegu-speaking, the Hyderabad State was dissolved as a part of linguistic reorganisation of States and was merged to form the former State of Andhra Pradesh. However, following a demand, the North-Western part of former Andhra Pradesh was again segregated to form Telengana as the 29th and newest State of the Union of India on 2nd June, 2014. According to the arrangement, Hyderabad will continue to serve as the joint Capital of both the States for a period not exceeding 10 years, although Andhra Pradesh has already stated shifting its Capital to the new venue, Amravati. Hence reference to both States is inevitable to analyze genesis of different problems and steps taken to arrive at possible solutions. The percentage of people below poverty line in Andhra Pradesh during 2011-12 was 9.20 as against all India average of 21.92. Presently, Telengana has 31 Districts and a population of 3.50 crore, of which 15.45 and 9.08 per cent belonged to SCs and STs respectively.

1.2 Though two important rivers, namely, Godavari and Krishna, pass through Telengana, agriculture in the State is primarily rain-fed, major crops

being rice, cotton, sugarcane, mango, grapes, tobacco, sunflower and peanuts.

It is a mineral rich State with substantial coal reserves in Singareni colliery. The State is also famous for IT and ITES (concentrated in Cyberabad of Rangareddy, adjacent to twin city of Hyderabad and Secunderabad), biotechnology, automobiles and auto-components, textiles and apparels, pharmaceuticals, horticulture, poultry, medical facility, tourism and thermal/hydel power. Even though the State is situated in the Deccan Plateau, it is trying to improve drinking water availability through Operation Kakatiya, water for irrigation by renovating ponds, bunds etc. under Operation Bhagirath and electricity generation by massive harnessing of solar energy.

1.3 Telengana has problems associated with all the three types of labour, namely, bonded, child and migrant labour. The subject of bonded labour was assigned initially to the Scheduled Castes Development Department. It is dedicated to the integrated and overall development of SCs through educational advancement, socio-economic development and promotion of their welfare, protection and social security. The Department formulates and implements various schemes, important ones relating to educational support (financial assistance to pre-matric and post-matric students, to study abroad and for skill upgradation), maintenance and management of residential schools and hostels, economic support (land purchase and distribution, self-



employment) and social sector schemes (Kalyana Lakshmi, Study Circle providing per-examination coaching for jobs). Besides, it is entrusted with regulatory functions with regard to monitoring and implementation of various Acts, the Scheme of Bonded Labour being one of them, which has been transferred to Labour, Employment, Training and Factories Department vide order dated 19.05.2017.

Child Labour

1.4 The issue of child labour in Telengana has to be discussed in the context its magnitude and steps taken for amelioration in undivided Andhra Pradesh. As per 1991 census, the number of working children in Andhra Pradesh was 16.60 lakh, which constituted 12.5 % of the population in the age group of 5-14 years. It was also the highest in India. As per 2001 census, it declined to 13.30 lakh, which constituted 10.83 % the child population and was second largest in the country. According to National Sample Survey, the child labour in Andhra Pradesh was estimated at 12.01 lakh in 2004-05. The Andhra Pradesh State Based Project (APSBP) for Elimination of Child Labour, an important ILO-IPEC project jointly funded by Department for Industrial Development (DFID) and Government of Andhra Pradesh, was launched in two Phases. The Phase I (2000-2004) piloted community based strategies and replicable interventions for progressive elimination of child labour in Andhra Pradesh. It demonstrated

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that an integrated approach to child labour can be developed through a partnership with different stakeholders including social partners like Trade Unions, Employers' Associations and Civil Society Organizations. An innovative and low cost skill development model for adolescent working children was also piloted during phase-I. The focus of Phase-II was to institutionalize the pilot approaches, tested in Phase-I, into alternatives. According to an APSBP Impact Study on Institutional Frameworks and Coordination Mechanisms at the State and District level, conducted by Dr. L. Mishra, convergence of three kinds such as (i) conceptual (treating child as a precious human resource, importance of survey as a tool for identification of working children, importance of timely rescue/withdrawal of children from work and effective rehabilitation of such children at physical, economic and emotional level), (ii) institutional/structural and (iii) functional, is required. Some of the good practices noticed in the Impact Study were:

