

¹⁸¹² Ibid., articles 149(B) and 149(D). See also Government of Honduras, *Government of Honduras, Reglamento sobre Trabajo Infantil*, article 10. See also Government of Honduras, *Código del Trabajo*, article 134.

¹⁸¹³ Government of Honduras, *Reforma al Código Penal*, article 149(E).

¹⁸¹⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Honduras."

¹⁸¹⁵ National Commission for the Gradual and Progressive Eradication of Child Labor, *Plan de Acción Nacional para la Erradicación Gradual y Progresiva del Trabajo Infantil en Honduras*, Tegucigalpa, 2008. See also U.S. Embassy- Tegucigalpa, *reporting*, January 20, 2009.

¹⁸¹⁶ Interinstitutional Commission against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Honduras, *Plan de Acción Nacional Contra la Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes en Honduras*, Tegucigalpa, 2006, 31-38; available from http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/plan_esc_honduras.pdf.

¹⁸¹⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: Honduras."

¹⁸¹⁸ Comisión de la Mujer Niñez Juventud y Familia del Parlamento Centroamericano, *I Plan de Trabajo Regional de la Comisión para Apoyar la Prevención y Eliminación la Trata de Personas y la Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes, 2008-2010*, 2008.

¹⁸¹⁹ ILO-IPEC, "Stop the Exploitation" ("Alto a la explotación") *Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic*, Project Document, RLA/02/P51-05/52/USA, San Jose, 2002, 2005, 1 and 63. See also ILO-IPEC, *Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic*, Project Addendum, Geneva, September 2005, 1 and 22.

¹⁸²⁰ CARE, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) and the Dominican Republic*, Project Document, 2004. See also CARE, *Primero Aprendo Project: Combating Exploitive Child Labor through Education in Central America and the Dominican Republic*, Project Revision, September 29, 2006.

¹⁸²¹ CARE, *Primero Aprendo, Technical Progress Report*, table IIIC and annex K.

¹⁸²² ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, February 4, 2008.

¹⁸²³ ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication, February 4, 2008. See also ILO-IPEC official, E-mail communication, February 4, 2008.

¹⁸²⁴ U.S. Embassy- Tegucigalpa, *reporting*, January 20, 2009.

India

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

According to the Government of India, the largest number of working children can be found in agriculture, including the production of rice and hybrid seeds.¹⁸²⁵ A large number of children can also be found in the informal economy, and ILO reports that children's work is increasingly occurring in home-based production rather than organized factory settings.¹⁸²⁶ Other activities in which children work in the informal economy include vending food and other goods, repairing vehicles and tires, construction, food preparation, scavenging and rag-picking, shoe-shining, car washing, begging, and domestic service. The majority of children working in domestic service are girls 12 to 17 years of age, though some are

reported as young as 5 or 6 years, and many work very long hours and suffer abusive treatment.¹⁸²⁷ A large proportion of the working children engaged in waste-picking are from the scheduled castes and tribes, communities that have traditionally suffered from societal discrimination.¹⁸²⁸ Children work in service industries such as hotels, food service, and tourism.¹⁸²⁹ Working children are found in industries such as quarrying of sandstone and other materials; stone breaking; gemstone polishing; *zari*-production, consisting of embroidering or sewing beads and colored threads to fabric; and hand-loomed silk cloth, often used to make *saris*.¹⁸³⁰ Children also work in the manufacturing of matches, bricks, carpets, locks, glass bangles, fireworks, leather goods, *bidis*

(cigarettes), footwear, garments, soccer balls, brassware, and other metal goods.¹⁸³¹ The government has identified many of these industries as hazardous for children.¹⁸³²

