

Child Labor in Cotton Seed Farming

A Rapid Assessment in District Bahawalpur,
Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan and Rajanpur

Punjab, Pakistan



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*National Rural Support Programme
Islamabad, Pakistan*

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Acronyms

BT	Bacillus Thuringiensis
ECA	Employment of Children Act
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	international labor organization
NRSP	National Rural Support program
PATA	provisionally administer tribal Area
RA	Rapid Assessment
SHPP	Social and Human Protection program
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Executive Summary

Thirty-six per cent of Pakistan's population lives below the poverty line¹. Another 25 per cent live on the margins of poverty. The districts targeted for this project are particularly vulnerable; southern Punjab, inner Sindh and Baluchistan have higher incidences of poverty than the national average.

There are many entrenched issues that underpin and compound this context: the loss of livelihoods resulting from the recent floods has exacerbated the poverty-related hardships in these areas. Child labour is a widely-accepted social norm



from a very young age for both girls and boys, with estimates of prevalence ranging from 3.3 million (Federal Bureau of Statistics, 1996) up to 11-12 million in more recent estimates (media reports, anecdotal information). It is estimated that a quarter of these children are involved in the worst forms of child labour. An adjunct to these issues is the nationally high levels of illiteracy. Factors such as the low perceived value of education, lack of infrastructure, difficulty in accessing education, parents' lack of education – 46 per cent of the population aged 15 and above are illiterate² – and the irrelevance of curricula to children's needs often encourage families to keep children out of school. Drop-out rates are also attributable to the prevalence of physical and psychological violence in schools (corporal punishment is not illegal and is widely practiced). For out-of-school children in these highly vulnerable families and communities, child labour is too often a first resort. More than 60 per cent of child labour occurs in the agricultural sector. The huge informal economy, lack of health care services (which, in turn, push families into debt to pay exorbitant medical costs) and employment practices such as piece/rate pay lead to children working in cotton

¹ It is predicted a considerable increase of the percentage of households living under the poverty line as a consequence of the magnitude of the current flood emergency

² Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2008-2009: the average literacy rate for the population age 15 years and above is 54%. When disaggregated by sex, this data shows that 40 per cent of Pakistani girls and women age 15 and over are literate, while the figure stands at 67 per cent of Pakistani boys and men.

fields in difficult and dangerous conditions. In addition, a large number of lactating mothers bring their children to the cotton fields, exposing them to extreme temperatures and health hazards such as pesticide sprays, snake and insect bites.

“Most child labour is rooted in poverty. The way to tackle the problem is clear. We must ensure that all children have the chance of going to school, we need social protection systems that support vulnerable families – particularly, at this times of crisis – and we need to ensure that adults have a chance of decent work. These measures, combined with effective enforcement of laws that protect children, provide the way forward” (Constance Thomas, IPEC Director, Daily Times Lahore, 9 May 2010).

Problem Analysis - National Context

Pakistan has a high incidence of child labour that, according to some estimates, impacts as many as 8 to 10 million children. These children are not only denied access to their rights to education, protection, health and development but are also highly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. There are several factors that encourage child labour in Pakistan – the foremost being poverty. The poverty of a household has an impact on all members of the household, especially children.



Although primary education is, in principle, free in Pakistan, there are many factors that prevent this policy being implemented. There are also significant hidden costs associated with attending school that render it unaffordable for many people who are already living in poverty. Barriers to education include a lack of physical schools (especially in remote areas, and especially for girls who are expected to attend gender-segregated schools), the distance between home and school, lack of teachers, poor teacher attendance and other financial costs (uniforms, books, school bag and related stationary items cost approximately 250-300 rupees per month per child in rural areas), not least of which is the loss of family income (or 'opportunity cost') when children who could have been working are sent to school. As a developing country, Pakistan has a high incidence of poverty, with almost 60.3 per cent of the country living on less than \$2 a day. Poverty is heavily concentrated in rural areas, alongside concentrated areas of urban poverty.

