

In 2016, India made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government adopted the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, which set the minimum age for work at 14 and raised the minimum age for hazardous work to 18, bringing India into compliance with the international standards. The Government also increased the financial assistance available under the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labor Scheme for children rescued from human trafficking and sexual exploitation. However, children in India are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in forced labor in the production of garments and quarrying stones. The hazardous work list attached to the new Child Labor Amendment Act is not comprehensive as it does not include areas of work where there is evidence that children work in unsafe and unhealthy environments for long periods of time. Also, while the Child Labor Act increases the penalties for employing children in prohibited child labor, these penalties are likely to be insufficient to deter violations. Additional gaps remain in the legal framework as the recruitment of children by non-state armed groups is not criminally prohibited.



I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOR

Children in India engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in forced labor in the production of garments and quarrying stones.(1, 2) Table 1 provides key indicators on children’s work and education in India.

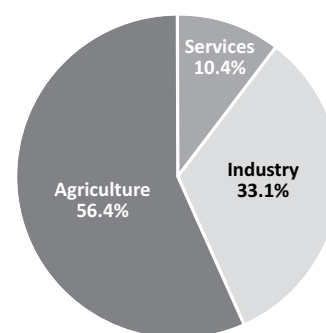
Table 1. Statistics on Children’s Work and Education

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	1.4 (3,253,202)
Attending School (%)	5 to 14	90.7
Combining Work and School (%)	7 to 14	0.3
Primary Completion Rate (%)		97.5

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2014, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016.(3)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children’s Work Project’s analysis of statistics from National Sample Survey, 2011–2012.(4)

Figure 1. Working Children by Sector, Ages 5-14



Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children’s work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture	Farming, including producing hybrid cottonseed and hybrid vegetable seeds, cultivating and ginning cotton, cultivating chili pepper and rice, and harvesting sugarcane, tobacco, and tea (5-18) Milling rice and processing cashew nuts and seafood (19-23)
Industry	Manufacturing garments, weaving silk fabric and carpets, producing raw silk thread (sericulture), spinning cotton thread and yarn, and embellishing textiles with silver and gold (<i>zari</i>) (12, 24-32) Manufacturing glass bangles, † locks, and brassware, and polishing gems (33-40) Rolling cigarettes (<i>bidis</i>) and manufacturing incense sticks (<i>agarbatti</i>), † fireworks, † and matches † (41-45) Manufacturing footwear and bags, producing leather goods or accessories, † and stitching soccer balls (46-50) Producing bricks, quarrying and breaking stones, including sandstone and granite, and mining † and collecting mica and coal (2, 16, 51-64)

Table 2. Overview of Children’s Work by Sector and Activity (cont)

Sector/Industry	Activity
Services	Domestic work (65)
	Working in hotels, food service, and tourism services (66, 67)
	Street work, including selling food and other goods, and scavenging and sorting garbage (49, 68, 69)
	Construction work, and repairing automobiles and motorcycles (70, 71)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor [‡]	Forced labor in agriculture, including producing hybrid cottonseed and harvesting sugarcane, both sometimes as a result of human trafficking (6, 72-74)
	Forced labor in rice mills, quarrying stones, and producing bricks (2, 52, 74-80)
	Forced labor in producing garments, spinning cotton thread and yarn, embroidering silver and gold into textiles (<i>zari</i>), carpets, leather goods, plastic goods, bangles, footwear, and bags (1, 26-29, 81-91)
	Forced labor in domestic work and begging, both sometimes as a result of human trafficking (65, 74, 92, 93)
	Commercial sexual exploitation, sometimes as a result of human trafficking (74, 94, 95)
	Forced recruitment of children by non-state armed groups for use in armed conflict (74, 96, 97)
	Use in illicit activities, including the use of children to traffic children (98)

[†] Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.

[‡] Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor *per se* under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.




Within India, children are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor in domestic service.(12, 74, 95, 99) Children are also forced to work as bonded laborers in brick kilns and stone quarries to pay off family debts owed to moneylenders and employers.(2, 100) Children from India’s rural areas migrate or are trafficked for employment in industries, such as spinning mills and cottonseed production, where they are forced to work in hazardous environments for little or no pay.(6, 26) In addition, Maoist armed groups reportedly recruited children to serve as soldiers in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, and West Bengal.(74, 96, 97)

Child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, and human trafficking are more likely to be children from marginalized groups, such as low-caste Hindus, members of tribal communities, and religious minorities.(74) Children from marginalized groups also face barriers to accessing education. These children are sometimes subject to discrimination and harassment from their teachers. One report notes that some of these children are refused admission into schools.(79, 101)

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

India has ratified most key international conventions concerning child labor (Table 3).

Table 3. Ratification of International Conventions on Child Labor

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

In March 2017, the Government ratified both ILO Convention 182 and Convention 138.(102)

The Government has established laws and regulations related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 4). However, gaps exist in India’s legal framework to adequately protect children from child labor.

Table 4. Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	Section 3(1) of the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (103)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Section 3A of the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (103)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Schedule to the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (104)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Section 4 of the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act; Sections 370 and 374 of the Penal Code; Section 79 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (105-107)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Sections 366A, 366B, 370, 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code; Section 5 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (106, 108)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Sections 366A, 366B, 370A, 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code; Sections 4–7 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act; Sections 13–15 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offense Act; Section 67B of the Information Technology Act (106, 108-110)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Sections 76 and 78 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act; Section 32B(c) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act (107, 111)
Minimum Age for Military Recruitment			
State Compulsory	N/A*		
State Voluntary	Yes	16	Military Regulations (112, 113)
Non-State Compulsory	No		
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15	Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (114)
Free Public Education	Yes		Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (114)

* No conscription (115)

In 2016, the Government approved the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, which establishes a minimum age for work at 14 and raised the minimum age for hazardous work to 18.(103) In 2017, the Government amended the Child Labor Act's hazardous work list to include a schedule of occupations where all children under 18 are prohibited from working and children under 14 are prohibited from helping, including family enterprises.(104) This hazardous work schedule is not comprehensive as children under 18 are not prohibited from working in spinning mills, garment production, carpet making, and domestic work, which are areas of work where there is evidence that children work in unsafe and unhealthy environments for long periods of time.(104) In addition, while the Act increases the penalties for violating the Child Labor Amendment Act, the penalties are likely insufficient to deter employers from employing children in prohibited child labor.(116) Penalties for violating the law include imprisonment for 6 months to 2 years and/or fines ranging from \$300 to \$700.(103)

During the reporting period, the Jharkhand State government also passed the Jharkhand Private Employment Agency and Domestic Employee Bill, which prohibits employment placement agencies from employing children under the age 18.(117)

Gaps remain in the legal framework as the recruitment of children under 18 by non-state armed groups is not criminally prohibited.(116)

III. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established institutional mechanisms for the enforcement of laws and regulations on child labor, including its worst forms (Table 5). However, gaps in labor law enforcement remain and some enforcement information is not available.