<i>Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor</i> ¹⁸³³	
Population, children, 5-14 years, 1999-2000:	311,864,479
Working children, 5-14 years (%), 1999-2000:	4.1
Working boys, 5-14 years (%), 1999-2000:	4.1
Working girls, 5-14 years (%), 1999-2000:	4.0
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%), 1999-2000:	
- Agriculture	73.3
- Manufacturing	12.4
- Services	11.5
- Other	2.8
Minimum age for work:	14 for specified hazardous occupations and processes
Compulsory education age:	Not compulsory*
Free public education:	No*
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	111.9
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	88.7
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%), 2000:	71.5
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005:	65.8
ILO Convention 138:	No
ILO Convention 182:	No
CRC:	12/11/1992**
CRCOPAC:	11/30/2005
CRCOPSC:	8/16/2005
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*Constitution provides for free, compulsory education for ages 6 to 14, but Parliament has not enacted implementing legislation.

**Accession

Some reports indicate that large numbers of children work under forced labor conditions in India.¹⁸³⁴ Children work under forced or

indentured child labor in domestic service, gemstone cutting, quarrying, carpet weaving, brick kilns, and rice mills. Children also work under forced conditions in the production of hybrid seeds, silk thread, garments, and embroidered textiles.¹⁸³⁵

The commercial sexual exploitation of children is a problem in India; girls as young as 7 years are exploited in brothels in major urban centers.¹⁸³⁶ Some child sex tourism has been reported in the states of Goa and Kerala and other popular tourist destinations.¹⁸³⁷ There is increasing awareness of boys being exploited in prostitution and sex tourism.¹⁸³⁸

There are reports that children have been recruited to serve as soldiers by armed opposition groups in zones where armed conflict is occurring, such as in Jammu, Kashmir, and Andhra Pradesh.¹⁸³⁹

India is a source, transit, and destination country for minors trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor in domestic service; sweatshops; agriculture; and activities such as begging, driving cycle rickshaws, and hotel services.¹⁸⁴⁰ The majority of such children are Indians trafficked within the country and even within the same state.¹⁸⁴¹ Nepali and Bangladeshi girls, and Indian girls from rural areas, are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation in major urban centers such as Mumbai (Bombay), Kolkata (Calcutta), and New Delhi.¹⁸⁴² In 2008, there were reports of children trafficked from rural areas to New Delhi to work in the *zari* industry.¹⁸⁴³

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

Children of any age may be employed, provided employers adhere to restrictions, including a maximum 6-hour workday with a 1-hour rest period, at least 1 day off per week, and no night work or overtime work. Indian law prohibits the employment of children under 14 years in any factory or mine or in 16 hazardous occupations and 66 hazardous processes, including the manufacture or handling of pesticides, carpet weaving, diving, stone grinding, trash picking, and work in slaughterhouses, roadside eateries and restaurants, hotels, tea shops, and other

recreational establishments.¹⁸⁴⁴ Children 14 to 18 years may work limited hours in factories during the daytime if they have been granted a certificate of fitness by a certifying doctor.¹⁸⁴⁵ Penalties include fines or imprisonment of 3 months to 1 year or up to 2 years for repeat offenses.¹⁸⁴⁶

Bonded labor is illegal in India, and the law provides for district-level vigilance committees, headed by district collectors (the principal government officer of the district), to investigate allegations of bonded labor and to release anyone found in bondage. Persons found using bonded labor may be fined and imprisoned for up to 3 years.¹⁸⁴⁷ Commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of boys and girls are prohibited by law. Penalties include imprisonment of 7 to 14 years for procuring, inducing, or taking a minor 16 to 18 years from one place to another for prostitution; the penalty can increase to a life sentence if the victim is under 16 years of age.¹⁸⁴⁸ It is illegal to cause any person to produce or deal in narcotic or psychotropic substances; punishment consists of fines and imprisonment of up to 20 years.¹⁸⁴⁹

There is no compulsory conscription into the Indian military, and the voluntary recruitment age is 17 years and 6 months.¹⁸⁵⁰

