



Child labour in India

An annotated bibliography

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Work No Child's Business (WNCB)

The WNCB alliance consists of **Save the children the Netherlands; Unicef the Netherlands and the Stop Child Labour Coalition.**

The alliance aims to achieve that children and youth are free from child labour and enjoy their rights to quality education and (future) decent work. We work in six countries: Cote d'Ivoire, India, Jordan, Mali, Uganda and Vietnam.

In India the WNCB programme works with [MVFoundation](#), Fakirana Sisters, [Nav Jagritti](#), Manjari, ARAVALI [Teachers' Union AIPTF](#), [Arisa](#), Save the Children India and [ICCO India](#)

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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the child labour situation in India. The WNCB programme expects academic literature and scientific insights to be a valuable addition to the understanding of the complex issue of child labour. Therefore, an annotated bibliography was produced of (academic) child labour research in India through desk research by students of Leiden University in the Netherlands in 2020. In 2021, the bibliographies were updated and re-organised, using both online search tools and the Jawaharlal Nehru University library in New Delhi, India, by students Rimpi Borah and Walter Burkard under the technical assistance of the research working group within the “Work: No Child’s Business” (WNCB) programme. This document contains 92 relevant materials published between 2001 - 2021.

The materials are categorised in the annotated bibliography as follows: (1) introduction to child labour in India, presenting the prevalence and the socio-cultural causes; (2) WNCB’s focus themes of child labour which are education and gender; (3) child labour in the jewelry and stone polishing sector and in the WNCB focus sectors of child labour in India which are agriculture; natural stone mining; textile and garment industry; informal sector and domestic work.

The following paragraphs present the main findings in a summary and recommendations for further research in order to create a more holistic understanding of the child labour situation in India.

Summary

All information presented and discussed in this chapter is taken from the sources as outlined in the annotated bibliography.

The prevalence of child labour is one of the most important problems confronting the world at large, especially developing countries such as India. In order to eradicate the phenomenon, child labour must first be identified. The Indian government must develop a comprehensive database on the varieties of child labour extent in diverse industries. However, the logistics of uncovering child labour are complex. Most child labour is present in the informal sector and in hazardous industries. The informal sector, which consists of a wide range of child labourers from ragpickers to domestic workers to migrant agricultural workers, is often covert. Most of the resources presented in this annotated bibliography is

focused on child labour practices in the regions of Bihar, Rajasthan and the National Capital Region.

A lot of the research on child labour in India reveals the difficulties in eradication. It is acknowledged that the relationship between poverty and child labour is a bidirectional causation and that both must be tackled simultaneously. However, some forms of child labour are deeply ingrained and legitimized within the society and/or community. As an example, both parents and children viewed children's work on the Gurajat's hybrid cotton seed fields as a normal part of childhood prior to marriage and adulthood. It must be noted, also, that very much of these norms are tied into the unique case of India's caste system. There is an inextricable link between caste and child labour.

The caste system divides the Indian population into rigid social groups, ranked in hierarchy. Many sources have identified that the most vulnerable group, Dalit children, were the largest and most exploited. Dalit children were assigned more work and provided with less pay than their higher caste counterparts. It is clear that affirmative steps must be taken to eliminate the discrimination against lower caste groups when tackling child labour practices. Additionally, the inextricable link between caste and child labour has to be taken into consideration when developing projects, programs and policies.

Child labour is associated with a myriad of health issues related to the type of work child labourers engage in. Working in hazardous conditions in the mining and gem polishing industries, among others, have an effect on children's growth rate and development.

WNCB focus themes

Education and child labour

Literature on child labour research in India largely supported the substitution hypothesis, stating that school and child labour are highly substitutable activities. This hypothesis rejects the large anecdotal evidence that if Indian child labourers did not work, then they would not necessarily engage in other activities. Other literature explored how preventive programs need to collaborate with educational institutions since universal education and elimination of child labour are two sides of the same coin. Some of the initiatives that are discussed are to make education affordable to the poor and accessible through a village based approach, and schools to offer skills training and vocational learning as part of the curriculum.

Gender and child labour

In all the sectors where child labour is present, gender differences and inequalities are identified. Girls often worked on low-skilled activities while boy labourers acquired higher skills at small workshops. Cultural traditions ensure that boys dominate those higher skilled categories of work. Nevertheless, discipline at these workshops is strict and on occasion, corporal punishment was inflicted to the boy labourers. Gender differences vary across the various child labour sectors as it was found that girls were twice as likely as boys to work in India's quarries where they receive lower pay and suffered greater abuse, including being raped by their employers.

WNCB focus sectors

Child labour is identified in many different sectors in India, including and going beyond the WNCB focus sectors of garment and textile and domestic work and small enterprises and natural stone. The industries that are discussed in this annotated bibliography are: agriculture; mining; jewellery making and the gem polishing industry; textile, garment, carpet and embroidery industry and, lastly, domestic work.

Recommendations for follow-up research

To create an even more holistic understanding of child labour in India, there are various recommendations for follow-up research outlined below. These recommendations are derived from the sources gathered in the annotated bibliography.

The annotated bibliography presents mostly sources on child labour in the three states of Bihar, Rajasthan and the National Capital Region around New Delhi, which encompasses the regions and focus sectors of the WNCB programme. These three regions are only a small part of India and it must be taken into account that the sources don't represent the child labour situation in India as a whole.

Related to the geographic localities, some sources outline the prioritisation of children's welfare and development, derived from the national standards, in Rajasthan. While projects resulting from this prioritisation haven't been very successful due to limited resources, it would be interesting to explore the intervention implementations of other regions and to compare results and achieved impact.

Some sources present that there is an inextricable link between caste and child labour activities, with children from the lower castes work in more hazardous environments. While it seems to be clear that these discriminatory practices are present, a more in-depth exploration on caste relations and interactions could provide new insights to the extent of their influence. It is recommended to do so, especially as the caste system in India is intrinsically linked to its cultural norms and principles. The newly gathered insights, then, would support in developing projects, programs and policies on eliminating child labour accordingly.

On a last note, it is critical that follow-up research spell out the relationship between pandemic/climate change and child labour. While there is a clear idea that the current COVID-19 pandemic has worsened child labour practices in the country of India, scientific research will create a clearer understanding on what these consequences exactly are and will provide input in developing a strategy to minimize those negative effects.

Annotated bibliography

Introduction

Prevalence

1. Agarwalla R., Pathak, R., Singh, M., Islam, F. & Parashar, M. (2017). Effectiveness of awareness package on occupational health hazards among ragpickers of New Delhi, India. *Indian Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 21(2), 89-93.

Key words Hazardous work, health risks, ragpickers, New Delhi

Source Journal article

Description A study of 150 ragpickers residing near the field practice area of the Department of Community Medicine and in slum areas around HAH Hospital, New Delhi. The authors observed multiple occupational health hazards of child ragpickers: (1) they worked in filthy environments, surrounded by dogs and crows, and in adverse weather conditions, and searched through hazardous waste without gloves or shoes; (2) they ate the filthy food remnants they uncovered in garbage bins or in the dumping ground; and (3) they used the dumping ground as a playing field, and risked contact with needles, syringes, used condoms, saline bottles, soiled gloves, and miscellaneous hospital waste. Tetanus resulting from sharp pricks and subsequent infection of wounds was a significant cause of illness and death among child ragpickers

2. Ahuja, D. & Kalapana, B. (2020). Emotional behaviour of the child labour: an explorative study in India. *International Journal of Political Activism and Engagement*, 7(4), 56-63.

Key words Behaviour, mental health, safeguarding

Source Academic journal article

Description Many acts have been developed by the government to safeguard the rights of working children, including a minimum age for employment, medical examination, maximum hours of work and prohibition from night work/hazardous occupation. Emotional issues among child labour never received much attention as compared to those physical aspects. A study was conducted in Delhi amongst the child labour and school going children of the same socio-economic-background, to study the behaviour patterns. Child labourers were found to be more prone to face emotional difficulties in behavioural aspects.

3. Burra, N. (2005). Crusading for children in India's informal economy. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(49), 5199-5208.

Key words Bihar, informal economies, Rajasthan

Source Journal article

Description In rural Bihar, 25% of child labourers worked in Agriculture and allied sectors, 50% of child labourers worked full-time at home and 17.35% of child labourers collected fuelwood and cow dung. In rural Rajasthan, the incidence of child labour was uneven across districts. In Barmer, Banswara and Churu, over 50% of children did not attend school and over 20% of children participated in economic wage activities that were detrimental to their health.

4. Coffey, D., Papp, J. & Spears, D. (2015). Short-term labour migration from rural north India: evidence from new survey data. *Population Research and Policy Review*, 34, 361-380.

Key words Migrating children, Rajasthan

Source Academic journal article

Description In 2009, 30% of children under 14 migrated from rural North-west India, including Rajasthan, though the rates of labour among migration children was low.

5. Dash, B. (2013). Factors contributing the incidence of child labour in small scale commercial establishments: a study in Delhi. *International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 5(12), 41-58.

