



International  
Labour  
Organization

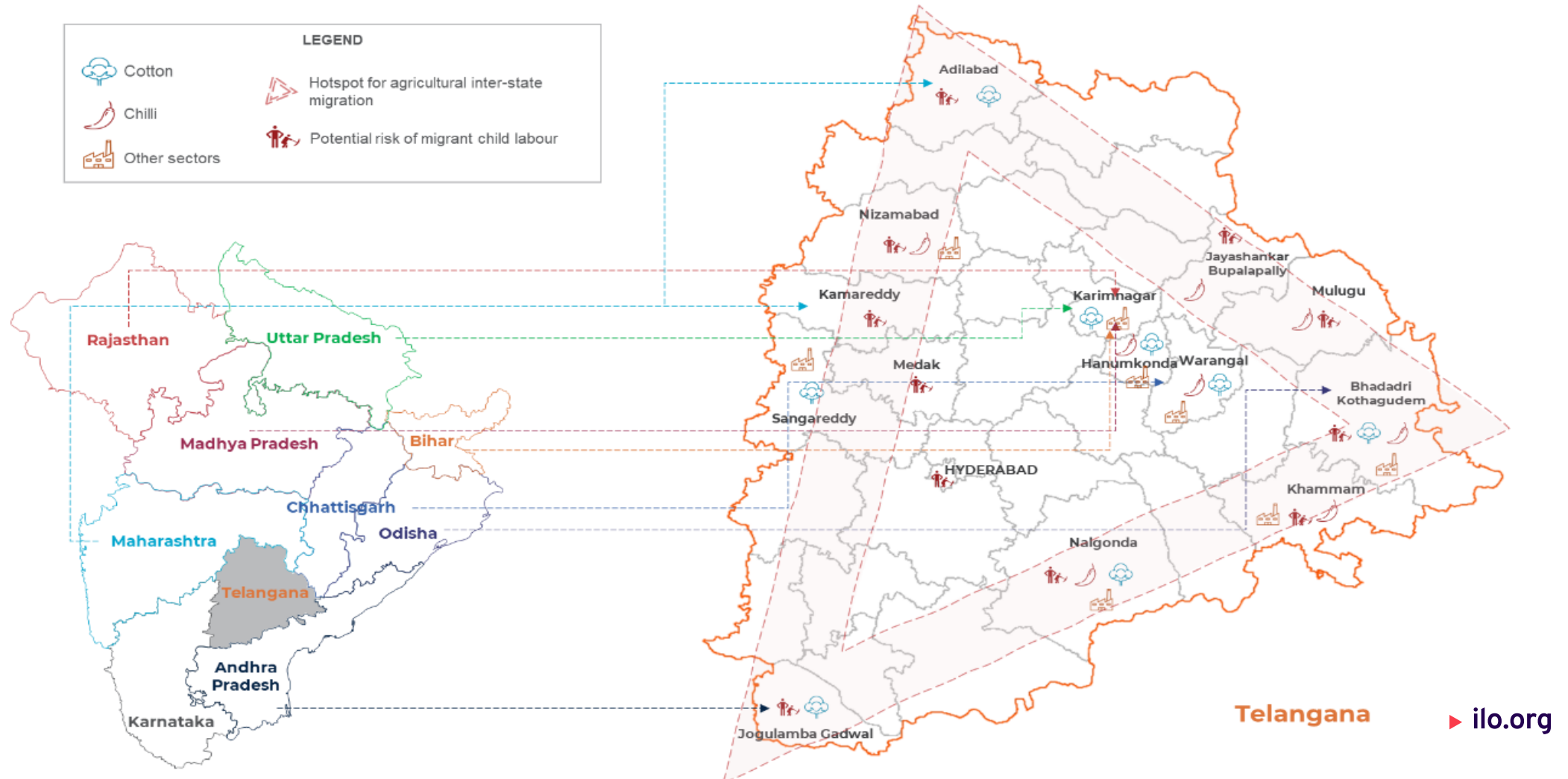
# ▶ ILO Child Labour Platform Accelerating Action: India