Another factor that contributes to the endemic nature of child labour in Pakistan is the extent and quality of social infrastructure, especially the basic social services. This compounds the vulnerability of children, particularly in rural areas where the incidence of these services and facilities is not only low but also of poor quality. Access to social services remains a key impediment to human development. This is especially true in the case of children, even more so if the child is a girl. The impact of this deficit is evident in literacy levels that sit at just 52 per cent overall. Only 36 per cent of the country's population has access to piped water, with the rate as low as 22 per cent in rural areas. Pakistan also has the highest infant mortality rate for South Asia (83 per 1000 live births) and the third highest maternal mortality rate in the region. The high level of infant mortality, however, is exceeded by the country's very high levels of fertility. As a consequence, Pakistan has one of the highest Total Fertility Rates in the world, i.e. almost 6 children per woman. One of the coping strategies available to these large families is to use the children as 'breadwinners'.

Cultural practices and the widespread acceptance of children as providers for their families also play a role in perpetuating the use of children as labour forces. These practices are more common in rural areas of Pakistan where agricultural activities provide the majority of employment opportunities; agriculture remains an important occupation in Pakistan's economy and contributes over 21 per cent of the country's GDP. The sector employs 44 per cent of the nation's workforce. In terms of cotton, Pakistan is the 4th largest producer in the world with the largest production coming from Punjab and Sindh. Beliefs such as those promoting the use of "soft hands" for picking cotton encourage the use of young women and children as cotton-pickers.

The Pakistani agriculture sector has low rates of mechanisation and the use of low wage labour is rampant; cotton pickers are paid as little as 50-80 rupees per day (less than 1 USD). Cotton agriculture also makes widespread use of pesticides which are harmful for human health. These conditions create an even more hazardous environment for children to work in.

According to the 1996 National Child Labour Survey³ conducted by Pakistan's Federal Bureau of Statistics, an estimated 3.3 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 were economically active, with 46 per cent of the working children

¹ The political situation in 2007 and 2008 was not conducive to undertake the second child labour survey. The Government of Pakistan planned to conduct the survey in 2009 but had to postpone it due to the humanitarian crisis that affected the country. There are no up-to-date official statistics regarding the dynamics and the profile of child labour in Pakistan.

active beyond the standard 35-hour work per week. Boys accounted for 73 per cent (2.5 million) of working children in this age group, and girls accounted for 27 per cent (0.8 million). The survey also revealed that children in rural areas were eight times more likely to be economically active than those in urban areas – almost 60 per cent of child labour occurs in the agriculture sector. It is also important to note that the survey did not include several informal forms of child labour such as domestic child labour and children involved in the worst form of child labour. In addition to depriving children of their right to education, child labour often compounds social marginalisation by placing children in situations where they work long hours for low wages in poor working conditions alongside adults and without proper supervision.

Against this backdrop, Pakistan has created much of the legal framework required to prevent child labour. This includes (i) Mines Act, 1935 (ii) The Factories Act, 1934; (iii) The Shops and Establishments Ordinance, 1969 (iv) The Employment of Children Act, 1991 (ECA); (v) The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1992 and (vi) The Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002. Pakistan has also taken several initiatives to tackle poverty and reduce child labour. A National Social Protection Strategy, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers 1 and 2, Vision 2030 and Medium Term Development Framework (2005-2010) set the overall strategic framework for poverty reduction. The National Social Protection Strategy (2007) also provided the framework for cash transfers that are being initiated under the Benazir Income Support Programme. In addition, Pakistan Bait ul Maal has undertaken a conditional child cash transfer programme for the poorest families in selected districts. A National Education Policy (2009) has been approved and is now guiding initiatives such as cash transfers to girls in post-primary education. The National Child Protection Policy has been developed by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Special Education and the National Commission for Child Welfare and Development with UNICEF's support and has been awaiting Cabinet's approval since mid 2009.

