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Mapping of Child Labour in Flood Affected Districts in Muzaffargarh



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Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	1
Executive Summary	2
Recommendations	2
Chapter I - Introduction	3
Chapter II - Methodology	4
Objectives of the study	4
Selected Sites	4
Instruments	4
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	5
Key Informant Interviews	5
Interviews with Children in Labour	5
Interviews with Parents of Children in Labour	5
Village Profiles	5
Selection of Team and Field-Team Training	5
The Child	6
Child labour	6
Hazardous work	6
Worst Forms of Child Labour	6
Limitations and Problems	6
Chapter III - District Profile	7
Introduction	7
Weather	7
Population	7
Tribes and Casts	7
Agriculture and Livestock	8
Educational Facilities	8
Enrolment	9
Election and Votes	9
Chapter IV - Literature Review	10
Child labour Legislations in Pakistan	10
Employment of Children Act 1991	10
Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1992	10
Labour Policy of 2010	10
Child labour in Pakistan	11
The Post Flood Situation	11
Chapter V - Findings	12
Child Labour in Muzaffargarh	12
Child labour in Agriculture and Livestock	12
Brick kilns	13
Fishing	13
Baan / Reed's Rope Weaving and Embroidery	14
Tea stalls and Restaurants	14
Constructions	14
Auto mobile /Workshops	15
Saw Mills	15
Cycle Raksha	16

Domestic Child Labour	16
Child Labour in Other Sectors	16
Post Flood Child Labour Situation	17
Children at Risk	17
Drivers of Child labour	17
Poverty and Child Labour Nexus	17
Push Factors	18
Education and Child Labour Linkages	18
Family and Social Perception	18
Underdeveloped Human Resource	18
Traditional Development Strategies and Lack of Social Security Programs	18
Poor Family Planning	19
Chapter VI - Conclusion	20
Annex A: Instruments	21
Annex B: List of workshop participants	24
Annex C: Lists of children and parents interviewed	26
Annex D: List of Key informants	33
Annex E: Lists of FGDs' Participants	35
Abdul Malik	37
Annex F: Village Profiles	44
Annex F: Village Profiles	45
Annex G: Case Study of a Domestic Child labour	53

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Executive Summary

This research study was commissioned by the ILO (Islamabad) and conducted by the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) in the District of Muzaffargarh. Based on qualitative research methods, the study provides first-hand information about child labour in different sectors and the drivers of child labour in the aftermath of the floods of 2010.

Child labour is common in several forms across all formal and informal sectors of the economy in Pakistan. However, the incidence of child labour is very high in agriculture, home-based cottage industries and other small-scale industries. Pakistan is an under developed country with an increasing poverty line; along with low GDP growth. District Muzaffargarh is among the less developed districts in the south of Punjab Province and was severely affected by the flood of 2010. Mostly child labour prevails in all existing sectors of the economy, formal as well as informal. However, the informal sector is the most conspicuous in terms of child labour.

Our research found child labour in agriculture and livestock followed by brick kilns that provide a large market for child labour in the area. Children are also involved in labour in fishing, *Baan* (Reed's ropes) weaving and embroidery. In addition, tea stalls; restaurants, automobile/mechanical workshops and sawmills draw considerable children for labour. Some children are also involved in peddling cycle *raksha*. The study also posits significant involvement of children in construction and domestic labour. Besides, child labour also prevails in textile, cotton-ginning mills as well as in other industrial units in Muzaffargarh. Hazardous and worst forms of child labour exist in the district, particularly in fishing, brick kilns and domestic labour.

The number of children at risk is also high in the district due to a large number of out of school children. Children and communities vulnerable to child labour are extremely poor and have little or no other option. The devastating flood of 2010 severely affected people's livelihood forcing more children to enter into work. Hence, poverty as a driving factor coupled with its ancillary push factors, is responsible for child labour in the region. The study found a visible increase in child labour particularly in construction and migration for domestic labour after the flood.

Unfortunately there are no child labour specific programs in the district either in the government or non-government sector. The situation warrants child labour specific interventions in the district to control and eradicate child labour.

Recommendations

Short term

- Strategic partnership with the government as well as civil society organizations for planning and awareness raising on the district level
- New and up to date data on child labour for planning and intervention
- Child labour schools for rehabilitation and vocational centres
- Stipends for poor students
- Strengthening primary education by improving access and quality

Long term

- Strategic communication and policy advocacy on the national level to balance resource allocation for pro poor development initiatives and a social security system for poor.

Chapter I - Introduction

District Muzaffargarh is at the lowest level in terms of human development and one of the worst affected districts where more than 700,000 people were displaced and hundreds of villages destroyed by the floods in the Chenab and the Indus Rivers. The entire social infrastructure especially, in rural areas was completely destroyed. Issues of access to public amenities like education, health, safe drinking water, water and sanitation, lack of business and employment opportunity, absence of shelter added to the miseries of the local residents.

According to the district government record, a total of 2.5 million people of 890 villages directly were affected by the flood.¹ As a result the children, particularly those from socio – economically marginalized segments became more vulnerable in terms of labour as well exploitation.

Pakistan is already among those countries in Asia where the incidence of child labour is very high. The Child Labour Survey (1996) shows that there are 3.3 million working children between the ages of 5–14 years in Pakistan. The majority of these children were involved in the agriculture sector². Due to political, social and economic pressures, developing countries like Pakistan react by enacting legislation to deal with child labour. However, ironically this is not the solution. Although, child labour is mostly harmful for the children, there are situations where the alternatives to child labour may result in more poverty and starvation both for the children and their families. Perhaps, in such situations the laws may push children into even worse situations. An example of such legislation is the Employment of Children Act of 1991 in Pakistan that has banned employment of children below the age of 14 years and their employment is now a punishable offence under the Act. Such interventions can lead to reductions in the already limited choices available to the child.

In the absence of alternative choices, this piece of legislation may mean that the child can neither work nor go to school. Because, the law does not address the root causes of child labour like poverty, access to quality education and other social services, access to resources and equity issues. Thus, to deal with this complex problem different policy instruments and interventions are required from the government as well as non-governmental multilateral sources to deal with aspects of market failures as well as distributional and efficiency considerations of such services.

This paper responds to the International Labour Organization's initiative to provide information and authentic research on the prevalence, forms and nature of child labour in the flood affected Muzaffargarh district under Pakistan Earthquake Child Labour Response Project (PECLR), a project of the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).

The paper is structured as follows: Chapter I provides an overall introduction, Chapter II details the methodology; Chapter III provides a brief district profile of District Muzaffargarh; Chapter IV presents the literature review that provides an overview of child labour and child labour legislation in Pakistan; Chapter V presents the main findings of the study regarding the child labour situation in Muzaffargarh and chapter VI concludes the discussion.

¹ Source: Office of the Executive District Officer Revenue, Muzaffargarh, visit also official website, www.floodmgar.com

² Sources: Child labour survey (1996) and SDPI child labour survey for ILO I Sahiwal, Punjab (2010).

Chapter II - Methodology

Objectives of the study

The research study for mapping the child labour situation was conducted in district Muzaffargarh in May and June 2011. The scope of the study was to gain an understanding of the nature and magnitude of child labour in different sectors in the aftermath of flood. The main objectives were:

- To ascertain the magnitude of child labour and to gain understanding of its socio-economic dynamics
- Identification of different sectors where children were involved in labour
- To know about the forms/nature of child labour.

The study constitutes a first step in identifying critical issues in a particular area where no baseline information exists. The methodology deployed a qualitative technique to generate primary data. It also draws on secondary sources. The primary data was collected through interviews with children involved in labour and with their parents. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with communities, key-informant interviews, and a consultative workshop with stakeholders were also held with representatives of civil society organizations, NGOs/INGOs and line departments to get their insights on child labour and identify and select Union Councils and villages for data collection. Secondary sources were used for the literature review.

Selected Sites

The universe for the study was the entire Muzaffargarh district and its four tehsils. We adopted purposive techniques for Union Councils, villages as well as respondents' selection. The selection of Union Councils had been done in the district level consultative workshop. A total of six Union councils were selected from four tehsils of Muzaffargarh district. Two Union Councils were selected from each tehsil Kot Addu and Tehsil Jatoyee while one Union Council from each Tehsil of Alipur and Muzaffargarh. Two villages/Bastis from each union council three tehsils were purposively selected. From Tehsil Alipur one village/Basti was selecting each union council.

Name of Tehsil	Selected UCs	Total population	Affected	Percentage	Villages/Bastis
Kot Adu	Bait Qaim wala No 5	29907	29907	100 %	Allahwali Mohana
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani (Sharqi)	37511	37511	100%	Adda Gurmani Chah monngywala
Jatoi	Jughi wala	30648	16856.4	55%	Basti Kharoot Khander Merani
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	25074	13790.7	55%	Taaq or Takh Machiwala
Ali Pur	Lungerwan	33292	33292	100%	Karli
Ali Pur	Mudwala	31307	15653		Gagarwali
Muzaffargarh	Wan Pitafi	33871	27096.8	80%	Shaikhwala Dowriwala

Instruments

The semi-structured questionnaires/guidelines were designed according to the objectives of the study. To obtain the best results, local languages were used in gathering data. The key informant interviews were conducted with sensitivity and the assurance of confidentiality if the respondent so desired.

Consultative Workshop

First a consultative workshop was held in the district head quarter of Muzaffargarh. About 60 representatives of civil society organizations, NGOs/INOs, representative of district line departments participated. The workshop had been divided into three sessions: the first session was devoted to an introduction and briefing the participants on the objectives of the assessment study; in the second session, the participants were divided into three working groups and were requested to identify the flood affected union councils, child labour situation in the aftermath of the flood, its various forms and sectors. In the last session, the participants presented their findings of group work

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

To understand child labour at the grass root level and its prevalence and forms, twenty-four Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in the twelve selected villages. Hence, at each selected village, two Focus Group Discussions were held with men and women for ascertaining the socio-economic and gender dynamics and sectors of child labour as well as the community's perceptions about child labour and education.

Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews with stakeholders in the district were conducted to gain insights regarding child labour. The key informants included representatives of district line departments and civil society organizations. Field researchers identified knowledgeable individuals in each community/village who could provide an overview of child labour.

Interviews with Children in Labour

To gain first hand information on child labour, sectors and forms of labour, working children were interviewed in the selected village as key informants. The objectives of these interviews were to understand child labour and characteristics of involved children in its socio-economic terms

Interviews with Parents of Children in Labour

The information provided by the children was supported by parents' interviews. Parent interviews were aimed to understand socio-economic characteristics of households with the incidence of child labour and their perceptions about child labour and children's education

Village Profiles

Data on social services, demography, gender, and sources of income and involvement of children in child labour activities was gathered through twelve detailed structured village profiles.

Selection of Team and Field-Team Training

A five-member team of experienced field researchers were selected from the study region that was well versed in the local social-linguistic dynamics.

All the field researchers were trained in Multan. The orientation and training sessions emphasized a sound understanding of study objectives and child labour issues. Intensive sessions were held on conducting key-informant interviews and conducting focus group discussions. The content of the questionnaire was further fine-tuned and clarified to avoid any misunderstanding. The training course emphasized the significance of communicating with the children, in terms of using their own language, probing techniques and careful translation when reporting. A pilot-test was conducted to ensure that the instruments were comprehensive and precise. The pre-test was intended to give the

researchers some practical and focused experience. The following concepts and definitions were explained in the training for the research:

The Child

The child was defined as an individual who was under 18 years of age at the time of the survey.

Child labour

Child labour was defined on the basis of ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, ILO Convention 182 on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour.

Hazardous work

Hazardous work was defined as work that by either its nature or the circumstances, in which it was carried out, was likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Worst Forms of Child Labour

Worst forms of child labour were defined as

- i. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- ii. the use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- iii. the use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in relevant international treaties;

Limitations and Problems

Child labour in Pakistan, particularly in the informal sector has a degree of social acceptability and sometimes the respondents took it as interference in their personal life, so the field researchers had to be careful while conducting interviews. Similarly, the formal sector was often likely to discourage such initiatives.

Moreover, the geographical spread of the selected union councils was daunting in terms of road travel. To reach some Bastis in Alipur, Jattoi and Kot Addu tehsils it took seven to eight hours there and back.

Harsh weather was also a problem. The research was conducted in the months of May and June which is the hottest season in the area that made mobilization a challenging job. Apart from this, availability of working children who were involved in labour out side from their villages was also a challenge.

Perhaps the most difficult task was getting appointments and data from representatives of district line departments. Despite three consecutive visits on different days, the team was unable to have a meeting with the Executive District Officer Health or collect the required data. In addition, even the district coordinator of Save the Children did not reply to the request for an interview.

Chapter III - District Profile

Introduction

District Muzaffargarh is sandwiched between the river Chennab and Indus which passes along the Eastern and Western boundaries respectively of the district. The district is bordered on the North by district Layyah, on the South by Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan Districts across the river Chenab. Districts Multan and Khanewal lie on the Eastern side of district Muzaffargarh, across the river Chenab. District Jhang also touches on North-East. While Dera Gahzi Khan and Rajanpur districts meet on the Western side across the river Indus.