Key words Delhi, determinants, rural-urban migration

Source Academic journal article

Description Due to rapid industrialisation and urbanisation, there is an unprecedented flow of the poor from villages to Delhi, mostly in search of gainful vocations. Such migrant families often concentrate in slums and squatter dwellings and have to struggle for their existence. In order to meet the survival needs, children are put to work. Child labour in Delhi is mostly found in unorganized manufacturing and service sector. This article describes the factors responsible for the incidence of child labour as reported by child labourers. It also presents the factors contributing to child labour as reported by their parents.

6. ICF International. (2009). *In-country research and data collection on forced labor and child labor in the production of goods: India*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

Key words Prevalence child labour in various industries

Source Report

Description A publication that discussed the child labour in several industries in

Bihar, Rajasthan and in the National Capital Region. In the embroidery sector, bead making, carpets, cotton seed, and gem cutting.

7. Jain, P. & Sharma, A. (2019). Super exploitation of Adivasi migrant workers: the political economy of migration from southern Rajasthan to Gujarat. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics*, 31(1), 63-99.

Key words Adivasis, caste system, intergenerational poverty, migrant workers

Source Journal article

Description The construction, textile, and small hotel and restaurants that employ southern Rajasthan migrants were examined. The authors concluded that Gurata's economy exploited the historically low socioeconomic status (SES) of Adivasis in its quest for capitalist accumulation, reproducing the Adivasis' intergenerational poverty and disadvantaged position and inhibiting the community's employment in the state's growth sectors. The authors presented this context through various case studies.

8. Kakar, S. (2020). Dynamics of child labour trafficking in Southeast Asia: India. In J. Winterdyk and J. Jones (Eds.), *The Paalgrave International Handbook of Human Trafficking* (pp. 383-400). Palgrave Macmillan.

Key words Child trafficking, forced labour, South-east Asia

Source Chapter in edited book

Description This chapter discusses the current state of child trafficking and focuses on children who are trafficked and forced to perform jobs well beyond their physical capacities, jeopardising their well-being. While the chapter reviews general forms of child trafficking globally, it also moved into the discussion of child trafficking for labour in Southeast Asia and India. It discusses some of the underlying factors as culture, economics and social structures that perpetuate such practices despite local and international prevention and control efforts. The chapter concludes with a presentation of strategies and suggestions for the protection of children's rights and prevention of child labour trafficking.

9.1 Kara, S. (2014). *Tainted carpets: slavery and child labour in India's hand-made carpet sector*. FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights, Harvard School of Public Health.

Key words Bihar, carpet sector, migrant child labourers, Rajasthan, trafficking

Source Report

Description An examination of the incidence of severe child labour exploitation in the Indian carpet industry. Patna in Bihar and Sawai madhoput in Rajasthan had among the highest concentrations of child labour cases, with documented cases of child labourers being trafficked rom

Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Nepal. In these cases, the migrant child labourers were falsely promised minimum wages and reasonable working conditions. The impetus for children to migrate was the lack of income-generating opportunities at home. The most horrific cases of exploitation in India's carpet sector involved child slavery.

10. Kaur, N. & Byard, R.W. (2021). Prevalence and potential consequences of child labour in India and the possible impact of COVID-19: a contemporary overview. *Medicine, Science and the Law*, 61(3), 208-214.

Key words COVID-19, pandemic, vulnerable children

Source Academic journal article

Description Child labour is a barrier to the development of individual children and their society and economy. Global estimates indicate that 152 million children are working, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children worldwide. The COVID-19 health pandemic, and the resulting economic and labour market consequences are having a major impact on people's lives and livelihoods. Unfortunately, impoverished families are often the first to suffer which may push many more vulnerable children into child labour situations.

11. Meena, K. (2013). Child labour: a sociological study of Haryana, India. *International Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(8), 15-18.

Key words Backward caste, National Capital Region, scheduled caste,

Source Academic journal article

Description The author conducted this study in Rohtak city, Haryana, in the National Capital Region near Delhi. She interviewed 120 children aged 10-14. Though many of the children received a primary education, most were illiterate. A majority of the children were members of the scheduled caste, and many others were members of the backward caste. The children's families were primarily auto market labourers and tea stall workers.

The children worked for the following reasons: (1) insufficient parental income; (2) family tradition; (3) parental encouragement; (4) lack of interest in acquiring education and (5) large family sizes. In order to abolish child labor, the author recommended: (1) eliminating extreme income disparities by providing better employment opportunities for the lower stratum of society; (2) providing subsistence level economic incentives to families so they do not need to force their children to work; (3) providing evening schools to enable children to receive an education after working hours; (4) providing free books and writing tablets and (5) increasing the minimum wages of children, and providing them with workplace meals.

12. Mosse, D., Gupta S., Mehta, M. Shah, V. & Rees, J. (2002). Brokered livelihoods: debt, labour, migration and development in tribal western India. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 38(5), 59-88.

Key words Prevalence child labour in Banswara, Jhabua, Panchmahals

Source Academic journal article

Description Research conducted in Bhil tribal villages in the western Indian districts of Banswara, Jhabua and Panchmahals. Most children accompanied adults to the work-site, but occasionally a migrant group brought a child aged eight-ten to care for the infants and younger children in return for Rs 100-150 monthly. Children seven years of age- and sometimes even younger- worked on construction or brick work-sites, depriving them of play, leisure and schooling.

13. Naidu, M.C. & Ramaiah, K.D. (2006). Child labour in India, an overview. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 13(3), 199-204.

Key words Population growth, poverty, unemployment

Source Academic journal article

Description Child labour is mainly necessitated by economic compulsions of the parents. The main reason which gives rise to child labour is widespread unemployment and underemployment among the adult poor strata of the population, inter alia, due to sharp growth of population. The constitution of India has committed to the protection and promotion of the welfare considerations over the economic ones. Therefore, series of committees and commissions have been appointed by the Government of India on the question of child labour.

14. Nayak, R. & Manning, L. (2021). Forgotten children: a socio-technical systems analysis of the 2004 and 2015 forced child labour report from Indian cottensed farms. *Trends in organised crime*, 1-13.

Key words Cottonseed farm, forced child labour, supply chain, system analysis approach

Source Academic journal article

Description Using a system analysis approach, the authors analysed forced child labour incidents in Indian cottonseed farms and explored the role played by human factors in contributing to the illegal use of child labour in the Indian agri-food sector. National policies on labour welfare and rights were reviewed through the case studies used, as a lens to explore wider issues associated with forced child labour in supply chains.

15. Padmasree, D. N. (2021). An overview on perpetual slavery in India. *Journal of Applicable Law and Jurisprudence*, 1(1).

Key words Modern slavery, organ trafficking

Source Academic journal article

Description Article that gives an overview on the state of modern slavery in India. It presents the essence forms like child labour, sexual trafficking, organ trafficking and the spread of the phenomena.

16. Philips, N. (2013). Unfree labour and adverse incorporation in the global economy: comparative perspectives on Brazil and India. *Economy and Society*, 42(2), 171-196.

Key words Adverse incorporation, poverty

Source Academic journal article

Description The concept of adverse incorporation holds that poverty results not only from conditions of exclusion from labour markets, but rather from the adverse terms on which vast numbers of workers are incorporated into them. Significantly, these adverse terms of incorporation constituted the foundation of processes of economic accumulation across the global economy. In this article, the author drew on her research on child labor in the Delhi garments sector (as well as on slave labour in Brazilian agriculture) to illuminate adverse incorporation in the context of the most severe forms of exploitation, those exemplified by unfree labor.

17. Plan India and Vaagdhara (2010). *Report on child labour situation in Rajasthan and region specific strategies*.

Key words CLPRA, National Child Labour Projects, Rajasthan

Source Report

Description The report is organized into three annexes: a lengthy annex on the child labour situation in India and two shorter annexes on region specific strategies with a list of prohibited occupations under the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (CLPRA). National Child Labor Projects have been initiated throughout Rajasthan, but have not been very successful due to limited resources. As an alternative to a national approach, the Report provided specific strategies designed to overcome the particular challenges of children in each region of Rajasthan: in the Southern region, children migrating for work to other states; in the Eastern region, children laboring in mining and stone quarries; in the Western region, children laboring in tourism, and in the wool and salt-making industries; and in the Northern region, the general conditions surrounding child labor.

18. Praxis and Partners in Change. (2017). *Feasibility study: combating child trafficking and bonded labour in Rajasthan*.

Key words Bonded labour, child trafficking, slavery

Source	Report
Description	Compared with other Indian states, Rajasthan prioritised children's welfare and development. Departing from national standards, Rajasthan's policy on child labor included all working children under age 18. In addition, Rajasthan's government worked with agencies to ensure districts were child-friendly, and engaged in actions to rescue and rehabilitate trafficked children.

