

## National Human Rights Commission

<b>Diary No</b>	18787/IN/2025	<b>Case / File No</b>	1167/36/26/2025
<b>Victim Name</b>	TRIBAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL STUDENTS	<b>Registration Date</b>	11/09/2025

**Action List** (Click on Action given in blue color to view details)

Action No.	Action	Authority	Action Date
1	<a href="#">Action Taken Report Called for</a>	<b>To:-</b> THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE SANGAREDDY TELANGANA Email- collector-srd@telangana.gov.in	05/05/2026

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### Action

#### Action : Action Taken Report Called for(Action No 1)

<b>Action Date</b>	05/05/2026
<b>Authority</b>	<b>To:-</b> THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE SANGAREDDY TELANGANA Email- collector-srd@telangana.gov.in
<b>Proceeding</b>	<p>The Commission has received a complaint dated 6.8.2025 from Shri Y Balachander Reddy alleging ongoing human rights violations at a Tribal Welfare Residential School located in Bommareddygudem village, Choutkur mandal, Sangareddy district, Telangana. He has submitted that students forced to use forest due to lack of toilets. Amid claims of official apathy and lack of basic infrastructure, students are waking up as early as 5 am to defecate in the nearby forest, risking snake bites and public humiliation. The school was built in 2010 with a capacity of 150 students and 16 washrooms. it currently accommodates 275 students, almost double its intended capacity. Of the 16 washrooms, six are completely defunct and unusable, leaving just 10 for all students. Against the norm of one washroom per 10 students, the current ratio is one per 27. Students from classes 5 to 10 are forced to use the forest due to the lack of facilities. Locals and parents said repeated appeals to officials over the years have gone unanswered. He has requested the Commission to intervene in the matter.</p> <p>If the allegations are true, then it is a serious human rights violation. Therefore, the Commission takes cognizance of the complaint and directs its Registry to transmit the complaint to the Collector and District Magistrate, Sangareddy District, Telangana for submitting the action taken report in the matter within two weeks.</p>



## Complaint

Diary No	18787/IN/2025	Section	M-3
Language	ENGLISH	Mode	HRCNET/ONLINE
Received Date	06/08/2025	Complaint Date	06/08/2025

## Victim

<b>Victim Name</b>	TRIBAL WELFARE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL STUDENTS	<b>Gender</b>	Both
<b>Religion</b>	Unknown	<b>Cast</b>	Unknown
<b>Address</b>	BOMMAREDDYGUDEM, CHOUTKUR MANDAL, SANGA REDDY DISTRICT, TELANGANA		
<b>District</b>	SANGAREDDY	<b>State</b>	TELANGANA

## Complainant

<b>Name</b>	Y. BALACHANDER REDDY ADVOCATE		
<b>Address</b>	HYDERABAD		
<b>District</b>	HYDERABAD	<b>State</b>	TELANGANA ( 500055 )

## Incident

<b>Incident Place</b>	SANGA REDDY DIST, TELANGANA	<b>Incident Date</b>	NA
<b>Incident Category</b>	PUBLIC HEALTH HAZARDS		
<b>Incident District</b>	SANGAREDDY	<b>Incident State</b>	TELANGANA
<b>Incident Details</b>			

**DATED : 06.08.2025**

To

Shri Justice V. Ramasubramanian garu,  
Chairperson -National Human Rights Commission  
Manav Adhikar Bhawan, Block-C,  
GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi – 110023.

**Subject:** Petition regarding most inhumane sanitation and Safety conditions of Tribal Students in a Telangana Residential School – Flagrant violation of Fundamental Rights and Government Policies- Pray for urgent intervention- Reg.

**Most Respectfully Showeth:**

This Petition is filed to draw the gracious consideration and urgent attention of the Hon'ble Commission to the ongoing human rights violations at a Tribal Welfare Residential School located in Bommareddygudem village, Choutkur mandal, Sangareddy district, Telangana.

**SOURCE OF INFORMATION:** News published in the widely circulated “The New Indian Express” dated 06.08.2025 captioned “*Nature calls, danger lurks for tribal students in Telangana*”. Copy enclosed for ready reference. The Petitioner in good faith believes the said news to be true and correct.