- Interface established with the families with the help of local community mobiliser/worker,
- Convergence at the grass root level by involving opinion moulders,
- Importance of early childhood education,
- Convergent and coordinated State level action plan,
- Sensitization and capacity building,

- Identification and rescue of children (constitution of rescue team, transit home, child tracking system, support of families of child labour, provision of skill development opportunities for adolescent children, sustaining the environment against continuance of child labour through initiatives of employers' and workers' organizations and civil society network),
- Continuous and integrated involvement of stakeholders, and
- Synergies and optimal use of available scarce resources.

1.5 The Report notes lack of continuity in the Administrative Department as well as the tenure of functionaries as the primary concern and migration and under-nutrition as two issues which have not received adequate attention. Such Projects played a crucial role in reducing the incidence of child labour in the undivided Andhra Pradesh.

1.6 According to 2011 census, Telengana was having 3.72 lakh child labour (25,097 in Medak and 58,817 in Rangareddy Districts) reported in employments like agriculture, hotels and dhabas, domestic sector, construction, shops and establishments, small factories, street vending, rag picking and informal sector enterprises. The Labour Department is involved in identification of child labour, conduct of regular inspections with the coordination of other Departments (Police, Revenue, Education, Women &

Child Development etc.), rescue and release and prosecution of employers. During the period 02.06.2014 to 31.10.2016, 1620 inspections were carried out, 1706 children rescued, 1085 violations detected and prosecutions launched and Rs. 1.17 lakh fine imposed. The Director General of Police, Telengana State has been conducting Operation Muskan/Smile to trace out missing children under which 2463, 5571 and 880 children were rescued and rehabilitated during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. Besides, State Resource Centre (SRC) has been functioning in Telengana with following objectives:

- To finalize and update strategy for elimination of child labour,
- To issue guidelines for conducting surveys/ periodically updating the data regarding prevalence of child labour in hazardous occupations,
- To approve action plans/ programmes for release and rehabilitation of working children,
- To monitor the enforcement of relevant labour laws relating to release of children from hazardous occupations,
- To monitor programmes relating to educational rehabilitation of children who have been rescued/released from work with particular emphasis on implementation of National Child Labour Project and other ILO supported projects in the State,

- To issue guidelines and monitor the economic rehabilitation of the parents of working children as per the directions of the Supreme Court, and
- To monitor implementation of the other directions of the Supreme Court relating to setting up of District Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund.

Bonded Labour

1.7 Under a Technical Cooperation Programme, ILO was operating a sub-regional Project on Prevention and Elimination of Bonded Labour in South Asia (PEBLISA) covering Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, funded by the Netherlands Partnership Programme. It adopted a three-tier strategy, namely, (i) strengthening national legal and policy frameworks on bonded labour, (ii) increasing the capacity of social partnerships, law enforcement and other agencies to tackle the issue, and (iii) field testing models for the prevention of bonded labour and for the rehabilitation with micro-finance led interventions. Under this project, ILO (Social Finance Programme) and AnkuramSangamamPoram (ASP), a Dalitbahujan Cooperative Federation, jointly operated a pilot project in Rangareddy District, which was reported in 'Gender Issues in Bonded Labour: A Study of Rangareddy District, Andhra Pradesh' (ILO, 2006). According to the Study, which throws light on female

bondage, traditionally bondage in the Study area was associated with 'Jeetam' system which related to credit arrangement vide which an adult male got Rs.5,000- 7,000/- against pledging of one year's labour, while a female as an autocoolie received Rs.2,000-3,000/- and a male child (engaged in livestock rearing) got Rs. 1,000-3,000/- with one meal. Bondage of female child was not commonplace. Bondage implied economic hardship. Though no sexual harassment was reported, some women complained of verbal abuse and aggressive behavior from landlord.