Enforcement of child labor and forced labor laws is primarily the responsibility of state and local governments, with the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) providing oversight and coordination.¹⁸⁵¹ From April 2007 to March 2008, 716 bonded laborers were rescued and rehabilitated from the states of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.¹⁸⁵² From April 2006 through March 2007, the most recent period for which such data are available, the Government prosecuted 9,436 child labor cases, resulting in 20 convictions.¹⁸⁵³ During the reporting period, children were rescued from hazardous work as part of raids in several states, including Maharashtra, Jharkhand, and Delhi.¹⁸⁵⁴ Despite these enforcement efforts, the National Human Rights Commission reports that the implementation of child labor laws is inadequate.¹⁸⁵⁵

From April 2008 to February 2009, more than 1,000 individuals were arrested on trafficking-

related offenses in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Goa, and West Bengal, 30 of whom were convicted.¹⁸⁵⁶ Police actions in Tamil Nadu resulted in more than 1,000 additional arrests in trafficking crimes in 2008. Information on arrests involving the trafficking of children specifically is unavailable.¹⁸⁵⁷ USDOS reports that some state governments and the central government have taken specific measures to improve law enforcement, better protect victims, and raise awareness on trafficking issues.¹⁸⁵⁸

Current Government Policies and Programs to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor

India's National Charter for Children (2003) lays out the country's commitments to protect children from hazardous child labor and to provide universal access to primary education with a focus on children with special needs.¹⁸⁵⁹ The National Policy on Child Labor lays out concrete actions for combating child labor, including legislative reforms and projects to provide direct assistance to children.¹⁸⁶⁰ These direct assistance projects are collectively known as the National Child Labor Projects (NCLPs), which operate at the district level to identify working children; withdraw them from hazardous work; and provide education, vocational training, mainstreaming into formal education, stipends, meals, and health checkups. Through January 2009, NCLPs had been established in 250 districts in 21 of India's 28 states, and approximately 9,000 NCLP schools were in operation.¹⁸⁶¹ The Government has plans to extend the NCLP program to every district in the country (610) by 2012.¹⁸⁶² The NCLP scheme is linked to the Ministry of Human Resource Development's *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (Education for All) program to ensure children's smooth transition from NCLP schools into the formal education system.¹⁸⁶³ With support from UNICEF, MOLE is piloting a National Tracking System of children in NCLP schools in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.¹⁸⁶⁴

MOLE's Grants-in-Aid scheme funds NGOs to provide working children with education and vocational training opportunities, health care, and nutrition supplements.¹⁸⁶⁵ During 2007 to 2008, the scheme provided financial assistance to 117

NGOs.¹⁸⁶⁶ MOLE's Skill Development Initiative Scheme gives priority to children withdrawn from child labor and parents of child laborers for vocational training programs to improve their employability.¹⁸⁶⁷ MOLE also carries out large-scale awareness-raising activities on child labor.¹⁸⁶⁸ A toll-free helpline called Child Line provides counseling to children in need and referral to rehabilitation services in 76 cities across India.¹⁸⁶⁹ In February 2009, an additional helpline was established by the Delhi government to help rescue children found begging.¹⁸⁷⁰ The Ministry of Women and Child Development's (MWCD) Scheme for the Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection and Integrated Scheme for Street Children provides nutrition, health services, and education to street children and working children.¹⁸⁷¹ In 2008, the government supported several full-page awareness-raising advertisements in national newspapers.¹⁸⁷² Additionally, the Indian Postal Service conducted awareness-raising through disseminating and collecting information on human trafficking to remote villages in the northeast.¹⁸⁷³

The states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Orissa are implementing state-level action plans to eliminate child labor from hazardous industries.¹⁸⁷⁴ In 2008, the government of Gujarat committed funds to implement its action plan.¹⁸⁷⁵ From February 2005 through March 2009, the U.K. Government provided USD 4.85 million to support the state government of Andhra Pradesh to pilot its action plan.¹⁸⁷⁶ In 2008, the government of Uttar Pradesh launched a conditional cash transfer scheme to support the schooling of working children.¹⁸⁷⁷ In order to prevent drop outs from schools, most states in India implement a mid-day meal program for children in grades 1 to 5 in government run schools.¹⁸⁷⁸