This study focused on five sectors in Rajasthan in which bonded labour and child trafficking were common: brick kilns, Jaipur workshops, the work of Sahariyas in agriculture, stone quarries, and trafficking of children from Southern Rajasthan. The author recommended multiple strategies in these sectors including: (1) facilitating access to village-based education and child development schemes, and working with owners to improve conditions; (2) joint efforts between state agencies and NGOs regarding removal, care and repatriation of children in Jaipur handicraft workshops; (3) integrating the agricultural work of the Sahara Scheduled Tribe community with existing state-linked programs against malnutrition and child marriage; (4) strengthening accountability in international supply chains to prevent cobblestones made by children from entering the market and (5) research designed to eliminate the trafficking of children from Southern Rajasthan.

19. Raheja, K. (2015). Current scenario of child labour in Haryana. *International Journal of Scientific and research publications*, 5(6), 1-5.

Key words	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, Haryana, Haryana Labour Welfare Board, raids,
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Source	Academic journal article
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Description	Although the Haryana Labour Welfare Board provided scholarships and cash awards to the children of industrial workers to enable them to remain in school, 358,000 children still were employed in cotton farms across Haryana, including Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Rohtak and Sirsa. Haryana's three point crusade to fight child labor included: (1) "strict enforcement" of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986; (2) publicity and awareness-raising with respect to said Act and (3) "rehabilitation" of children rescued during raids. Compliance with the Act exceeded 90% in the industrial units, but the unorganized sector, including the construction sites and roadside dhabas, continued to ignore the child labor laws in Haryana.
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20. Rawat, D., Srivastava, V. M. & Vikram, S. (2020). Status of child labour in India: problems and challenges, an analysis. *International Journal of Research and Review*, 7(3), 73-70.

Key words	Hazardous work, low wages, poverty
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Source	Academic journal article
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Description Children are most vulnerable to labour as they are available easily with low cost of employment or wages. Child labour lack the bargaining power and child labourers are easily replaceable, making them susceptible to be employed in conditions that are hazardous to health, development and well-being. The article further presents how poverty is a main determinant of child labour and explores rigorous implementation of penal provisions of statues to eliminate child labour practices.

21. Saharia, P. (2014). Labor versus learning: explaining the state-wise variation of child labour in India [Ph.D. dissertation, University of Kentucky].

Key words Cottonseed industry, poverty, Rajasthan Child Policy

Source Ph.D. dissertation

Description Rajasthan's child labor rate, including unpaid work and domestic labor, was 19.6%, the second highest among all Indian states. In the early 2000s, Rajasthan children began to shift their labour from bangle manufacturing, embroidery, carpet-weaving, brick kilns and salt-making to work as migrants in Gujarat's hybrid cottonseed industry. The mainstream bureaucracy in Rajasthan ignored the fact that child labour was a cause of poverty, and instead tackled poverty first, and child labour later. The 2008 Rajasthan Child Policy did not even mention child labor. In addition, the government failed to recognize that the elimination of child labor and universal education were two sides of the same coin, prompting the government to enact a budget which allocated abysmally low amounts of funds toward eradicating child labor. Gujarat's lack of cooperation in addressing the issue of child migrant labour in the cottonseed industry further hindered progress and potential resolution.

22. Reddy, Y.J. & Naidu, P.A. (2020). An analytical study of child labour in India. *GIS Business*, 15(4), 1012-1020.

Key words Socio-economic slowdown

Source Academic journal article

Description This article suggests that the menace of child labour is a multi-faceted complex process of self-sustained socio-economic slowdown. For the overall development of socio-economic conditions of the country, the authorities need to implement strict regulations and take strict measures against those who violate it.

23. Sarkar, S. (2014). Rethinking human trafficking in India: nature. extent and identification of survivors. *The Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs*, 103(5), 483-495.

Key words Child trafficking, cotton fields, domestic labour, Deli, National

Capital Region, trafficking system

Source Academic journal article

Description Illegal placement agencies, operating from Delhi and the National Capital Region, trafficked children for the purpose of domestic labour. Children were trafficked from Bihar, as well as other states, to work in Rajasthan's BT cotton fields. To curb this trafficking, the Rajasthan government, along with the education department, commenced a child tracking system to trace missing children. However, despite the joint efforts of the district administration and the police, many children from the Rajasthan districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara continued to be trafficked to work in Gujarat's Bt cotton fields.

24. Seth, R., Kotwal, A. & Ganguly, K.K. (2005). Street and working children of Delhi, India, misusing toluene: an ethnographic exploration. *Substance Use and Misuse*, 40(11), 1659-1679.

Key words Delhi, Drug use, rag picking, slums

Source Academic journal article

Description Poverty has led many children in the slums and resettlement colonies of Delhi to spend most of their time on the streets engaged in begging, hawking, rag picking, and scavenging (sometimes accompanied by stealing) to support themselves or their families. With little or no formal education or job skills, and frustrated by their lack of opportunities, some of these children turned to inexpensive toluene-based volatile inhalants to achieve a rapid pleasurable experience. A few of the children interviewed admitted that they could not go to work without being in a state of toluene-induced euphoria. They stated that toluene helped them overcome feelings of societal rejection.

25. Sharma, A. (2002). Impact of social labelling on child labour in carpet industry. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 37(52), 5196-5204.

Key words Carpet production, interventions, labelling programs, legislative measures

Source Academic journal article

Description The author examined the impact of four labelling programs - RUGMARK, Kaleen, STEP and Fair - in eliminating child labour in 25 Indian villages among others in Bihar and Jaipur and Rajasthan, and has concluded that legislative measures have been relatively more effective. The author also argues for a focus of interventions on new areas of carpet production.

26. Srivastava, R. (2019). Children at work, child labour and modern slavery in India: an overview. *Indian Paediatrics*, 56, 633-638.

Key words	Bihar, modern slavery, prevalence, Rajasthan
Source	Academic journal article
Description	The author states that there were 4.5 million child labourers in Bihar and a million child labourers in Delhi. 70% of the working children in India lived in rural areas, explaining the high incidence of child labourers in Bihar and Rajasthan. Also, 70% of child labourers in India worked in hazardous industries. Other typical forms of child labour, such as carpet weaving, silk reeling, garment embroidery, begging, domestic work and ex work, were dangerous and highly undesirable. Moreover, 10 million children were trapped in modern slavery.

Social and cultural causes of child labour

27. Chowdhury, K. (2020). The intersection of caste and child labour in Bihar. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 55(4), 1-10.

Key words	Caste system, Dalit children, Dom children, SC, ST
Source	Academic journal article
Description	<p>Bihar has the third largest number of child labourers - Dalit children - in India and legal solutions alone have turned out to be ineffective in remedying this problem. The author suggests policymakers to address the inextricable link between caste and child labour in order to reduce the incidence of the latter.</p> <p>Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) children were considered too impure to work at parties and weddings, and instead worked in the lowest level and hazardous jobs such as rag-picking and shoe-mending. Dom children were allowed to work as ragpickers and to cremate the dead, but were forbidden from agricultural work due to the perception that their presence contaminates their surroundings.</p>

28. Sahoo, B.P. (2021). A sociological study of patterns and determinants of child labour in India. *Journal of Children's Services*, 16(2), 132-144.

Key words	Caste system, gender, poverty
Source	Academic journal article
Description	This work tried to understand the patterns and incidence of child labour in India and examined the magnitude of child labour across different social groups. The findings of the paper suggest that poverty is not the only determinant of child labour, gender and caste of a person are other significant factors. Children from the lower-caste backgrounds seem to participate more in the labour market. In terms of gender, the study found that boys are more likely to engage in economic activities or paid jobs while girls are more likely to

engage in household activities.

29. Singh, S. & Parihar, A. (2015). Child labour in India: a study of Saharsa district of Bihar. *Advances in Economics and Business Management*, 2(11), 1121-1123.

Key words	Bihar, polygamous families, poverty, Saharsa district
Source	Academic journal article
Description	The authors analyzed child labour practices in the Saharsa district of Sadar Kahra and Simri-bakhtiyarpur and they found the following: (1) children who lived in poor households or in households with unemployed parents were more likely to produce and/or supplement family incomes; (2) children in polygamous families encountered additional challenges including domestic violence and a heightened economic distress which often resulted in these children to abandon their homes.

WNCB focus themes

Education and child labour

30. Ahuja, D. & Kalpana, B. (2019). Behavioural difficulties of child labour: a comparative study of school going and working children in Delhi slums. *Journal of advance research in dynamical & control systems*, 11(7), 24-31.

Key words	Psychological injury, slums of Delhi
Source	Academic journal article
Description	The study focused on identifying underlying factors among children from the vulnerable population across the slums of Delhi. It reveals that child labour has significant impact on the behaviour and emotional aspect of children when compared to school-going children. The authors call it “psychological injury” as their patterns of behaviours and overall growth shapes their personality for the worse. This is not physically visible and cannot be observed with the naked eye but it has a long lasting impact over the future of children.

31. Cigno, A. & Rosati, F. (2008). Child Labour, education, and nutrition in rural India. *Pacific Economic Review*, 7(1), 65-83.