Muzaffargarh is about 34 Kilometres away from Multan and is an important historical city of Pakistan. Muzaffargarh literally means the fort of Muzaffar. The fort was built by Muzaffar Khan, the ruler of Multan (1779-1818) in 1794. Before 1857, the area was incorporated into Laya COM missionary and subsequently; in 1859 the district head quarter was shifted from Khan Gar to Muzaffargarh.³ The district lies between 29 – 31 north latitudes and 71 – 70 longitudes.

District Muzaffargarh is spread over an area of 8,250 square kilometres comprising of the following four thesils and 93 Union Councils and the number of union councils affected by the flood of 2010.

Sr No.	Name of Tehsil	Total No. of Union Councils	Total Population	Severely Affected UC s (More than 50%)	Moderate Affected UC s (Less than 50%)
1	Muzaffargarh	35	976852	12	14
2	Kot Addu	28	794207	21	2
3	Alipur	14	389487	4	3
4	Jatoi	16	432136	0	7
5	Grand Total	93	2592412	37	

Source: Planning Department of District Muzaffargarh.

Weather

The district has extreme climatic characteristic, very hot in the summer and cold in the winter. The summer from April to September is very hot. The winter from mid November to end of January is amply cold. The spring season usually begins from early February and persists till mid April. The monsoon typically starts during July and August. The month of May, June and July are dry and the hottest. During these three months, the temperature scales up to 51 centigrade.

Population

According to the Census 1998, the total population of the district was 26, 36,000. The district has rural characteristics as 86.1% of the population lives in rural areas. The growth of the population is 3.4 per annum and the population below 15 years is 48.4 percent. The overwhelming majority of the population (86.3 percent) in the district speaks Saraiki.

Tribes and Casts

The main tribes and casts living in Muzaffargarh are: Arrian, Awan, Balooch, Jat, Muslim Khawaja, Kohkar, Kumhar (potter) Muslim, Black smiths, Cobblers, Muslim waivers, Chorra (Sanitary workers), Sayeeds, Phatan and Qureshis.⁴

³ Budh, Malik Khair Mohamad, Jadeed Tarikh-i-Muzaffargarh, 1905-2005. Book Point, Choangi No 9 Bosan road Multan.

⁴ Ibid.

Agriculture and Livestock

Due to its peculiar topography, lying between the rivers Chenab and Indus the rivers deposit silt particularly in the monsoons and is therefore highly fertile. The region produces rice, wheat cotton, sugarcane, mangoes, pomegranates (in Alipur tehsil), dates as well as vegetables. The landholding situation is very unequal and heavily biased in favour of a few large landholders. Those who have less than three Acres of land are 97 percent and only three percent are big landholders in the district.⁵ The majority of the population is engaged in agriculture. According to a census report of 1998, in rural areas, 43.7% population is employed in the agriculture sector while 38% population is earning its livelihood from elementary occupations. In addition 40 percent rare livestock is also a source of livelihood. Hence, the district is also famous for its livestock and ranked second on the list in the Punjab province. The stock comprises of buffalos, cows, sheep, goats, camels, horses and poultry.

Land Classification⁶

S NO	Tehsil	Revenue villages	Total Area in Acres	Cultivated area	Uncultivated area	Total forested area in The District
1	Muzaffargarh	426	583309	374422	208669	49891
2	Kot Addu	341	877989	424521	463468	
3	Alipur	124	338227	210747	127480	
4	Jatoi	93	253264	183199	70065	Total Forested area in Govt Control
Total		984	2052571	1182889	869682	37382

Educational Facilities

District Muzaffargarh has a total 2191 schools: 94 High & Higher Secondary schools; 113 middle schools; 724 primary schools and 259 Mosque schools for boys. Similarly, 45 high & higher secondary schools; 96 middle schools; 855 primary schools and 5 Mosque schools for girls (see table below).

The flood of 2010 damaged 757 schools completely. Out of totally damaged schools, 195 schools were not yet functional during the research period.

The district is lagging behind in physical as well as human development. “District Muzaffargarh is second from the bottom in terms of literacy rate, only better than District Rajanpur in the province”.⁷ Even though, the quality of the existing literacy rate is contested, during the focus group discussions with communities, they admitted that even most students of fifth grade could write his/her name in Urdu.⁸

⁵ Personal interview with Malik Khair Mohamad Budh, General manager, National Commission for Human Development in Muzaffargarh. Date June, 1, 2011.

⁶ Budh, Malik Khair Mohamad, Jadeed Tarikh-i-Muzaffargarh, 1905-2005. Book Point, Chungi No 9 Bosan road Multan.

⁷ Personal interview with Masood Nadeem, District Education officer Muzaffargarh. Date. June 3, 2011.

⁸ SDPI's Survey: Mapping Child Labour Situation in the aftermath of flood from May 27 to June 8, 2011. See also Budh, Malik Khair Mohamad, Jadeed Tarikh-i-Muzaffargarh, 1905-2005. Book Point, Chungi No 9 Bosan road Multan p,71.

Tehsil and Gender Wise Summary of Schools of District Muzaffargarh, as on 23-5-2011

Tehsil	Male				Female				Total Tehsil wise
	High & H.Sec	Middle	Primary	Mosque	High & H.Sec	Middle	Primary	Mosque	
Alipur	12	18	119	08	5	12	100	-	274
Jatoi	13	14	134	10	6	17	132	-	326
Kot Addu	34	34	313	91	16	27	334	5	854
Muzafargar	35	47	269	39	18	40	289	-	737
Total Sch level	94	113	724	259	45	96	855	5	2191

Source of school data: District Monitoring Officer, Punjab Education Sector Reform Program (PESRP) Muzaffargarh.

Enrolment

According to the baseline survey conducted by the National Commission of Human development, the Education Department and UNICEF it was estimated that out of a total 710617 children (376935 male and 333682 female) of age 0- 9 years, 241053 (134641 male and 106412 female) of age 4 – 9 years) were enrolled in schools. However, 258110 (135135 male and 122975 female) children of age (4 – 9 years) were out of schools.⁹ These statistics are alarming as these out of school children are at risk and at any time may become child labourers even though, enrolment had temporally increased in the aftermath of the flood of 2010 due to incentives in schools provided by humanitarian organizations.

NO of surveyed HHs	Total no of children (0-9 years)			Already enrolled children (4-9 years)			Target out of School children (4-9 years)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
334905	376935	333682	710617	134641	106412	241053	135135	122975	258110

Election and Votes

The district had divided into five National Assembly and eleven Provincial assembly constituencies. Pakistan People Party's (PPP) candidates won all five national assembly seats in the general election of 2008. Out of eleven provincial assembly seats, four won by PPP, four by Pakistan Muslim league Qaid-i- azam (PMLQ), one seat went to Jamati Ullama Islam (JUI Fazal group) and three won by independent candidates. Save two members: one member of the National Assembly and one Provincial Assembly; the rest have a feudal family background.

According to 2008 voters list, the number of registered votes in the district is 1336851, 778003 male and 558848 female. The ratio of turn out was more than 50 percent as 723810 cast their votes. The rejected votes (21155) were excluded from the poll.¹⁰ However, the highest vote ratio does not imply political participation or awareness as SDPI's livelihood survey in the same community indicates that none of the respondents were a member or office bearer even at the lowest rank of any political party and that seems as if they were forced to vote.

⁹ Baseline survey on update of enrolment against out of school children. The survey was conducted by National Commission of Human development, Education Department and UNICEF from March 12 -26, 2011.

¹⁰ The Gazette of Pakistan, Extra March 3, 2008, Part III.

Chapter IV - Literature Review

Child labour Legislations in Pakistan

Article 11 (1) of the Constitution of Pakistan forbids slavery and states that no law shall allow or facilitate its introduction into Pakistan in any form. Article 11 (2) prohibits all forms of forced labour and traffic in human beings, Article 11 (3) prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment.

Employment of Children Act 1991

Section 2 of the Act defines a 'child' to mean any person who has not completed his fourteenth year. Section 3 of the Act bans employment of children under-14 in certain occupations. Part II proscribes employment of children in 13 specific sectors. The ban against children's employment in hazardous labour, and the regulations governing the working conditions of children under 14 do not apply to family run establishments, and schools (training institutes) established, assisted, or organized by the Government;

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1992

The Act clearly defines peshgi (or advance), bonded debt, and bonded labour, bonded labourer, bonded labour system, family, and nominal wages.

No person shall make any advance under, or in pursuance of, the bonded labour system or compel any person to render any bonded labour or other form of forced, labour.

The Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (promulgated in October 2002): This Ordinance applies to all children aged less than 18 years. It defines exploitative entertainment as all activities in connection with human sports or sexual practices, and related abusive practices. According to the Ordinance, human trafficking means recruiting, buying or selling a person, with or without consent, by use of coercion, abduction, or by giving payment or share for such person's transportation, for exploitative entertainment. The Ordinance prescribes severe terms of punishment — 7-14 years of imprisonment — for perpetrators, depending on the degree of involvement in trafficking.

Labour Policy of 2010

The Labour Policy declares that Children and young persons will be withdrawn and prevented from hazardous nature as, for example, mining, tanneries, brick kilns, construction, and glass bangles etc'.

The Government shall take legal as well as other measures to regulate and control the employment of children in certain occupations.....”

However, the policy does not recommend measures for controlling child labour in informal sector.

Pakistan is signatory to the following international instruments:

- ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182);
- ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29);
- ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105);
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Child labour in Pakistan

Child labour is common in several forms across all formal and informal sectors of the economy. According to the results of Child Labour Survey (1996) the total number of children between the age of 5-14 was 40 million in Pakistan. And most of them were boy workers, almost 73%, and girl child workers comprised only 27%. The survey also concludes that the number of child work in the rural areas is eight times greater than in the urban areas.¹¹

Child labour prevails in all sectors of Pakistan, though it mainly prevails in home-based industries and in small industries. Child Labour Survey (1996) further details that almost 71% of the 3.1 million children work in the informal sectors like agriculture, carpeting, sales and services, mining, etc. On the other hand the formal sector of child labour absorbs only 19% of the working child.

In the rural areas, agriculture provides the main livelihood, and that is the sector in which more than three-quarters of child labour exists, for example, 77% female workers have been working in the agriculture sector. Manufacturing is the second most important sector absorbing child labour. According to the same survey, in urban areas, about three-fifths of child labour is occupied in production activities. Moreover, rural and urban areas have different socio-economic conditions, so the determinants of child labour vary to some extent. On the other hand in the service sector it children are employed as domestic servants, paper pickers, tin pickers and as cobblers etc.

The Post Flood Situation

Past experiences from other natural disasters have shown an increase in child labour, for example this is what happened after the 2005 earthquake. With regard to the recent flood, the people who were rescued and evacuated earlier because of the floods have now started returning to their homes and unfortunately the aid provided by the government and private sector will not last long. Many of them who had livestock (for example) as a means of earning have lost everything in the floods and now rely upon sending their young children to work to earn for the family. The report has quoted a few examples of the natives who are worried about their livelihood and are ready to send their young children to work rather than to schools as 'living' not 'education' is the top priority for them right now.¹²

According to UNICEF, out of the 20 million people affected by floods, 10 million were children; 2.8 million of them are below the age of five. Those affected by these flood hit areas are poor and are in an extremely vulnerable situation where they might not be restrained from sending their children to work. Thus the floods have not only caused a threat to the well being of children in these areas but have also broken down the education system and have increased the prospects of exploitation of the children.

According to ILO, 5.3 million jobs have been lost or affected by the floods of 2010 and the majority in agriculture, which employs 44% of all workers in the economy. This situation has been compounded by the global economic crisis and unions are now calling for an urgent increase in the minimum wage - which was announced earlier this year, but has not been implemented - to cope with rising prices. The economic crisis has also been blamed for an increase in child labour, as many families are forced to take their children out of education to earn money (see foot note 14).

¹¹ Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS), Statistics Division Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) Child Labour Survey in Pakistan (1996).

¹² Child and forced labour still rife in Pakistan, whilst floods add to labour risks - New Maplecroft report. (n.d.) <http://reliefweb.int/node/371612>, Retrieved on May 23, 2011.

Chapter V - Findings

Child Labour in Muzaffargarh

As mentioned above, child labour prevails in both informal as well as formal sectors, however, this study found the informal sector as dominant in this respect. The survey-identified child labour in agriculture, livestock, fishing, brick kilns, vending, small restaurants and tea stalls, construction, automobile shops, cycle Rawkshaws and sawmills.

Child labour in Agriculture and Livestock

The incidence of child labour, particularly of girls, in agriculture is the highest in the surveyed population. The overwhelming involvement of children in this sector is in cotton sowing and picking as well as vegetables, fruits picking and packing. Besides, children also help their elders in other harvestings seasonally. Mostly these children work as unpaid family helpers. The agriculture sector absorbs a large number of labour forces because the sector provides for the large unskilled labour market. According to a census report of 1998, about 43 percent of the population in the district was employed in the agriculture sector. To add to this child labour in agriculture is socially accepted. Mostly, the children of tenants and small landholders fall into farm labour due to the involvement of their parents in the sector in the absence of alternate option and lack extrovert characteristic. In Muzaffargarh 97 percent are small landholders that further trigger agriculture tenancy and farm labour.