1.8 The project envisaged development of grassroots leadership, viable income generating programmes, capacity building and market linkages and strengthening of agricultural infrastructure including building of irrigation facilities and check dams and provision of subsidized credit. The project placed women at the centerstage by making joint family decisions more equitable, women becoming primary actors in saving and using it in promoting family wellbeing, men being required not to perceive 'saving' as women's job and reduce expenses on alcohol, tobacco and cinema. Education of children was given importance. The project had positive impact on food security, intra-household gender relations, public participation, mobility and decision-making capability of women, asset building, social recognition, dowry, ceremonial expenses, domestic violence, alcoholism, domestic violence and education. It

also helped through suitable microfinance policy intervention in escaping the clutches of landlords, rescuing the mortgaged assets like cattle and ornaments, creating their own assets and expanding their business with productive credit, coping with crisis due to illness, accidents, disasters etc. and improving their living conditions.

1.10 According to the Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011, conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development, the number of rehabilitated bonded labour households in Telengana was 203 (Rangareddy:5 and Medak:18). Undertaking of various proactive measures has helped in progressive elimination of the pernicious system of bonded labour in the State. It is presently associated to some extent with the brick kiln industry. Government has taken following steps to eliminate bonded labour in the State:

- All Collectors and District Magistrates have been addressed to strengthen the machinery of District Project Societies under NCLP for implementing the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Scheme.
- Proposal for creation of 'Bonded labour Rehabilitation Fund' at district level with a permanent corpus of Rs.10 lakhs with the District Magistrates is under consideration of the State Government.

Migrant Labour

1.11 Since most of the migrant workers are concentrated in the brick kiln industry, the kilns are required to following guidelines:

- Every employer has to register his establishments and also Contractors/Sardars/ Agents engaged by him who should take licences from the native States and host State under the ISMW Act.
- Every employer has to see that no child and adolescent should work at worksites and all migrant children should be admitted in worksite schools.
- Every employer has to pay wages as per rates fixed under the Minimum Wages Act and relevant wage rate abstract should be displayed at worksites.
- Every employer has to submit information regarding brick kiln workers in the prescribed proforma so that the Line departments can provide facilities to migrant brick kiln workers.
- Every employer of brick kiln has to open bank accounts for his workers to which their wages should be remitted. Information in this regard should be sent to the Labour Department.
- Every employer should build temporary houses with at least 10 feet of height for each family, provide water tank at worksites, potable drinking water, bathrooms and toilets.

- Every employer should maintain Registers under ISMW Act.

Human Trafficking

1.12 The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, known as Palermo Protocol, was adopted by the UN General Assembly and entered into force on 25 December, 2003. It is the first globally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons. The Protocol defines 'trafficking in person' as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion such as abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position of vulnerability, and also covers giving and receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person, having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Telengana is infamous for human trafficking, especially of poor Muslim females to work as domestic help and also get involved in sham marriages. The focus of the Government is on creating awareness and taking preventive action as considered necessary.

1.13 Against this background, field visits were made to Government Special cum Observation cum Children Home for Girls at Nimboliadda, Kachigudda, a brick kiln, namely, BRB Bricks, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal and Integrated Welfare Hostel for Boys belonging to SCs/STs/BCs studying between 3rd to 10th class at Toopran. Discussions were held at Hyderabad with State level officials and at District headquarters of Rangareddy (located also at Hyderabad) and Medak with District level officials, whose outcomes are discussed below.

II. Meeting at Hyderabad (with State level officials)

2.1 The meeting with State level officials at Hyderabad were held separately with the representatives of Departments of Labour and Scheduled Caste Development. In case of the former, Director, State Resource Centre (SRC) for Elimination of Child labour & Joint Commissioner (Twin Cities) and Joint Commissioner of Labour (I/C) were interacted with. While the extent of bonded labour has come down substantially in Telengana due to awareness generation and action taken, it was pointed out that the State Government may consider undertaking fresh Survey on Bonded Labour by availing funding from the Central Government as provided in the new Scheme while trying to capture, inter alia, neo-bondage. Similarly, in respect of child labour, the National Child labour Project (NCLP) is presently running in 4 Districts only. Preparatory work has been done for conducting Survey on Child Labour in