Key words	Econometric analysis, nutritional status, rural India
Source	Academic journal article
Description	In the authors’ econometric analysis of the rural Indian states,

including Bihar and Rajasthan, data was broken down with respect to time use and body mass of school age children, and educational expenditure. Children who worked full-time had the best nutritional status while children who combined work with school had the worst nutritional status. Prohibiting work or mandating school attendance created greater human capital but at the expenses of poorer health. Furthermore, the authors discuss various options to reduce child labour.

32. Coffey D. (2013). Children's welfare and short-term migration from rural India. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 49(8), 1101-1117.

Key words Migrant children, school enrollment

Source Academic journal article

Description In 2010, the author collected data on 1980 children, aged 0-13 in 70 villages along the Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat borders in order to document children's experiences among a population of short-term migrations. Only 20% of migrant children attended school, a substantially lower percentage than among their non-migrant counterparts. In addition, 16% of migrant children took care of a younger sibling. The article recommends that the government implement policies to encourage migrating parents to leave their children behind in their home villages where they can enrol in school.

33. Hazarika, G. & Bedi, A. (2006). Child working and schooling costs in rural Northern India. IZA Discussion papers, No. 2136, Institute for the Study of Labour, Bonn.

Key words Bihar, school attendance, substitution hypothesis, Uttar Pradesh

Source Discussion paper

Description The authors examined the substitution hypothesis in the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh regions: the notion that school attendance and child labour were highly substitutable activities. Through the use of various data sets, the authors found (1) a positive relationship between child labour and school costs; (2) a negative relationship between school enrolment and schooling costs.

34. Rodgers, G. & Rodgers, J. (2001). A leap across time: when semi-feudalism met the market in rura Purnia. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 36(22), 1976-1983.

Key words Agriculture, Bihar, Purnia district, school attendance

Source Academic journal article

Description Studies conducted in Northeast Bihar's Purnia district show that the majority of agricultural labourers, including children, were employed on a casual basis. Given the high child labour rates, only 30% of the school-age population enrolled in school with boys twice as likely as girls to enrol. The local government sought to increase school attendance and while schools were built, the upper income groups

sought to invest in the education but a rising income had not led to higher levels of schooling for agricultural workers.

35. Weiner, M., Burra, N. & Najpai, A. (2006). *Born unfree: child labour, education, and the state*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Key words	Growing economy, illiteracy
Source	Book
Description	On educating its children, India remains behind the rest of Asia. It will take a major infusion of resources and political leadership to catch up. Deep class and caste divisions have been barriers to development. As the economy opens and employment opportunities grow with the expansion of the country's consumer industries, the governing middle class may recognise that the country needs a more literate population and therefore must invest in its children.

Gender and child labour

36. Hussain, S. (2015). A lost childhood in the aroma of Agarbatti: the case of female child labour in North India. *International Journal of Sociology of the Family*, 41(1), 31-51.

Key words	Agarbatti, Bihar Gaya District, Dalit, male migration Muslim communities, Northern India
Source	Academic journal article
Description	The author examined the issue of female child labour in Agarbatti (incense) rolling in the marginalized Muslim and Dalit communities in Bihar's Gaya District, presenting that socio-cultural practices and limited government opportunities pushed girls into exploitative low wage work.

Girls entered the incense rolling industry at an early age due to family poverty, their family's indebtedness to private lenders, and the migration of men from the household. Male migration created female-headed households, and rendered it necessary for girls to supplement their mothers' income, as well as to care for their siblings and elderly grandparents. Mothers acknowledged that rolling agarbatti adversely affected the health and education of their daughters, but deemed this work essential to family survival.

37.1 HWW & ICN & SOMO. (2018). *Case closed, problems persist. Grievance mechanisms of ETI and SAI fail to benefit young women and girls in the South Indian textile industry*. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/CaseClosedProblemsPersist.pdf>

Key words	Abusive labour conditions, certification, ETI, SAI
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Source	Report
Description	Social accountability international (SAI) - a social certification organisation for factories and organisations, and the Ethical Trading initiative (ETI) - an alliance of companies, trade unions and voluntary organisations working to improve the lives of workers - have failed to deliver on promises to deal effectively with concrete complaints about abusive labour conditions for girls and young women in the textile and garment industry in South India.

38. Ghorpade, Y. (2017). Girls don't become craftsmen: determinants and experiences of children's work in Gemstone Polishing in Jaipur. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(4), 600-617.

Key words	Gemstone polishing industry, Jaipur, craftsmen
Source	Academic journal article
Description	<p>An exploration of families' motivations for children's work and schooling in Jaipur's gemstone polishing industry. About 40% of the targeted research population combined work and schooling while 23% only worked and 20% only attended school. Children from upper income families were more likely to attend school. A child's gender impacted work and schooling opportunities, the nature of work and the experiences of work and school. Girl labourers at all ages worked at home on monotonous low-skilled activities. By contrast, boy labourers acquired higher skills at small workshops and craftsmen's hme to prepare themselves for adult work as craftsmen. Cultural traditions ensured that boy labourers dominated the higher skilled categories because purdah excluded women from male domains and spaces.</p> <p>The working children and parents viewed work and schooling as complementary and they discerned the positive and negative aspects of both.</p>

39.1 Marshall, S., Taylor, K. & Balaton-Chrimes, S. (2016). *Rajasthan stone quarries. Promoting Human Rights Due Diligence and Access to Redress in Complex Supply Chains*. Human Rights Redress Mechanisms Project.

Key words	Mining, natural stone production, hazardous context, human rights violations
Source	Report
Description	Rajasthan accounts for 90% of India's total natural stone production and while many of the quarries had mining leases and quarry licences, the small individually owned mines informally employed children. And since supply chains were opaque, difficult to make connections between high-profile international buyers and particular quarries, often there was no redress for human rights violations, including those against children. As of 2010, 375,000 child labourers

worked in Rajasthan's mines. Girls were twice as likely as boys to labour in India's quarries and received a lower pay while suffering greater abuse than boys, including rape. Dalit and Adivasi children also were particularly vulnerable to exploitation in this particular sector.

40. Self, S. (2011). Market and non-market child labour in rural India: the role of the mother's participation in the labour force. *Oxford Development Studies*, 39(3), 315-338.

Key words	Bihar, Mother's labour, Uttar Pradesh
Source	Academic journal article
Description	The author investigated market and non-market forces in child labour in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The participation of mothers in the labour force was complementary to market and non-market child labour. Children who had working mothers were twice as likely to work outside the home as children with non-working mothers and these odds increased in households where mothers worked 20 or more hours per week. While increased levels of parental education were associated with reduced childhood labour, those factors did not entirely offset the impact of the mother's labour force participation on increased childhood labour.

41. Theuws, M. & Overeem, P. (2014). *Flawed fabrics. The abuse of girls and women workers in the South Indian textile industry*. SOMO & ICN. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/FlawedFabrics.pdf>

Key words	Company-run hostels, Dalit, spinning mills, Tamil Nadu
Source	Report
Description	A report showing that workers are still facing appalling labour conditions that amount to forced labour in the export-oriented Southern Indian textile industry. The women and girls who work in the spinning mills of Tamil Nadu, some as young as 15, are mostly recruited from marginalised Dalit communities in impoverished rural areas. They are forced to work long hours for low wages. They live in very basic company-run hostels and are hardly ever allowed to leave the company compound. The researched spinning mills have Western companies and Bangladesh garment factories among their customers, including C&A, Mothercare, HanesBrands, Sainsbury's and Primark.

WNCB focus sectors

Agriculture

42. Arisa. (2021). *Wage sharecropping in Bt cottonseed production in Gujarat, India*. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/SeedsOfOppression.pdf>

Key words Cottonseed sector, Gujarat, migrant workers

Source Report

Description A report that highlights a slavery-like reality for many workers in Guharat - mostly migrants from other areas - who work in the cottonseed sector. The abuses described in this report, such as forced labour, sexual exploitation, structural underpayment and appalling working conditions, are still a daily reality in 2021. When these workers question their employers about facts, the narrative is quickly circulated that they are disobedient and this reduces their chances of future employment.

43. Hoefe, R. (2016). *Certified Unilever tea - A cup half empty. Follow-up study on working conditions in rainforest alliance certified tea plantations in India*. ICN. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/CertifiedUnileverTea-ACupHalfEmpty.pdf>

Key words Unilever, casual workers

Source Report

Description The report provides evidence that working conditions at two Rainforest Alliance (RA) certified Indian tea estates providing tea to Unilever have improved but continue to be not 'up to standard', in particular for casual workers. Wages - between €3 and just over €4 - are far less than a living wage of around €7.50. Casualization of the workforce substantially increased, most of them migrants or retired permanent workers. They do not receive the same social benefits as permanent workers.

44. ICN. (2018). *Remedies for Indian seed workers in sight? Monitoring report on tackling child labour and non-payment of minimum wages in hybrid cotton and vegetable seeds production in India*. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/RemediesForIndianSeedWorkersInSight.pdf>

Key words Non-payment of minimum wages, gender inequality, seed companies

Source Report

Description This report reveals that despite progress in addressing child labour, seed companies have not fully addressed the issue yet and are largely failing to take sufficient measures to address non-payment of minimum wages, especially for women.