The Government of India and USDOL jointly funded and collaborated on the USD 40 million INDUS project, which withdrew more than 100,000 children from work in 10 hazardous sectors—*bidis*, brassware, bricks, fireworks, footwear, glass bangles, locks, matches, quarrying, and silk.¹⁸⁷⁹ The project, implemented by ILO-IPEC, was designed to complement the NCLP program and Government primary

education initiatives. Target areas were 21 districts in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh, as well as the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The project concluded in March 2009.¹⁸⁸⁰ The Government is currently participating in a USDOL-funded USD 6.85 million Convergence Model Project, which targets 10,500 children for withdrawal and 8,500 children for prevention from work in hazardous labor in 10 districts in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa (2008-2012).¹⁸⁸¹ The project, implemented by ILO-IPEC, is designed to strengthen the Government's efforts to combat hazardous child labor through different initiatives operated by various ministries. With support from the Government of Italy, the state government of Karnataka is participating in a USD 3.6 million ILO-IPEC project to combat exploitive child labor and economic exploitation of adolescents in the sericulture (silk farming) industry; the project is scheduled to end in July 2009.¹⁸⁸²

The Government of India and its state governments are collaborating on a program to rescue and rehabilitate child and adult bonded laborers. This includes administering surveys to identify bonded laborers, stipends of 20,000 rupees (USD 408), training and education for each person rescued, and awareness-raising activities.¹⁸⁸³ MOLE is also partnering with ILO on a project to identify and provide rehabilitative services to bonded laborers in selected states, as well as train local officials on bonded labor issues.¹⁸⁸⁴

The Government's National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children aims to rehabilitate and reintegrate victims of trafficking into society.¹⁸⁸⁵ In 2008, the Government issued a protocol of guidelines for the rescue, repatriation, and rehabilitation of trafficked and migrant children.¹⁸⁸⁶ MWCD coordinates a wide range of anti-trafficking activities, in collaboration with NGOs and state governments, including awareness-raising programs; victim rescue; shelter homes; and the provision of counseling, legal aid, medical care, repatriation, and rehabilitative services.¹⁸⁸⁷ These efforts include

MWCD's new *Ujjawala* scheme, which supports the reintegration and repatriation of trafficking victims. Since August 2008, MCWD has provided more than USD 240,000 in funding to 18 projects at 12 rehabilitation centers in the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, and Nagaland to provide services to trafficking victims.¹⁸⁸⁸ MWCD is providing more than USD 1 million in support to 200 shelters. Information was not available on the number of specific child trafficking survivors whom the shelters supported.¹⁸⁸⁹ The states of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Bihar operate Anti-Human Trafficking Units.¹⁸⁹⁰ Also in 2008, the Government sponsored child migration and trafficking training for 22 state and federal officials.¹⁸⁹¹ In partnership with UNODC, the governments of Andra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Goa, and West Bengal trained 13,490 police officials and prosecutors on trafficking issues.¹⁸⁹²

¹⁸²⁵ Government of India, *Federal Register Notice response* (2008). See also Davuluri Venkateswarlu, *Child Bondage Continues in Indian Cotton Supply Chain*, OECD Watch, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, India Committee of the Netherlands, Eine Welt Netz NRW, and International Labor Rights Forum, September 2007, 7; available from <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/childbondagecotton.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, May 30, 2008, paras 1, 4, 5.

¹⁸²⁶ ILO- Subregional Office for South Asia, *A Decade of ILO-India Partnerships*, New Delhi, 2004, 70-71; available from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/newdelhi/download/misa_cl.pdf.

¹⁸²⁷ *Ibid.*, 70. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, November 2, 2007, para 7. See also ILO-IPEC, *Converging Against Child Labour: Support for India's Model*, Project Document, Geneva, September 2008, 12.

