

BONDED LABOUR

1. Reference has already been made in the Introductory to the sector on Money-lending and Debt Redemption to the effect that when a tribal is not able finally to make repayment of the debt he has incurred and even has transferred his immovable property, the money-lender extracts labour out of him. The forced or bonded labour is known by various names in different parts of the country. In Rajasthan it is called Sagri; in Andhra Pradesh Vetty; in Orissa Gothi; in Madhya Pradesh Naukri Nama. In the North East, the relationship or attenuated version of it may exist between a tribal and a tribal, but usually in Central India a non-tribal and tribal are involved. The notable feature of the system is that the tribal pledges his person and sometimes a member of his family against a loan. The pledger or his nominee is released only on discharge. Until then, the man himself or his family is required to work for the creditor against daily meals. Since he does not earn money, the payment of the sum required for the release is beyond his capacity. Hence the relationship may last an entire life time and sometimes the male heir may also be roped in..	Bonded Labour is not in practice in this UT.
2. Have the State Government enforced the Central Act i.e. The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act 1976? Do the State Government have a Debt Bondage Abolition Act or a Regulation? If so, please furnish 5 copies.	Does not arise.
3. What are the important provisions of the law?	-do-
4. It is reported that in some states debt bondage is still prevalent. What is the situation in your state? It is possible that it may not occur in such a virulent form as to attract conspicuous notice, but it may be present in a veiled form. Please give a note, elaborating the prevalent system.	-do-
5. Do the provisions of the law measure up to the situation which prevails in the state? Please explain.	-do-