Similarly, livestock is treated as an extension of agriculture and mostly children were engaged in livestock grazing. However, some families rare livestock as a primary source of livelihood. And in such cases, children were involved in the job full time.

Brick kilns



There are 109 brick kilns in the district and 90 were functional during the survey.¹³ During focus group discussion in Basti Machi wala, Union Council Sheher Sultan of Tehsil Jattoi, the participants revealed 160 boys and 15 girls from the Basti worked in brick kilns with their parents. They further disclosed that the majority of the labourers had been trapped in debt because they took *peshgi* (advance) from the brick kiln owners and they were then unable to repay the amount so the children had to work. Even children of five and six were working with their parents. It is the worst form of labour because the children have to work for 10 to 12 hours

a day. The wage is piece based, Rs 200 to 300 for making one thousand bricks. The male and female participants of FGD, reported different rates.



There was a marked difference between male and female views and level of frankness. Male participants did report incidents of abuse and also underestimated female involvement in child labour. Azima Mai informed that her two daughters, Rehana 7 years and Farzan 13 years worked with her in brick kilns. She further reported that her children started work with her at the age of five and the same was the case with many other families. Regarding working time and conditions Rehana and Farzan reported

that
they
worked
from 7

am to 2pm and 4 pm to 7pm. During work they faced abuse exemplified by Farzana's story that once she injured her hands and did not come to work for one day and the next day the employer physically beat her. They further complained that they were exposed to extreme weather conditions and even during hot weather they did not have even have access to cold water at the workplace.



Fishing

Bastis Allahwali and Mohanna in Union Council Bait Qaim wala No 5 are fisher folk Bastis, situated on the right and left bank of river down Tunsu Barrage. They settled there on the land of irrigation department with no de-jure ownership of houses as well as agriculture land, which they cultivated for subsistence use before the flood. The earlier settlers diversified their livelihood with the passage of time. Now fishing is not their only livelihood source as they were involved in other non-farm labour and *baan* (reed's ropes) weaving. However, their children, particularly boys were still fishing as a part time job. There were migrants fishermen from Sindh living in Sindhianwala, an extension of Basti Mohana. These migrants received an advance of Rs 50,000 per family from the fishing contractor and had to fish in his contracted water. They were bound to sell their entire catch to the contractor on an

¹³ Personal interview with Ghulam Abbas Sumroo, District Labour Officer Muzaffargarh on June 2, 2011.

already settled price and could not sell their catch in the open market. Fishing was the primary source of their livelihood and the majority of their children were involved in fishing.

Baan / Reed's Rope Weaving and Embroidery

Baan is reed's rope used for cots. Reed's grass usually grows on rivers, lakes sides, small islands in the rivers' bed and wet lands. Before weaving the ropes, reed is pounded to reduce its abrasiveness. In this riverian Bastis, reed's rope weaving is a type of cottage industry and family occupation. They (mostly men and boys) cut up and supply reed from the riverside, while women and girls weave the ropes from reed. Mostly men were involved in the marketing of products. The weavers received Rs



150 for six kilograms of reed ropes. One person could weave 6 kilograms of reed ropes, if working full time, in 10 days otherwise it took about 15 days. Embroidery was another type of home-based industry (basti name) where children were also involved in labour. These children usually got only pocket money from their parents in return for their labour.



Tea stalls and Restaurants

Child labour prevailed in tea stalls and small restaurants. Children in this sector were more vulnerable to abuse, particularly verbal abuse, not only from their employer but also from customers. Children, especially in tea stalls had to work for long hours mostly from dusk to dawn. The wage of a boy was usually Rs 30 for a whole days work.

Constructions



The construction sector boomed in the after math of the flood. The sector provided a large labour market as the reconstruction increased its pace after the flood.¹⁴ Our focus group discussions also corroborated the increase of child labour in construction after the flood. Children from pehri urban villages were involved in construction labour. The sector attracted indirect child labour too. The two child labour respondents in Basti Takh and Duriwala Sheher Sultan Union Council of tehsil Jattoi had bought animal pulled carts for transporting construction materials. Besides,

¹⁴ Personal interview with Munaza Hashmi, Coordinator, Society for Human Rights and Prisoners (SHARP) Muzaffargarh on 31/5/2011 and Malik Khair Mohammad, General Manager NCHD Muzaffargarh on June 1, 2011.

children particularly of poor families helped their family members in the reconstruction of damaged houses as unpaid helpers. However, the most depressing aspect in the sector was the low wage paid to children for their labour. The child who was interviewed was receiving fifty rupees per day.



Auto mobile /Workshops

As compared to other sectors, the automobile and other mechanical workshops attracted children in their very early age even at 5-6 years. Parents in the hope of learning skills mostly volunteered their children for this sector. The survey identified two common factors 1) poverty, 2) lack of skill learning opportunities in the formal education sector that seemed responsible for child labour in the sector.



First, due to poverty the parents could not afford education expenses and opportunity costs. Second, learning practical skills may have ensured a better source of income than wasting time in getting formal education. During focus group discussions many participants expressed their dismay for the existing quality of education as they were of the view that a fifth grade student could not write his/her name. Hence, there was a lack of facilities on the one hand and on the other hand, parents could not afford education. Ironically lack of faith in the existing education system and quality to guarantee secure livelihood further deteriorated the prospect of education as an alternative. Wage is determined by time and productivity of the child. Two children were interviewed age 9 and 13 years and they were getting Rs 30 and Rs 100 as daily wages respectively.

Saw Mills

Saw mills in Muzaffargarh employed children for fixing wooden boxes for fruits and vegetables, particularly mangoes and tomato packing. Fixing boxes is a delicate business requiring small pegs to be fixed on thin wooden planks and children can do the job more efficiently than adults. The wage is piece base: one Rupee per box. This type of child labour is more common in the Union Council Pitaffi of tehsil Muzaffargarh.



Cycle Raksha



The survey found children involved in pulling cycle raksha. Cycle Raksha is a tricycle cart used for transport. During a road side interview the child was peddling cycle raksha and he revealed that he also had his other counterpart in the sector. Wazeer, the son of Allah Ditta aged 15 years, a resident of Alipur,¹⁵ was the only eldest brother of 5 sisters and three brothers and bread earner. He started working after the flood and worked from dawn to dusk. He estimated his daily earning at Rs 100 to Rs 150.

Domestic Child Labour

During focus group discussions and key informant interviews the prevalence of domestic child labour was also reported in Muzaffargarh that has increased in the aftermath of the flood. Specifically, the participants of focus group discussions in Basti Karli in union council Lungernwan of Alipur tehsil informed that girls some time along with their mothers went to Karachi for domestic labour. In addition, migration of domestic child labour was also reported from other union councils. Mostly, the children went to Karachi, Lahore, Faysalabad and Islamabad for domestic labour. The abuse and exploitation of children in domestic labour was also reported.

Uzma is a classic example of abuse and exploitation. She was working as domestic child labour in Karachi since she was seven years old. Now she is mentally abnormal and her social surrounding has even made that worse. She beats people, screams and hate to face the people of Karachi or to go there. Her dreams of going to school and be well dressed are been shadowed. She is lonely, quite and depressed. Even her family doesn't care about her and they tease her which is pushing her into alienation. (See detail in annex G)

Child Labour in Other Sectors

During consultative workshops and follow ups on key informant interviews with stakeholders at district level, the prevalence of child labour in transport and vending was reported, particularly in urban centres of the district.

We were also informed during the survey that children in Muzaffargarh had been sent for overseas beggary. During the Haj and Umra season, the agents paid Rs 50,000 to the parents of disable children and sent them to Saudi Arabia for begging.¹⁶ Our respondent identified Basti Gabool in union council Bait Mula wali of Alipur tehsil from where children had been sent to Saudi Arabia.

Besides, the key informants also reported the prevalence of children massaging people in the urban centre of Muzaffargarh.¹⁷ These children mostly visited hotels/restaurants on the high way as well as public parks in the evening. The practice of massaging in these places also made these children vulnerable to sexual abuse.

¹⁵ UC Alipur was not part of sampled union councils, therefore we took him as a case study.

¹⁶ Personal interview with Yasir Hashmi Advocate in district courts on May 31, 2011.

¹⁷ Personal interview with Samia Ejaz, Field Assistant, Society for Human Rights and Prisoners (SHARP) Muzaffargarh on June 1, 2011.

Our key informants reported incidences of child labour in some industrial establishments like textile and cotton mills. “The dismal aspect of child labour in the formal sector is the deprivation of working children from social security and other benefits due to their non-registration”.¹⁸ “There are 252 industrial establishments in Muzaffargarh district and one cannot confirm them all child labour free”.¹⁹

Post Flood Child Labour Situation

The devastating flood of 2010 affected about 890 Bastis that displaced 2.5 million people, who were evacuated from their Bastis. The flood triggered child labour in the absence of other economic shock coping mechanisms available to them. Comparatively the most visible increase in child labour after the flood was reported in the construction and domestic labour.

Children at Risk

According to a 1998 census report, 48.4 percent of the population were less than 15 years of age. The district average population growth rate was 3.4. There is less expectation of a downward trend in population growth rate as there is hardly any family planning in the district.²⁰ The unwilling pregnancy rate is 35 percent in Muzaffargarh district (MICS Punjab, 2007-8). Currently, 258110 children (4-9 years) of age in Muzaffargarh District are out of schools (see foot note 9). The majority of out of school children in this age group are vulnerable.

Drivers of Child labour

The prevalence of child labour is not a simple phenomenon but is the outcome of a complex socio-economic and political process. The phenomenon of child labour stems from deprivation factors and leads to social exclusion.²¹

Poverty and Child Labour Nexus

The predominant response, theme of focus group discussions and key informant interviews was poverty as the driving factor of child labour. There has been no visible reduction in poverty level and actually the recent energy crisis, law and order situation, the flood of 2010 in the country further triggered inflation that pushed people more into the poverty trap.²² In poorer sections of society, poverty creates its ancillary push factors that further exacerbate child labour. It seems to be the product of structural and social set ups that forms a cycle of social exclusion for economically marginalized segments of society. Muzaffargarh is on the lowest ladder of the human development index²³ and lacks both quantity and quality of social services infrastructure and facilities. The majority of child labour families did not have sustainable livelihood assets of livelihood.²⁴ In the absence of livelihood options, poor parents have no alternate choice of income generation. Participants in focus group discussions emphasized that they had to send their children to work because of poverty.

¹⁸ Personal interview with Malik Khair Mohamad Budh, General Manager, National Commission for Human Development in Muzaffargarh. Date June, 1, 2011.

¹⁹ Personal interview with Ghulam Abbas Sumroo, District Labour Officer Muzaffargarh on June 2, 2011.

²⁰ Personal interview with Dr Mateena Fatma, Deputy District Officer (technical) of Population welfare Muzaffargarh on June 8, 2011.

²¹ See for detail of deprivation factors identified by the University of Oxford in Shandana Khan and Haris Gazdar (2007), Social Structures in Rural Pakistan. Asian Development Bank. TA4319-PAK.

²² State of the Economy: Pulling Back from the Abyss, Institute of Public Policy, Beacon house National University, Lahore, pp 3,4. See also Pakistan Economic Survey 2010-11, p, i.

²³ See also: Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) Punjab 2007-8, Volume 7 Muzaffargarh, Government of the Punjab Planning & Development Department Bureau of Statistics.

²⁴ Source: SDPI's livelihood survey in the same community in May, June 2011. See also DIFID's 2001 sustainable livelihood frame work for detail and definition of sustainable livelihood assets. Available on: <http://www.livelihoods.org>.

Push Factors

Education and Child Labour Linkages

Lack of education and skill for parents contributes to their inability to get jobs that pay enough to meet the family's economic needs. This is especially problematic in rural areas, where the only jobs likely to be available are for physical labour in agriculture, brick kilns etc. Poorly educated and ill-informed parents do not value education for their children, and are likely to find it necessary to send children to work or help parents in work, to meet the family's economic needs. The majority of children in labour and their parents interviewed for this study were illiterate. The lack of education stemmed from structural and economic issues. Lack of education facilities, availability of adequate and trained staff and economic affordability created constraints in receiving education particularly beyond the primary level. The majority of surveyed villages had primary schools with one teacher (see Villages profile in annex).

Low quality of education further affected the confidence of parents to send their children to schools. In surveyed villages, hardly three percent students passed 10th grade. At the age of 4-9 years, the children were considered unproductive, however, beyond primary neither the parents could afford to send their child to the next town for education nor did they consider it beneficial. The communities had two on hand examples to quote against education: First, that a primary passed student could not even write his/her name. Second, those who got education (mostly up to 10th grade) were also jobless and thus wasted their time and opportunity cost.