¹⁸²⁸ ILO-IPEC, *Addressing the Exploitation of Children in Scavenging (Waste Picking): A Thematic Evaluation of Action on Child Labour*, Geneva, October 2004, 18; available from http://www.ilo.org/iloroot/docstore/ippec/prod/eng/2004_eval_scavenging_en.pdf.

¹⁸²⁹ ILO- Subregional Office for South Asia, *A Decade of ILO-India Partnerships*, 71.

¹⁸³⁰ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, May 30, 2008, paras 4 and 7. See also U.S. Department of State, "India," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices-2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, section 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/sca/119>

134.htm. See also P. Madhavan and Sanjay Raj, *Budhupura "Ground Zero" Sandstone Quarrying in India*, India Committee of the Netherlands, Utrecht, December 2005, 18-19; available from <http://www.indianet.nl/budhpura.pdf>. See also Macro International, *In-Country Research and Data Collection on Forced Labor and Child Labor in the Production of Goods in India*, 2008, 1, 3, 5. See also ILO-IPEC, *Convergence Project, Project Document*, 12. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, March 4, 2009, para E. See also BBC News, *Real Cost of India's Cheap Stone*, [online] May 1, 2005 [cited April 2, 2009]; available from http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6233697.stm.

¹⁸³¹ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," section 6d. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, May 30, 2008, paras 1, 6, 8. See also Macro International, *In-Country Research: India*, 14. See also Bachpan Bachao Andolan, *Child Labour in Football Stitching Activity in India*, New Delhi, October 6, 2008; available from <http://www.laborrights.org/files/FOOTBALLREPORT2008.pdf>. See also ILO-IPEC, *Convergence Project, Project Document*, 8. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, May 21, 2007, para 4.

¹⁸³² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," section 6d. See also Government of India, *Child Labor - Prohibition and Regulation Act (as amended)*, Schedule.

¹⁸³³ For statistical data not cited here, see the Data Sources and Definitions section. For ratifications and ILO-IPEC membership, see the Introduction. For minimum age for admission to work, see Government of India, *Child Labor - Prohibition and Regulation Act (as amended)*, (1986 and July 10, 2006), articles 2, 3, Schedule; available from <http://labour.nic.in/cwl/ChildLabour.htm>. See also Government of India, *The Factories Act*, No. 63 of 1948, as amended by No. 20 of 1987, (1948), article 67; available from <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/32063/64873/E87IND01.htm>. See also Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour 2006-2007*, New Delhi, September 26, 2007, para 12.4; available from <http://labour.nic.in/annrep/annrep2006.htm>. For age to which education is compulsory and free public education, see Government of India, *Written Communication*, submitted in response to U.S. Department of Labor Federal Register Notice (December 19, 2008) "Request for Information on Efforts by Certain Countries to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor", Washington, DC, January 23, 2009.

¹⁸³⁴ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," section 6d.

¹⁸³⁵ Ravi Srivastava, *Bonded Labour in India: Its Incidence and Pattern*, ILO- Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour, Geneva, April 2005, 8-9; available from

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5071. See also

U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, December 4, 2007, para 11. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, March 4, 2009, question 23B. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," sections 6c, 6d. See also Davuluri Venkateswarlu, *Child Bondage in Cotton*, 8 and 9. See also U.S. Department of State, "Nepal," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2008*, Washington, DC, February 25, 2009, sections 6c and 6d; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2008/sca/119138.htm>.

¹⁸³⁶ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," section 5.

¹⁸³⁷ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, March 4, 2009, question 25M.

¹⁸³⁸ Sree Lakshmi Akula and Anil Raghuvanshi, *Situational Analysis Report on Prostitution of Boys in India (Hyderabad)*, Bangkok, June 2006, 7; available from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/publications/Boy_Prostitution/PDF/India_Hyderabad.pdf. See also Equations, *A Situational Analysis of Child Sex Tourism in India (Kerala and Goa)*, Bangkok, December 2003; available from http://www.ecpat.net/eng/Ecpat_inter/projects/sex_tourism/India-Equations.Web.pdf. See also Agniva Lahiri and Sarika Kar, *Dancing Boys: Traditional Prostitution of Young Males in India*, UNDP - Prevention of Trafficking, HIV and AIDS Program, New Delhi, March 2007, 4 and 7; available from http://www.giftasia.in/images/pdf/dancing_boys.pdf.