45. McKinney, K. (2011). *Seeding whose future Exploring entanglements of neoliberal choice, children's labour and mobility in hybrid cotton seed production in western India* [Ph.D. dissertation, University of Washington].

Key words Agriculture, cotton seed production, Dungarpur, Green Revolution, migrant labourers

Source Ph.D. dissertation

Description An examination on how youth migrant workers from Dungarpur interpreted their work as migratory labourers, their roles in cotton seed production and their future. Since the Green Revolution, expansion of hybrid cotton seed production has been largely dependent on the availability of cheap seasonal labour, especially child and youth labour. The author concluded that the discourse and practices of neoliberal development worked to create the illusion of farmer choice while shifting risks and responsibility from the market to marginalised subjects of development.

46. McKinney, K. (2015). Situating corporate framings of child labour: towards grounded geographies of working children in globalized agriculture. *Geoforum*, 59, 219-227.

Key words Adivasi, hybrid cottonseed production, seasonal migration, seasonal work

Source Academic journal article

Description In Gujarat, seed pollination depended upon the seasonal migration of young workers from tribal communities in southern Rajasthan. Many of the child workers migrated from the Bhil and Minas Adivasi communities, which have been historically marginalised. Reliance on the seasonal labour of children from Rajasthan facilitated the widespread shift to hybrid Bt cotton production in Gujarat, and many children's lives became linked to corporations and global circuits of capital.

47. Oldenziel, J. and Otten, G. (2006). *Sustainabilitea: The Dutch tea market and corporate social responsibility*. SOMO, ProFound & ICN. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/sustainabilitea.pdf>

Key words Dutch tea market, Responsible business initiatives, Tea

Source Report

Description The first part of the report provides an overview of the global tea market and a description of a tea value chain. In particular, the report focuses on the Dutch tea market: consumption, production and the major players on the Dutch market. The second part of the report examines labour, social, ecological and economic issues in the tea sector. Current responsible business initiatives of major players on the Dutch tea market are analysed on the basis of internationally agreed upon standards and operational principles. An overview is also given of the social organisations, including trade unions, active in tea producing and consuming countries.

48. Vekateswarlu, D. (2004). *Child labour in hybrid cottonseed production in Andhra Pradesh: Recent developments*. ICN. https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/APCseed2004_Final.pdf

Key words Andhra Pradesh, bonded labour, female child labourers, loans

Source Report

Description A new system of employing female children as ‘bonded labourers’ has come into practice on hybrid cottonseed farms in south India in recent years. Local seed farmers, who cultivate hybrid cottonseeds for national and Multinational Seed Companies, secure the labour of girls by offering loans to their parents in advance of cultivation, compelling the girls to work at the terms set by the employer for the entire season, and, in practice, for several years. These girls work long days, are paid very little, are deprived of an education and are exposed for long periods to dangerous agricultural chemicals.

49. Venkateswarlu, D. (2004). *Child labour in hybrid cottonseed production in Gujarat and Karnataka*. ICN. https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/Guj-Karn_cottonseed.pdf

Key words Commercial cultivation, Gujarat, hybrid cottonseed, Karnataka

Source Report

Description Hybrid cottonseed is one of the fastest growing industries in India. India is the first country in the world to introduce hybrid varieties in cotton crop for commercial cultivation. Approximately 22 million acres of land in India is used for cultivating cotton, out of which 10 million acres (45% of total cotton area) is currently covered under hybrid varieties. The country has earned the distinction of having the largest area under cotton cultivation in the world accounting for 21% of the world’s total cotton area and 12% of global cotton production.1 Nearly 95% of the hybrid cottonseed produced in India is used for internal consumption while the remaining is exported mainly to South East Asian countries.

50. Venkateswarlu, D. (2007). *Child bondage continues in Indian cotton supply chain*. DWHH, ICN, ENW NRW, ILRF & OECD Watch. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/childbondagecotton.pdf>

Key words Andhra Pradesh, bonded child labour, Gujarat, international pressure, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

Source Report

Description More than 416.000 children under the age of 18, of which almost 225.000 younger than 14, are involved in (often bonded) child labour in India’s cottonseed fields. Most of them are girls. They work in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Compared to the 2003-2004 harvest season the total number of working children has risen. It only decreased in Andhra Pradesh because of local and international pressure.

51. Venkateswarlu, D. (2010). *Seeds of child labour, signs of hope. Child and adult labour in cottonseed production in India*. ILRF & ICN. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/signsofhope.pdf>

Key words Hazardous conditions, multinational seed companies, small farmers, Tamil Nadu

Source Academic journal article

Description More than half a million children in India below 18 years are growing cottonseed and vegetable seeds under hazardous conditions, including very long working hours and exposure to pesticides. They produce the seed on the land of small and marginal farmers, which multinational and Indian seed companies use to outsource their hybrid seed production. Child labour below age 14 in cottonseed production, although still a huge problem, has decreased in India by 25%. The decline is greater in areas where the MV Foundation (an NGO) and companies like Bayer and Monsanto have made efforts to eliminate it.

52. Venkateswarlu, D. (2014). *The price of less child labour and higher wages. Do seed companies in India enable their farmers payment of legal minimum wages?* ICN. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/ThePriceOfLessChildLabourAndHigherWages.pdf>

Key words Andhra Pradesh, cottonseed farmers, daily wage, wages

Source Report

Description Publication presenting that increasing the price that big seed companies in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh pay to farmers to grow cottonseed has resulted in much higher wages and less child labour in recent years. Between 2010 and 2013, the multinational and national companies paid almost 50% more per unit to cottonseed farmers while farm workers' wages rose by over 85%. Over the period 2004-2013, wages increased by over 300% and the inflation rate was 100%. Wages in 2003 were so low that despite the substantial wage increase the daily wage (currently about € 1.65) is still more than 40% below the official minimum wage.

53. Venkateswarlu, D. (2015). *Soiled seeds: Child labour and underpayment of women in vegetable seed production in India*. ICN. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/SoiledSeeds.pdf>

Key words Caste system, Dalit, Karnataka, Maharashtra, vegetable seeds

Source Report

Description A study on the situation in the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka, which account for almost 80% of the vegetable seed production. Almost 156,000 Indian children are producing vegetable seeds. The

largest majority of them are either Dalits, low caste or Adivasi (tribals). All of them are exposed to harsh working conditions, including poisonous pesticides and long working days. They mostly drop out of school between 11 and 13 years of age. Multinationals like Limagrain (French), Sakata (Japanese), Advanta (Indian) and East-West Seed (Dutch) had between 10 and 16% of children below 14 years working at farmers producing seeds for them. Indian companies show similar figures. All companies have around 30% adolescents working on supplier farms.

54. Venkateswarlu, D. (2015). *Cotton's forgotten children. Child labour and below minimum wages in hybrid cottonseed production in India*. ICN. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/CottonsForgottenChildren.pdf>

Key words	Child labour increase, prevalence,
Source	Report
Description	Almost half a million Indian children are working to produce the cottonseed that is the basis for our garments and all the other textile products that we use. Around 200,000 of them are below 14 years of age. This is one of the shocking results of the new study Cotton's Forgotten Children by India's long-term expert on the issue, Dr. Davuluri Venkateswarlu. It is equally shocking that the number of children working in the cotton seed fields has increased by almost 100,000 since the last all-India study on this issue in 2010. Children below 14 constitute around 25% of the workforce on the fields of the farmers that supply their seeds to both Indian and multinational companies. Another 35% of the workforce are children between 14 and 18 years of age.

55. Venkateswarlu, D. (2020). *Sowing hope. Child labour and non-payment of minimum wages in hybrid cottonseed and vegetable seed production in India*. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/SowingHope.pdf>

Key words	Cottonseed, gender inequality, minimum wages, vegetable seed production
Source	Report
Description	The report "Sowing Hope" shows that in the past five years important steps have been taken to combat child labour in the cottonseed and vegetable seed production in India. Child labour declined, particularly in areas where significant interventions took place to address the issue. In addition to child labour, the study also examined the payment of minimum wages. The outcome was less positive. The gap between prevailing wages and minimum wages has increased. Particularly women are paid below the minimum wage and are also discriminated against because they are given other - less paid - tasks than men.

56. Venkateswarlu, D. & Da Corta, L. (2005). *The price of childhood: On the link between prices paid to farmers and the use of child labour in cottonseed production in Andhra Pradesh, India*. ICN & ILRF. https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/PriceOfChildhood2005_Final.pdf

Key words Andhra Pradesh, local seed farmers, price policy,
Source Report
Description The principal aim of this study is to examine whether or not the procurement price policy of the seed companies has any relationship with the widespread use of child labour in hybrid cottonseed production in Andhra Pradesh. The uniqueness of the child labour problem in hybrid cottonseed production is that the majority of workers in this sector are children, particularly girls. No other industry in India has such a high proportion of child labour in its workforce. The exploitation of child labour in this industry is linked to larger market forces. Children are employed on a long-term contract basis through advances and loans extended to their parents by local seed farmers. These farmers, in turn, have agreements with seed companies (local, national and trans-national) who produce and market hybrid cotton seeds

57. Venkateswarlu, D. & Kelle, J. (2012). *Wages on inequality. Wage discrimination and underpayment in hybrid seed production in India*. ICN & FLA. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/WagesOfInequality.pdf>

Key words Wages, multinational companies
Source Report
Description This report is based on field research by Dr. Davuluri Venkateswarlu and Mr. Jacob Kalle into the wages of labourers - women, men and children - who are growing cotton and vegetable seed in four Indian states. They are working for farmers that supply their seeds to Indian as well as multinational companies. The latter are - among others - Monsanto, Syngenta, Dupont, US Agri, East-West Seeds, Bayer, Advanta and Bejo Sheetal.