Table 5. Agencies Responsible for Child Labor Law Enforcement

Organization/Agency	Role
State Government Labor Inspectorates	Enforce state and national labor laws. Refer cases in violation of the law to state police.(49) Refer children to Child Welfare Committees for protection and rehabilitation services.(107)
State and Local Police	Enforce laws pertaining to child labor and human trafficking.(118) Submit information to District Magistrates to determine if a case should be prosecuted in District Court.(119) Refer children to Child Welfare Committees for protection and rehabilitation services.(107)
Anti-Human Trafficking Units	Investigate cases of human trafficking. Established in 226 local police jurisdictions throughout India.(120)
Vigilance Committees	Rescue, release, and rehabilitate bonded laborers and family members. Assembled at the district and subdivision levels by the District Magistrate.(105)
State Revenue Department	Issue release certificates to free bonded laborers and family members from debt.(121)
Child Welfare Committees	Refer children in need of care and protection to welfare services providers under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme, including children involved in hazardous work, begging, and human trafficking, as well as those living on the streets.(107) Established in 619 of India's 660 districts.(122)
Central Bureau of Investigation's Anti-Human Trafficking Unit	Investigate and prosecute cases involving the kidnapping and trafficking of women and children by professional gangs operating across multiple states. Take on cases by request of, or in agreement with, state governments.(123, 124)

Labor Law Enforcement

In 2016, labor law enforcement agencies in India took actions to combat child labor, including its worst forms (Table 6).

Table 6. Labor Law Enforcement Efforts Related to Child Labor

Overview of Labor Law Enforcement	2015	2016
Labor Inspectorate Funding	Unknown* (116)	Unknown* (116)
Number of Labor Inspectors	Unknown* (116)	Unknown* (116)
Inspectorate Authorized to Assess Penalties	Yes (125)	Yes (116)
Training for Labor Inspectors		
Initial Training for New Employees	Yes (116)	Yes (116)
Training on New Laws Related to Child Labor	N/A	Unknown (116)
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (116)	Yes (116)
Number of Labor Inspections	146,595 (116)	Unknown (116)
Number Conducted at Worksite	Unknown (116)	Unknown (116)
Number Conducted by Desk Reviews	Unknown (116)	Unknown (116)
Number of Child Labor Violations Found	678 (116)	Unknown (116)
Number of Child Labor Violations for Which Penalties Were Imposed	Unknown* (116)	Unknown* (116)
Number of Penalties Imposed that Were Collected	Unknown* (116)	Unknown* (116)
Routine Inspections Conducted	Yes (116)	Yes (116)
Routine Inspections Targeted	Yes (116)	Yes (116)
Unannounced Inspections Permitted	Yes (116)	Yes (116)
Unannounced Inspections Conducted	Yes (116)	Yes (116)
Complaint Mechanism Exists	Yes (116)	Yes (116)
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Labor Authorities and Social Services	Yes (116)	Yes (116)

* The Government does not publish this information.

The Constitution of India gives state governments primary responsibility for the enforcement of labor laws.(118, 126) While the central government seeks to collect data on child labor violations and prosecutions, this information for 2016 was not yet released during the reporting period. The central government also does not collect data on state government and territory funding and employment of labor inspectors.(127)

Criminal Law Enforcement

In 2016, criminal law enforcement agencies in India took actions to combat the worst forms of child labor (Table 7).

Table 7. Criminal Law Enforcement Efforts Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor

Overview of Criminal Law Enforcement	2015	2016
Training for Investigators		
Initial Training for New Employees	Unknown	Unknown
Training on New Laws Related to the Worst Forms of Child Labor	N/A	N/A
Refresher Courses Provided	Yes (128)	Unknown
Number of Investigations	5,188 (129)	Unknown
Number of Violations Found	2,166 (129)	Unknown
Number of Prosecutions Initiated	1,735 (129)	Unknown
Number of Convictions	72 (129)	Unknown
Reciprocal Referral Mechanism Exists Between Criminal Authorities and Social Services	Yes (107)	Yes (107)

The Constitution of India gives state governments primary responsibility for criminal law enforcement, including laws prohibiting the worst forms of child labor.(126) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects data from state government on investigations, violations, prosecutions, and convictions involving criminal activities, but not all states report these data.(129) Data published is for the previous reporting period.(129)

According to the NCRB, during 2015 there were 136 investigations, 71 violations, 65 new prosecutions and 108 cases continuing prosecutions from 2014, and 1 conviction in cases involving the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act; however, these data were not disaggregated for adults and children.(129)

IV. COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established mechanisms to coordinate its efforts to address child labor, including its worst forms (Table 8).

Table 8. Key Mechanisms to Coordinate Government Efforts on Child Labor

Coordinating Body	Role & Description
Central Monitoring Committee	Supervise, monitor, and evaluate actions of the National Child Labor Projects (NCLPs) across India. Led by MOLE; some state governments maintain State-Level Monitoring Committees to monitor the NCLPs in their states.(130)
Core Group on Child Labor	Coordinate the integration of social protection programs to reduce child labor. Composed of members from the Ministries of Human Resource Development; Women and Child Development; Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; Rural Development; Social Justice and Empowerment; Home Affairs; and community government (<i>Panchayati Raj</i>). Chaired by the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE).(131)
Ministry of Home Affairs' Anti-Human Trafficking Cell	Implement the Government's nationwide plan to combat human trafficking by coordinating with states to establish Anti-Human Trafficking Units and train thousands of officials to combat human trafficking. Requires states to submit quarterly reports to this coordinating body.(49, 118)
National Human Rights Commission	Monitor implementation of the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act. Monitor state government actions to identify, release, and rehabilitate bonded laborers through quarterly submissions and exploratory and investigative missions.(132, 133)
National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights	Ensure that all laws, policies, programs, and administrative mechanisms are in accordance with the constitutional protections for children and the UN CRC. Inquire about child rights violations and failures to properly implement laws relating to child protection.(49, 134) Established in all 30 states and in 3 territories, including Delhi.(135)

V. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

The Government has established policies related to child labor, including its worst forms (Table 9).

