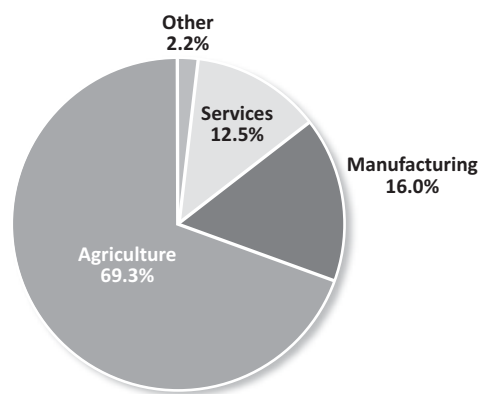


# India

The Government of India combats the worst forms of child labor through its National Child Labor Projects. It also operates a Convergence Model strategy, which integrates a range of social protection schemes to help prevent and withdraw children from hazardous child labor. However, India lacks a minimum age for work and sets a low age for hazardous work. In addition, forced child labor is a problem and continues to exist in domestic service, agriculture and manufacturing.

## Statistics on Working Children and School Attendance

Children	Age	Percent
Working	5-14 yrs.	3.3
Attending School	5-14 yrs.	82.1
Combining Work and School	7-14 yrs.	0.6



## Prevalence and Sectoral Distribution of the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Children in India are engaged in the worst forms of child labor.<sup>2736</sup> Most work in agriculture producing crops such as rice and hybrid seeds.<sup>2737</sup> Children who work in agriculture may carry heavy loads and apply harmful pesticides. Children in India also work in dangerous conditions, quarrying sandstone and other materials, breaking stones and polishing gems as well as in manufacturing.

Children in manufacturing make matches, bricks, carpets, locks, glass bangles, fireworks, *bidis* (cigarettes), incense sticks (agarbatti), footwear, garments, hand-loomed silk, leather, brassware and other metal goods.<sup>2738</sup> Children embroider (*zari*), sew beads to fabric and stitch soccer

balls for the domestic market.<sup>2739</sup> Many children manufacture goods in the informal economy, increasingly in home-based production.<sup>2740</sup> In addition to working long hours in cramped spaces under poor lighting and inadequate ventilation, children in manufacturing may be exposed to harmful chemicals and dangerous machinery and tools. The risks for these children include joint pain, headaches, hearing loss, skin infections, respiratory problems and finger deformity.<sup>2741</sup>

Service industries that employ children include hotels, food service and tourism.<sup>2742</sup> Children work on the street vending food and other goods, repairing vehicles and tires, scavenging and rag picking.<sup>2743</sup> This may expose them to dangers including severe weather and criminal elements, and may lead to their involvement in traffic accidents. Children are also found working in

construction and domestic service. Many work very long hours and suffer abusive treatment.<sup>2744</sup>

Forced child labor occurs in India.<sup>2745</sup> Children perform forced or indentured labor in domestic service, gemstone cutting and quarrying as well as at brick kilns and rice mills. Children also work under forced conditions producing hybrid seeds, garments and embroidered textiles.<sup>2746</sup>

The federal police stated that an estimated 1.2 million children engage in prostitution.<sup>2747</sup> Cases of child sex tourism continue to be reported in cities and towns with tourist attractions as well as locations with religious pilgrim centers.<sup>2748</sup>

India remains a source, transit and destination country for minors trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor in domestic service, agriculture and activities such as begging and making bricks.<sup>2749</sup> The majority of such children are Indians trafficked within the country.<sup>2750</sup> 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.<sup>2751</sup>

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 by the Naxalites in Chhattisgarh.<sup>2752</sup>