11:00-12:30, Jura Room

30 November 2023

## Key Findings and Recommendations: Child Labour in Telangana's Migratory Farm Workforce

Interstate migration pattern



## ► Key Findings and Recommendations: Child Labour in Telangana’s Migratory Farm Workforce

### Migrant dynamics and child labour risk matrix

Origin States	Destination Districts	Sectors Include	Migration Pattern	Migration Period	Activities
Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan	Almost all districts	Factories, Construction, Natural Stone , Paddy farming	Men and adolescents in groups	Seasonal (Mostly 1 to 3 months. Or up to 6 months)	Almost all unskilled works.
Andhra Pradesh	Ranga Reddy, Sanga Reddy, Gadwal	Agriculture (Cotton, Paddy, Chili)	Men in groups or family	Seasonal (1 to 2 months)	Picking, weeding, planting
Maharashtra	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Kamareddy	Agriculture (Cotton, Paddy, Chili)	Seasonal - Mostly with family Daily – Only men Permanent - Family	Daily, Seasonal (1 to 2 months), Permanent	Picking, weeding, planting Construction
Chhattisgarh	Mulugu, Bhupalapally, Bhadadri Kothagudem	Agriculture (Cotton, Paddy, Chili)	Groups and families	Seasonal (1 to 2 months), Permanent	Picking, weeding, planting
Odisha	Bhadadri Kothagudem	Agriculture (Cotton, Paddy, Chili)	Family or only men	Seasonal (1 to 2 months)	Picking, weeding, planting

## Key Recommendations

**Recommendation 1.** Advance social dialogue across states to end child labour in supply chains

**Recommendation 2.** Strengthen public-private collaboration on the detection and remediation of child labour

**Recommendation 3.** Strengthen access to social protection schemes to reduce vulnerability to economic shocks

**Recommendation 4.** Expand access to vocational training, childcare, and education in rural areas

**Recommendation 5.** Improve recruitment practices to uphold labour standards, social dialogue, and gender equality



## Recommendation 1. Advance social dialogue across states to end child labour in supply chains

### Key Findings

Potential of  
social dialogue to  
tackle root  
causes

Limited union  
participation

Challenges in  
tracking migrant  
workers

### Recommendations

Advance social dialogue between States, social partners' organizations and CLP members on the elimination of child labour in supply chains

Expand the scope of engagement across commodities and geographies

Improve workers' and trade unions' knowledge and tools

## Recommendation 2. Strengthen public-private capacity to prevent child labour and hazardous working conditions

### Key Findings

Effective  
enforcement  
practices and post-  
reform barriers

Challenges in  
identifying  
hazardous child  
labour

Misaligned  
inspection timings  
and data collection  
constraints

### Recommendations

Joint sessions between private sector and labour inspectors on the elimination of child labour

Develop

Support data sharing and data-driven enforcement

## Recommendation 3. Strengthen access to social protection schemes to reduce vulnerability to economic shocks

### Key Findings

Migrant's financial  
vulnerabilities

Restricted access to  
social protection  
and housing  
challenges

Lack of access and  
awareness of  
welfare programs

#### Recommendations

Raise awareness through public-private  
outreach campaigns

Facilitate access through mass registration  
efforts

Expanding collaboration among  
stakeholders in the rural sector

## Recommendation 4. Expand access to vocational training, childcare, and education in rural areas

### Key Findings

Age  
restrictions

High drop-  
out rates and  
early labour  
market entry

Incompatible  
operational  
hours

Limited  
awareness  
and access

Migrants'  
hesitancy

### Recommendations

Expand successful practices and inter-state cooperation

Deploy community engagement and sensitizing workshops

Vocational training and skills development



## Recommendation 5. Improve recruitment practices to uphold labour standards, social dialogue, and gender equality

### Key Findings

**Informality and subcontracted employment relationships**

**Contracted workers limited in accessing schemes**

**Poor living conditions and lack of mandated housing**

### Recommendations

**Standardize contract systems and digitization**

**Revise OSH policies to address housing**

**Encourage upstream-downstream private sector solutions**