**BRIEF FACTS OF THE PETITION:**

**Locus standi:** It is most humbly submitted that I am Y.Balachander Reddy, Advocate and human rights defender, having office at D.No.03-167, Sri Ram Nagar Colony, IDA Jeedimetla, Hyderabad – 500055, Telangana.

Hereinafter referred as the Petitioner. That the petitioner has abundant *locus standi* as I had filed various petitions before hon'ble NHRC in larger public interest and for advancement of human rights.

1. Students Forced to Use Forest Due to Lack of Toilets: It is most humbly submitted that the Students Forced to use Forest due to Lack of Toilets. Amid claims of official apathy and lack of basic infrastructure, students at the Tribal Welfare Residential School in Bommareddygudem, Choutkur mandal, Sanga Reddy District in Telangana are waking up as early as 5 am to defecate in the nearby forest, risking snake bites and public humiliation.
2. Overburdened Infrastructure and Unsafe Sanitation Ratio: Though the school was built in 2010 with a capacity of 150 students and 16 washrooms, it currently accommodates 275 students, almost double its intended capacity. Of the 16 washrooms, six are completely defunct and unusable, leaving just 10 for all students. Against the norm of one washroom per 10 students, the current ratio is one per 27. Students from classes 5 to 10 are forced to use the forest due to the lack of facilities. Locals and parents said repeated appeals to officials over the years have gone unanswered.
3. Cramped Hostel Conditions and Delayed Infrastructure Work: To manage the overcrowding, the administration removed cots from

rooms to accommodate up to 40 students in spaces meant for 25. The government had sanctioned INR 15 lakh for constructing additional washrooms and bathrooms.

4. Concerns Over Food Quality and Calls for Immediate action: Locals have also complained about the poor quality of food being served and urged the authorities to complete the construction work urgently and restore basic dignity and safety for the students.
5. **RESEARCH OF THE PETITIONER:**

Sanitation is a part of the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' (DPSP) in Part IV of the Constitution. More specifically, it can be read as a part of Article 47, which provides that it is a duty of the government to raise the standard of living. Sanitation is undoubtedly a factor that contributes to a decent standard of living. Sanitation is also a part of Article 48A that makes it a duty of the state to 'protect and improve the environment'. Directive Principles are not enforceable and therefore no individual can approach a court against the government for its failure to give effect to the above-mentioned provisions.

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 :The Act specifies norms for schools to provide toilet facilities for children and separate provision of toilets for girls. It is apposite to mention that:

Sec.9. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides that Every local authority shall :-

*“ (c) ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds;*

*(f) provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff and learning material;” [Emphasis provided].*

## **6. Relevant Supreme Court Judgments:**

1. Environment & Consumer Protection Foundation v. Union of India (2012) - Clean toilets are mandatory in schools; failure is a rights violation.
2. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India (1984) - Children must be protected from exploitative and unsafe environments.
7. Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM): The Swachh Bharat Mission On 2nd October, 2014, Sri Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India, with the goal of achieving an Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October 2019, launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). In rural India, this would mean improving the levels of cleanliness through Solid and Liquid Waste Management activities and making villages Open Defecation Free (ODF), clean and sanitised.

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission), launched by the Government of India in 2014, aims to:

- Eliminate open defecation in rural and urban areas.

- Improve access to functional toilets in schools and hostels.
- Promote hygiene and health, especially for children and women.

In this context, the current condition at this school is entirely contradictory to the objectives of SBM and prima facie the said mission unfortunately has gone for a toss. Despite national and state-level funding and awareness drives, these children remain deprived of the very basic facilities that the mission seeks to guarantee.

Failure to implement SBM norms in a government-run school for tribal children reflects serious policy neglect and systemic discrimination, which warrants immediate redress.

Hence in the light of the supra, it is prima facie evident that Articles 21, 21A, 14, 15, Article 47, Article 48A of Indian Constitution R/w. Sec.9. of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 along with Sec. 2 (d) of Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 of poor tribal children are in serious peril and the state machinery has turned a Nelson's eye. Hence this petition in good faith in larger interest and health of poor tribal students.