Family and Social Perception

The study found that the majority parents of child labour were unskilled labourers. Since the children, particularly in agriculture, brick kilns, fishing and *Baan* making had been brought up in an environment of labour, it was considered as family occupation. The social perceptions regarding child labour also encouraged child labour. On the societal level, child labour was neither taboo nor treated as a violation of child rights, particularly in the case of male children.

Underdeveloped Human Resource

The poor performance of education sector and less investment in human resource development left the poor with less or no decent livelihood options. The parents do not have the resources, access to information regarding human development and skills learning opportunities. Besides, their fragile livelihood base and economic conditions rendered them unable to afford even the opportunity cost to educate and provide skills to their children.

Traditional Development Strategies and Lack of Social Security Programs

The trickle down affects of traditional official development strategy do not reach the marginalized segments of society. In 2001, the total roads length in the district was 1700 kilometres and in the last one decade 2001 -2011) 2200 kilometres of roads length was added²⁵, but that did not make a dent in poverty at the grass root level. Feudalism in the district still has the ability of shaping the politico-economic and social environment. The feudal mindset dominates politics and determines the development agenda. Development priorities are macro sectors and mega project oriented sectors that only benefit those who have access to political power and resources. The majority of the population (43.7 percent) is employed in agriculture but 97 hold less than acres of land. Due to less control over market mechanisms and access to the market, small farmers did not receive due benefit for their labour.

²⁵ Personal interview with Malik Khair Mohamad Budh, General Manager, National Commission for Human Development in Muzaffargarh. Date June, 1,2011.

On the part of the government, there are disconnects between ground realities and actions. Pakistan Baitulmaal could not make any disbursements to the poor since 2008 due to non-availability of funds. Similarly, District Zakat Committee received funds in May 2011 after three years and will disburse Rs 21204000 through politically patronized 519 local zakat committees.²⁶ Out of sixty households interviewed for the SDPI livelihood survey in the same union councils only two received aid from the Benazir Income Support Program Rs 5000 in UC Pitafi and Rs 1000 in UC Bait Qaimwala No 5 respectively.

Poor Family Planning

The rate of unwilling pregnancy rate in Muzaffargarh district is 35 percent and the population of under 15 years is 48.4 percent. Therefore, this suggests that family planning is virtually non-existent or drastically inadequate particularly in rural areas; owing to many reasons. Some of the main reasons are illiteracy and lack of awareness. In some cases, it was observed that awareness on the issue was not sufficient to garner significant momentum towards family planning. Contraceptive use has been frowned upon due to religious and cultural reasons. It was also the opinion of some that contraceptive usage has physiological implications, particularly hormonal disturbances.²⁷ Hence, Poor family planning is also a push factor that leads to child labour as poor parents can neither afford to feed them nor can they educate them with their meagre income.

²⁶ Personal interview with Mohammad Akram, Auditor District Zakat Committee Muzaffargarh on June 8/6/2011.

²⁷ Personal interview with Dr Mateena Fatma, Deputy District Officer (technical) of Population welfare Muzaffargarh on June 8, 2011.

Chapter VI - Conclusion

The underlying link between child labour and factors such as poverty, deprivation and availability and access to social services need to be addressed if any significant progress is to be made in curbing child labour.

Generally in Pakistan and particularly in Muzaffargarh's context, increasing poverty is seen to be an intrinsic cause of child labour. The common perception is that the responsibility of providing support systems is of the state rather than the custodians of these children because no parent willingly sends their children to work. Poverty and an insecure livelihood base trigger the fear of starvation that forces them to put their children to work. Poverty in turn is exacerbated by policies adopted by the state and its failure to provide systems that would ensure a decent standard of living.

Have force parents to send their children to work? It was found that a majority of the households studied were poor and illiterate. They had to send their children to work, whether in the fields, to a neighbouring town or to a city. In addition the magnitude of child labour has been rising in Muzafagar in the aftermath of the flood of 2010 because; the flood severely damaged the fragile livelihood system particularly in rural areas of the district, as mentioned earlier. The findings of this study indicate that child labour has increased in some sectors like construction and domestic work.

Although laws need to be in place for the eradication of child labour and bonded labour and Pakistan enacted various laws to deal with child labour issue, however, laws by themselves will not achieve much. Pakistan has signed various conventions regarding controlling and abolishing child labour but little has been accomplished in implementing these conventions. Perhaps strict laws and punitive measures will not by themselves lead to progress. Furthermore, the majority of the children are involved in the informal sector where the implementation of child labour laws is not possible. Therefore, a holistic policy approach is required by the Government as well as at the multi lateral level that takes into account the complexity of the linkages that lead to child labour.

Annex A: Instruments

FGD guidelines

1. What is your perception about education? Male/Female
2. What is the situation of education in this area? Male/Female
3. What are the major constraints in education in this area? Male/Female
4. What is the source of income in this area? Pre-post flood
5. What types of labour opportunities are available in this area? Pre-post flood
6. Who are the people involved in labour (family background) Pre-post flood
7. Are children involved in labour? Nature of work by gender. Pre-post flood
8. What are the reasons of involvement of children in work? Pre-post flood
9. What is difference in daily wages of children as compare to adults? Pre-post flood
10. What does happen to education of working children? Male/Female. Pre-post flood
11. How do you see the future of these working children? Male/Female
12. What are your suggestions to address educational needs of working children? Male/Female
13. What role community can play to bring these children into schools? How
14. Role of community/parents/employers etc
15. What would be your expectations if any organization comes to your area to educate these working children? Male/Female
16. Any other issue emerging from discussion

Check list for community key informants

1. To what extent the flood of 2010 has damaged this area?
2. What types of destruction and damages the flood brought to the area? (**probe on over all destruction, damages, right from vital infrastructures to housing etc**)
3. How the flood affected the livelihood cycle of the population in the affected areas?
4. Which sectors of the local economy affected?
5. Which is the most affected sector?
6. What types of education and health facilities were available in the area before the flood? (ask for both sex)
7. Which sector of social services was the most affected? (**Schools, Hospitals, water supply etc**)
8. What was the response of the national government to the flood?
9. What was the response of NGOs and INGOs to the flood?
10. Almost after ten months, what do think about rehabilitation of flood affected areas?
11. What was the school enrolment ration in the area before the flood? (ask separately for both sex)
12. How the flood affected the education cycle of children?
13. Is school drop out increased or decreased in the aftermath of flood?
14. What are the reasons, if increased or decreased?

15. In which sectors children were working before the flood? (ask gender wise)
16. Is child labour increased or decreased in the aftermath of flood? (ask gender wise)
17. What are the reasons for increasing or decreasing child labour?
18. Could you tell about the sectors wherein child labour increased or decreased in the aftermath of flood?
19. Is there any child focus intervention/program in the area?
20. If yes, what is its nature and objective and who is running the program?
21. What should be done for rehabilitation of children in labour and children in risk?
22. What will be the community contribution to such intervention?

Check list for Child interview

1. Name and age of the child
2. Are you attending to school? If yes in what grade you are, if not did you ever attended school, if yes when you dropped out from school and why?
3. Do you work? If yes, ask about the place of work, sector, industry and work place?
4. What type of labour are you doing? Nature of labour
5. How much time do you spend daily in work place?
6. What is the timing of your work?
7. What did you get in return of your labour? (in-cash, in kind or returning parents debt)
8. What do you do with your earning?
9. During the work, any untoward thing ever happened to you? (health problem, abuse etc)
10. Do you like your work? Ask the reasons if yes or not
11. If no, then why do you work?
12. Instead of work, what else do you want to do?

Check list for parents

1. What is your level of education and current occupation?
2. What you were doing before the flood?
3. Do your child/children work?
4. If yes, what is his/her age and since how long he/she working? (ask for both sex)
5. Is he/she attending to school? If yes in what grade he/she is, if not did he/she ever attended school, if yes when dropped out from school and why?
6. Why he/she could not continue schooling?
7. What type of labour he/she involved in (sector of labour and form of labour)? (specify sector gender wise)
8. Where he/she works? (Work place, working conditions)
9. How much time he/she spent in the work place?
10. What he/she gets as return of labour? (in cash, in kind or to make up for parents debt)
11. Is the child happy doing the labour? Ask the reasons if yes or no.

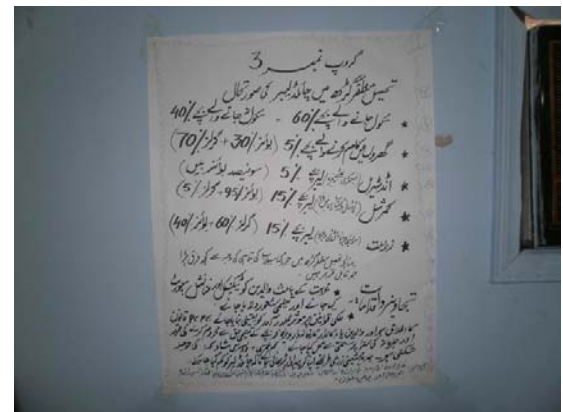
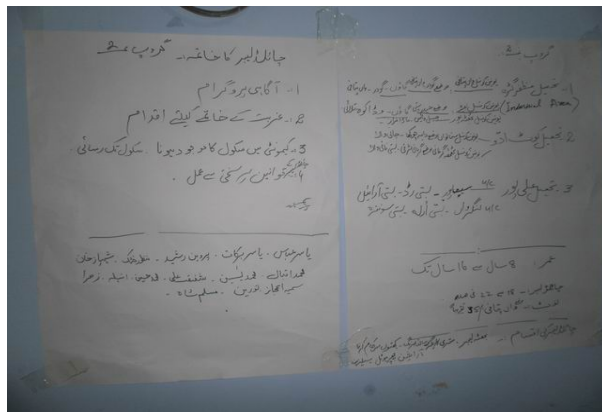
12. Do you think the labour is detrimental in any way to the child?
13. If yes, how it affects the child life?
14. Did he/she ever complain to be misbehaved in the workplace?
15. How and why he/she landed in child labour?
16. What could prevent him/her from child labour?
17. Do you want your child to continue the work? ask reasons if yes or no
18. Instead of work, what do you want your child/children should do?

Annex B: List of workshop participants

Attendance Sheet Consultative Workshop SDPI –Islamabad Date 30-05-2011				
	Names	Designation	Organization	Contact Number
1	Malik Nazuk Babar	Vice President	Saanjh Foundation	,03217364421
2	Nazim Husain	Project Manager	Saanjh Foundation	,03459997877
3	M.Saleem	Social Organizer	Saanjh Foundation	,03347881562
4	Faiz Awan	President	Idara Falah-o-Bahood	,03006862953
5	Mohammad Yasin	President	Lasani Welfare Society	,03023725115
6	Qisar Abbass	President	Ajuman Tameer-e-Milat	,03058788494
7	Jam M.Akbar	President	Ajuman Bahood-e-Awam	,03017887787
8	Shafqat Ali	CPO	SYCOP	,03218509285
9	Bhushra Khanum	Bushra Khanum	Jazba-E-Awam and Children Welfare	,03017463317
10	M.Shahbaz	G.Secretary	Al Hyder Society	,03343883260
11	M.Saleem Khan	G.Secretary	Public Development Organization	,03338392053
12	Rahul	Assistant Project Manager	IBSMT-Kot Adu	,03416396992
13	Dr.Manzoor	Project Manager	IBSMT-Kot Adu	,03016969329
14	Mohammad Sarfraz	Chief Executive	Ufaq Development Organization	,03216309707
15	Rana Nazeer			,03316918984
16	Abdul Razaq		Alrazaq Education Society	,03067488866
17	M.Arshad	Programme Manager	Lodhran Pilot Project	,03454977771
18	Asad Jaffri	Programme Manager	Women Assistance Organization	,03017871660
19	Tahreem Jaffri	President	Women Assistance Organization	,03327284858
20	Afzal Chohan			
21	Yasir Barkat	Psycho Logist	CPU Social Welfare Department	,03344019564
22	Haji Ajmal			,03457352432
23	Syed Yasir Abbass	Field Officer	EMD Organization	,03333094647
24	Parveen		Educationist	,03217488711
25	Naheed Koasar	AEO, khan Gharh	Educationist	,03007581696
26	Samina Jahan	AEO, Baseera	Educationist	,03336164912
27	Nasreen Bibi	Member	Agahi Women Development	,03004749077
28	Noureen younas	President	Agahi Women Development	,03086451292
29	Javaid malik	Vice President	HRF	
30	Javaid Iqbal	Manager Humanitarian	Doaba Foundation	,03008607316
31	Shagufta Parveen	Coordinator	Pasbaan-e-Aman	
32	Aneela Malik	LRP	Amin Taraqiati Tanzeem	,03009669330
33	Hafeeza Bibi	Social Organizer	Pasbaan-e-Aman	,03336035419
34	Nazia	Field Assistant	SHARP	,03228866101
35	Samia Ejaz	Field Assistant	SHARP	,03007484988
36	Zeeshan	G.Secretary	Iqra Welfare Society	,03336006738
37	Kalloom Gilani	President	Iqra Welfare Society	,03006980876
38	Zahra Haq	Child Protection Officer	Save the Children	,03007795474
39	Yasir Hashmi	President	Al-Karam Welfare Society	,03136009966
40	K.M Budh	G.manager	NCHD	92,002,172,428,568
41	Ghulam Abbass	MRO	Doaba Foundation	0331-7140557
42	Dr.Khalid	Social Worker	CPU Social Welfare office	,03006863960
43	Raashda Agha	President	Mohammadi Welfare Society	,03466561445
44	Raashda Asghar	Social Worker	Mohammadi Welfare Society	,03456034681
45	Mumtaz	Social Worker	Assan Foundation	
46	Ch.Azhar	DDO	Social Welfare Department	,03005280918
47	M.Atthar Parvaiz	President	Punjab Teachers Union	,03334064877