Despite this progress, none of the above-mentioned initiatives has specifically addressed the issue of child labour in cotton growing. Furthermore, the protection that is offered by existing laws is diminished by a lack of implementing mechanisms and institutions, meaning that their applicability and impact is very low. At the present time, there is no initiative specifically undertaken to address child labour in the agricultural sector. (Source UNICEF Documents)

The survey conducted in the four districts for the proposed project revealed that an estimated 385,000 children are involved in child labour in the eight selected districts. Of this, 26 per cent are involved in labour on cotton fields. Factors that contribute to the existence, scale and impact of child labour in these districts include:

- Children are a fundamental part of the society. They are regarded as a source of hope and inspiration for the future. We see however a vast majority of children in today's world being destitute and deprived of their fundamental rights. The situation is predominantly alarming in many developing and underdeveloped countries including Pakistan, where child labor is at the forefront amongst many societal issues. Child labor remains to be a concern of the day and a painful predicament of our time. It includes activities that are physically, socially, psychologically, ethically harmful to children.
- A number of factors contributing to child labor have been identified through various studies conducted all around the globe. Though these studies and investigations have taken place but they are more focused and are limited to a number of regions of Pakistan and in spite of their importance don't give the complete idea of the nature and extend of child labor, work conditions, the factors originating child labor.
- National Rural support Program - Social and Human Protection Programme's (NRSP-SHPP) team visited the Four Districts of south Punjab: Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahimyar Khan, and Rajan Pur from October 12 to October 27 for doing the rapid assessment regarding the involvement of children in the cotton seed farming in all four Districts in point. The purpose of this Rapid Assessment (RA) was to assess the nature and extent of child labor involved during cotton seed farming in four Districts in question. Also to find out the needs of the children and what protection services/support mechanisms would be best suited for them.
- The team did semi-structured interviews with the farmers, harries/tenants, children, agriculture department representative, Local schools teachers, District officer social welfare, district officer labor, local police officers, work force suppliers and Doctors in the basic health units to get an insight into the actual situation regarding the involvement of the children in the cotton seed farming, and hazards they are up with.
- These districts are considered to be the core areas as far as the cotton farming is concerned, and cotton is considered to be their cash crop. The major issues these districts are besieged with are: the short supply

of canal water, as in most of the areas of the Districts, the underground water is brackish and not fit for the irrigation purposes, the short supply of the fertilizer and other agri-inputs, unregulated local cotton markets and exploitation of the farmers at the hands of the commission agents, non-technicality of the farmers in application of the pesticides, and more manual work and non-availability and utilization of the modern technology in growing and finally picking of the crop etc.

- The work force is available locally most of the time, but there are also work force suppliers, which make it available to the farmers against a petty commission. The prevalent modes of the cultivation are either farmers do self-cultivation, or lease the land to tenants or tenants work on the field in partnership with the farmer. But most tried way is the farmer-tenant partnership. In this mode farmer contributes land and all other expenditures from land preparation to the ripe of the crop and the tenant would do the labor work throughout the cotton season. The 1/8th or 1/10th of total produce would go to the tenant and 7/8th or 9/10th to the farmer. Tenant along with his family would also do the picking in the picking season and earn the extra income along with the aforesaid share @ Rs. (5-8) per kg cotton. A child can pick on average daily (15-20) Kgs and females (30-35) Kgs daily when they work (9-10) hours.
- All children involved in the cotton farming in the one or other way. The tenant children mostly do not go to school and remain involved in the cotton farming from morning till evening with their parents. The children of small farmers mostly go to school but they support their parents in their chores on the field after the school timings. Although the schools are present in most of the areas, but they are either non-functional or only up to the primary standard. Therefore most of the children left the school after the 5th standard and turn full time cotton farms workers.
- The main health hazards the children in specific and other farm workers in general are exposed to, include the malaria, pneumonia, fever, typhoid, eye infection, wounds on feet and fingers, allergy, faintness out of suffocation, weakness, scabies and insects biting. There are also snakes in these cotton fields and the children always remain prone to be their prey. The cases of physical, sexual and vocal abuses albeit do exist, but peoples are reluctant to share.
- When children are forced to get involved in labor on the cotton fields, then their rights to freedom of expression. Association, choice and,

rehabilitation, education, health, sexual and other forms of exploitation, are grossly violated.

- The brief overview of findings of the study show that the primary root cause for child labor points out to poverty particularly in the rural areas. There's unemployment resulting in high level of migration, low level of education standards and infrastructure, insufficient social protection; indifference of society to a problem, family disharmony and diminishing family support; inadequate enforcement of labor laws and trafficking of children within the country.
- It is recommended that some interventions like: the awareness campaign among the farmers and Harris regarding the child rights, importance of education, safety measures while doing work on the cotton farms must be planned and implemented. The children of tenants especially aging above 15 must be identified and trained in the vocational and technical skills.