Table 9. Key Policies Related to Child Labor[‡]

Policy	Description
National Policy on Child Labor	Describes actions for combating hazardous child labor for children, including implementing legislation and providing direct assistance to children.(136) During the reporting period, the policy was implemented through programs operated by MOLE and Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD).(137, 138)
State Action Plans on Child Labor	Details state governments' activities and programs to eliminate child labor from hazardous industries. Only 10 of 29 state governments have child labor action plans: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana.(139-144)
National Policy for Children	Seeks to guide laws, policies, plans, and programs affecting children. Sets out the policy that state governments should take all necessary measures to track; rescue; and rehabilitate child laborers, trafficked children, and other vulnerable children; and to ensure that out-of-school children can access education.(145) During the reporting period, the policy was implemented through programs operated by MOLE and MWCD.(133, 138)

[‡] The Government had other policies which may have addressed child labor issues or had an impact on child labor.(146, 147)

In 2016, the Ministry of Women and Child Development issued Standard Operating Procedures for investigating cases of missing children, including cases of bonded labor, exploitative child labor, child trafficking.(148, 149)

VI. SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS CHILD LABOR

In 2016, the Government funded and participated in programs that include the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms (Table 10).

Table 10. Key Social Programs to Address Child Labor[‡]

Program	Description
National Child Labor Project (NCLP) Scheme [†]	MOLE scheme that operates at the district level to identify working children, withdraw them from hazardous work, and provide them with education and vocational training. Sets up and administers NCLP schools, mainstreams children into formal education, and provides them with stipends, meals, and health checkups.(137) Comprises 2,860 NCLP special training centers that accommodate approximately 130,000 children. Through the Grants-in-Aid Scheme, MOLE funds NGOs to set up rehabilitation projects in districts that do not have an NCLP Scheme.(137) Between April 1, 2015, and March 31, 2016, rehabilitated 54,335 child workers who were rescued from hazardous work conditions.(116)
Rehabilitation of Bonded Labor Scheme [†]	MOLE program that rescues and rehabilitates adult and child bonded laborers. Provides rescued bonded laborers with financial assistance and social protection services.(150) Supports the funding of surveys at the district level on the prevalence of bonded labor and the rehabilitation of bonded laborers identified through the surveys.(151) As of September 30, 2015, more than \$14 million was provided to state governments for the rehabilitation of 282,429 bonded laborers.(150) In 2016, the Government increased the financial assistance from approximately \$312 to \$1,700 for adult males, \$3,300 for adult females and children, and \$5,000 for females and children rescued from human trafficking and sexual exploitation, disabled persons, and transgender people.(152)
Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) [†]	MWCD scheme that provides children in need of protection—including children withdrawn from hazardous work, forced labor, and human trafficking—with food and shelter in children's homes, shelter homes, and open shelters, as well as non-institutional care in foster homes and adoptive families. Provides rehabilitation and reintegration services to rescued children.(135) Through the Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection program, ICPS provides non-formal education and vocational training to street children and working children living in urban areas not covered by MOLE schemes.(153)
Anti-Human Trafficking Activities [†]	MWCD-operated anti-human trafficking activities, in collaboration with NGOs and state governments.(138) Supports projects to help reintegrate, rehabilitate, and repatriate human trafficking victims, including children, through the <i>Ujjawala</i> scheme. Also provides short-term housing and rehabilitation services, including vocational training for women and adolescent girls, through the <i>Swadhar Greh</i> scheme.(138)
Childline [†]	MWCD-funded 24-hour toll-free emergency telephone service for children in distress. Includes Childline India Foundation-operated telephone service in cities across India, which connects children in need of assistance with hospitals, child welfare committees, shelter homes, and police.(138) In 2015–2016, \$9.5 million was granted to fund Childline services in 366 cities.(138)
TrackChild [†]	MWCD-implemented online portal that tracks missing children and facilitates information sharing about missing and vulnerable children among stakeholders, including child protection units, police stations, and Child Welfare Committees.(138, 154) Established the <i>Khoya-Paya</i> (Lost and Found) website to allow parents and the general public to report and search for missing children.(155)

[†] Program is funded by the Government of India.

[‡] The Government had other social programs that may have included the goal of eliminating or preventing child labor, including its worst forms.(156-159)

In 2016, state governments, such as Odisha and Maharashtra, continued to conduct Operation *Muskaan* campaigns to rescue and rehabilitate missing children, including many involved in the worst forms of child labor.(160, 161) During the reporting period, the Chief Minister of Bihar State announced that children rescued from child labor will receive approximately \$370 from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.(162)

State governments conduct district-level surveys on bonded labor under the Rehabilitation of Bonded Labor Scheme. However, in surveyed districts, data were not available on the number of victims of bonded labor, including children.(91, 163)

VII. SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR

Based on the reporting above, suggested actions are identified that would advance the elimination of child labor, including its worst forms, in India (Table 11).

Table 11. Suggested Government Actions to Eliminate Child Labor, Including its Worst Forms

Area	Suggested Action	Year(s) Suggested
Legal Framework	Ensure that the types of hazardous work prohibited for children under 18 are comprehensive.	2016
	Ensure that the law criminally prohibits the recruitment of children under age 18 by non-state armed groups.	2016
	Increase the penalties for employing children in prohibited child labor.	2014 – 2016
Enforcement	Collect and publish national-level data on labor law enforcement, including the number of labor inspectors and the number of penalties issued and collected for child labor law violations.	2014 – 2016
	Collect and publish national-level data from all state governments on the number of criminal investigations, violations, prosecutions, and convictions for all crimes involving the worst forms of child labor.	2009 – 2016
Government Policies	Work with all state governments to develop State Action Plans for the elimination of child labor where they do not currently exist.	2011 – 2016
Social Programs	Reduce barriers to education by promoting equal access to education for children from marginalized communities.	2014 – 2016
	Make data and findings from district-level bonded labor surveys publicly available.	2009 – 2016