Attendance Sheet
Consultative Workshop
SDPI -Islamabad
Date 30-05-2011

	Names	Designation	Organization	Contact Number
48	Rana Amir	Socail Organizer	CYCOP	03134286420
49	Dr.Gul Hassan	Health Officer	CYCOP	03336174322
50	Muslim Shah	Coordinator	Children First	0300914372
51	Mohammad Hussain	Supervisor	Hello Ali Pur	0301-6964796
52	Nassuralah Khan Laghari	President	Rohi Welfare Organization	03007485485
53	Mian Amjad Zahoor	Advocate	UC-42.Khan Gharh	03006370866
54	Jalal Qureshi	Advocate	Saanjh Foundation	03336024121
55	Abdul Razaq	Member	Saanjh Foundation	
56	Shahbaz Bukhari	Project Manager	ILO-Islamabad	
57	Talimand Khan	Survey Coordinator	SDPI	
58	Umer Saeed		Multan	
59	Ahmad Bemisal	Resaerch Officer	NATPOW	03336055215
60	Babar Jamal	Visiting fellow	SDPI	



Annex C: Lists of children and parents interviewed

List of children interviewed by male field researchers

Tehsil	UC	Basti	Name of child	Age	Education	In School = 1 Out of School = 2	Duration of work in hours	Nature of labour	Reasons of labour
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala no 5	Allahwali	Mohammad Irfan	14	5	1	5	Cutting up Grass for Baan/Reed ropes weaving	To repay family debt
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala no 5	Allahwali	Mohammad Asif	14	6	2	12	workshop	poverty: to support family
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala no 5	Allahwali	Naveed Hussain	17	0	2	10 to 12	Cutting up Grass for Baan/Reed ropes weaving	Poverty
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala no 5	Mohana/sindhianwali	Hubbdar	13	2	2	10 to 12	Fishing	To repay family debt
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala no 5	Mohana/sindhianwali	Sajjawal	9	2	1	4 to 5	Fishing	To repay family debt
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Gurmani	Mohammad Irfan	14		2	11	Puncture shop	Due to loss in flood and mother treatment she is T.B patient
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Pipeline Gurmani	Mohammad Shahid	13	0	2	11 to 12	workshop	Poverty
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Chah mungiwala	Mohammad Ashraf	16	9	1	3 to 4	farm and non-farm labour	To repay family debt and support family
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Chah mungiwala	Mohammad Tahir	15	7	2	5 to 6	work in concrete blacks factory and bullock cart	To support family
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kachi Kharoos	Dilawar Hussain	12	2	2	12	Vegetables vendor	To support family
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kachi Kharoos	Ballakh Sheer Khan	14	5	2	10 to 12	Was in automobile garage in Lahore and left that after bomb blast in the area / Now Fruits vending in basti	To support family
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kandar Mirani	Ahmad Khan	16	10	2	8 to 10	Work on saw mill along with	To support

Tehsil	UC	Basti	Name of child	Age	Education	In School = 1 Out of School = 2	Duration of work in hours	Nature of labour	Reasons of labour
								his father in post flood also work o rented land	family after flood
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kandar Mirani	Shakeel Ahmad	12	0	2	6	Construction/transport goods on bullock cart	To support family
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Durai wala	Mohammad Azam	12	1	2	5 to 6	Construction / transport goods on bullock cart	To support family
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Mohammad Taq	Allah Dad	15	0	2	10 to 12	Construction/transport goods on Donkey cart	To support family
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Machiwala	Majnoon	9	0	2	14 to 15	In brick kiln with father	To support family
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Machiwala	Baqar Hussain	8	0	2	12	In brick kiln with father	To support family
Ali pur	Lungerwan	Kurli	Rafiq Ahmad	15	1	2	11 to 12	Farm labour in village/l off season go to Karachi, there work in poultry farm	To support family
Ali pur	Lungerwan	Kurli	Mohammad Hussain	8	2	2	10	Grazing family goats	His other male family members shifted to Karachi after flood for labour
Ali pur	Mudwala	Gugronwali	Shabir ahmad	15	2	2	7	Grazing family goats	As source of livelihood to support family
Ali pur	Mudwala	Gugronwali	Nadeem	10	0	2	8	Grazing family goats	As source of livelihood to support family
Muzafargar	Wan Patafi	Sheikh Musa Khalifa	Mohammad Ali	10	3	2	8	Gazing livestock/buffalos/cows	Poverty/no other bread earner
Muzafargar	Wan Patafi	Sheikh Musa Khalifa	Ghulam Farid	15	3	2	Do not know	farm and non farm labour in village and near town/He also worked in a Nimko factor in	To support family. The child is

Tehsil	UC	Basti	Name of child	Age	Education	In School = 1 Out of School = 2	Duration of work in hours	Nature of labour	Reasons of labour
								Lahore	married

List of children interviewed by female team

Tehsil	UC	Basti	Name	Age	Education	1= in school	Duration of work	Nature of work i.e. where he/she work	Reason of labour
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala	Allah Wali	Mohammad Ashraf	10	4	1	2:00 to 7:00		Poverty
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala	Allah Wali	Musarat	8	1	2	4 to 7	Baan (Reed's ropes weaving	Poverty
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala		Mohammad Saleem	11	6	2	7:00am to 8:00pm	Conductor	Poverty
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala		Mohammad Bilal	12	5	2	7:00am to 8:00pm	Baan (Reed's ropes weaving	Poverty
Kot Addu	Thata Gurmani	Almania Abad	Amir Shehzad	15	4	2	7:00am to 8:00pm	Baan (Reed's ropes weaving	Poverty
Kot Addu	Thata Gurmani	Almania Abad	Amir Sohail	11	0	2	7:00am to 8:00pm	work on vegetable shop	Poverty
Kot Addu	Thata Gurmani	Adda Gurmani	Atiqur Rehman	16	10	1	5 hours	work in fields	Poverty
Kot Addu	Thata Gurmani	Adda Gurmani	Mohammad Zeeshan	14	5	2	7:00am to 4:00pm	work in fields	Poverty
Jatoi	sheher sultan	Takh	Mansab	11	Nil	2	7:00am to 3:00pm and 5:00pm to 7:00pm	work in fields	Poverty
Jatoi	sheher sultan	sheher sultan	Samina Mai	15	Nil	2	7:00am to 3:00pm and 5:00pm to 7:00pm	work in fields	Poverty
Jatoi	Jhugiwala	Kharoot	Aneela	14	0	2	7:00am to 8:00pm	Maid	Poverty
Jatoi	Jhugiwala	Kharoot	Sadia	5	0	2	7:00am to 8:00pm	Maid	Poverty
Jatoi	sheher sultan	sheher sultan	Rafia	12	1	2	7:00am to 3:00pm and 5:00pm to 7:00pm	work in fields/farming	Poverty
Alipur	Lungerwan	Karli	Safia	10	1	2	7:00am to 3:00pm and	work in fields/farming	Poverty

Tehsil	UC	Basti	Name	Age	Education	1= in school	Duration of work	Nature of work i.e. where he/she work	Reason of labour
							5:00pm to 7:00pm		
Alipur	Lungerwan	Karli	Rehana	7	0	2	7:00am to 3:00pm and 5:00pm to 7:00pm	Brick kilns	Poverty
Alipur	Lungerwan	Karli	Farzana	8	0	2	7:00am to 3:00pm and 5:00pm to 7:00pm	Brick kilns	Poverty
Ali Pur	Lungerwan	Karli	Shazia	13	0	2	4 hours	Doll Making	Poverty
Alipur	Mudwala	Gagarwali	Asma Bibi	10	0	2	5 hours	work in fields/farming	Poverty
Alipur	Mudwala	Gagarwali	Khalida	10	4	2	7:00am to 3:00pm and 5:00pm to 7:00pm	work in fields/farming	Poverty
Alipur	Mudwala	Gagarwali	Nadia	11	4	2	7:00am to 3:00pm and 5:00pm to 7:00pm	work in fields/farming	Poverty
Muzaffargarh	Waanpitafi	Shaikh Wala	Shazia Bibi	11	2	2	5-6 hours	Domestic labour	Poverty
Muzaffargarh	Waanpitafi	Shaikh Wala	Kasoom Bibi	12	3	2	7:00am to 3:00pm and 5:00pm to 7:00pm	Field in work	Poverty
Muzaffargarh	Waanpitafi	Dohri Wala	Shamim	9	0	2	7:00am to 8:00pm	Domestic labour	Poverty
Muzaffargarh	Waanpitafi	Dohri Wala	Mukhtiyar Hussain	14	3	2	7:00am to 8:00pm	cutter Machine (Arey ka kam)	Poverty

List of parents interviewed by male team

Tehsil	UC	Basti	Name of Father/mother	Education	Occupation
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala NO 5	Allahwali	Qadar Bux	0	Labourer
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala NO 5	Allahwali	Manzoor Husain	0	Labour/driver
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala NO 5	Allahwali	Abdurasheed (late)	0	0
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala NO 5	Mohana/sandhianwal	Mohammad Janab	0	Fisherman
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala NO 5	Mohana/sandhianwal	Rustam khan	0	Fisherman
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani shaeqi	Gurmani	Mohammad Ramzan	0	Puncture machanque
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Pipline Gurmani	Hashique Hussain	0	Labourer
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Chah Mungiwala		0	Labourer
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Chah Mungiwala	Imam Bux	0	Labourer
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kachi Kharoos	Imam Bux	0	Labourer/grazing
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kachi Kharoos	Allah Bachaya	0	Labourer
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kandar Mirani	Hafizullah Khan	9	Before flood own business of timber/ post flood labour
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kandar Mirani	Ismail Ahmad	0	Labourer
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Durai wala	Gaman Khan	0	Farm and non farm labour
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Mohammad Taq	Khan Mohmmad	0	Farm and non farm labour
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Machiwala	Shahid Abbas	0	Labourer in brick klin
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Machiwala	Ajmal Hussain	5	Labourer in brick klin
Ali pur	Khangar 2	Kurli	Moh amzan Gopaang	0	Nothing/aged
Ali pur	Khangar 2	Kurli	Ghulam Hussain	0	transport villagers to the town on motor cycle/bick
Ali pur		Gugronwali	Abdurahman	0	Labourer
Ali pur		Gugronwali	Abdul Hammed	0	Labourer
Muzafargar	Wan Patafi	Sheikh Musa Khalifa	Kalsoon Bibi	0	House wife/livestock
Muzafargar	Wan Patafi	Sheikh Musa Khalifa	Basheer ahmad	0	Labourer/donkey cart

List of parents interviewed by female team

Tehsil	Union Council	Village/Basti	Name	Education	Occupation
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala no 5	Allahwali	Allah Wasaye	Nill	Ban Making
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala no 5	Allahwali	Hasina	Nill	Ban Making
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala no 5	Mohana/sindhianwali	Nasim Mai	Nill	Baan Making
Kot Addu	Bait Qaimwala no 5	Mohana/sindhianwali	Zahida	Nill	Baan Making
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Gurmani	Shahina Bibi	Nill	handicrafts
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Pipeline Gurmani	Waloo Mai	Nill	Maid
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Chah mungiwala	Hasina	Nill	Ban Making
Kot Addu	Thatta Gurmani Sharqi	Chah mungiwala	Sughran Bibi	Nill	Ban Making
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kachi Kharoos	Saleem Mai	Nill	Work In field
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kachi Kharoos	Mukthiyar Mai	Nill	Work in field
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kandar Mirani	Zareena	Nill	Maid
Jatoi	Juhgi wala	Kandar Mirani	Nasim Bibi	Nill	Maid
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Durai wala	Shagufta	Nill	Work In field
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Mohammad Taq	Fazeela	Nill	Work In field
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Machiwala	Shazia	Nill	Bricks House
Jatoi	Shehr Sultan	Machiwala	Azeema	Nill	Bricks House
Ali pur	Lungerwal	Kurli	Ashraf Maai	Nill	Work In field
Ali pur	Lungerwal	Kurli	Nazeeran Bibi	Nill	Work In field
Ali pur	Mudwala	Gugronwali	Waliyat Mai	Nill	Work In field
Ali pur	Mudwala	Gugronwali	Nasim Sadiq	Nill	Work In field
Muzafargar	Wan Patafi	Shaikh wala	Razia	Nill	handicrafts
Muzafargar	Wan Patafi	Shaikh wala	Iqbal Begum	5	Work In field
Muzaffargarh	Waanoitafi	Dohri Wala	Zubaida Bibi	Nill	Work In field
Muzaffargarh	Waanoitafi	Dohri Wala	Fazlan Mai	Nill	cook

Annex D: List of Key informants

1. **Naeemullah Tufail**, Project Manager, Social Youth Council of Patriots Youth
Date of interview, 31-5-11
2. **Yasar Hashmi Advocate**, President of Al-Karim welfare society
Date: 31.5.11
3. **Munnaza Hashmi**, Coordinator Society for Human Rights and Prisoners (SHARP), Muzaffargarh.
Date: 31.5.11
4. **Samia Ejaz**, Field Assistant SHARP, Muzaffargarh
Date: 1-6-11
5. **Malik Khair Mohammad Budh**, General Manager National Commission for Human Development (NCHD).
Date: 1-6-11
6. **Ghulam Abas Sumrro**, District Labour officer Muzaffargarh
Date: 2-6-11
7. **Azhar Yusuf**, Deputy District Officer Social welfare Muzaffargarh
Date 3-6-11
8. **Mr Abdul Ghafar**, Executive District Officer Education (Elementary) Muzafargarh
Date: 3-6-2011
9. **Masood Nadeem**, Executive District Officer Education (Secondary) Muzaffargarh.
Date: 3-6-11
10. **Dr Mateen Fatma**, Deputy District Officer (Technical) Population welfare Muzaffargarh
Date: 7-6-11

List of Key informants at community level

Luqman, age 30

Village/Basti Allahwali, union council Bait Qaim Wala no 5, Kot Addu.