Background

Pakistan has a high incidence of child labor that, according to some estimates, impacts as many as 8 to 10 million children. These children are not only denied access to their rights to education, protection, health and development but are also highly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. There are several factors that encourage child labor in Pakistan – the foremost being poverty. The poverty of a household has an impact on all members of the household, especially children.

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Agriculture anywhere around the world is considered as one of the major drivers of growth. Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economic activity of Pakistan, generating about a quarter of the GDP and employs more than two-third of the rural workforce. Agriculture is the backbone of rural economy. In rural Pakistan, land is the principal form of wealth. In Pakistan, every community constituent/citizen in rural area is directly or indirectly related to agriculture. The rural population's dependence on agriculture is well established.

Cotton crop is believed to be one of the lifelines of the national economy as it accounts for 8.2% of the value added in agriculture and about 2% to GDP. In 2006-07 the gross exports were provisionally valued at about US\$ 17.011 billion, of which about 59% were accrued through raw cotton and the textile products made thereof. In the very near future we see a growing yield potential of the existing cotton varieties, growing awareness among farmers regarding scientific crop production and protection measures, new areas available for cotton cultivation and the suitable government policies. When we talk about the pros of cotton seed farming we need to seriously study about the cons as well and find its remedy. Child labor is very much associated, visible and a growing trend in different regions of Pakistan.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has prepared a long term Cotton Vision for sustained growth in cotton sector and the possible improvement in the quality of raw cotton with following envisaged targets by 2015:

Cotton Production	20.70 Million Bales
Cotton Yield / hectare	1060 kgs
Mill Consumption of Cotton	20.10 Million Bales
Exportable Cotton Surplus	0.60 Million Bales
Improved Yarn Recovery Rate	92% (from current average of 84%)

Cotton Area, Production and Yield Targets for 2010-2011

Province Area	Area (Million Hectares)	Production (Million Bales)	Yield (kgs/ha)
Punjab	2.50	10.7	731
Sindh	0.650	3.04	797
KPK	0.00 1	0.02	340
Baluchistan	0.04 0	0.12	491
Total	3.191	13.88	740

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

Major Types of Cotton

There are four major types of cotton being cultivated not only in Pakistan but the world over.

BT Cotton: cotton plants that have been genetically modified by the insertion of one or more genes from *Bacillus thuringiensis*, a toxin-producing bacterium found naturally in soils, to destroy the bollworm, a major cotton pest. This type is also known as transgenic cotton.

Conventional Cotton: cotton produced using a heavy input of chemicals to control pests; accounts for most cotton production worldwide.

Fair-trade Certified Cotton: cotton that has met the international Fair-trade standard for production of seed cotton, and is therefore eligible to carry the FAIRTRADE Mark – an independent product certification label that guarantees that cotton farmers are receiving a fair and stable Fair-trade price and premium, receiving pre-financing where requested, and benefiting from longer-term, more direct trading relationships.

Organic Cotton: cotton grown without the use of pesticides or chemical fertilizers, whereby natural predator populations are nurtured and crop rotation is used to halt the development of cotton-pest populations and avoid excessive soil depletion. An organic garment must be made up of at least 95% certified organic fiber.

Major Areas of Cotton Cultivation in Punjab

The cotton growing areas are categorized as the core, non-core and marginal. The core areas are: Multan, Khanewal, Vehari, Lodhran, Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, D.G. Khan, Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh, Liyya, and Rahimyar Khan. Non-core areas are: Faisalabad, Tobatake Singh, Jhang, Chiniot, Sahiwal, Okara, and Pakpattan.