collaboration with the State Education Department for which funding from Ministry of Labour and Employment is awaited. In respect of migrant labour it was pointed out that many brick kilns operate in the State in which seasonal migrant labour from other States, especially from Odisha work. Efforts are being made to maintain records of migrant workmen and their contactors as well as to ensure that these workers get due wages and other facilities like accommodation, potable water, medical facilities etc. In many cases the entire family migrates. It has, therefore, become incumbent that the brick kilns do not employ children. In order to provide education to such children, with cooperation of the Government of Odisha, both teachers and study materials are brought from there. Director, Scheduled Caste Development Department during a separate interaction pointed out important activities of his Department as highlighted in para 1.3.

III. Visit to Rangareddy

3.1 Rangareddy District enjoys a pride of place in India's fight against Child Labour. A meeting was held with District level officials in the Collectorate where along with Commissioner of Police, representatives of District Administration, Police, Labour, Women and Child Development and Social Welfare Departments and NCLP were present. At the outset I explained the purpose of the meeting especially the need for conducting fresh Survey

relating to child and bonded labour to capture whether studies of children working for their families are being affected or not and extent of new forms of bondage or neo-bondage emerging in the District, extent of inter-State migrant workmen working in brick kilns and other industries and facilities being provided for their welfare and seriousness of the problem of trafficking, especially female and child trafficking and steps being taken to prevent it. During interaction it was pointed out that with the recent amendment, the law (IPC) has become very stringent regarding employment of children which proves to be a powerful deterrent. On the positive side, however, implementation of Operation Mushkan, convergence of various welfare Schemes like SwarakshyaArogyalakhmi, running of Odia language schools, continuous awareness generation and positive intervention of NGOs etc. are a big help. The Police Department is continuing with rescuing child labour, run-away children as well as girls who have eloped for marriage. Provision of more budgetary support will be a great help. The CWC as well as registered institutions like Shelter Homes, Orphanages and Hostels are in position. The migrant workers are being facilitated with provision of subsidised ration from PDS, immunisation and medical assistance, supplemental nutrition to children and lactating mothers, mid-day meals, admission into Aanganwadi centres and bus facility for attending schools. In Ibrahimpet areas, the rehabilitated bonded

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labourers have been provided with about 156 acres of land in 5 villages for self-sustenance. Efforts are being made to register brick kiln workers as building and construction workers so that they can get benefit of the Cess Fund. It was felt that greater coordination among various Departments as well as among different State Governments, especially Telengana and Odisha, is necessary.

3.2 Field visits were made first to Government Special cum Observation cum Children Home for Girls, Nimboliadda, Kachigudda for Girls. It is a Shelter Home being run by Juvenile Justice Department having a capacity for having 157 inmates in the age group of 7 and to 18 years. The institution is meant to provide only transitory stay and during that period the distressed girls are being provided with food, clothing, study materials, sports and medical facilities and most of all vocational training in beautician and tailoring course, which has made their rehabilitation easy. The infrastructure of the institution is being gradually developed by the State Government which is a welcome step.

3.3 I also visited a brick kilns, namely, BRB Bricks, Ibrahimpatnam Mandal where I interacted with the managers as well as the migrant workers. Presently, there are 34 migrant workers employed in the kiln, 28 males and 16 females, all coming from Bolangir and Nuapada Districts of Odisha. It was observed that while some workers have come here for the first time, some

others are old hands. The kiln requires two sets of skills, one for preparing bricks and the other for baking them. The Odia workers are adept in both the skills and therefore preferred. They come through contractors, having taken advances. The kiln is maintaining a Register where particulars of all workers including their names, addresses, name of the contractor, advance taken, weekly payments for maintenance etc. are being maintained. Accommodation, potable water, bathing facilities, medical help, subsidized ration and weekly off are being provided. The particulars regarding the workers are intimated to the Police and Labour Departments, which according to the officials of the latter, are being used to prepare the data base. The migrant workers come to the kiln in the month of December/January and leave in month of May. Children are not employed and the accompanying kids are being taught through Odia medium. The workers expressed satisfaction in respect of the work environment. It was suggested that a direct train from Western Odisha to Hyderabad would help as otherwise they have to take a circuitous route via Nagpur. It was also conveyed that the flow of Odia migrant workers this year has come down as they have found employment in their native place in various construction activities being implemented by the State Government. Besides, with escalation of construction activities at Amravati, the new capital of

Andhra Pradesh, there has been a shift of kilns and consequential flow of migrant labour to that area.