Date of interview, 28/5/2011

Lal Muhammad, age 60, occupation Hakeem.

Basti Mohana, Union council Bait Qaimwala No 5, Kot Addu

Date of interview, 29/05/2011

Mr Saleem , Age , 30years , Occupation construction Labour

Basti Chah Mongay wala, union council Thatta Gormani Sharqi, Kot Addu.

Date of interview 31/5/2011

Mr. Kareem Baksh , Age, 55 , Occupation farming

Basti Kharot, Union Council Juhgai wala, Tehsil Jatoti

Date of interview, 01/06/2011

Mr. Rehmat Ullah , Age 42 , Occupation Teacher

Basti Khander Merani, union council Jhuggi wala, tehsil Jatoti.

Date of interview 02/06/2011

Mr. Ali Abbas Bukhari , Age 30 years , Private job, Volunteer in NGOs
Basti Takh or Taaq, union council Sheher Sultan, tehsil Jatoi
Date of interview, 03/06/2011

Mr. Muhammad Irfan, age is 24, occupation Tailor.
Basti Karli, union council Langerwan, thsil Alipur
Date of interview, 5/6/2011.

Malik Shams uddin , age was about 45 years and he was a cultivator by profession.
Basti Gagarwali, union council Mudwal, tehsil Alipur.
Date of interview, 06/06/2011

Muhammad Tariq , age was 21 years , graduation student and also a Cultivation labour.
Basti Shaikh wala, union council Wan Pitafi, Tehsil Muzaffargarh.
Date of interview 7/6/2011

Muhammad Bilal , Age , 27 , Worker of NGO, women social organization.
Basti Dhoriwala, union council Pitafi.
Date of 8/6/2011

Annex E: Lists of FGDs' Participants

1: Basti Allah wali, UC Bait Qaimwala No 5, Kot Addu. Date 28/5/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Maqbool Ahmad	53	Labour
Abdul Khaliq	58	Labour
Allah Baksh	35	Labour / Driver
Muhammad Payyaz	19	Labour
Saeed Ahmad	25	Labour
Lal Khan	40	Labour
Ejaz Hussain	24	Labour
Khuda Baksh	45	Labour
Naveed Hussain	17	Labour
Muhammad Ramzan	22	Labour
Khuda Baksh	55	Labour
Javaid Iqbal	21	Labour

2: Basti Mohana, UC Bait Qaimwala No 5, Kot Addu. Date 29/5/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Akhtar Hussain	30	Occupation
Manzoor Hussain	45	Labour
Gull Muhammad	50	Fisherman
Ghulam Shabeer	45	Labour
M.Ramzan	60	Labour
Abdul Aziz	45	Labour
AzizUllah	40	Fisherman
AzizUllah	40	Business (Shop)

3: Basti Adda Gurmani, UC: Thatta Gurmani Sharqi , Tehsil Kot Addu- Date: 30-5-2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Mohammad Ramzan	45	Occupation
Mohammad Akram	35	Puncture shop
Qazi Abdula salam	48	Labourer
Mohammad Saleem	25	Labourer
Mureed Kazim	33	Unemployed
Khan Mohammad	39	Labourer
Shahid Abbas	36	Unemployed
Ali Adnan	18	Labourer
Allah Didtta	29	Plumber

4: Basti Chah Mongaywala, UC Thatta Gurmani, Kot Addu. Date: 31/5/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Allah Baksh	50	Farming
Wahid Baksh	40	Labour
Muhammad Khan	65	Farming
Ghulam yaseen	25	Labour
Imam Baksh	35	Labour
Muhammad Tariq	22	Student
Manzoor Hussain	65	Farming
Javid Akhtar	17	Student

5: Basti Kharoot, UC Jhugiwala, Jatoi. Date: 01/6/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Abdul Rasheed	35	Cultivation
Abdul Malik	45	Nothing
Haji Ahmad	25	Cultivation
Abdul Razzaq	20	Cultivation
Muhammad Jumman	25	Cultivation
Muhammad Ajmal	22	Cultivation
Ghulam Yaseen	30	Cultivation
Hafiz Fayyaz	24	Cultivation
Naziq Hussain	22	Cultivation
Abdul Rasheed	35	Cultivation

6: Basti Khander Merani, UC Jhugiwala, Jatoi. Date: 2/6/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Zafar Iqbal	48	Business/shop
Rajab Ali	60	Driver
Shuqat Hussain	28	Labour
Javaid Afzal	35	Farming
Muhammad Khalid	45	Farming
Kamal Khan	32	Labour
Zahid Basheer	25	Electrician
Zafar Iqbal	48	Business / Shop

7: Basti Takh or Taaq, UC Sherher Sultan, Jatoi. Date: 03/6/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Mohammad Riaz	23	Driver
Sabir Hussain	29	Labour (Brick kiln)
Niaz Hussain	36	Labour (Brick kiln)
Ghulam Abbas	40	Labour (Brick kiln)
Mohammad yunis	19	Labour
Mohammad Ramzan	45	Farming
Zulfiqar	21	Labour
Allah Baksh	50	Labour (Brick Kiln)

8: Basti Machiwala, UC Sheher Sultan, Jatoi. Date: 4/6/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Imtiaz Hussain	47	Driver in Saudi Arabia
Ghulam Fareed	35	Farming
Ghulam Hussain	60	Labour
Muhammad Rafeeq	43	Labour
Akhtar hussain	61	Farming
Vazeer Ahmad	23	Farming
Mohammad Dilshaad	24	Business (school canteen)
Noor Mohammad	65	Retire Teacher

9: Basti Karli, UC Langarwan, tehsil Alipur. Date: 5/6/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Abdul Rasheed	35	Farming
Abdul Malik	45	Nothing
Haji Ahmad	25	Farming
Abdurazaq	20	Farming
Muhammad Jumman	25	Farming
Muhammad Ajmal	22	Farming
Ghulam Yasin	30	Farming
Hafiz Fayyaz	24	Farming
Naziq Hussain	22	Farming

10: Basti Gagarwali, UC Mudwal, Tehsil Alipur. Date: 6/6/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Malik Shams uddin	45	Farming
Abdul Qadir	45	Farming
Muhammad Akram	35	Labour
Ghulam Hussain	30	Farming
Jaam Qabool Ahmad	60	Farming
Ghulam Akbar	19	Farming
Abdul Hameed	20	Farming
Sabir Hussain	29	Farming

11: Basti Shaikh wala, UC Wan Pitafi, Tehsil Muzaffargarh. Date: 7/6/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Ghulam Yaseen	50	Labour
Muhammad Aslam	36	Labour
Sajid Nadeem	21	Labour
Mohammad Tahir	24	Labour
Ghulam Shabeer	60	Disable
Allah Ditta	40	Labour
Muhammad Tariq	21	Student/ Labour
Ghulam Akbar	46	Labour
Mohammad Bilal	36	Labour
Ghulam Abbas	34	Labour
Mohammad Nawab	47	Labour

12: Basti Dhori wala, UC Wan Pitafi, thesil Muzaffargarh. Date: 8/6/2011

Name	Age	Occupation
Muhammad Akbar	34	Driver
Mustaqeem	50	Labour in Saw Mil
Manzoor Hussain	42	Tea Hotel Business
Mohammad Ajmal	25	Driver
Muhmaad Amjad	24	Brick kiln (Battha) Labour
Mohammad Zavar	25	Labour
Asif Sajjad	20	Student
Irshad Hussain	29	Labour

List of female FGDs' Participants

1. Date 28.5.2011
 District Muzaffargarh
 Tehsil Kot Addu
 Union Council Bait Qaim Wala
 Village Name Allah Wali
 Data Collection Team: Muqadas Aabroo & Uzaira

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Mariyam Bibi	Mohammad Hussain	55	Baan Making
2	Halima Bibi	Mohammad Ramzan	38	Baan Making
3	Laal Mai	Mohammad Fiyaz	37	Baan Making
4	Zarina Bibi	Mohammad Safdar	35	Baan Making
5	Kaneez Bibi	Ejaz Hussain	34	Baan Making
6	Hasina Bibi	Bashir Ahmad	26	Baan Making
7	Shamem	Mohammad Saeed	28	Baan Making
8	Sughran Bibi	Abdul Majid	34	Baan Making
9	Salma	Mohammad Naveed	35	Baan Making

2. Date 29.5.2011
 District Muzaffargarh
 Tehsil Kot Addu
 Union Council Bait Qaim Wala
 Village Name Mohana

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Shagufta	Nazeer Ahmad	28	Baan Making
2	Farzana	Sadeer Ahmad	56	Baan Making
3	Raj Bibi	Ghulam Shabir	40	Baan Making
4	Kalsoom Bibi	Mohammad Hussain	35	Baan Making
5	Zainab	Abdul rehman	52	Baan Making
6	Zareena	Allah Ditta	26	Baan Making
7	Nasim	Iqbal	22	Baan Making
8	Sakina	Hazoor Buksh	37	Baan Making
9	Naziran Bibi	Gull Mohammad	50	Baan Making

3. **Basti Adda Gurmani, UC Thatta Gurmani, Kot Addu**
 Date 30/5/2011

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Occupation
1	Shamim Akhter	Ghulam Akbar	Occupation
2	Zaib-un-Nisa	Abdul Majid	Livestock
3	Shahida bibi	Ghulam Shabir	Nill
4	Nasim Bibi	Sajad Hussain	Embroidery
5	Sana Saleem	Saleem	Embroidery

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Occupation
6	Sakina	Haqnawaz	Nill
7	Ammer Bibi	Mohammad Nawaz	Embroidery
8	Nasreen	Mohammad Rafique	Nill
9	Shamim	Munir Hussain	Embroidery
			Livestock

4. Village/basti Mongey Wala, Union Council Thatta Sharqi, Kot Addu

Date 31/5/2001

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Occupation
1	Anwar Bibi	Imam Buksh	Embroidery
2	Hasina Mai	Qadir Buksh	Embroidery
3	Amna	Ghulam Shabir	Embroidery
4	Aziz Khatoon	wahid Buksh	Embroidery
5	Anwar Bibi	Atta Mohammad	Livestock
6	Sughran Bibi	Ghulam Mustufa	Embroidery
7	Zarena Bibi	Ghulam Yaseen	Nill
8	Nazeer Bibi	Ghulam Fareed	Embroidery
9	Samina Akbar	Ghulam Akbar	Livestock

5. Date 01.6.2011
District Muzaffargarh
Tehsil Jatoye
Union Council Jhugi Wala
Village Name Mochi Wala

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Iqbal Mai	Peer Buksh	48	Work in Fields
2	Jamal Mai	Wazeer Mai	36	Work in Fields
3	Bheeran Mai	Abdul Khaliq	38	Work in Fields
4	Nasim Mai	Sadiq	29	Work in Fields
5	Sarwar Mai	Ghulam Rasool	52	Work in Fields
6	Bahar Mai	Khaliq	45	Work in Fields
7	Ameer Mai	Rahim Buksh	42	Work in Fields
8	Kamal Mai	Muzaffar	53	Work in Fields
9	Hajiran Mai	Abdul Latif	40	Work in Fields