REFERENCES

- India Committee of the Netherlands. *Unfree and Unfair: Poor Living Conditions and Restricted Freedom of Movement of Young Migrant Garment Workers in Bangalore*. Utrecht; January 2016. <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/UnfreeAndUnfair.pdf>.
- UNICEF. *Children's Lives Cast in Stone: Child Labour and the Sandstone Industry in Kota and Bundi*; 2015. Source on file.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics. *Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (%)*. Accessed December 16, 2016 <http://data.uis.unesco/>. Data provided is the gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school. This measure is a proxy measure for primary education. This ratio is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary education. A high ratio indicates a high degree of current primary education completion. The calculation includes all new entrants to the last grade (regardless of age). Therefore, the ratio can exceed 100 percent, due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades. For more information, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" in the Reference Materials section of this report.
- UCW. *Analysis of Child Economic Activity and School Attendance Statistics from National Household or Child Labor Surveys*. Original data from National Sample Survey, 2011-2012. Analysis received December 16, 2016. Reliable statistical 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 in general are reported in this chart, which may or may not include the worst forms of child labor. For more information on sources used, the definition of working children and other indicators used in this report, please see the "Children's Work and Education Statistics: Sources and Definitions" in the Reference Materials section of this report.
- Venkateswarlu, D. *Cotton's Forgotten Children: Child Labour and Below Minimum Wages in Hybrid Cottonseed Production in India*. Utrecht; July 2015. <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/CottonsForgottenChildren.pdf>.
- Global March Against Child Labour. *Dirty Cotton: A Research on Child Labour, Slavery, Trafficking and Exploitation in Cotton and Cotton Seed Farming in India*. New Delhi; 2012. <http://www.globalmarch.org/sites/default/files/Dirty-Cotton-Report.pdf>.
- Venkateswarlu, D. *Soiled Seeds: Child Labour and Underpayment of Women in Vegetable Seed Production in India*. Utrecht; November 2015. <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/SoiledSeeds.pdf>.
- Venkateswarlu, D, and Jacob Kalle. *Wages of Inequality: Wage Discrimination and Underpayment in Hybrid Seed Production in India*; December 2012. <http://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/wages-of-inequality.pdf>.
- Institute for Human Development. *Base Line Survey Report of Haryana*. New Delhi; 2012. Source on file.
- Institute for Human Development. *Base Line Survey Report of Punjab: Child Labour in Cotton Growing Fields*. New Delhi; 2012. Source on file.
- Prayas Center for Labor Research and Action. *Investigating Incidence of Child Labor in Cotton Ginning Factories of Gujarat*. Ahmedabad; August 2012. <http://www.laborrights.org/sites/default/files/publications-and-resources/Child%20Labor%20in%20Cotton%20Ginning%20Report.pdf>.
- U.S. Embassy- New Delhi. *reporting, June 2, 2015*.

13. Bhasin, S. "Women, children forced to transplant paddy owing to labour shortage." *The Tribune*, Bathinda, June 25, 2015. <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/bathinda/womenchildrenforcedto-transplantpaddyowingtolabourshortage/98577.html>.
14. Nandy, D. *Child Rights Situation Analysis: Children of Families Engaged in Sugarcane Farming in Maharashtra*. Pune; 2012. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/262840261_Child_rights_situation_analysis_of_children_of_families_working_in_engaged_in_sugarcane_farming_in_Maharashtra.
15. Fair Labor Association. *Task and Risk Mapping of Sugarcane Production in India*; September 2012. http://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/files/documents/reports/task_and_risk_mapping_of_sugarcane_production_in_india.pdf.
16. Malhotra, S. "Invisible Hands." *Business Today* [online] June 7, 2015 [cited October 29, 2015]; <http://www.businesstoday.in/features/child-labour-in-india-how-it-being-hidden-from-authorities/story/219448.html>.
17. Centre for Workers' Management. *Brewing Misery: Condition of Working Families in Tea Plantations in West Bengal and Kerala*; January 2015. <http://www.laborrights.org/sites/default/files/publications/Brewing%20Misery%20-%20A%20report%20on%20tea%20plantations%20in%20WB.pdf>.
18. Compliance Advisor Ombudsman. *CAO Investigation of IFC Environmental and Social Performance in Relation to: Amalgamated Plantations Private Limited (APPL), India*; September 6, 2016. http://www.cao-ombudsman.org/cases/document-links/documents/CAOInvestigationReportofIFCinvestmentinAPPL_EN.PDF.
19. "Minor labourers rescued in Koraput." *The Hindu*, Berhampur, February 22, 2015. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/minor-labourers-rescued-in-koraput/article6920806.ece>.
20. "91 Child Workers Rescued in Ganjam." *The New Indian Express*, Berhampur, July 13, 2015. <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/91ChildWorkersRescuedinGanjam/2015/07/13/article2917904.ece>.
21. Faleiro, S. "Children Who Sell Themselves." *New York Times*, New York, September 6, 2011. http://www.nytimes.com/2011/09/07/opinion/07iht-edfaleiro07.html?_r=1&pagewanted=print.
22. "Child labour rampant in seafood units: police." *The Hindu*, Kochi, September 1, 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Kochi/Child-labour-rampant-in-seafood-units-police/article14616051.ece>.
23. Press Trust of India. "8 minor boys rescued from human trafficking." *Business Standard*, May 5, 2016. http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/8-minor-boys-rescued-from-human-trafficking-116050500612_1.html.