58. Van der Waal, S. (2011). *Certified Unilever tea: Small cup, big difference?* ICN & SOMO. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/CertifiedUnileverTea.pdf>

Key words Labour right violations, Rainforest Alliance, Unilever,
Source Report
Description Workers picking tea for Unilever in India and Kenya are subject to precarious working conditions and labour rights violations, even though this tea carries the Rainforest Alliance certificate.

Natural stone mining

59. Arisa. (2020). *Between a rock and a hard place. Social and labour conditions in sandstone production in Rajasthan, India.* <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/BetweenARockAndAHardPlace.pdf>

Key words	Cobblestones, gender inequality, minimum wages, sandstone, silicosis
Source	Report
Description	Sandstone is widely used in Europe as cobblestones. This report shows that progress has been made as compared to the findings of Arisa in 2005. Child labour has been greatly reduced in the quarries, but it is still common, especially in the cobblestone making in home yards. In addition to child labour, the study also looked at paying minimum wages. The situation here is a lot less positive. Women in particular are discriminated against because they are given other jobs - for which less is paid - than men. The report also shows that silicosis, an incurable lung disease, is a major problem which received far too little attention.

60. Global Research & ICN. (2014). *Rock bottom: Modern slavery and child labour in South Indian Granite Quarries.* <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/RockBottom.pdf>

Key words	Dutch importers, granite, modern slavery
Source	Report
Description	Modern slavery is widespread in Indian quarries. Child labour also occurs frequently. Most Dutch importers of Indian granite give no information from which quarries they are sourcing their granite or say they do not know from which quarries the stone comes from.

61. Global Research, ICN & Stop Child Labour. (2017). *The dark sites of granite. Modern slavery, child labour and unsafe work in Indian granite quarries.* <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/TheDarkSitesOfGranite.pdf>

Key words	Casual labourers, labour rights, waste stone processing
Source	Report
Description	Research revealing that modern slavery, low wages, unsafe and unhealthy working conditions are rampant in granite quarries in South India. In some quarries, especially in waste stone processing, child labour is found. There is an enormous gap in working conditions between permanent workers (mainly supervisors) and casual workers (70% of the workforce). The first group receives safety equipment, insurance and an employment contract, while the casual labourers doing the dangerous manual work, lack those fundamental labour

rights.

62. ICN. (2006). *From quarry to graveyard: corporate social responsibility in the natural stone sector*. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/fromquarrytograveyard.pdf>

Key words	Corporate social responsibility, Dutch natural stone trade, Outcastes
Source	Report
Description	The report describes the Dutch natural stone trade and details how Dutch companies and trade organisations are starting to take an interest in corporate social responsibility. Heavy and unsafe work, substandard wages, child labour, bonded labour, discrimination of Dalits ('outcastes', officially termed 'scheduled castes') and Adivasi (tribal populations) seem to be part and parcel of the production and processing of natural stone in India. The report describes environmental damage such as disturbance of water systems, loss of agricultural and forest lands, irresponsible waste disposal and high emissions of dust particles. Not to mention widespread illegal quarrying and corruption.

63. Madhavan, P. & Raj, S. (2005). *Budhpura "Ground Zero", sandstone quarrying in India*. ICN. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/budhpura.pdf>

Key words	Budhpura, Rajasthan, sandstone, The Netherlands,
Source	Report
Description	<p>The report provides information on the quarrying of natural stone in India in general and in Rajasthan in particular as a background to the specifics of sandstone quarrying in Budhpura village. The report digs into the social, economic, and environmental impacts of quarrying for the local population, distinguishing between those who benefit most and those who hardly benefit. It turns out that huge profits are made in this business, but that those who do the hard work do not share in the generated wealth.</p> <p>Budhpura village is the central focus of this study, but many of the findings apply to the entire natural stone production and export of Rajasthan. The choice for Budhpura as the main focus of this study was made since the Dutch town of Kampen has used sandstone from Budhpura for repaving its city centre. The report informs us that the export of sandstone to the Netherlands is considerable, and increasing.</p>

39.2 Marshall, S., Taylor, K. & Balaton-Chrimes, S. (2016). *Rajasthan stone quarries. Promoting Human Rights Due Diligence and Access to Redress in Complex Supply Chains*. Human Rights Redress Mechanisms Project.

Key words	Mining, natural stone production, hazardous context, human rights
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	violations
Source	Report
Description	Rajasthan accounts for 90% of India's total natural stone production and while many of the quarries had mining leases and quarry licences, the small individually owned mines informally employed children. And since supply chains were opaque, difficult to make connections between high-profile international buyers and particular quarries, often there was no redress for human rights violations, including those against children. As of 2010, 375,000 child labourers worked in Rajasthan's mines. Girls were twice as likely as boys to labour in India's quarries and received a lower pay while suffering greater abuse than boys, including rape. Dalit and Adivasi children also were particularly vulnerable to exploitation in this particular sector.

64. Raghav, P., Jaiswal, A., Gupta, M.K., Rajavel, S. & Dhupar, D. (2020). Sociodemographic profile of workers in the mining industry of Jodhpur district in Rajasthan, India. *Indian Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 24(2), 91-95.

Key words	Jodhpur, prevalence
Source	Academic journal article
Description	Through research conducted April 2018 - March 2019, the authors used a semi-structured questionnaire to develop a sociodemographic profile of sandstone mine workers in Jodhpur. Extrapolating from this data, it appears that the percentage of child labor among sandstone mine workers in Jodhpur has declined over time.

65. Sengupta, R. (2005). *Report on ASM in Rajasthan*. The Australian National University.

Key words	Bonded labour, cobbles and slab making, scheduled castes and tribes
Source	Report
Description	Children constituted 15% of the mining workforce in Rajasthan and along with women, supplemented the income of male mineworkers. Moreover, since upwards of 85% of male mineworkers were alcoholics, and some spent their wages on gambling and prostitutes, a family's very survival often depended on the labor of women and children. In Rajasthan, nearly one-half million children, mostly aged 10-16, laboured in small and artisan mines. They primarily performed work in cobbles and slab-making, and earned Rs 20 to Rs 40 for 10-12 hours of labour.

More than 60% of the child labor force worked as bonded laborers, a high percentage of whom were children from scheduled castes and tribes. Working long hours in mines under arduous conditions had a serious impact on the soft bones and growing bodies of these children. Young children also were vulnerable to physical and chemical hazards, such as sand dust.

Jewellery making & gem polishing industry

66. Anwar, A. (2017). *Lac Bangle Making in Muzaffarpur*. [Undergraduate thesis, Jamia Millia Islamia].

Key words Lac bangle making, Muzaffarpur

Source Undergraduate thesis

Description In the Muzaffarpur bangles industry, child labourers were engaged in packing and sorting activities. Some children worked full-time in bangle making, while others worked with their families upon their return from school. In accordance with the National Child Labour project Scheme, the Indian Ministry of Labour and Employment, mainstreamed 11,926 child laboureres into Muzaffarpur schools from 2005-2011.

67. Tiwari, R. & Saha, A. (2014). Morbidity profile of child labour at gem polishin units of Jaipur, India. *International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health*, 5(3), 125-129.

Key words Family income, health risks, Jaipur

Source Academic journal article

Description In order to assess the social causes of child labor in Jaipur's gem polishing industry, the researchers interviewed 586 child gem polishing laborers in order to ascertain their motivations for work in the industry, their level of income, and their level of interest in attending school. In 90% of the cases, one or both parents compelled the children to accept employment based on the misperception that their children's labour would dramatically increase family income. In reality, more than half of the child labourers earned less than eight cents USD per day, and more than 90% earned less than 33 cents USD per day. Unsafe working conditions combined with extremely strenuous labour adversely affected the health of these children.

68. Tiwari, R., Saha, A. & Parikh, J.R. (2009). Respiratory morbidities among working children of gem polishing industries, India. *Toxicology and Industrial Health*, 25, 81-84.

Key words Chemicals, gender difference(s), health risks, Jaipur respiratory morbidity

Source Academic journal article

Description In this study, the authors explored the respiratory morbidity of the approximately 20,000 child labourers in Jaipur's gem polishing industry. Health risks were potentially severe due to the children's exposure to dust and chemicals during multiple stages of the gem polishing process. The authors compared 586 child labourers in the Jaipur gem polishing industry with 569 child non-laborers from the surrounding area. Two findings were statistically significant: (1) respiratory morbidity was 7% among the child labourers compared

with 3% of the comparison group and (2) girls had higher rates of respiratory morbidity than boys, likely because girls were more often the victim of medical neglect. Differences with respect to age, daily working duration and job experience proved statistically insignificant. Non-usage of personal protective devices and poor personal hygiene likely contributed to the children's exposure to harmful dust and chemicals.