6. Date 2-6-2011
District Muzaffargarh
Tehsil -
Union Council -
Village Name Khaner Merani, UC Jhuggi wala, Tehsil Jatoi

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Rukhsana Bibi	Hafiz-ul-Allah	25	Farming
2	Parveen Bibi	Shokat Ali	32	Farming
3	Feeroza Ibrahim	Mohammad Ibrahim	45	Farming
4	Amna	Abdul Shakoor	20	Farming
5	Kaneez Bibi	Iqbal	37	Domestic labour
6	Mariyam Bibi	Mohammad Yousf	26	Farming
7	Zatoon Bibi	Dillshad	45	Farming
8	Manzoor Mai	Bashir	50	Farming
9	Seema	Kaloo Khan	23	Farming

7. Date 3.6.2011
District Muzaffargarh
Tehsil Jatoye
Union Council Shehr Sultan
Village Name Basti Taaq

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Sughran Mai	Altaf	33	Work in Fields
2	Fizan Mai	Mohammad Khalid	35	Work in Fields
3	Hanifan Mai	Gamar Khan	40	Work in Fields
4	Ghulam Fatima	Ghulam Nazim	48	Work in Fields
5	Faiz Ellahi	Rabnawaz	42	Work in Fields
6	Kundan Mai	Dost Ali	60	Work in Fields
7	Noor Mai	Mohammad	39	Work in Fields
8	Anwar Mai	Allah Ditta	46	Work in Fields
9	Aziz Mai	Karim Buksh	35	Work in Fields

8. Date 4.6.2011
District Muzaffargarh
Tehsil Jatoye
Union Council Shehr Sultan
Village Name Basti Machi

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Ashraf Mai	Iqbal Hussain	33	Bricks Making
2	Shamem	Tariq Baloch	3834	Bricks Making
3	Sughran Mai	Ghulam Akbar Late	40	Bricks Making
4	Sughran Mai	Hamid	46	Bricks Making
5	Habiban Mai	Ghulam Hussain	48	Bricks Making

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
6	Kanez Mai	Malik Akhter	4235	Bricks Making
7	Allah Diwaya	Bhirawan Mai	31	Bricks Making
8	Shahida Bibi	Mohammad Latif	25	Bricks Making
9	Zarina	Abdul Majid	28	Bricks Making

9. Date 5-6-2011
District Muzaffargarh
Tehsil Alipur
Union Council Langarwan
Village Name Karli

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Amir Mai	Haji Ramzan	33	Farming
2	Khanzadi	Sadiq Khan	38	Farming
3	Janat Mai	Pahlwan	45	Farming
4	Bahso Mai	Muneer Ahmad	42	Farming
5	Umra Mai	Sahanwar Khan	29	Farming
6	Bahsoo Mai	Ghalab Khan	48	Farming
7	Sakina Mai	Farid Khan	36	Farming
8	Nasreen Mai	Wazir Ahmad	45	Farming
9	Ashraf Mai	Allah Bux	47	Farming

10. Date 6-6-2011
District Muzaffargarh
Tehsil Alipur
Union Council Mudwala
Village Name Gagarwala

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Gul Khatoon	Hayat Muhammad	35	Farming
2	Allahwasai	Dilmand	37	Farming
3	Ghulam Fatma	Hashiq Hussain	38	Farming
4	Bahar Mai	Mukhtyar Hussain	40	Farming
5	Jenu Mai	Murid Hussain	55	Farming
6	Razia Mai	Riaz Hussain	48	Farming
7	Naseem Mai	Mohammad Sadiq	23	Farming
8	Walayat Mai	Sabir Hussain	42	Farming
9	Hassina Mai	Hashiq Hussain	47	Farming

11. Basti Shaikhwala, Union Council Wan Pitafi, tehsil Muzaffargarh
Date 7/6/2011

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Sughran Bibi	Abdul Ghafoor	37	Handicrafts
2	Iqbal bibi	Bashir Ahmad	24	Livestock
3	Hanifa	Mohammad Iqbal	40	Handicrafts
4	Sabira	Atiqur Rehman	44	Handicrafts
5	Zareena	Hafiz Alah Ditta	20	Handicrafts
6	Saima	mohammad Asif	26	Farming
7	Mariyam	Abdul Jabbar	28	Handicrafts
8	Sheero Mai	Mohammad Ramzan	42	Livestock
9	Anwar Bibi	Abdul Razaq	23	Handicrafts

12. Date 8-6-2011
District Muzaffargarh
Tehsil Muzaffargarh
Union Council Wan pitafi
Village Name Dowriwala

Sr.#	Name	Parentage	Age	Occupation
1	Zareena Bibi	Abdul Karim	33	Farming and embroidery
2	Masaab Bibi	Ejaz	38	Farming and embroidery
3	Bahsoo Mai	Ghulam Sarwar	25	Farming and embroidery
4	Shamim Mai	Mukhtyar	38	Farming and embroidery
5	Kawsar	Mustaqim	45	Farming and embroidery
6	Karim Khatoon	Allah Ditta	55	Farming and embroidery
7	Phatano Mai	Nazar	48	Farming and embroidery
8	Sughra Mai	Manzoor	42	Farming and embroidery
9	Wasso Mai	Wahid Bux	40	Farming and embroidery



Annex F: Village Profiles

Village Profile1	Village Allah Wali Basti, Union Council Bait Qaimwala N:5 Tehsil Kot Addu
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The village is located a kilometre away from the main road of the city, the nearest town is 20 km, while Tehsil Head Quarter is on 20 km and district head quarter is 70 km.

Total number of population of the village is 1100, and total number of houses is 250-300. Adult males are 350 and females are 400. The ratio of children under 18 is almost 19% of the total population.

Transport: There is no formal mode of transport prevails, so the mobilization from one place to another is very difficult and people use their private transport after the sunset.

Education: There is only one government school for each primary and high level and the education facility provided from the public sector is poor.

Health: The health facility provided from public sector is not sufficient in the village, there is no dispensary, and no basic health centre exists. A Tehsil head quarter is 20 km far from the village.

Economy: In this village 500 male and 600 females are engaged in lobar, 60 people works on livestock. Only 20 people have government jobs.

Loans and Conditions: Money lenders are the only source of lending money to the natives.

Child Labour: There are too many cases of child labour found in this village, specifically in the agriculture sector, about 60 children are found in this sector, they work around 8-10 hours on daily basis on low wages to help their families. It has been observed that around 100 child labour cases are found in the fishing sector.

Village Profile 2	Village Basti Mahana, Union Council Bait Qaim No: 5 Tehsil Kot Addu
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The village is situated almost half a kilometre away from the main road and about 15 km from the nearest town. It is 1 km away from the Union Council and 15 km away from the Tehsil HQ. Its distance from the District HQ is approx. 50 km. The village consists of 500 households with a population of approx. 3000-4000 individuals. Nearly 40% of the total children are boys and 60% of them are girls. 80% of the total population is of the Serikies and rest is Sindhis.

Amenities: All of the houses of this village have the facility of electricity and phone. 50% of the total households have the phone facility and approx. People use hand pumps to meet their need of drinking water. However, 60% of the total households have the facility of in-house toilets.

Transport: Mostly people are using public transport for movement, however after sunset they have to use private means of transport.

Education: There is one public primary school for both boys and girls situated within the village. This village also has maddrassas for both boys and girls.

Health: The village has no basic health facility available, except the Hakeem. A dispensary is located 5 km away from the village; however the facility of LHV and LHW is available at the distance of 20 km far from the village.

Economy: Approx. 60% of the total male working population is in the agriculture sector and 20% works as labourers and the rest of them are in fishing. However females of this village are involved in Ban making, the main source of income.

Loan & Conditions: The only sources of getting loan of the locals are the relatives.

Child Labour: Approx 77% of the working boys are employed in fishing while the rest works in Ban making. Almost all the working girls work in ban making. These children have to work for 6-10 hours a day for the daily wage of 40-100 rupees. The basic reason behind child labour in this village is poverty. The common diseases among the children are T.B and Malaria.

Village Profile 3	Bast Monga Wali, Ubion Council Thatha Gormani Sharqi Tehsil Kot Adu
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The village is located half a kilometre from the main city road, its distance from the nearest town is 20 km, and the Union Council is 2 km away. The distance of village from Tehsil Head Quarter is 20 km and District Head Quarter is 45 km. Total number of population of the village is 120; number of households is only 20. Approximately 15% of population is under 18. Male are the 25% and females 29% of the total population.

Amenities: In this village 20 households have electricity, and also all of them have facility of drinking water at their homes. In this village 15 people have phones and cells at their homes, and also 15 houses have toilet facility in-house. There is no ethnicity exist and 100% population is Serailki.

Transport: The common mode of transport is van in this village, which is easily available from 5 AM to 10 PM. Usually after sun set taxi, is used as a mode of transport.

Education: The education facility at school level is provided to both girls/boys from public sector. A Government Boys Middle School is located at the walk of 3 km from the village.

Health: The provided public health facility is not enough in the village, as only one Tehsil Health Quarter is found 20 km far from the village. One Private Doctors is available but 5 km. far from this village.

Economy: A considerable portion of the population is associated along with agriculture, 40 females and 55 male are engaged in this sector .In this village 35 male are engaged in lobar work, a small number of population is associated with government jobs, 11 male and only 2 females are found in the governmental sector.

Loans and Conditions: Banks are the only source of providing loan to the natives for 5 years along with 10% mark up.

Child Labour: Child labour is found in this village, specifically in the agriculture sector. They work for three hours daily to provide assistance to their families. It has been observed that they suffered from different diseases, Malaria is most common.

Village Profile 4	Village Chah Mongiwala, Union Council Thatta Gormani Sharqi, Tehsil Kot Addu
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The village is located a Farlang from the main city road, its distance from the nearest town is about an hour, and the distance of Union Council is 1:50 mints. The distance of village from Tehsil Head Quarter is 3 km and District Head Quarter is 35 km. Total number of population of the village is 180; number of households is only 90. Approximately 45% of population is under 18. Male are the 83% and females 69% of the total population.

Amenities: There is no ethnicity exist as such, 100% population is Seraliki.

Transport: The common mode of transport is busses and van in this village, which is easily available from 5 AM to 11 PM.

Education: In the education field, there is no school at the primary level for boys. Only two private schools found for boys, which is 400 meters far from the village. A girl school at high level is available, which is 200 km far from the village. No transportation facility is found for the students. There are two Madrassa, one for girls and one for boys, 100 Meters far from the main village.

Health: The provided public health facility is so poor in the village, as only one Dispensary and one Basic Health Unit is available which 5 km. far from the village and only two Private Doctors are available.

Economy: A large number of population is associated with labour, 140 males are found in this sector. A major number of populations are associated with government jobs, only 10 male are doing governmental jobs.

Loans and Conditions: Banks are the only source of loan provider, to the locals.

Child Labour: Child labour is found in this village, especially in the Auto mobile and Restaurants, 30 children are bound to work in the auto mobile shops and almost 15 in the restaurants. And they suffered from different diseases like allergy etc.

Village Profile 5	Village Basti Khander Merani, Union Council Jhugi Walla, Tehsil Jatoi
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The village is located 15 km from the main city road, its distance from the nearest town and the Union Council is 3 km. The distance of village from Tehsil Head Quarter is 15 km and District Head Quarter are 100 km. Total number of population of the village is 5000, with the 600 households approximately 50% of population is under 18. Male are the 53% and females are 47% of the total population.

Amenities: In this village 650 households have electricity, and also all of them have facility of drinking water at their homes. In the village 600 have phones and cells at their homes, 500 houses have toilet facility in-house. There is no ethnicity exist as such, 100% population is Seraliki.

Transport: The main mode of transport is rickshaw in this village, which is easily available from 7 AM to PM. Individuals have their own means of transport in the form of bicycles and motorbikes. Usually after sun set motorbike commonly seen on the roads.

Education: The education facility at school level is provided to both girls/boys from public sector. A Girls High School and a Boys High School is available at the distance of 5 km from the village. One Vocational Tanning College is also available in this village at the distance of 5 km. Only one Madrassa for boys is found in this village.

Health: The provided public health facility is not enough in the village, as only one dispensary, two Lady Health workers are working in the village. One Basic Health Unit is available; which exists outside the village at the distance of 15 km. Private Doctors is available but 5 km. far from this village.

Economy: The major population of the village is associated with the agriculture, majority of females are engaged in the agriculture sector, which is almost more than 40 than male workers. A considerable number of populations are engaged in labour, which are 500 male and 300 females. A small number of families are earning their livelihood from small sale business, as 80 male workers are associated along with business. There is minor share of government employees, 15 males' and only 2 females are associated with governmental jobs.

Loans and Conditions: Money lenders are the main source to provide loan to the locals with the 10% mark up. The informal source to provide loan without any terms and condition is found in the form of relatives and neighbours is also in practice.

Village Profile 6	Village Basti Khrot Union Council Jhuggi Wala, Tehsil Jatoi
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The village is located 3 km away from the main city road, its distance from the nearest town and the Union Council is 3 km. The distance of village from Tehsil Head Quarter is 10 km and District Head Quarter is 75 km. Total number of population of the village is 335, all of them have households. Adult males are 75 and females are 100. The ratio of children under 18 is almost 47% of the total population.