IV. Visit to Medak

4.1 After reorganisation Medak has become a smaller District but it inherits both administrative and philanthropic legacy, the former as the erstwhile constituency late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and the latter by a famous cathedral which was built during 1914-24 to provide succour to drought affected impoverished populace. A meeting with District level officials was held which was attended by representatives of Administration and Police, Revenue, Rural Development, Women and Child Development, Gram Panchayat, Social Welfare, Municipal, Education, Industry and Labour Departments and NGOs. At the outset the purpose of the visit was explained and important issues connected with child, bonded and migrant labour as well as human trafficking were pointed out. During interaction it was stated that the Police Department has identified areas which are endemic for prostitution and female trafficking and conducting regular raids to prevent their occurrence. Operation Mushkan/Smile is being undertaken to arrest child trafficking. While bonded labour is virtually non-existent in the District, incidence of child labour has come down drastically due to awareness generation and preventive action. The presence of educational facilities in the vicinity and hostels for both boys

and girls run by various authorities like for Minorities, SC/ST/BCs etc. and other institutions like orphanages have rendered a positive impact, though child labour is still prevalent among the very poor like shepherd communities. So far migrant labour is concerned, the District witnesses both in and out migration. In-migration is basically from States like Bihar and Odisha temporarily to work in brick kilns. While basic facilities are being provided to such workers, there is need for improving record keeping. While the brick kilns are voluntarily providing information regarding migrant workers employed to the Police and Labour Departments, the Superintendent of Police desired that it should be made mandatory. Intra-State but seasonal out-migration takes place to work in sugarcane fields of Nizamabad District. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is being operated diligently. Bridge courses are being offered to migrants' children along with hostel facilities. All benefits due to women and children under various Schemes like Kishore Shakti Yojana, Rajeev Vidya Mission etc. are being given. The CWC is in place which is rehabilitating distressed children. Besides, Juvenile Police Club and Child Protection Committee are functioning in each village. The Municipal Authorities, Industry Department, Revenue Department and NGOs are rendering necessary support to District Administration to achieve the goal of making Medak a Child Labour free District. The Labour Department desired

that the Vigilance Committee, which is in the process of constitution, needs to be expedited.

4.2 A visit was made to Integrated Welfare Hostel for Boys belonging to SC/ST/BCs studying between 3rd and 10th Class at Toopran. While the capacity is for 300 inmates, presently 110 students are residing. Accommodation, food, study materials, dress, tutors for 10th class students etc. are being provided. During interaction, especially on the issue of underutilisation of capacity, it was pointed out that this hostel is facing competition from similar other institutions like residential schools, minorities hostel etc. where target group is the same. It was felt that the intake can improve if provisions are made for better vocational training, medical and sports facility, transport facility to school and tutorial facility for students of other classes.

V. Conclusion

5.1 The visit to Telengana gave a different exposure as it is a new State fighting against old problems. However, because of dedicated efforts, the State has been able to make a dent. Understanding them was highly educative. The recommendations are annexed. NHRC may like to take up relevant issues with concerned Ministry and State Government.

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Contd.Annexure**Recommendations**

(i) Ministry of Labour and Employment should expedite release of funds for conducting District level Survey on Child Labour.

(ii) The State Government may consider undertaking a fresh Survey on Bonded labour by availing funding from the Central Government under the new Scheme.

(iii) Effective inter-State coordination, especially between Odisha and Telengana, is necessary to mitigate the disadvantages encountered by migrant workers employed in brick kilns.

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(iv) The State's experiment with improving the system of record keeping in brick kilns deserves serious attention for being emulated elsewhere.