Marginal areas: Bhakar, Mianwali, Khoshab, Sargodha, Gujrat, Mandibahauddin, Hafizbad, Gujranwala, Narowal, Sialkot, Sheikhpura, Nankana sahib, Lahore, Kasur, Attuk, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, and Chakwal

Introduction

District Profile:

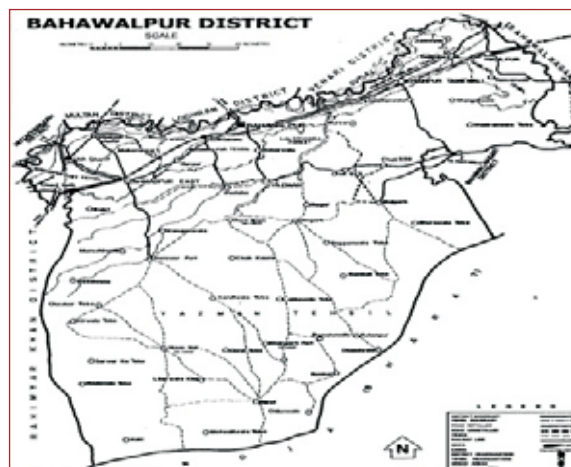
District Name	Bahawalpur	Bahawalnagar	Rahimyar Khan	Rajanpur
Area Sq. Km	24830	8878	11880	12318
Households	485265	399819	5925 819	215447
Population	3396854	2798733	4443648	1572766
Household Size	6.9	6.7	7.5	7.3
Sex ratio (males per hundred females)	110.8	107.4	108.8	111.1
Tehsils	5	5	4	3
Union Council's	107	118	121	47
Villages	1216	1098	1504	532

Schools in all four Districts:

District Name	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High Schools		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Bahawalpur	908	750	87	139	87	69	2040
Bahawalnagar	986	962	130	213	103	61	2455
Rahimyar Khan	1141	1212	173	152	121	57	2856
Rajan Pur	530	432	38	28	3	4	1035
Total	3565	3356	428	532	314	191	8386

Bahawalpur

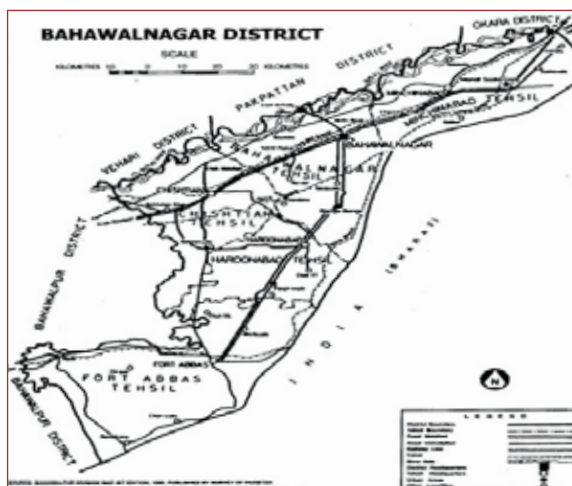
Bahawalpur located in the province of Punjab, is the twelfth largest city in Pakistan. The city was once the capital of the former princely state of Bahawalpur. The city was home to various Nawabs (rulers) and counted as part of the Rajputana states (now Rajasthan, India). Its population density is 98.0 per sq. km. The literacy rate is 35%, which further bifurcated as 44.86% in males and 23.95% in females. The urban population is 27.34% and rural 72.66%, and annual growth rate is 3.08%. The District comprises of five Tehsils named as Bahawalpur, Yazman, Khair Pur Tamay wali, Hasil Pur and Ahmad Pur East.



The main crops for which Bahawalpur is recognized are cotton, sugarcane, wheat, sunflower seeds, rape/mustard seed and rice. Being an expanding industrial city, the government has revolutionized and libertised various markets, allowing the caustic soda, cotton ginning and pressing, flour mills, fruit juices, general engineering, iron and steel re-rolling mills, looms, oil mills, poultry feed, sugar, textile spinning, textile weaving, vegetable ghee and cooking oil industries to flourish.

Bahawalnagar

The town of Bahawalnagar is the head quarter of the district. Old name of Bahawalnagar was Rajanwali/Ubbha. It was named Bahawalnagar in 1904 after Bahawal khan-V, the ruler of the Bahawalpur state comprising the present districts of Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar and Rahim Yar khan.