Amenities: In this village electricity is not available, but all of them have facility of drinking water at their homes. In the village 15 individuals have phones and cells at their homes, but few houses have toilet facility in-house. There is no ethnicity exist as such, 100% population is Seraiki.

Transport: There is no formal mode of transport prevails. So the mobilization from one place to another is very difficult.

Education: Provided education facility from the public sector is so poor in this village. Only one government primary school is exist which is also a kilometre away from the village.

Health: The provided public health facility is not sufficient in the village, as only one Dispensary, one Basic Health centre, one Tehsil Head Quarter and only one Private Doctor available in this village. These are all situated outside the village at the distance of 3 km to 10 km.

Economy: A considerable portion of the population is associated along with agriculture, 50 females and 60 male are engaged in this sector. In this village 35 male are engaged in lobar, only one person is found in the business sector.

Loans and Conditions: Money lenders are the only source of loan provider, to the natives for 6 month along with 35-40% mark up.

Child Labour: Child labour is found in this village, specifically in the agriculture sector. They work for 3-5 hours daily to provide help to their families. It has been observed that 30-40 children usually indulged in child labour. They also suffered from malaria and high fever.

Village Profile 7	Village Basti Takh, Union Council Sher Sultan, Tehsil Jatoi
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The village is located 4 km away from the main road and its distance from the nearest town and the Union Council is also on 4 km. The distance of village from Tehsil Head Quarter is 25 km and from District Head Quarter is almost 60 km far away. Estimated population of the village is of about 850 individuals of 35 households; out of which 40 are adult males, 60 are adult females, 60 are the children are below the age of 5 years and 70 are the children of age between 5-17 years.

Amenities: The total number of households with electricity is 35 and those with facility of phone/cell phone are 30. 20 out of 35 households have with in-house drinking water facility. However, not a single household has a with in-house toilet facility which indicates extremely poor conditions for sanitation.

Transport: The basic mode of transportation is private means of transport and the availability of such transport is in between 5AM to 12PM.

Education: The village only provides primary education facility for both boys and girls. There is no school at high level in the village.

Health: The basic health facilities are not available within the village rather they are located outside. The Basic Health Unit is located almost 4 km away from the village. The Tehsil Headquarter is 25 km away. The facility of Lady Health Worker and Lady Health Visitor is also 4 km away from the village. Even the Hakeem is located 4 km away from the village thus making it difficult for the villagers to reach the basic health facility centre in emergency as the means of transportation are available only during day time.

Economy: In this particular village, agriculture and labour are the main sources of income for the people. These both occupations employ 90 females and only 60 males. Thus the trend shows that more women, in comparison to men, are working.

Loan & Conditions: Loan is available by the money lenders on certain terms and conditions for period of two months on a 15% markup rate.

Child Labour: Out of the working children in this village majority of them (both girls and boys) are working in the agriculture sector and the rest (boys) are employed in restaurants. The working hours for working children in farms varies from 4 to 5 hours a day and for children working in restaurants it's about 10-12 hours a day with daily wage of Rs. 120 a day. The main reason of child labour is poverty. The work related diseases, especially allergy is common in both working girls and boys.

Village Profile 8	Village Machi Wala, Union Council Sher Sultan, Tehsil Jatoi
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The village is located nearly half a kilometre from the main road with the nearest town and Union Council located approx 2 km away. Its distance from the Tehsil JHQ is 20 KM and from District HQ is about 65 km. The village consists of round about 100 households with a population of 750 individuals. The male population accounts for almost 20% of the total population in comparison to its 14% of the female population. Children constitute about 71% of the total population in this village.

Amenities: Out of 100 households only 6% of the houses have the in-built toilet facility thereby indicating poor situation of sanitation. On the other hand 50 % of the houses have the phone facility and almost all the households have the facility of electricity and in-house drinking water facility.

Transport: The people of this village mainly travel on foot or use the bus as a mode of transportation. Facility of bus is available to the people from 5 AM till 12 in the noon.

Education: The village has the facility of primary schooling for both girls and the boys. There is also a maddrassa for boys and is located a KM away from the village.

Health: There is no basic health facility within the village and people have to go out for the BHU or a dispenser that is located 2 KM away from the village. THQ is also approx 40 KM away from the village.

Economy: The main source of income for the people of this village is labour and agriculture. Agriculture sector is dominated by female workers whereas the labour sector employs majority of men. A few people (7 men and 2 women) also have government jobs.

Loan & Conditions: The option of loan is available to people by banks and money lenders. Banks charge 14% interest.

Child Labour: Majority of the children working are employed as Labourers in the kilns (bhatta's) and have to work for 16 to 17 hours a day with a daily wage of just Rs. 250. The main reason for such

children to work is the loan taken by their parents. Typhoid, Malaria and measles are the diseases that are seen among the children working in this village.

Village Profile 9	Village Basti Gagar Wala, Union Council Mudwala, Tehsil Ali Pur
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Basti Gagri Wala is located 5 KM off the main road. The nearest town to this village is approx. 14 KM away; the Union Council is 3 KM away, whereas the Tehsil HQ is 14 KM and District HQ is almost 80 KM away from the village. The village consists of 250 households with population of approx. 600 individuals. 37.5 % of the total population of the village constitutes of children; out of which approx. 44.4% of the children are below the age of 5 and the rest are between the age of 5 to 17 years.

Amenities: Out of the total 250 households, 92% of them are equipped with electricity and almost 100% have the facility of phone/cell and in house drinking water facility. However, 56.5% of the households have in-house toilet facility as well.

Transport: The basic mode of transportation in the village is the Public Bus that is available for the local people from 5 in the early morning till 10 late at the night. However, after the sunset, people also rely on their bicycles for moving about.

Education: Considering the comparatively large population of this village, it is unfortunate that there is no single school (primary or middle) located within the village and this certainly make the local people think about sending their children, especially girls to schools, as mobility is a concern for them.

Health: Just like the situation of schools, there is no basic health care facility available in this village.

Economy: Of the total male population of the village, 50% of them are employed in agriculture and the same percentage is employed as Labourers. However, 30% of the female population works in the agriculture. So the figures indicate that agriculture is the most important source of income for the people of the village, as it employs 80% of the total work force of the village.

Child Labour: Almost 31% of the total; children (both boys and girls) are employed as child Labourers in the agriculture sector and the basic reason behind their employment is poverty.

Village Profile 10	Village Basti Karli, Union Council Langarwa, Tehsil Alipur
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Basti Qurli is situated almost a kilometre away from the main road and the nearest town. It is 3 KM away from the Union Council and 16 KM away from the Tehsil HQ. Its distance from the District HQ is approx, 100 KM. The village consists of 500 households with a population of approx. 10400 individuals. Nearly 71% of the total children are below the age of 5years while the rest are between the age of 5 and 17 years.

Amenities: All of the houses of this village have the facility of electricity. 50% of the total households have the phone facility and approx. 40% have the in-house drinking water facility as well. However, only 2% of the total households have the facility of in-house toilets and this estimated figure indicates the extremely poor conditions of sanitation that leads to certain diseases.

Transport: The major modes of transportation available to the people of this village are motorcycles and taxis which are available from 7 in the morning till 7 in the evening.

Education: There is no primary school situated within the village, However there is a high school (for girls and boys) and a maddrassa for boys that is situated almost 1 KM away from the village.

Health: The village has no basic health facility available within and people have to travel for 8 KM to reach the dispensary and the BHU and approx. 16 KM to reach THQ. However a doctor is available at the distance of 1 KM from the village.

Economy: Approx. 66.5% of the total population of this village working in the agriculture sector is of males. The rest are the female workers. A handful of people of this village are in business (only 4) and about 100 or so have migrated.

Loan & Conditions: ZTBL offers loan to people of this village but the loan is not available to them easily. Moreover the bank charges 6% interest amongst its other terms and conditions.

Child Labour: Approx 80% of the working boys are employed in the agriculture sector while the rest works in the livestock sector. Almost all the working girls work in the agriculture sector. These children have to work for 10 hours a day and the basic reason behind child labour in this village is to help support the family. As most of the children work in farms, they are exposed to sunstroke and asthma. Moreover malaria is also found amongst the working children of this village.

Village Profile 11	Village Basti Sheikh Wala, Union Council Wam Pittufi, Tehsil Muzaffargarh
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The village is approximately half kilometre away from the main road and a KM away from the nearest town. Union Council is located almost 3 KM away and the Tehsil and District HQ's are 19 KM away from the village. The village consists of 250 households with the estimated population of 600 individuals. 37.5 % of the total population of the village constitutes of children; out of which 55.5% of the children are between the age of 5 to 17 years and the rest are below the age of 5.

Amenities: Out of the total 250 households, 92% of them are equipped with electricity and almost 100% have the facility of phone/cell and in house drinking water facility. However, 56.5% of the households have in-house toilet facility as well.

Transport: The main mode of transportation in this village is the Qin Chi/Rickshaw which is generally available to the people from 8 in the morning till 6 in the evening. After the sunset, however, people normally use bicycles or carts.

Education: There are two primary schools located in the village, one each for girls and boys. However, there is no middle school or any other sort of vocational institute in the village.

Health: Considering the large population of this particular village, the strange fact is that there is no basic health centre located within the village. The Basic Health Unit is located almost 5 KM away and the dispenser is available at the distance of 1 KM. Secondly both the THQ and RHC are almost 18 KM away from the village.

Economy: People are mostly employed in agriculture. Almost 50% of the men and 30% of the women are employed in agriculture. Thus agriculture is the main source of income for the people of this village.

Loan & Conditions: For the people of this village, the basic source of loans and financial aid are their own relatives.

Child Labour: No data entered.

Village Profile 12	Village Bast Dowri Wala, Union Council Wan Pittofi, Tehsil Muzaffargarh
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The village is located at 2KM distance from the main road and from the nearest town as well. Its distance from the Union Council is also 2 KM. Tehsil and District Head Quarters are 15 KM away from the village. The village consists of 80 households with population of 730 individuals. Out of its total population, almost 30% of its population is of children; 45% children are below the age of 5 years and the rest are between the age of 5 and 17 years.

Amenities: All of the households are equipped with the facilities such as electricity, phone/cell and in-house drinking water facility. However, only 12.5 % households have the facility of in-house toilets which indicates poor sanitation conditions.

Transport: The basic mode of transportation in village is either van or bus and is available from early morning (7 AM) till late night (10 PM).

Education: There is no school/college located within the village. However the primary and middle schools for both and girls are located in the vicinity i.e. almost 4 KM away from the village and for that students have to walk on foot to reach there.

Health: Just like the schools, all the basic health facilities, like Basic Health Unit and Dispensary, are located outside the village, almost 4 KM far away. THQ and the Private Doctor are available at 17 KM distance from the village.

Economy: Agriculture and labour are the main sources of labour for the people of this particular village. Women are employed as Labourers and constitute almost 40% of the labour in this village in comparison to that of 60% men.

Child Labour: Nearly 75% of the boys are employed in the agriculture sector while the rest works in restaurants at the daily wage of Rs. 40. The working hours for children working in farms varies in between 4 to 5 hours, whereas for those working in restaurants it is approximately 12 hours a day. Girls are mostly employed as domestic workers. The main reason for child labour in this village is poverty and to help in earning for the household. Sickness and malaria are the work related diseases that are found in the working children of this village.

Annex G: Case Study of a Domestic Child labour

District	Muzafarghar
Tehsil	Jatuai
Union Council	City Sultan
Village	Machwala

The people of this village travel for work to Karachi, from young girls to elder females they work in houses in the city of Karachi. They are back to their houses after the floods. The age of these girls (working in houses) varies between 7 to 15 years and majority of them are in 7 to 10 years.

These girls are in inferiority complex by working in houses, they are depressed and scared and the reason they are in inferiority complex. They haven't got their education rights and they are hopeless in life, they are tortured by different tactics, a girl we found from the same village, who is depressed and scary.

Name of Child	Uzma
Father name	Rajab Ali
Education	Fourth class
Age	16 years

Uzma starts going with her parent to Karachi from the age of 7, and she stayed in a house to work, where she used to be a baby sitter and also doing light outside work. The number of people living in this house was five includes three daughters with their parents; the parents used to go to work while kids stay at home.

When we entered to this house she was busy with the kids and she was unaware what's happening around her, kids were playing making noise but she was unaware what she is doing and where she is, the people of the neighbourhood calls her psycho and when we started talking with her:

She was scared in start, so we isolated her and told her that we are not going to force you it's up to you what ever you want to say or not, after hearing this she relaxed and said as follows:

- I am scared to go to cities.
- I am scared to go to Karachi.
- I hate males.
- I am scared of the people of Karachi.
- I want to study in school.
- I want to work but not here.
- I don't want to tell any one any thing.
- I like to be well dressed.
- I like to sit well prepared.
- I don't want to go to city.
- I am scared of the eyes of the people of Karachi.
- As her mother entered in to the room she kept quite, didn't say any thing and refuse to talk.

Every one in the village thinks she is psycho, calls her mad even her own family calls her mad and because of that she start beating them and some time screams, if no one tease her she keeps quite and do her work, preparing all the time and tries to find a place to sit alone.