**Laws and Regulations on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

According to the Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act, children of any age may be employed, provided employers adhere to restrictions, including a maximum six hour workday with a one hour rest period, at least one day off per week, and no night work or overtime work.<sup>2753</sup> The Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act does bar children under age 14 from 18 hazardous occupations and 65 hazardous processes such as working in factories,

mines, and domestic service, handling pesticides, weaving carpets and breaking stone.<sup>2754</sup> In 2010, two additional occupations were added to this list barring children from work in circuses and from caring for elephants.<sup>2755</sup> Employing children under age 14 in a hazardous industry can lead to fines and imprisonment. Victims also receive compensation. Additionally, the Government must either compensate the family of the child or find employment for an adult member of the family.<sup>2756</sup>

	C138, Minimum Age	No
	C182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	No
	CRC	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓
	Minimum Age for Work	No
	Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	14
	Compulsory Education Age	14
	Free Public Education	Yes

However, gaps remain. The lack of a minimum age for employment increases the likelihood that very young children may engage in activities hazardous to their health. The minimum age for hazardous work is not consistent with international standards and may likewise, jeopardize the health and safety of young persons ages 14 to 17. Additionally, the labor law does not cover large swaths of the economy, including family farms and other family businesses.<sup>2757</sup>

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act prohibits exploiting juvenile

employees under age 18 by such practices as keeping youth in bonded conditions or garnishing their wages.<sup>2758</sup> Violators may be fined or imprisoned.<sup>2759</sup>

The Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act outlaws bonded labor in India and provides for district-level vigilance committees to investigate allegations of bonded labor and release anyone found in bondage.<sup>2760</sup> The Act also provides for rehabilitation assistance payments for released laborers. Persons found using bonded labor may be fined and face imprisonment.<sup>2761</sup> The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act prohibits commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of boys and girls. Penalties include imprisonment up to a life sentence if the victim is under age 16.<sup>2762</sup> The Information Technology (Amendment) Act of 2008 includes penalties of fines and imprisonment for any person who publishes, collects, seeks or downloads child pornography in electronic form.<sup>2763</sup> The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, No. 61 makes it illegal to cause any person to produce or deal in narcotic or psychotropic substances; punishment consists of fines and imprisonment.<sup>2764</sup>

There is no compulsory military service. The voluntary military recruitment age is 17 years and 6 months. However, the minimum age to serve in combat is 18.<sup>2765</sup>

### **Institutional Mechanisms for Coordination and Enforcement**

The National Authority for Elimination of Child Labor is a high-level government body, chaired by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE), which reviews, monitors and coordinates policies and programs on child labor.<sup>2766</sup> The National Steering Committee on Child Labor is a tripartite committee with members representing government agencies, employers and workers, which guides and monitors child labor policy.<sup>2767</sup> The Secretary of Labor and Employment chairs the Central Monitoring Committee, which is responsible for reviewing the prevalence of child

labor as well as monitoring actions taken to eliminate child labor.<sup>2768</sup> In 2010, the Government created a Core Group on Child Labour composed of eight ministries and chaired by MOLE to coordinate the convergence of social protection schemes to reduce child labor.<sup>2769</sup>

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is charged with monitoring implementation of the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act. The NHRC monitors state level action against bonded labor through its review of quarterly reports by state governments on bonded labor and through exploratory and investigative missions.<sup>2770</sup> The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is charged with coordinating anti-trafficking policies and programs.<sup>2771</sup> The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) Anti-Human Trafficking Cell is responsible for implementing the Government's \$12 million nationwide plan to combat human trafficking over 3 years by coordinating with states to establish anti-human trafficking units (AHTUs) and training thousands of officials on human trafficking.<sup>2772</sup>