The boundaries of the District in the East and south touch the Indian Territory, while Bahawalpur District lies on its west and River Sutlej flows on its northern side across which are situated Okara, Pakpattan, Sahiwal and Vehari Districts. Its population density is 232 per sq. km. The literacy rate is 35.1%, which further bifurcated as 45.52% in males and 23.78% in females. The urban population is 19.05% and rural 80.95%, and annual growth rate is 2.41%. The district comprises of five tehsils named as Bahawalnagar, Chishtian, Munchinabad, Harronabad, and Fort Abbas. The main crops include cotton, wheat, Rice and sugarcane etc.

The main industry consists of agriculture implements, blending of tea, cotton ginning and pressing mills, paper and paper board, rice mills, soap & detergents, flour mills, sugar and Textile spinning etc.

Rahimyar Khan

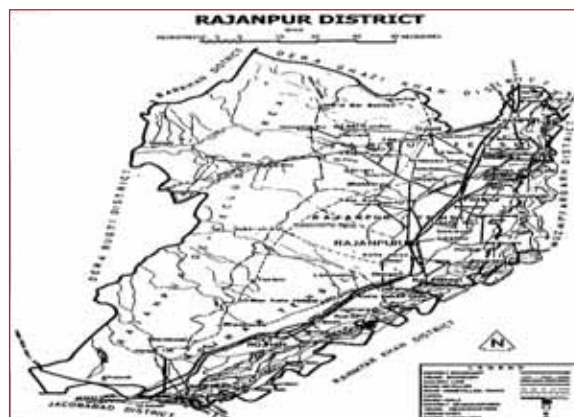
Rahimyar Khan is a city in South Punjab. The river Indus flows on the north-west side of the district, and forms its boundary with the Rajanpur and Muzaffargarh districts. On its south-west lies the province of Sindh. The Cholistan Desert is located on the south-east side across which is the Indian Territory and Bahawalpur district.



Its population density is 264.4 per sq. km. The literacy rate is 33.1%, which further bifurcated as 43.40% in males and 21.82% in females. The urban population is 19.63% and rural 80.37%, and annual growth rate is 3.19%. The District consists of four tehsils names as Rahimyar Khan, Liaquatabad, Khanpur and Sadiqabad. The major crops are cotton, wheat, sugarcane and Rice. The main industries the district is known for are: Beverage & cold storage, cotton ginning and pressing, dairy products, drugs and pharmaceuticals, fertilizer, flour mills, fruit juices, G.I/M.S pipes, ice cream, industrial/Burn gases, paper & paper board, poultry feed, seed processing, solvent oil extraction, sugar, textile spinning, textile weaving,, vegetable ghee & cooking oil, and woolen textile spinning/weaving.

Rajan Pur

Rajan Pur is located in the extreme southwest part of Punjab. It is one of the only two districts of Punjab located west of the river Indus. The land is sandwiched by river Indus on one side, while the Suleiman Mountains range on the other. Its population



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density is 89.64 per sq. km. The literacy rate is 20.1%, which further bifurcated as 29 % in males and 11.3 % in females. The urban population is 14.51% and rural 85.49%, and annual growth rate is 3.27 %.

Rajanpur district is divided into three Tehsils, Jampur , Rajanpur , Rojhan Mazari and a vast belt of provincially administer tribal area (PATA).

The main crops are cotton, wheat, sugarcane and rice. The major industries are cotton ginning & pressing, flour and oil mills, rice mills, a sugar mill and some ice factories etc.

Research Methodology

The general objective of the Rapid Assessment (RA) was to collect primary and secondary data on forms of child labor in the four districts in point in generally and in the cotton industry specifically, to observe and monitor social situations of children and their families to determine if child labor exists in the key locations and if so, to determine the magnitude, characteristics, causes, consequences and finding ways for the elimination of this virus in our society.

Limitations

Although the Rapid Assessment is a quick and inexpensive method of collecting data, the limited time span, the small sample size used means that findings and results cannot be generalized for the whole country. They can, however, provide an overview of the nature and extent of child labor and identify areas for further research and action.