CAUSE OF ACTION: The said grievance has running cause of action and the same is not hit by limitation.

JURISDICTION: That considering the sensitivity and significance of the subject the hon'ble NHRC has got territorial jurisdiction to adjudicate the petition.

LIMITATION: That the said petition is filed well within the stipulated limitation period and is not hit by limitation.

DECLARATION: That no similar petition is *sub judice* in any court or tribunal or NHRC or State HRC and this is the first petition filed in NHRC.

**PRAYER:**

In view of the above, I pray the Hon'ble Commission that Pending disposal of the petition be pleased to immediately:

1. Take cognizance under Section 12(a) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
2. Order an independent inquiry into pathetic conditions at the school and hostel.
3. To call for comprehensive status report and time-bound Action taken reports from Telangana Government, Sanga Reddy District Collector and Tribal Welfare Department.
4. ADVISORY: The NHRC be pleased to provide a Advisory to combat such inhumane conditions directing all States and UTs to take appropriate proactive measures.
5. Direct the Telangana Government, Sanga Reddy District Collector and Tribal Welfare Department to:
  - o Immediately restore and expand sanitation and accommodation infrastructure.

- Provide temporary sanitation solutions and medical safety measures for children.
  - Conduct a sanitation audit in line with Swachh Bharat norms.
  - Ensure compliance with SBM objectives.
6. Ensure accountability for administrative lapses and delay in fund utilization.
  7. Guarantee periodic monitoring to prevent recurrence of such conditions.
  8. To pass any other order or orders as the Hon'ble Commission deems fit and proper to secure the ends of justice.

**Y.BALACHANDER REDDY**

**ADVOCATE**

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**Telangana**

## Nature calls, danger lurks for tribal students in Telangana

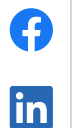
To manage the overcrowding, the administration removed cots from rooms to accommodate up to 40 students in spaces meant for 25.



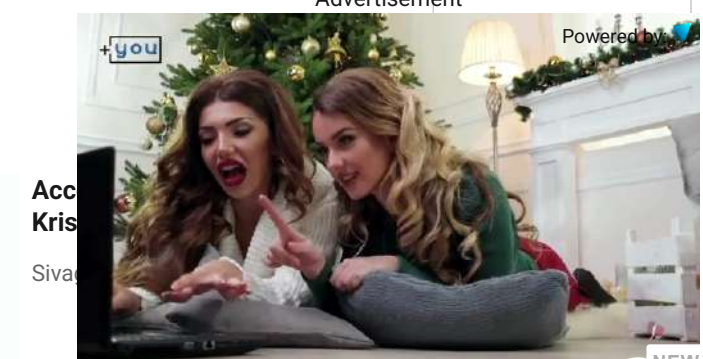
The washrooms that are closed in the Tribal Welfare Residential School in Bommareddygudem, Choutkur mandal, Sangareddy district. Photo | Express

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SANGAREDDY: Amid claims of official apathy and lack of basic infrastructure, students at the Tribal Welfare Residential School in Bommareddygudem, Choutkur mandal, are waking up as early as 5 am to defecate in the nearby forest, risking snake bites and public humiliation.

Though the school was built in 2010 with a capacity of 150 students and 16 washrooms, it currently accommodates 275 students, almost double its intended capacity. Of the 16 washrooms, six are completely defunct and unusable, leaving just 10 for all students. Against the norm of one washroom per 10 students, the current ratio is one per 27.

Students from classes 5 to 10 are forced to use the forest due to the lack of facilities. “Who will be responsible if a snake bites one of us?” a student asked. Locals and parents said repeated appeals to officials over the years have gone unanswered.

To manage the overcrowding, the administration removed cots from rooms to accommodate up to 40 students in spaces meant for 25. A staff member said the school admitted more students on orders from higher authorities, who had asked them to visit villages and enrol children.

Hostel in-charge Babya acknowledged the problem and said the government had sanctioned Rs 15 lakh for constructing additional washrooms and bathrooms. He added that students avoid going out at night and that senior students are allowing juniors to use the few functional washrooms in the mornings.

Locals have also complained about the poor quality of food being served and urged the authorities to complete the construction work urgently and restore basic dignity and safety for the students.

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