24. Save the Children. *The Hidden Workforce: A Study on Child Labour in the Garment Industry in Delhi*; 2015. Source on file.
25. Human Rights Watch. *Small Change: Bonded Child Labor in India's Silk Industry*. New York; January 2003. <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/india0103.pdf>.
26. Martje Theuvs, and Pauline Overeem. *Flawed Fabrics: The abuse of girls and women workers in the South Indian textile industry*. Amsterdam; October 2014. <https://www.somo.nl/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Flawed-fabrics.pdf>.
27. Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations (SOMO), and India Committee of the Netherlands. *Maid in India: Young Dalit Women Continue to Suffer Exploitative Conditions in India's Garment Industry*. Amsterdam; April 2012. <https://www.somo.nl/maid-in-india/>.
28. Bachpan Bachao Andolan. *Zari (Embroidery) Campaign*, bba.org.in, [online] [cited December 5, 2014]; <http://bba.org.in/?q=content/zari-embroidery-campaign>.
29. Press Trust of India. "Ten child labourers rescued from zari unit." [online] March 14, 2015 [cited June 28, 2017]; http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/ten-child-labourers-rescued-from-zari-unit-115031400737_1.html.
30. Bachpan Bachao Andolan. "30 child labourers rescued from zari unit." [online] July 15, 2013 [cited June 28, 2017]; <http://www.bba.org.in/?q=tags/child-labour-zari-industry>.
31. Kara, S. *Tainted Carpets: Slavery and Child Labor in India's Hand-Made Carpet Sector*. Cambridge; 2014. <http://fxb.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2014/01/Tainted-Carpets-Released-01-28-14.pdf>.
32. Oxford Policy Management, and Glocal Research Services. *Summative Evaluation of UNICEF India's Cotton Corridors Project: 'Preventing Exploitation and Protecting Children's Rights in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka'* 2016 July 13., https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/OPM_Cotton_Corridors_final_evaluation_report_for_GEROS_India_2016-001.pdf.
33. Saroj Pattnaik, and Sagita Adesywi. *Child Labor Still Accepted in India's Firozabad*, Child Fund International, [online] 2013 [cited December 8, 2014]; <https://childfundinternational.wordpress.com/2013/06/13/child-labor-still-accepted-norm-in-indias-firozabad/>.
34. Sudhir, U. "Why the Hyderabad Bangle is a 'Circle of Shame' According to Activists." NDTV [online] February 17 2015 [cited December 29, 2015]; <http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/why-the-hyderabad-bangle-is-a-circle-of-shame-according-to-activists-740158>.
35. Shaif, S. "Indian town where glass-making is a household craft." Al Jazeera [online] February 13, 2015 [cited December 29, 2015]; <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/inpictures/2015/02/indian-town-glass-making-household-craft-150209200924438.html>.
36. Timothy, C. *Locked Dreams - children working in the lock industry in Aligarh*, World Vision India, [online] 2011 [cited 2014]; <http://wvindia.blogspot.com/2011/06/locked-dreams-children-working-in-lock.html>.
37. INDUS Project. *Profile of Child Labor: A Survey Report*; 2008. Source on file.
38. TNN. "Agate workers paid less than minimum wages, says survey." *The Times of India*, Mumbai, January 11, 2012. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/vadodara/Agate-workers-paid-less-than-minimum-wages-says-survey/articleshow/11452524.cms>.
39. TNN. "Child labour age limit raised to 18 years." *The Times of India*, Mumbai, August 26, 2012. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Child-labour-age-limit-raised-to-18-years/articleshow/15713593.cms>.
40. Equal Times. *Child labor in India's gemstone industry* [Video]; 2015, 4 min., 42 sec. <https://www.equaltimes.org/child-labour-in-india-s-gemstone-16055?lang=en#.WUP4tk2GN9A>.
41. Plan UK. *Child Labour in India*, Plan UK, [online] June 7, 2013 [cited January 17, 2014]; Source on file.
42. Sharma, M. "Not Paid, Locked, and Beaten; Factory Workers Rescued From Outskirts of Bengaluru." NDTV [online] June 3, 2015 [cited December 30, 2016]; <http://www.ndtv.com/bangalore-news/not-paid-locked-and-beaten-factory-workers-rescued-from-outskirts-of-bengaluru-768150>.
43. Madhukalya, A. "Andhra Pradesh cracker unit deaths bring back focus on child labor." *DNA*, New Delhi, October 21, 2014. <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-andhra-pradesh-cracker-unit-deaths-bring-back-focus-on-child-labour-2027987>.
44. Amritha Venketakrishnan, and Vidya Padmanabhan. "Lives in Sivakasi at Stake as Families Make Fireworks at Home." *livemint.com* [online] October 25, 2011 [cited January 23, 2014]; <http://www.livemint.com/2011/10/25011802/Lives-in-Sivakasi-at-stake-as.html>.
45. Kumar, D. "Beedi industry's child workers trapped in economic slavery." *CNN Freedom Project* [online] June 11, 2012 [cited June 28, 2017]; <http://thecnnfreedomproject.blogs.cnn.com/2012/06/11/beedi-industrys-child-workers-trapped-in-economic-slavery-2/>.
46. Frederike Rijkse, Bart Slob, Sanne van der Wal, and Albert ten Kate. *Where the shoe pinches*. Amsterdam; June 2012. <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/WhereTheShoePinches.pdf>.
47. Ernst & Young. *Sustainability in the Leather Supply Chain*; June 2013., http://www.mvonederland.nl/system/files/media/research_on_sustainability_in_the_leather_supply_chain_final_report_june_2013.pdf.
48. Doherty, B. "Poor children made to stitch sports balls in sweatshops." *Sydney Morning Herald*, Sydney, September 22, 2012. <http://www.smh.com.au/national/poor-children-made-to-stitch-sports-balls-in-sweatshops-20120921-26c0z.html>.
49. U.S. Embassy- New Delhi. *reporting, January 17, 2014*.
50. Rao, MM. "Your cheap shoes may have been made by children." November 9, 2016. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/Your-cheap-shoes-may-have-been-made-by-children/article16091788.ece>.

51. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights. *Child Labour in Brick Kilns, Mines, Stone Quarries and Status of Children Homes in Rajasthan: Visit Report of Dr. Yogesh Dube*. New Delhi; 2012. Source on file.
52. Hawksley, H. "Why India's brick kiln workers 'live like slaves.'" *bbc.co.uk* [online] January 2, 2014 [cited June 28, 2017]; <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-25556965>.
53. India Committee of the Netherlands. *Rock Bottom: Modern Slavery and Child Labour in South Indian Granite Quarries*. Utrecht; May 2015. <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/RockBottom.pdf>.
54. The Age. *India's mica mines: The shameful truth behind mineral make-ups shimmer*, The Age, [online] January 19, 2014 [cited January 20, 2014]; <http://www.theage.com.au/national/indias-mica-mines-the-shameful-truth-behind-mineral-makeups-shimmer-20140118-311wk.html>.
55. AFP. "Children labour to bring sparkle to make-up." *The Times of India*, Giridih, October 12, 2015. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Children-labour-to-bring-sparkle-to-make-up/articleshow/49318509.cms?>
56. Doherty, B, and Sarah Whyte. "The shameful truth behind mineral make-up's shimmer." *Sunday Age*, Melbourne, January 19, 2014; Extra.
57. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights. *Child Labour and Child Rights in the State of Jharkhand. An Appraisal by Dr. Yogesh Dube*. New Delhi; 2013. Source on file.
58. Harris, G. "Children Toil in India's Mines, Despite Legal Ban." *New York Times*, New York, February 25, 2013. http://www.nytimes.com/2013/02/26/world/asia/in-india-missing-school-to-work-in-the-mine.html?_r=0.
59. Pati, I. "Child miners: India's crying shame." *Al Jazeera*, May 7, 2013. <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2013/05/20135582251240200.html>.
60. ILO. *Safety and Health for Sandstone Mine Workers*. Geneva; 2016. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sro-new-delhi/documents/publication/wcms_462647.pdf.
61. Albert ten Kate, Irene Schipper, Vincent Kiezebrink, and Meike Remmers. *Beauty and a Beast: Child Labour in India For Sparkling Cars and Cosmetics*. Amsterdam; March 2016. <https://www.somo.nl/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Beauty-and-a-Beast.pdf>.
62. Nita Bhalla, Rina Chandran, and Anuradha Nagaraj. "Blood Mica: Deaths of child workers in India's mica 'ghost' mines covered up to keep industry alive." *Reuters*, Koderma/Bhilwara/Sydapuram, August 3, 2016. <http://news.trust.org/shorthand/mica/>.
63. Bengtson, P, and Laura Paddison. "Beauty companies and the struggle to source child labour-free mica." *The Guardian*, July 28, 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2016/jul/28/cosmetics-companies-mica-child-labour-beauty-industry-india->
64. Price, L.C. "The Tragedy at Ganshadih." December 2, 2016 [cited June 28, 2017]; <http://pulitzercenter.org/reporting/tragedy-ganshadih>.
65. Denyer, S. "India turns blind eye to trafficking, rape of child maids." *Washington Post*, New Delhi, January 19, 2013. https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/india-turns-blind-eye-to-trafficking-rape-of-child-maids/2013/01/19/3f7ec544-5e73-11e2-9940-6fc488f3fecdc_story.html.
66. Anupama Sharma, Sumita Kukreja, and Anjana Sharma. "Child labour – An Ugly Face of Travel and Hospitality Industry." *IOSR Journal of Business and Management*, 4(no. 1)(2012); <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jbm/papers/vol4-issue1/B0410817.pdf>.
67. Committed Action for Relief and Education, and Child Rights and You. *Developing a new perspective on Child Labour: Exploring the aftermath of Mumbai raids conducted from 2008 onwards*; June 2014, . <http://www.cry.org/resources/pdf/CRY-CARE-report-on-Child-Labour-2014.pdf>.
68. Savita G. Bhosale, and Vijaya B. Korishetti. "Problems of Child Ragpickers." *International Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(no. 2)(2013); <http://www.isca.in/IJSS/Archive/v2i2/2.ISCA-IRJSS-2012-03.pdf>.
69. Rowell, M. What It's Like to Live in the World's Most Polluted City. *National Geographic*. 2016 April 26.; <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2016/04/160425-new-delhi-most-polluted-city-matthieu-paley/>.
70. TNN. "Hyderabad turns into child labour capital." *The Times of India*, Mumbai, November 11, 2013. http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2013-11-11/hyderabad/43929125_1_labour-underaged-children-such-children.
71. ILO. "India: Out of the Repair Shop and In to School," April 10., 2012; 3 min., 19 sec., January 20, 2016; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CVWjxh-NJvk>.
72. India Committee of the Netherlands. *Trafficking of Children to Cottonseed Fields of Gujarat*. Udaipur; January 20, 2015. <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/150120e.pdf>.
73. Dubey, P. *Where do the missing children of Delhi go?*, Telhelka, [online] April 25, 2012 [cited January 16, 2014]; <http://www.tehelka.com/where-do-the-missing-children-of-delhi-go/>.
74. U.S. Department of State. "India," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2016*. Washington, DC; June 30, 2016; <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm>.
75. Express News Service. "Bonded Labourers Rescued From Rice Mill in Red Hills." *The New Indian Express*, Chennai, December 18, 2015. <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/Bonded-Labourers-Rescued-From-Rice-Mill-in-Red-Hills/2015/12/18/article3183341.ece1>.
76. Menon, S. "Brick Kiln Workers in India: Migrating into Bondage." *Labour File: A bimonthly journal of labour and economic affairs*, 9(no. 1-2)(2014); Source on file.
77. TNN. "75 kids among 333 bonded labourers freed from brick kiln." *The Times of India*, Chennai, February 13, 2015. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/75kidsamong333bondedlabourersfreedfrombrickkiln/articleshow/46223058.cms>.
78. Nagaraj, A. "India's booming cities built from 'blood bricks' of bonded laborers." *Reuters.com*, Ponneri, March 10, 2016. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-india-slavery-brickkilns-idUSKCN0WD01B>.
79. U.S. Department of State. "India," in *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices- 2015*. Washington, DC; April 13, 2016; <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt>.
80. "Over 300 rescued from Thiruvallur brick kiln." *Times of India*, Chennai, May 29, 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/Over-300-rescued-from-Thiruvallur-brick-kiln/articleshow/52485853.cms>.
81. Express News Service. "30 child workers rescued from Bangalore leather units." *The Indian Express* [online] October 17, 2014 [cited June 28, 2017]; <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/bangalore/30-child-workers-rescued-from-bangalore-leather-units/>.
82. "Six children rescued from carpet factory." *Business Standard*, Bhadohi, November 12, 2014. http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/six-children-rescued-from-carpet-factory-114111200750_1.html.
83. "25 children rescued from carpet factory." *Hindustan*, Bhadohi, October 23, 2015. Source on file.
84. "20 child workers freed." *Hindustan*, Bhadohi, September 23, 2015. [hard copy on file].
85. Khan, AY. "200 child labourers rescued in Hyderabad." *The Hindu* [online] January 24, 2015 [cited June 28, 2017]; <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/200-child-labourers-rescued-in-hyderabad/article6818252.ece>.
86. Malm, S. "Some 400 children rescued from factories in India where they were forced to work 12 hour days and were beaten if they ever stopped to rest." *The Indian Express* February 5, 2015 [cited July 23, 2015]; <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2940889/Police-rescue-hundreds-child-workers-southern-India.html>.
87. Nagaraj, A. "Enslaved teen boys dial for help from Indian shoe factory." *News.trust.org*, October 28, 2016. <http://news.trust.org/item/20161028165945-g2wh1>.
88. *The Hindu*. "64 child workers rescued from bag-making units in Bangalore." Bangalore, April 29, 2014. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/64-child-workers-rescued-from-bagmaking-units-in-bangalore/article5957274.ece>.
89. TNN. "Child trafficking racket busted, 67 children rescued." *Times of India*, Indore, May 3, 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/indore/Child-trafficking-racket-busted-67-children-rescued/articleshow/52085329.cms>.
90. India Committee of the Netherlands. *Fabric of Slavery: Large-scale forced (child) labour in South India's spinning mills*. Utrecht; December 2016,. <http://www.indianet.nl/pdf/FabricOfSlavery.pdf>.