While MOLE provides oversight and coordination, state governments enforce labor laws and employ labor inspectors.<sup>2773</sup> The national government does not regularly receive comprehensive or timely data from the states on the number of labor inspectors, inspections, child labor violations found and penalties assessed throughout the country.<sup>2774</sup> Information that is available indicates that during the reporting period, children were rescued from hazardous work during raids in several states, including Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Delhi.<sup>2775</sup> In 2010, Tamil Nadu state carried out 187,101 inspections on forced child labor, resulting in 56 convictions of child labor traffickers and \$14,000 in fines.<sup>2776</sup> According to MOLE, 14,778 child labor prosecutions were reported in states that had data available from 2007 to 2010.<sup>2777</sup> Despite prosecutions being launched, it may take years before a case is resolved in the judiciary system.<sup>2778</sup> In the state of Gujarat of the 1,642 court cases

filed between 2006 and 2010, only 45 cases were resolved resulting in fines of \$6,500.<sup>2779</sup> The enforcement of labor laws pertaining to child domestics has been particularly challenging, as work in private homes is outside the jurisdiction of labor inspectors.<sup>2780</sup> MOLE earmarked \$1.1 million for advocacy campaigns against child labor, including the worst forms of child labor. However, research found no evidence of other mechanisms to enforce prohibitions against employing children under 14 as domestics or to protect older children involved in such work.

Six state governments have drafted state action plans for elimination of child labor, which may lead to stepped up enforcement. For example, the Gujarat Action Plan calls for two raids every month in all 24 districts.<sup>2781</sup> Complaints about hazardous child labor can be made through a toll-free helpline, Child Line, which operates in 83 cities across India.<sup>2782</sup>

Between January 2010 and September 2010, police freed and rehabilitated 763 bonded laborers in Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and the Government provided financial assistance of approximately \$171,000 to former bonded laborers, a two-fold increase from last year.<sup>2783</sup> It was also reported that hundreds of bonded laborers were rescued in Tamil-Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Bihar. The number of cases involving children is unknown as the Government does not disaggregate this data. In a series of four workshops from April 2009 to February 2010, the NHRC trained 400 government officials on bonded labor issues.<sup>2784</sup>

Under India's federal structure, state and local police are responsible for enforcing all laws, including those pertaining to human trafficking. Between April 2010 and February 2011, the Government invested \$1.9 million in anti-human trafficking units (AHTUs) to facilitate their expansion.<sup>2785</sup> In 2010, the number of AHTUs doubled with at least 125 AHTUs established in 17 of India's 28 states.<sup>2786</sup> The Government

has also invested more than \$440 million to establish the Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System to connect all of India's 14,000 linguistically diverse police stations. This system allows police to better monitor trends in serious crimes including trafficking.<sup>2787</sup> Data from 2009 indicates that 2,438 traffickers were convicted of sex trafficking and an additional 8,307 prosecutions were launched.<sup>2788</sup> The number of cases involving children is unknown as the Government does not disaggregate this data. In partnership with the United Office on Drugs and Crime, several state governments trained 13,670 police officials on trafficking issues.<sup>2789</sup>

### **Government Policies on the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

During 2010, the Government continued to implement the National Policy on Child Labor, which lays out concrete actions for combating hazardous child labor, including legislative reforms and direct assistance to children.<sup>2790</sup> As noted above, six states adopted Action Plans to eliminate child labor from hazardous industries, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Orissa. Additionally, a seventh state, Bihar, is preparing its Action Plan.<sup>2791</sup> These action plans have resulted in the creation of task forces at the state, district and village level. These plans also call for the coordination of social protection programs and services provided by government and civil society organizations to support the livelihood of households vulnerable to relying on child labor.<sup>2792</sup> MOLE's National Skills Development Policy includes provisions for child laborers, including short-term skills training for children removed from the worst forms of child labor.<sup>2793</sup>

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) 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 from disadvantaged social groups.<sup>2794</sup> The RTE provides for free and compulsory education to all



children ages 6 to 14. The act prohibits denying admission to children who lack a birth certificate, allows children to transfer schools, requires local authorities to identify out-of-school children, forbids discrimination against disadvantaged groups, and prescribes quality education standards.<sup>2795</sup>

The Government also has a National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children, which aims to rehabilitate and reintegrate victims of trafficking into society.<sup>2796</sup>