69. Tiwari, R., Saha, A., Parikh, J.R. & Saiyed, H.N. (2004). Injuries and injury care among child labourers in gem polishing industries in Jaipur, India. *Journal of Occupational Health*, 46(3), 216-219.

Key words health risks, injury, medical care

Source Academic journal article

Description Child labourers in the gem polishing industry are prone to injury due to the various processes involved: cutting, faceting and drilling. The majority of the children in the subsample of injured workers reported they frequently suffered injuries. The sharp moving parts in the rapidly revolving sharp cutting wheel were not enclosed, and, as a consequence the tips of the children's fingers were often cut. Flying pieces of cut stone frequently injured the children's eyes. Half of the children applied medications to heal their wounds, while 30% neglected their wounds, and 11% applied harmful substances to their wounds. The authors recommended hard finger caps as protective measures.

70. Tiwari, R., Saha, A., Sathwara, N.G. & Parikh, J.R. (2012). Blood chromium levels of children working in gem polishing industries in India. *Toxicology and Industrial Health*, 28(2), 170-173.

Key words Blood levels, chromium, health risks

Source Academic journal article

Description Ten percent of the 200,000 people employed in Jaipur's gem-polishing industry were children. This study examined whether the process of polishing exposed child labourers to chromium. This study consisted of 24 boy labourers (girl labourers refused to participate) and 23 non-working children (15 girls and 8 boys) from the neighbouring area. While the mean blood chromium levels of the working children were slightly higher than those of their non-working counterparts, the mean blood chromium levels of both groups were within normal permissible parameters.

Textile and garment industry

71. Arisa. (2021). *Leather products from India. Trends in production and trade.*
<https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/LeatherProductsFromIndia.pdf>

Key words	Leather value chain
Source	Report
Description	“Together for decent leather” is a three year program that focuses on bettering the labour conditions of leather workers in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. This report includes an overview of trends for India, in which information can be found on the production of leather and leather products in India, where these are shipped to, and what companies are buying them.

72. Arisa & Sympany. (2020). *Textile recycling unravelled. Exploring post- and pre-consumer textile recycling value chains in Panipat, India.* <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/TextileRecyclingUnravelled.pdf>

Key words	Panipat, recycling, textile recycling chain
Source	Report
Description	This report shows that the textile recycling chain is complex and involves risks on child labour and poor working conditions. It focuses on the city of Panipat in India, where a substantial part of the economy depends on the recycling of imported used textiles, including from The Netherlands.

73. Bhaskaran, R., Nathan D., Phillips, N. & Upendranadh, C. (2010). Home-based child labour in Delhi’s garment sector: contemporary forms of unfree labour in global production. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 53(4), 607-624.

Key words	Gender differences, household survey, prevalence
Source	Academic journal article
Description	The authors examined the nature of child labour in the National Capital Regions’s garment industry. Based on a household survey, the found: (1) 69% of the households have children work; (2) children aged 5-11 on average work 3 hours daily and those aged 12-14 work 4,5 hours daily; (3) school attendance rates decreased from 84% among those aged 5-11 to 60% among those aged 12-14; (4) 45% of child laboureres received no specific payment and among those who did, the average monthly earnings were Rs. 400 for children aged 5-11 and Rs. 550 for children aged 12-14; (5) child labour exist primarily in the embroidery and embellishment tasks of garment production; (6) children work primarily to supplmene thte family income even though their average contribution was 10% and (7) due to higher rates of poverty, female-headedhouseholds had a higher incidence of child labour than their male-headed counterparts.

74. FNV Mondiaal & ICN. (2013). *Small steps, big challenges: Update on (tackling) exploitation of girls and young women in the garment industry of South India.* <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/SmallStepsBigChallenges.pdf>

Key words Modern slavery, Tamil Nadu, The Netherlands, transparency

Source Report

Description The report discusses the current situation in Tamil Nadu, the limited improvements after previous reports and the responses of 21 Dutch and international garment brands on the question of what they do to combat the abuses. Most Dutch and international companies importing garments from the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu refuse to be transparent about if and how they tackle bonded labour at their suppliers. An estimated 100,000 young children and teenage girls are victims of 'bonded labour' or 'modern slavery'. These girls - mostly Dalit ('outcaste') - live in hostels, with little freedom of movement, underpaid for long working-days and working under unhealthy conditions.

75. Hoefe, R. (2017). Do leather workers matter? Violating labour rights and environmental norms in India's leather production.

Key words Dalit, leather industry, minimum wages, toxic chemicals

Source Report

Description Around 2.5 million workers in the Indian leather industry often face unacceptable working conditions that violate their human rights and seriously affect their health. Toxic chemicals used in tanneries often very negatively impact the health of the workers. Less known are the many labour and other human rights issues in the leather industry like wages below the stipulated minimum wage, child labour, the exploitation of home-based workers, the difficulty to organize in trade unions and the discrimination of Dalits ('outcastes'). This is in short the plight of leather workers that is described in more detail in this ICN report.

37.2. HWW & ICN & SOMO. (2018). *Case closed, problems persist. Grievance mechanisms of ETI and SAI fail to benefit young women and girls in the South Indian textile industry.* <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/CaseClosedProblemsPersist.pdf>

Key words Abusive labour conditions, certification, ETI, SAI

Source Report

Description Social Accountability International (SAI) - a social certification organisation for factories and organisations, and the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) - an alliance of companies, trade unions and voluntary organisations working to improve the lives of workers - have failed to deliver on promises to deal effectively with concrete complaints about abusive labour conditions for girls and young women in the textile and garment industry in South India.

76. ICN. (2015). *Unfree and unfair. Poor living conditions and restricted freedom of movement of young migrant garment workers in Bangalore.* <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/UnfreeAndUnfair.pdf>

Key words Bangalore, factory owned hotels, living wages, migrant workers

Source Report

Description Providing evidence of appalling living conditions and restricted freedom of movement of young migrant garment workers in the Indian city of Bangalore. An increasing number of young migrant women workers are staying in factory-owned hostels with poor living conditions while their movement is severely restricted. The wages of the workers do not add up to a decent living wage. The hostels are run by garment factories in Bangalore that produce for leading multinational brands like C&A, H&M, Tommy Hilfiger, Inditex and GAP. These companies promised a number of specific actions to provide migrant garment workers with better living conditions in Bangalore.

77. ICN. (2016). *Fabric of slavery. Large-scale forced (child) labour in South India's spinning mills.*

Key words Modern slavery, sexual harassment

Source Report

Description Research shows that various forms of modern slavery, including child slavery, are found in more than 90% of the spinning mills in South India. These spinning mills produce yarn for India, Bangladeshi and Chinese garment factories that produce for the Western market. This report exposes the scale on which young girls and women are enslaved by employers who withhold their wages or lock them up in company-controlled hostels. They work long hours, face sexual harassment and do not even earn the minimum wage.

78. ICN & SOMO. (2012). *Bonded (child) labour in the South Indian garment industry: An update of debate and action on the "Sumangali Scheme"*. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/UpdateOnSumangali.pdf>

Key words Tamil Nadu, Sumangali Scheme

Source Report

Description This update zooms in on on-going abuses in the Tamil Nadu garment industry, as well as on the debate and actions to tackle the 'Sumangali Scheme', that is fuelled by the findings and recommendations of the SOMO and ICN reports.

9.2 Kara, S. (2014). *Tainted carpets: slavery and child labour in India's hand-made carpet sector.* FXB Centre for Health and Human Rights, Harvard School of Public Health.

Key words Bihar, carpet sector, migrant child labourers, Rajasthan, trafficking

Source Report

Description An examination of the incidence of severe child labour exploitation in the Indian carpet industry. Patna in Bihar and Sawai madhoput in Rajasthan had among the highest concentrations of child labour cases, with documented cases of child labourers being trafficked from Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Nepal. In these cases, the migrant child labourers were falsely promised minimum wages and reasonable working conditions. The impetus for children to migrate was the lack of income-generating opportunities at home. The most horrific cases of exploitation in India's carpet sector involved child slavery.

79. Majumder, S. & Peepercamp, M. (2016). Doing Dutch: A research into the state of pay for workers in garment factories in India working for Dutch fashion brands.

Key words Dutch clothing brands, intimidation, poor conditions

Source Report

Description The working conditions in factories in India that produce for Dutch clothing brands are downright bad. No garment worker earns a living wage. More than one third of the workers do not even get the official minimum wage. Mandatory overtime is often not paid, intimidation is widespread and women earn even less than men. Also, some factories do not take care of social insurance and medical expenses.

80. Mehta, B. & Sherry, K. (2009). Wages and productivity of child labour: a case of the Zardosi industry. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 52(5), 651-670.