Research Objectives

The objectives of the study were to:

- Produce quantitative and particularly qualitative data related to child labor.
- Assess the nature and extent of child labor.
- Characterize the child laborers (by age, sex, schooling, and tribal background).
- Characterize the working and living conditions along with related hazards.
- Identify the socio-economic, cultural and family background of child laborers.
- Examine the root causes of the occupations, including historical trends, cultural mechanisms and social dynamics relating to the problem of child laborers.
- Examine the impact and consequences of cotton seed farming on child laborers.
- Identify perceptions and experiences of child laborers.
- Identify stakeholders
- Assist in improving methods to research, reach and eliminate the problems of child laborers.

Research Methods

The research involved collection of primary and secondary data. Primary data collection was primarily done through interviews, focus group discussions, observations and consultation with a range of stakeholders. Secondary data includes published and unpublished reports, national statistics, relevant laws and policy documents; were thoroughly examined.

Observations

These were done in a number of locations across the targeted areas (agricultural lands) of all four Districts in point.

Consistent with the RA methodology, a simple instrument with guided questions would have sufficed if less detail is required.

Interview With Key Informants

These were conducted in a number of locations across the targeted areas (agricultural lands) of all four Districts in question.

Interviews with well-informed individuals already familiar with the child labor situation in the target area add up to an important part of any Rapid Assessment. A total of 60 interviews and semi structured interviews were conducted with key informants namely

- a) Children
- b) Parents/tenants/Harris
- c) Farmers
- d) Labor/work force supplier
- e) Agricultural Department
- f) Basic Health Units doctors
- g) Schools teachers
- h) District officer social welfare
- i) District officer labor
- j) Local police officers

Focus Group Discussions

A total of 60 focus groups were held. 11 of these were with children and young people, 49 were held with groups of adults. These discussions were held in various locations of all four Districts. The List is attached in the (Annexure A)

Consultations were also held with a range of institutions whose work impinged on the study. These included the peoples associated with the agriculture sector directly, or have sufficient information about the issues, the agriculture and the farm workers are up with.

Child Labor Defined, and Child Rights

A child's right not to engage in exploitative labor is set out in a number of conventions, among them the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), ILO Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age for Employment, and ILO Convention No. 182 on Immediate Action and Prohibition of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Child labor, according to International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions, is work that harms children's well-being, and hinders their education, development and future livelihood. The ILO has undertaken to eliminate what are termed the worst forms of child labor as defined in Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182, which include slavery; pornography and prostitution; the involvement of a child in other illicit activities; and 'work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children'. This last category is generally termed "hazardous child labor", and is particularly applicable to children working in cotton fields.

Cotton Farming in Brief in all Four Districts

The economy of these all four districts is the agriculture-based, and the pauper and king alike have no choice but to work on the farms day in and day out. The cotton farming being the cash crop and mainstay of the economy of the peoples of these districts have got much importance and their culture and lives cannot deliberated over in an isolation without mentioning about cotton and issues impinging on it. Here also follows the detail of the cotton cultivated in all four districts in the current season.

District name	Total Cultivation In acres	Damaged (rains & floods) Acres	Net cultivation in Acres	% of Bt. cotton	% of Non Bt-cotton
Bahawalpur	716184	4429	711755	56	44
Bahawalnagar	566578	35906	530672	65	35
Rahimyar Khan	659406	3934	655472	85	15
Rajan Pur	369500	2621	366879	35	65
Total	2311668	46890	2264778	60.25	39.75

Challenges

The major issues the cotton cultivation in all four Districts is up with are:

- **Bahawalpur:** the Canal water is available but that is not sufficient to meet the total demand of the area, and the 80% underground water being brackish could only be used by mixing with the canal water, so the farmers have to go for the electricity-driven tube wells to meet the water requirement, but owing to the frequent unscheduled electricity outages, this source also continues to be unreliable throughout the cultivation season. The water of area bordering the Sutlej river is sweet and palatable and could be used for the irrigation purposes, but to pump it out, the electricity- driven apparatus has to be installed, but to no use in the presence of electricity outages.
- **Bahawalnager:** mostly the canal water is relied upon for the irrigation of the all crops, but sometimes because of the mismanagement of the irrigation department, a man-made shortage is created, which adversely affect the all crops in general and the cotton crop in specific, and the farmers cannot go for the underground water as it is almost 85% brackish and unfit for the irrigation. The area bordering the Sutlej River has sweet and palatable underground water which is fit for irrigation.
- **Rahimyar Khan:** the canal irrigation system is available and mostly cultivation relies upon the very system, but the continuous and ample supply has been the issue, which adversely affect the per acre output in the end. The underground water being brackish is not fit for the irrigation purposes. The area of the district bordering the Indus River on its north-west side has been blessed with the sweet underground water and suggested healthy by the experts for the irrigation.
- **Rajanpur:** the canal water is supplied for the irrigation, but supply remains short throughout the year. Underground water is brackish in most of the area of the district excepting the area bordering the Indus