¹⁸³⁹ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, March 20, 2008. See also Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "India," in *Child Soldiers Global Report 2008*, London, 2008; available from http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf. See also U.S. Department of State, "India (Tier 2 Watch List)," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008*, Washington, DC, June 4, 2008; available from <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/index.htm>. See also Human Rights Watch, *Being Neutral is Our Biggest Crime: Government, Vigilante, and Naxalite Abuses in India's Chhattisgarh State*, New York, July 2008, 115, 116, 129, 130; available from <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2008/india0708/>.

¹⁸⁴⁰ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: India." See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, November 2, 2007. See also Sankar Sen and P. M. Nair, *A Report on Trafficking in Women and Children in India 2002-2003*, National Human Rights Commission of India, Institute of Social Sciences, and UNIFEM, New Delhi, July 2004, 10, 165, 166. See also U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," section 5. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi

official, E-mail communication USDOL official, July 13, 2009.

¹⁸⁴¹ Sankar Sen and P. M. Nair, *Report on Trafficking in Women and Children in India*, 353. See also ECPAT International CSEC Database, *India*, accessed January 27, 2009; available from <http://www.ecpat.net/>.

¹⁸⁴² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," section 5. See also U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: India." See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, March 4, 2009, question 23B.

¹⁸⁴³ Hindustan Times, *Being Eldest, It Is My Duty To Work, Says 7-year-old*, [online] 2008 [cited February 4, 2009]; available from <http://www.hindustantimes.com/StoryPage/Print.aspx?Id=b3a3b77c-ae91-44de-99a7-6365bdfb20e2>. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, January 16, 2009.

¹⁸⁴⁴ Government of India, *Child Labor - Prohibition and Regulation Act (as amended)*, articles 2 and 3, Schedule. See also Government of India, *The Factories Act*, article 67. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, January 16, 2009, para A. See also Government of India, *Federal Register Notice response (2008)*. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting*, March 4, 2009, Question 25F.

¹⁸⁴⁵ Government of India, *The Factories Act*, sections 2, 67-71.

¹⁸⁴⁶ Government of India, *Child Labor - Prohibition and Regulation Act (as amended)*, articles 7, 8, 14.

¹⁸⁴⁷ Government of India- Department of Social Welfare, *Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act*, Act No. 19, (February 9, 1976), articles 4, 13, 14, 18; available from <http://indiacode.nic.in/fullact1.asp?tfnm=197619>. See also Government of India, *Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act*, No. 56, (December 30, 2000), article 26; available from <http://socialwelfare.delhigovt.nic.in/juvenilejustice1.htm>. See also U.S. Embassy - New Delhi, E-mail communication to USDOL official, July 25, 2008.

¹⁸⁴⁸ Government of India, *Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act*, (1956), articles 2 and 5.

¹⁸⁴⁹ Government of India, *The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act*, No. 61, (1985), articles 8, 22, 32; available from <http://www.vakilno1.com/bareacts/THE-NARCOTIC-DRUGS-AND-PSYCHOTROPIC-SUBSTANCES-ACT-1985/THE-NARCOTIC-DRUGS-AND-PSYCHOTROPIC-SUBSTANCES-ACT-1985.htm>.

¹⁸⁵⁰ Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers, "Child Soldiers Global Report 2008: India."

¹⁸⁵¹ Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour 2006-2007*, paras 9.2, 9.3, 12.6, 12.7.

¹⁸⁵² U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," section 6c.

¹⁸⁵³ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, January 16, 2009*, para E.

¹⁸⁵⁴ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, March 4, 2009*, question 25E.

¹⁸⁵⁵ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," section 6d.