### **Social Programs to Eliminate or Prevent the Worst Forms of Child Labor**

The Government of India's National Policy on Child Labor includes direct assistance projects, which are collectively known as the National Child Labor Projects (NCLPs). MOLE coordinates the NCLPs, which operate at the district level to identify working children, withdraw them from hazardous work and provide them with education and vocational training. The projects set up NCLP schools, mainstream children into formal education and provide them with stipends, meals and health checkups.<sup>2797</sup> As of July 2010, approximately 339,000 former child laborer were enrolled in the NCLP schools and there were more than 8,000 schools in 21 of India's 28 states.<sup>2798</sup> The process of forming NCLP schools and identifying their students begins with a survey conducted at the district level.<sup>2799</sup> While the scheme serves many former child laborers, it excludes children working in agriculture, family enterprises and other informal sectors, as Indian law does not recognize those children as "working in hazardous conditions."

The NCLP scheme is linked to the Ministry of Human Resource Development's (MHRD) *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (Education for All) program to ensure children's smooth transition from NCLP schools into the formal education system.<sup>2800</sup> During 2010, the MHRD continued to extend

its mid-day meal program to NLCP students.<sup>2801</sup> With support from UNICEF, MOLE is developing a national communication strategy on child labor and also pilots a national tracking system to monitor children in NCLP schools in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.<sup>2802</sup> In 2010, the National Labor Institute completed an evaluation of the NCLP project that spanned 70 NCLP districts located in 15 different states. The evaluation highlights practices, gaps, challenges and impediments of the project and provides a set of specific recommendations to improve the program and implementation.<sup>2803</sup>

The Government is currently participating in a USDOL-funded, \$6.85 million Convergence Model Project, begun in 2008 and scheduled to conclude in 2013, which targets 9,700 children for withdrawal and 9,300 children for prevention from work in hazardous labor in 10 districts in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The project is designed to strengthen the Government's efforts to combat hazardous child labor by combining its various social protection and welfare programs, including the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), National Child Labor Project, Swablamby Swasthya Yojana Health Insurance Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Skills Development Initiative Scheme.<sup>2804</sup> In 2010, the Government funded a research study on the impact of the NREGS scheme on child labor.<sup>2805</sup> Results of the study are not yet available. The question of whether other social protection schemes have an impact on child labor does not appear to have been studied.

In 2010, the National Sample Survey Organization completed a survey on the child labor situation across the country as part of their survey on "Employment and Unemployment and Household Consumer Expenditure."<sup>2806</sup> A copy of the survey could not be obtained prior to completion of this report.

MOLE's Grants-in-Aid scheme funds over 117 NGOs to provide rehabilitation services to working children.<sup>2807</sup> MOLE's Skill Development Initiative Scheme offers vocational training programs and gives priority to children withdrawn from child labor and to the parents of child laborers.<sup>2808</sup>

The Government of India and state governments are collaborating on a program to rescue and rehabilitate child and adult bonded laborers. This includes conducting surveys to identify bonded laborers including a survey in 23 districts of Madhya Pradesh and providing each of them with stipends, training and education and organizing awareness-raising activities.<sup>2809</sup> Overall, India lacks reliable figures on the prevalence of bonded labor.

In 2010, MOLE expanded on its \$400,000 pilot project in Tamil Nadu to reduce bonded labor in brick kilns and rice mills.<sup>2810</sup> Based on this pilot project, MOLE launched its holistic, convergence-based approach to address bonded labor in Andhra Pradesh, Haryana and Orissa which integrates existing government social and welfare programs to target vulnerable workers.<sup>2811</sup> The Government also provided \$78,000 between April 2009 and March 2010 to rehabilitate bonded laborers in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.<sup>2812</sup>

