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

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