¹⁸⁵⁶ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, March 4, 2009*, question 25E.

¹⁸⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸⁵⁸ Ibid., para 3.

¹⁸⁵⁹ Ministry of Women and Child Development, *National Charter for Children*, New Delhi, February 9, 2004, articles 7 and 8b; available from <http://wcd.nic.in/nationalcharter2003.doc>.

¹⁸⁶⁰ Ministry of Labour and Employment, *National Policy on Child Labour*, [online] [cited March 31, 2009]; available from <http://labour.nic.in/cwl/CIPolicy.htm>.

¹⁸⁶¹ Government of India, *Federal Register Notice response* (2008). See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, March 4, 2009*, questions 25A-25D. See also Ministry of Labour and Employment, *National Policy on Child Labour*.

¹⁸⁶² U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, March 4, 2009*, questions 25A-25D.

¹⁸⁶³ Government of India, *Federal Register Notice response* (2008).

¹⁸⁶⁴ Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour 2007-2008*, New Delhi, April 25, 2008, para 12.27; available from <http://labour.nic.in/annrep/annrep2007.htm>.

¹⁸⁶⁵ Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour 2006-2007*, para 12.24. See also Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour 2005-2006*, New Delhi, September 21, 2006, 6; available from <http://www.labour.nic.in/annrep/annrep2005.htm>.

¹⁸⁶⁶ Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour 2007-2008*, para 12.20.

¹⁸⁶⁷ Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Skill Development Initiative Scheme Implementation Manual*, New Delhi, January 2008, 8.

¹⁸⁶⁸ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, December 4, 2007*. See also Childline India Foundation, *FAQ*, [online] [cited February 4, 2009]; available from <http://www.childlineindia.org.in/aboutus08.htm>.

¹⁸⁶⁹ Ministry of Women and Child Development, *Annual Report of the Ministry of Women and Child Development 2007-2008*, New Delhi, 2008, para 3.109; available from <http://wcd.nic.in/>.

¹⁸⁷⁰ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, March 4, 2009*, question 26A.

¹⁸⁷¹ Ministry of Finance, *Union Budget 2009-2010*, New Delhi, February 15, 2009, 248; available from [http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2009-10\(I\)/eb/sbe104.pdf](http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2009-10(I)/eb/sbe104.pdf).

¹⁸⁷² U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: India."

¹⁸⁷³ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, March 4, 2009*, questions 25A-25D.

¹⁸⁷⁴ ILO-IPEC, *Convergence Project, Project Document*, 19.

¹⁸⁷⁵ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷⁶ ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication to USDOL official, December 18, 2008.

¹⁸⁷⁷ ILO-IPEC, *Preventing and Eliminating Child Labor in Identified Hazardous Sectors*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 4, 2008, 9.

¹⁸⁷⁸ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi official, TDA Edits.

¹⁸⁷⁹ ILO-IPEC, *Preventing and Eliminating Child Labor in Identified Hazardous Sectors*, Project Document, Geneva, September 2001, 3, 6-7, 18-19. See also U.S. Embassy- New Delhi official, TDA Edits.

¹⁸⁸⁰ ILO-IPEC, *INDUS, Project Document*, 2001, 3, 6-7, 18-19. See also Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour 2006-2007*, para 12.32. See also ILO-IPEC, *Preventing and Eliminating Child Labor in Identified Hazardous Sectors*, Technical Progress Report, Geneva, September 13, 2006. See also ILO-IPEC, *INDUS, Technical Progress Report*, 2008.

¹⁸⁸¹ ILO-IPEC, *Convergence Project, Project Document*, 1 and 83. See also Government of India, *Federal Register Notice response* (2008).

¹⁸⁸² ILO-IPEC Geneva official, E-mail communication, December 18, 2008.

¹⁸⁸³ Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour 2007-2008*, sections 9.3 and 9.4. For currency conversion, see OANDA, *FX Converter - Currency Converter for 164 Currencies*, [online] [cited February 3, 2009]; available from <http://www.oanda.com/convert/classic>.