The Ministry of Women Child Development (MWCD) provides a package of services for vulnerable children, including those most likely to be exploited in the worst forms of child labor. MWCD seeks to protect children, including working children, through its Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Its aims to improve access to protection services, create public awareness, increase accountability on child protection, enhance service delivery and set up a monitoring and evaluation system.<sup>2813</sup> In 2009 and 2010, the Government allocated more than \$13 million and signed MOUs with 13 states to implement ICPS.<sup>2814</sup> MWCD has another scheme, the Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care, which provides nonformal education and vocational training to street children and working children living in urban areas not covered by other MOLE schemes.<sup>2815</sup> From 2009 to 2010, this scheme received \$2 million in funding.<sup>2816</sup>

MWCD coordinates a wide range of anti-trafficking activities, in collaboration with NGOs and state governments, including raising awareness, maintaining helplines, rescuing victims and providing shelter homes, counseling, legal aid, medical care, repatriation and rehabilitative services.<sup>2817</sup> These efforts include MWCD's *Ujjawala* scheme, which funds 134 projects to help reintegrate, rehabilitate and repatriate trafficking victims.<sup>2818</sup>

## Based on the reporting above, the following actions would advance the reduction of the worst forms of child labor in India:

### IN THE AREA OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS:

- Amend the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 to:
  - Establish a minimum age for employment in nonhazardous occupations consistent with international standards.
  - Increase the minimum age for employment in hazardous occupations to meet international standards.
  - Expand the scope of the act to cover children working in family enterprises.

### IN THE AREAS OF COORDINATION AND ENFORCEMENT:

- Create a database of labor inspections to better consolidate and inform policy at the national level and make data publicly available.
- Disaggregate the data in the Ministry of Home Affairs Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System to include child trafficking violations.
- Disaggregate data on the number of children who are victims of forced labor.
- Encourage state AHTUs to address labor trafficking, including instances of forced child labor.
- Expedite the adjudication of child labor cases.
- Establish effective mechanisms to protect child domestic workers.

### IN THE AREA OF PROGRAMS:

- Conduct both a qualitative and quantitative national survey of bonded labor (disaggregating data on children).
- Expand the ability for all children in the worst forms of child labor to enroll in NCLP schools.
- Conduct an assessment of the impact that India's major social protection schemes, besides NREGS, have had on reducing child labor, as proposed in MOLE's Draft Five Year Strategic Plan.

<sup>2736</sup> Data provided in the chart at the beginning of this country report are based on UCW analysis of ILO SIMPOC, UNICEF MICS, and World Bank surveys, Child Economic Activity, School Attendance, and Combined Working and Studying Rates, 2005-2010. Data on working children and children combining schooling and working are from 2005. Data on school attendance is from 2006. Reliable data on the worst forms of child labor are especially difficult to collect given the often hidden or illegal nature of the worst forms. As a result, statistics on children's work are reported here, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used for these statistics, the definition of working children, and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" section.

<sup>2737</sup> 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. 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 Davuluri Venkateswarlu, *Signs of Hope: Child and Adult Labour in Cottonseed Production in India*, June 2010, 28, 29; available from <http://www.laborrights.org/sites/default/files/publications-and-resources/signsofhope.pdf>. See also National Human Rights Commission, *Review of measures taken by Government of Gujarat for elimination of bonded and child labour by Dr. Lakshmidhar Mishra, IAS (Retd.)*,

*Special Rapporteur, national Human Rights Commission from 18.8.2010 to 19.8.2010 at Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar and Mehsana districts*, August 2010, 10; available from [http://www.nhrc.nic.in/Reports/BLCLvisit/10lmishra\\_ahmedbad\\_gandhinagar\\_mehsana\\_gujrat.pdf](http://www.nhrc.nic.in/Reports/BLCLvisit/10lmishra_ahmedbad_gandhinagar_mehsana_gujrat.pdf). See also Prayas Centre for Labour Research and Action, *Child Labour in Production of Cotton Seeds on Monsanto Plots in District Sabarkantha of Gujarat*, December 2010, 3; available from <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/ChildLabourInProductionOfCottonSeedsOnMonsantoPlots.pdf>.