Key words Workshops, Zardosi industry

Source Academic journal article

Description The authors examined demand side strategies of child labourers in the Zardosi industry. 122 of the 160 workshops studied employed children. These workshops were uniformly unregistered and child labourers were visible in many units. Child labourers constituted 23,28% of the total sample and their average age was eleven. The authors recommend that all workshops be registered to secure the enforcement of applicable statutory legal provisions governing child labour.

81. Mezzadri, A. (2014). Indian garment clusters and CSR norms: incompatible agendas at the bottom of the garment commodity claim. *Oxford Development Studies*, 42(2), 238-258.

Key words Industrial cluster, National Capital Region

Source Academic journal article

Description In the garment industry, the National Capital Region has a composite

and complex industrial cluster consisting of a combination of industrial, formal and informal, factory and non-factory-based, workshop and home-based units. Informal child labor, as well as migratory and female labor, dominated in the cluster's secondary, lower, informal circuits, particularly in workshops and homes.

82. Oonk, G., Overeem, P., Peepercamp, M. & Theuws, M. (2012). Maid in India. Young Dalit women continue to suffer exploitative conditions in India's garment industry. ICN & SOMO. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/MaidInIndia.pdf>

Key words Dalit women, exploitation, Tamil Nadu

Source Report

Description European and US garment brands and retailers have failed in their attempts to improve labour conditions across the board at their suppliers in Tamil Nadu, South India. Despite corporate promises and a range of well-meaning initiatives workers, mostly very young women, continue to suffer exploitative working conditions. Up till today, thousands of women in the garment and textile industry in Tamil Nadu work under recruitment and employment schemes that amount to bonded labour.

83. Overeem, P., Theuws, M. & Heyl, D. (2021). *Spinning around workers' rights. International companies linked to forced labour in Tamil Nadu spinning mills.* Arisa. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/SpinningAroundWorkersRights.pdf>

Key words COVID-19, spinning mills, Tamil Nadu

Source Report

Description There is a serious risk that workers are trapped in forced labour conditions in the Indian spinning mills that produce yarn and fabrics for the international clothing and textile industry. Large-scale research undertaken by SOMO and Arisa, of 29 spinning mills in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, had revealed this exploitation. On top of that, the already vulnerable workers in this sector are severely affected by the ongoing Corona crisis.

84. Phillips, N., Bhaskaran, R., Nathan, D. & Upendranadh, C. (2011). *Child labour in global production networks: poverty, vulnerability and "adverse incorporation" in the Delhi garments sector.* Chronic Poverty Research Centre.

Key words Adverse incorporation Exploitation, Delhi garment industry, Global Production Networks, payment practices, outsourcing

Source Report

Description From late 2009 to mid-2010, the authors conducted field research in New Delhi and the National Capital Region. They surveyed 201 home-based households in poor areas heavily populated by garment workers

and household-based enterprises in the garment industry. They also conducted 30 firm level case studies in the major garment-producing centres of Gurgaon and the New Okhla Industrial Development Authority.

Global Production Networks organised an economic model with a high return on capital and an excessively low return to labour in the Delhi garments industry due to the mobility and informal nature of the (child) labour force. The exploitation inherent in child labor in the Delhi garment industry was exemplified by the following typical payment practices: (1) 45% of children did not receive any specific payment; (2) the hourly rate of pay (where applicable) actually fell as the number of hours in the work day increased; and (3) the hourly income of adult workers was twice that of children, even older children who worked full-time. Meanwhile, layers of outsourcing allowed employers and producers to evade responsibility for child labor. Adverse incorporation was both conditioned and enabled by structures of social exclusion that arose from the inequality-generating mechanisms of social categorization, such as gender, age, race and ethnicity, caste and religion.

85. Ray, P. & Peepercamp, M. (2018). *Labour without liberty. Female migrant workers in Bangalore's garment industry.* <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/LabourWithoutLiberty.pdf>

Key words	Female migrant workers, modern slavery, poor living conditions
Source	Report
Description	Female migrants employed in India's garment factories supplying to big international brands like Benetton, C&A, GAP, H&M, Levi's, M&S and PVH, are subject to conditions of modern slavery. In Bangalore, India's biggest garment producing hub, young women are recruited with false promises about wages and benefits, they work in garment factories under high-pressure for low wages. Their living conditions in hostels are poor and their freedom of movement is severely restricted. Claiming to be eighteen at least, many workers look much younger. These are some conclusions from this report by ICN, CCC and GLU.

86. Saini, C. (2007). *Child labour in handloom industries in Haryana* [Graduate thesis, CCS Haryana Agricultural university].

Key words	Child development, heirloom industries, Haryana, parental perceptions, working conditions
Source	Graduate thesis
Description	The author examined the following issues with respect to Panipat, Haryana's handloom industries: (1) the nature and causes of child labor in the handloom industries; (2) the working conditions and welfare facilities in the handloom industries; (3) the impact of

working conditions and welfare facilities on the development of child laborers and (4) the perception of parents toward child labor.

87. Sarmistha, U. (2015). Rural handloom textile industry in Bihar: a case of rural informal sector. *Social change*, 45(1), 107-117.

Key words Bihar, Handloom textile, tuberculosis

Source Academic journal article

Description Due to the hazardous circumstances, 80% of Bihar weavers, including children, suffered from tuberculosis. The health of child weavers is further jeopardised by the low quality of medical care and public sector health facilities available in rural Bihar.

88. SOMO & ICN. (2011). *Captured by Cotton. Exploited Dalit girls produce garments in India for European and US markets*. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/CapturedByCotton.pdf>

Key words Labour rights violations, Sumangali Scheme, Tamil Nadu

Source Report

Description This report highlights several labour rights violations faced by girls and young women employed under the Sumangali Scheme in the Tamil Nadu garment industry. The Sumangali Scheme equals bonded labour, on the basis of the fact that employers are unilaterally holding back part of the workers' wages until three or more years of work have been completed. In addition, workers are severely restricted in their freedom of movement and privacy. Workers work in unsafe and unhealthy circumstances. Local and international NGOs have reported extensively on the SUMangali Scheme.

89. SOMO & ICN. (2013). *Time for Transparency. The case of the Tamil Nadu textile and garment industry*. <https://arisa.nl/wp-content/uploads/TimeForTransparency.pdf>

Key words Buyer-supplier connections, clothing brands, supply chain, transparency

Source Report

Description Local factories, well-known clothing brands and retailers only rarely make public who their business partners are. It is difficult to find out where exactly clothing brands source their products. Although, according to international guidelines, enterprises have to map their supply chain and make this information accessible to stakeholders, most companies simply do not come forward with this kind of information. In this latest paper on the Indian textile industry, Time for Transparency, SOMO and ICN elaborate on why the garment industry has to become more transparent. In addition, SOMO and ICN show buyer-supplier connections within the industry that normally remain hidden for consumers and other stakeholders.

Domestic work

90. Mishra, D. & Arora, P. (2007). Domestic child labour. *Indian Paediatrics*, 44, 291-292.

Key words Doctors, domestic servants

Source Academic journal article

Description A research among doctors and their domestic servants. 82.7% of the doctors employed domestic servants and three-fourths of these domestic servants were ages 8-13, with an average age of 12.5 years. The female to male ratio was 1.55 to 1 and nearly 72% of the servants under age 14 worked full-time.

91. Ramachandran, V. (2019). Saving the slaving child: domestic work, labour trafficking, and the politics of rescue. *Humanity: An International Journal of Human Rights, Humanitarianism, and Development*, 10(30), 339-362.

Key words Anti-trafficking discourse, New Delhi, rescue operation, trafficking,

Source Academic journal article

Description From August-September 2012, the author observed an operation which sought to rescue children from domestic work in New Delhi. While the girl workers in the rescue operations were indeed maltreated, were the requisites to establish legal redress met? Was there labour trafficking? Were they exploited in their work situation? Were they children? In rescue operations, NGOs adhered to global anti-trafficking discourse and the prescriptions set forth in Indian labour laws. By contrast, local police tackled the work situations of child migrant labour through a commonsense approach informed by the perceived ineluctability of cultural hierarchies and socioeconomic marginalisation. The author argued that, to be effective, rescue operations required close collaboration between NGOs and the local police.

92. Svensson, J. (2017). Young domestic workers: a qualitative study on the health and wellbeing of girls working in the households in Delhi [Ph.D. dissertation, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine].

Key words Delhi, well-being, risks

Source Ph.D. dissertation

Description The author explored girls' lived experiences in domestic work in Delhi, and the impact of this work on their health and well-being. Parents, employers and the working girls themselves minimise the risks of child domestic work. In reality, however, there were a myriad of physical and mental health issues associated with domestic work including lack of available food and water; body aches and injuries, such as ergonomic injuries; respiratory impairment due to exposure to dust, cleaning detergents and chemicals; verbal, physical and

sexual abuse; impaired intellectual development because work trumped schooling; harm resulting from performing arduous physical and emotional tasks without concomitant training or support; and compromised menstrual health due to a lack of access to sanitary facilities and products.