91. ILO Committee of Experts. *Observation Concerning Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (no. 29) India (ratification: 1954) Published: 2016*; accessed November 11, 2016; http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3255918.
92. Nagaraj, A. "Traffickers in India force 300,000 children to beg in the streets: police." news.trust.org, Chennai, June 1, 2016. <http://news.trust.org/item/20160601140901-695bu/>.
93. Nagaraj, A. "Indian police arrest orphanage owner forcing children to beg." Reuters, Chennai, August 19, 2016. <http://in.reuters.com/article/india-crime-children-idINKCN10U1C7>.
94. Backhaus, A. "Daughters for Sale: India's Child Slavery Scourge." spiegel.de [online] September 20, 2013 [cited June 28, 2017]; <http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/aid-organizations-confront-child-slavery-in-india-a-923003-druck.html>.
95. K.G. Santhya, Shireen J Jejeebhoy, and Sharmistha Basu. *Trafficking of Minor Girls for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in India: A Synthesis of Available Evidence*. New Delhi; August 2014. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2014PGY_TraffickingIndia.pdf.
96. UN. *Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary-General*. Geneva; April 20, 2016. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2016/360&referer=/english/&Lang=E.
97. Child Soldiers International. *Lost Childhood: Caught in Armed Violence in Jharkhand*. London; 2016. <https://www.child-soldiers.org/shop/lost-childhood-caught-in-armed-violence-in-jharkhand>.
98. Raza, D. "Juvenile Trafficker: How Human Traffickers Are Training Hundreds of Minors in the Job." Hindustan Times, New Delhi, July 31, 2016. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/juvenile-trafficker-how-human-traffickers-are-training-hundreds-of-minors-in-the-job/story-7e1ObDsmgrm3oJ3HQKntUl.html>.
99. Chubayanger, T. *Migrant and Trafficked Children in Hazardous Employment: The Case of Nagaland*. Noida; 2013. <http://www.vvgnli.gov.in/sites/default/files/2013-103.pdf>.
100. Wainwright, O. "Bloodbricks: How India's urban boom is build on slave labour." The Guardian, London, January 8, 2014. <http://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/architecture-design-blog/2014/jan/08/blood-bricks-india-urbanisation-human-rights-slave-labour>.
101. Human Rights Watch. "They Say We're Dirty": Denying an Education to India's Marginalized; April 2014. http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/india0414_ForUpload_1.pdf.
102. Press Trust of India. "Cabinet nod to anti-child labour ILO conventions historic: Satyarthi " The Economic Times, New Delhi, April 4, 2017. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/cabinet-nod-to-anti-child-labour-ilo-conventions-historic-satyarthi/articleshow/58015665.cms>.
103. Government of India. *Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (as amended)*, Act 61 and Act 35, enacted 1986, July 10, 2006 and July 30, 2016. <http://labour.nic.in/cwl/ChildLabourAct.doc>; <http://labour.tripura.gov.in/sites/default/files/child-labour-act-2016.pdf>.
104. Government of India. *Schedule to the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act*, enacted March 31, 2017. Source on file.
105. Government of India- Department of Social Welfare., *Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act*, Act No. 19, enacted February 9, 1976. [http://www.childlineindia.org.in/CP-CR-Downloads/Bonded%20Labour%20System%20\(Abolition\)%20Act%201976%20and%20Rules.pdf](http://www.childlineindia.org.in/CP-CR-Downloads/Bonded%20Labour%20System%20(Abolition)%20Act%201976%20and%20Rules.pdf).
106. Government of India. *The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (as amended)*, enacted October 6, 1860. http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=201592.
107. Government of India. *Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection Of Children) Act*, enacted 2000. <http://www.indiacode.nic.in/acts-in-pdf/2016/201602.pdf>.
108. Government of India. *The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (as amended)*, enacted 1956. http://www.protectionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/India_Acts_1986.pdf.
109. Government of India. *The Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act*, enacted 2012. http://childlabourjharkhand.nic.in/pdf/notifications/protection_of_children_from_sexual_offences_act.pdf.
110. Government of India. *The Information Technology (Amendment) Act*, No. 10 of 2009, enacted February 5, 2009. https://cc.tifrh.res.in/webdata/documents/events/facilities/IT_act_2008.pdf.
111. Government of India. *The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act*, No. 61, enacted 1985. <http://lawmin.nic.in/ld/P-ACT/1985/The%20Narcotic%20Drugs%20and%20Psychotropic%20Substances%20Act,%201985.pdf>.
112. U.S. Embassy- New Delhi official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 21, 2014.
113. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. *Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 8, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict*. Geneva; August 29, 2011. Report No. CRC/C/OPAC/IND/1. http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CRC-OP-AC/Shared%20Documents/Ind/CRC_OPAC_C_IND_1_3280_E.DOC.
114. Government of India. *The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act*, No. 35, enacted August 26, 2009. <http://eoc.du.ac.in/RTE%20-%20notified.pdf>.
115. Ministry of Defense, Government of India. *Annual Report 2012-13*. New Delhi; 2013. <http://ddpmod.gov.in/sites/default/files/Annual%20report%202012-2013.pdf>.
116. U.S. Embassy- New Delhi. *reporting, January 20, 2017*.
117. Press Trust of India. "Jharkhand adopts new bill to curb job racket." The Indian Express, Ranchi, November 27, 2016. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/jharkhand-adopts-new-bill-to-curb-job-racket-4397518/>.
118. Ministry of Home Affairs. *Annual Report 2014-15*. New Delhi; 2015. [http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AR\(E\)1415.pdf](http://mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/AR(E)1415.pdf).
119. Indian Courts. *District Courts*, National Informatics Centre, [online] [cited January 5, 2015]; <http://indiancourts.nic.in/districtcourt.html>.
120. U.S. Department of State. "India," in *Trafficking in Persons Report- 2012*. Washington, DC; June 19, 2013; <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2012/>.
121. Sathish G.T. "Abolished 39 years ago, bonded labour still exists in State." The Hindu, October 24, 2014. <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/abolished-39-years-ago-bonded-labour-still-exists-in-state/article6530866.ece>.
122. UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. *Consideration of Reports of States Parties Prepared by the Government of India, List of Issues in Relation to the Combined Third and Fourth Periodic Reports of India*. Geneva; May 1, 2014. http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CRC%2FC%2fIND%2fQ%2fE3-4%2fAdd.1&Lang=en.
123. TNN. "CBI sets up centralized anti-human trafficking unit." The Times of India, Mumbai, January 5, 2012. http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-01-05/india/30592804_1_cbi-sets-special-crime-unit-sexual-exploitation.
124. Central Bureau of Investigation. *About Us*, [cited December 3, 2014]; <http://www.cbi.gov.in/aboutus/aboutus.php>.
125. U.S. Embassy- New Delhi. *reporting, January 20, 2016*.
126. The Government of India. *Seventh Schedule, The Constitution of India*, Article 246, enacted 1947. [http://lawmin.nic.in/olwing/coi/coi-english/Const_Pock%202Pg.Rom8Fsss\(35\).pdf](http://lawmin.nic.in/olwing/coi/coi-english/Const_Pock%202Pg.Rom8Fsss(35).pdf).
127. U.S. Embassy- New Delhi official. E-mail communication to USDOL official. May 11, 2016.
128. National Human Rights Commission. *NHRC's day long Regional Workshop on Bonded Labour begins at Lucknow today* New Delhi; November 11, 2015. <http://nhrc.nic.in/dispatchive.asp?fno=13766>.
129. National Crime Records Bureau. *Crime in India 2015 Statistics*; accessed December 15, 2016; <http://ncrb.gov.in/>.
130. Ministry of Labour and Employment. *Committees and Advisory Board on Child Labour*, Ministry of Labor and Employment, [online] July 8, 2014 [cited <http://labour.nic.in/childlabour/committeesboards>].