<sup>2738</sup> U.S. Department of State, “India,” in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2010*, Washington, DC, April 8, 2011, section 7d; available from <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/160058.pdf>. 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 U.S. Embassy - New Delhi, *reporting, March 4, 2009*, para E. See also The Star, *Modernizing India on the Backs of Children*, [online] 2010 [cited March 10, 2011]; available from [www.thestar.com/printarticle/775934](http://www.thestar.com/printarticle/775934). See also Helen Sekar, “Technology, Industry Restructuring and Child Labour,” in *Childhood, Child Labour and Youth*, ed. Vinod Chandra, Mahaveer Jain, and Sunil Dutt Sharma, New Delhi: Manak Publication, 2009, 183, 187. See also Siddharth Kara, *India’s Carpet Industry Plagued by Child Labor*, [online] August 16, 2010 [cited January 28, 2011]; available from [http://articles.cnn.com/2010-08-16/world/kara.human.traffic.india\\_1\\_carpet-belt-carpet-industry-child-labor?\\_s=PM:WORLD](http://articles.cnn.com/2010-08-16/world/kara.human.traffic.india_1_carpet-belt-carpet-industry-child-labor?_s=PM:WORLD). See also Pratham Council for Vulnerable Children, *Languishing in the Lanes of Nabi Karim*, July 2009, 3, 9; available from <http://pcvc.org/image/pdf/Resources/publication/programreport/Nabi%20Karim%20Report%20-%202009.pdf>. See also Alex Masi, *India: Productive Lives*, [online] May 29, 2009 [cited March 10, 2011], 2, 3; available from <http://www.gaia-photos.com/india-productive-lives/>.

<sup>2739</sup> Santosh Mehrotra, Mary Biggeri, and Ratna Sudarshan, “Child Labour in Industrial Outworker Households in India,” *Economic and Political Weekly* XLIV, no. 12 (March 21, 2009), 50-51; available from [http://www.eledu.net/rrcusrn\\_data/Child%20Labour%20in%20Industrial%20Outworker%20Households.pdf](http://www.eledu.net/rrcusrn_data/Child%20Labour%20in%20Industrial%20Outworker%20Households.pdf). See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: India,” section 7d. See also Macro International, *In-Country Research: India*, 12. See also ILO-IPEC, *Converging Against Child Labour: Support for India’s Model*, Project Document, Geneva, September 2008, 8. See also U.S. Embassy - New Delhi, *reporting, May 21, 2007*, para 4. See also Save the Children, *Changing the Fabric of Delhi’s Garment Industry*, [online] 2010 [cited April 11, 2011]; available from <http://www.savethechildren.ca/delhi-garment-industry>. See also Bachpan Bachao Andolan, *Child*

*Labour in Football Stitching Activity in India*, New Delhi, October 6, 2008, 6; available from <http://www.laborrights.org/files/FOOTBALLREPORT2008.pdf>. See also U.S. Embassy - New Delhi, *reporting, March 11, 2011*, 1.

<sup>2740</sup> Neera Burra, *Child Labour in Rural Areas with a Special Focus on Migration, Agriculture, Mining and Brick kilns*, 2007, 1; available from [http://www.ncpcr.gov.in/Reports/Child\\_Labour\\_in\\_Rural\\_areas\\_with\\_special\\_focus\\_on\\_Migration\\_Agriculture\\_%20Mining\\_by\\_Neera\\_Burra.pdf](http://www.ncpcr.gov.in/Reports/Child_Labour_in_Rural_areas_with_special_focus_on_Migration_Agriculture_%20Mining_by_Neera_Burra.pdf). See also National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, *Abolition of Child Labour and Making Education a Reality for Every Child as a Right*, 2008, 6. See also Neera Burra, “Crusading for Children in India’s Informal Economy,” *Economic and Political Weekly* 40, no. 49 (December 2005), 5200.