¹⁸⁸⁴ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, March 20, 2008*.

¹⁸⁸⁵ Ministry of Women and Child Development, *Initiatives Taken by Ministry of Women and Child Development to Combat Trafficking of Women and Children*, New Delhi, October 11, 2006, para i; available from <http://wcd.nic.in/INITITrafficking.doc>.

¹⁸⁸⁶ Ministry of Labour and Employment, *Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant Child Labour*, Delhi, May 2008, 8; available from <http://labour.nic.in/cwl/DraftProtocolPreventionMigrantChildLabour.pdf>.

¹⁸⁸⁷ U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports- 2008: India," section 5. See also Ministry of Women and Child Development, *Initiatives of the MWCD*, para xxi.

¹⁸⁸⁸ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, December 4, 2008*, para 11.

¹⁸⁸⁹ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, March 4, 2009*, question 26E.

¹⁸⁹⁰ U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, December 4, 2007*.

¹⁸⁹¹ U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report- 2008: India."

¹⁸⁹² U.S. Embassy- New Delhi, *reporting, March 4, 2009*, question 25F.

Indonesia

Selected Statistics and Indicators on Child Labor¹⁸⁹³

Population, children, 5-14 years:	-
Working children, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working boys, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working girls, 5-14 years (%):	-
Working children by sector, 5-14 years (%):	
- Agriculture	-
- Manufacturing	-
- Services	-
- Other	-
Minimum age for work:	15
Compulsory education age:	15*
Free public education:	Yes**
Gross primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	114.1
Net primary enrollment rate (%), 2006:	95.4
School attendance, children 5-14 years (%):	-
Survival rate to grade 5 (%), 2005:	84.4
ILO Convention 138:	6/7/1999
ILO Convention 182:	3/28/2000
CRC:	9/5/1990
CRCOPAC:	No
CRCOPSC:	No
Palermo:	No
ILO-IPEC participating country:	Yes

*May vary

**In practice, must pay for various school expenses

Incidence and Nature of Child Labor

The majority of child work in Indonesia occurs in rural areas. Children work in agriculture on palm oil, cacao, tobacco, rubber, tea, and sugar plantations.¹⁸⁹⁴ Children work in fishing and fisheries, manufacturing, footwear production, food processing, woodworking, furniture carving, and textile production. Children also work in the small-scale mining sector, including gold and coal mines.¹⁸⁹⁵ Children also work in construction, including in collecting sand and breaking stones

for construction use.¹⁸⁹⁶ Other children work in the informal sector, including those living on the street, selling newspapers, shining shoes, street vending, scavenging, and working beside their parents in family businesses or cottage industries.¹⁸⁹⁷ Children, primarily girls, are also engaged in domestic service, where some are exploited and can be subject to forced labor, including debt bondage.¹⁸⁹⁸

Indonesia is primarily a source and, to a lesser extent, a destination country for individuals trafficked internationally and internally, including children.¹⁸⁹⁹ Children, especially girls, are trafficked internationally from Indonesia to Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore, and are trafficked internally mainly from rural to urban areas. There is evidence that girls are also trafficked into Indonesia, mainly from China and Eastern Europe.¹⁹⁰⁰ Girls are primarily trafficked both internationally and internally for commercial sexual exploitation and forced domestic service, whereas boys are trafficked internally to work on fishing platforms. There are reports of children being trafficked to work in organized begging rings.¹⁹⁰¹ Children are also exploited through prostitution, the production of pornography, and the international sex industry, increasingly through sex tourism.¹⁹⁰² Likewise, children are known to be involved in the production, trafficking, and sale of drugs.¹⁹⁰³

Child Labor Laws and Enforcement

The law sets the minimum age for work at 15 years.¹⁹⁰⁴ The law contains an exception for employing children 13 to 15 years of age to perform light work that does not jeopardize their physical, mental, and social development. Requirements for employment of children 13 to 15 years include a maximum of 3 hours of work per day, parental permission, and no