131. Press Information Bureau. "Core Group on Child Labour." pib.nic.in [online] August 9, 2010 [cited January 20, 2014]; <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=64427>.
132. National Human Rights Commission. *Human Rights Issues*, NHRC, [online] [cited January 17, 2014]; <http://nhrc.nic.in/hrissues.htm>.
133. Ministry of Labour and Employment. *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment 2014-2015*. New Delhi; 2015. http://labour.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/latest_update/what_new/5540adb5fc2bLEEnglishAnnualReport2015.pdf.
134. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights. *Homepage*, Government of India, [online] [cited December 3, 2014]; <http://ncpcr.gov.in/index.php?lang=1>.
135. Ministry of Women and Child Development. *Annual Report 2014-15*. New Delhi; 2015. <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/AR2014-15.pdf>.
136. Ministry of Labour and Employment. *National Policy on Child Labour*. New Delhi; 1987. Source on file.
137. Ministry of Labor and Employment. "Chapter 12: Children and Work," in *Annual Report 2015-16*. New Delhi; 2016; <http://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/Chapter%20-%202012.pdf>.
138. Ministry of Women and Child Development. *Annual Report 2015-2016*. New Delhi; 2016. <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/annual-report-2015-16.pdf>.
139. Government of Andhra Pradesh. *State Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour*. Hyderabad; 2008. labour.ap.gov.in/pdfs/StateActionPlan.pdf.
140. Government of Gujarat. *State Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour*. Gandhinagar; 2008. <http://www.labourandemployment.gov.in/labcom/schemes/state-action-plan/chapter-5.htm>.
141. Government of Jharkhand. *State Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour*. Ranchi; 2012. http://childlabourjharkhand.nic.in/pdf/state_action_plan.pdf.
142. Government of Karnataka. *State Resource Center on Child Labour*, Government of Karnataka, [online] [cited March 7, 2014]; <http://www.karunadu.gov.in/karnatakachildlabour/Aboutus.aspx>.
143. U.S. Embassy- New Delhi. *reporting, January 23, 2012*.
144. Government of Meghalaya. *Meghalaya State Protocol on Child Labour* Labour Department; May 2014. <http://megpolice.gov.in/notification/Megh-state-protocol-child-labour.pdf>.
145. Ministry of Women and Child Development. *The National Policy for Children*; 2013. http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/npcenglish08072013_0.pdf.
146. Ministry of Labor and Employment. *National Skills Development Policy*. New Delhi; 2009. <http://labour.nic.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/Policies/NationalSkillDevelopmentPolicyMar09.pdf>.
147. Government of India. *Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017)*. New Delhi; 2012. http://planningcommission.gov.in/plans/planrel/12thplan/pdf/12fyp_vol3.pdf.
148. Press Trust of India. "Women and Child Development Ministry releases SOPs for missing children." New Indian Express, December 8, 2016. <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2016/dec/08/women-and-child-development-ministry-releases-sops-for-missing-children-1546986.html>.
149. Ministry of Women and Child Development. *Standard Operating Procedure for Cases of Missing Children*; 2016. <http://www.wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/FINAL%20E-office%20SOP.pdf>.
150. Ministry of Labor and Employment. "Chapter 9: Bonded Labor," in *Annual Report 2015-16*; 2016; <http://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/Chapter%20-%20209.pdf>.
151. Press Information Bureau. "Mapping Areas for Data on Bonded Labour System." pib.nic.in [online] December 7, 2011 [cited June 28, 2017]; <http://www.pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=78246>.
152. Press Information Bureau. "Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer Scheme – 2016 to be Made Central Sector Scheme Revised Scheme Proposes Increase in Quantum of Financial Assistance " [online] May 17, 2016 [cited June 28, 2017]; <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=145414>.
153. Ministry of Women and Child Development. *Ministry of Women and Child Development Annual Report 2012-2013*. New Delhi; 2013. <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/AR2012-13.pdf>.
154. Ministry of Women and Child Development, and TrackChild 2.0. *National Tracking System for Missing and Vulnerable Children*, Government of India,, [Online] [cited February 2, 2016]; <http://trackthemissingchild.gov.in/trackchild/index.php>.
155. Khoya-Paya. *Homepage*, Ministry of Women and Child Development, [Online] [cited February 2, 2016]; <http://khoyapaya.gov.in/mpp/home>.
156. Ministry of Human Resource Development. *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, [online] January 20, 2014 [cited January 20, 2014]; <http://ssa.nic.in/>.
157. Ministry of Human Resource Development. *Meal Provision*, MDM, [online] 2013 [cited January 20, 2014]; <http://mdm.nic.in/>.
158. ILO-IPEC. *Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme on Child Labour*. Geneva; December, 2013. <http://www.ilo.org/ipeginfo/product/download.do?type=document&id=23896>.
159. Ministry of Rural Development. *About Aajeevika*, Ministry of Rural Development, [online] 2013 [cited February 28, 2014]; <http://aajeevika.gov.in/aboutAajeevika.html>.
160. ANI. "Odisha: 1,051 children rescued in first phase of Operation Muskan 2." The Indian Express,, Bhubaneswar, August 10 2016. <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/odisha-1051-children-rescued-in-first-phase-of-operation-muskan-2-2965385/>.
161. Chandran, R. "India's Maharashtra state claims most success in finding missing children." Thomson Reuters Foundation, April 8, 2016. <http://news.trust.org/item/20160408000347-8un8t/>.
162. Press Trust of India. "Nitish announces Rs 25,000 for every rescued child labour." The Times of India, Patna, June 12, 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/Nitish-announces-Rs-25000-for-every-rescued-child-labour/articleshow/52714422.cms>.
163. Ministry of Labour and Employment. *Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and Employment 2012-2013*. New Delhi; 2013. <http://labour.gov.in/sites/default/files/ANNUAL%20REPORT%202012-2013.pdf>.