<sup>2741</sup> Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, *A Report of Walk Through Survey on Occupational Safety and Health of Child Labour Employed in Hand Rolled Beedi Cigarettes Sector in India*, 2009, 30, 37, 38. See also Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes, *A Report of Walk Through Survey on Occupational Safety and Health of Child Labour Employed in Hand Made Lock Units in India*, 2009, 25, 33-35. See also ILO, *Module 2: The Dynamics of Girl Child Labour: Extent, nature of Work, Working Conditions, etc.*, 2008, 12. See also S. Wal, *Child Labour in Various Industries* (New Delhi: Sarup & Sons, 2006), 50-51; available from [http://books.google.com/books?id=KgZZaVccmTkC&printsec=frontcover&dq=child+labour+in+various+Industries&source=bl&ots=tnXppLoXZz&sig=\\_V2Qk7F\\_QxfrGuLEUjtt-Cdjh5s&hl=en&ei=M4h2TebtB6iw0QGZhMTqBg&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCEQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=KgZZaVccmTkC&printsec=frontcover&dq=child+labour+in+various+Industries&source=bl&ots=tnXppLoXZz&sig=_V2Qk7F_QxfrGuLEUjtt-Cdjh5s&hl=en&ei=M4h2TebtB6iw0QGZhMTqBg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CCEQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q&f=false).

<sup>2742</sup> Burra, *Child Labour in Rural Areas with a Special Focus on Migration, Agriculture, Mining and Brick kilns*, 1. See also ILO-IPEC, *Convergence Project: Project Document*, 12.

<sup>2743</sup> U.S. Embassy - New Delhi, *reporting, November 2, 2007*, para 7. See also ILO-IPEC, *Convergence Project: Project Document*, 12. See also U.S. Embassy - New Delhi, *reporting, March 11, 2011*, 2.

<sup>2744</sup> U.S. Embassy - New Delhi, *reporting, November 2, 2007*, para 7. See also Burra, *Child Labour in Rural Areas with a Special Focus on Migration, Agriculture, Mining and Brick kilns*, 3. See also ILO-IPEC, *Convergence Project: Project Document*, 12. See also New York Times, *Children’s domestic labor resists India’s legal efforts* [online] February 18, 2007 [cited May 27, 2011], 1; available from <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/02/18/world/asia/18iht-india.4637103.html>.

<sup>2745</sup> U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: India,” section 7d. See also National Human Rights Commission, *Review of measures taken by Government of Gujarat for elimination of bonded and child labour*, 32, 33.

<sup>2746</sup> 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](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/declaris/DECLARATIONWEB.DOWNLOAD_BLOB?Var_DocumentID=5071). See also U.S. Embassy - New Delhi, *reporting, December 4, 2007*, para 12. See also U.S. Embassy - New Delhi, *reporting, March 04, 2009*, question 23B. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: India,” section 7d. See also Venkateswarlu, *Child Bondage in Cotton*, 8, 9. See also Siddharth Kara, *India’s Forced Labor*, [online] August 23, 2010 [cited January 28, 2011]; available from <http://connecttheworld.blogs.cnn.com/2010/08/23/india-free-to-forced-labor/>. See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: India,” section 7d.

<sup>2747</sup> CNN, *Official: More than 1M Child Prostitutes in India*, [online] May 11, 2009 [cited March 10, 2011]; available from [http://articles.cnn.com/2009-05-11/world/india.prostitution.children\\_1\\_human-trafficking-india-prostitutes?\\_s=PM:WORLD](http://articles.cnn.com/2009-05-11/world/india.prostitution.children_1_human-trafficking-india-prostitutes?_s=PM:WORLD). See also U.S. Department of State, “Country Reports- 2010: India,” section 6.

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<sup>2749</sup> *Ibid.*, 171.

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