River. Now owing to the flood in the Indus River in the raining season, only the crop of wheat can be cultivated round the year. As the water is sweat so the peoples have installed peter engines for water drilling-out. But that is much expensive in wake of frequent hikes in the diesel prices. No agriculture related research institute is available, so the researches done by the Faisalabad and Multan center have to be relied upon, but as the soil and climatic conditions of the Faisalabad and Multan are different from the Rajanpur, so that research mostly is not of any use. Also no out let of Punjab Seed Corporation is available with the District.

Common issues:

- The fertilizer is not only expensive but also remains short in supply throughout the season.
- Other inputs like pesticides, seeds are not only expensive but most of times adulterated, and failed to produce the desired results.
- In the aftermath of the energy crises in Pakistan, the local demand for the raw cotton has dwindled down many folds, and in the absence of any well-thought-out export policy, the farmers are compelled to sell it at throw away price.
- Most of the farmers being illiterate fall through to apply the pesticides as per instructions and abort to get the desired output.
- The link roads are not available in many areas for the transportation of the produce to the market.
- The developed cotton markets are not available, so the farmers have to sell their produce to the commission agents, which most of time exploit them regarding pricing.

Major Stakeholders in Cotton Farming

- Farmer/ Landlord
- Tenants and their families
- Commission agent
- Agri- input supplier
- Agriculture department
- Ginning /cotton factories
- Work force supplier

Where the Availability of Workforce from?

Mostly the work force is available locally, but sometimes it has to be taken from the slums of big towns. There are well known places, especially the slum-dwellings around these cities, where the cheap labor could easily be availed. The farmers rush to these dwellings whenever they are in need of work force. They also, out of necessity, turned desirous to provide them daily pick and drop on the tractor-trailer. The work force employed for the picking mostly consists of the females and school-aged children, which work from dawn to dusk in the worst climatic conditions. There revealed also some contractors and work force suppliers, which provide the work force to the farmers against some commission. Therefore, whenever a farmer finds the need of workers, he/she contact with the contractor, and contractor put to gather the workforce for the farmer against a petty commission and the farmer provide the transportation to the labor force from their homes to the field and back homes in the evening daily. Not only the labor force, but also the tenants available most of the times locally, and they commute to the work place daily from their homes. But in case of non-availability of tenants locally, these can also be imported from other parts of the district or country, and if once a tenant gets attached with a farmer, it keep on working for many years on partnership, and his family along with the younger kids keep on working on the year round and exposed to many forms of exploitation on the farm.

Prevalent Modes of Cultivation

There are three systems regarding cotton cultivation are prevalent in the all four districts that are touched briefly in the following lines:

- Mostly the small farmers, the famers having land holding size below 15 acres, are associated with self- cultivation. As these farmers do not have another source of income, so they remained fully involved along with their families on the farm to win the bread and butter for the year round. But at times they also have to engage the work force, which mostly consists of females and children especially at the times of picking. In most of cases their school-aged children are in schools, but they either support the chores at farm after the school timings or during the vacations, as during the cotton season they also observe the vacations for three months. Now in case of big land lords, which are

also doing self-cultivation, they have to employ the work force on wages from land preparation to the picking and finally cutting of the leaf less cotton stem.

- Secondly, some landlords give land against fixed annual rent, and the tenant work on it. In this case too, the tenant along with his families remained busy with work on the farm round the year, from land preparation to the picking and finally the cutting of the cotton stem.
- Thirdly, the farmer and tenant forge a partnership on the basis, that the tract of land and all expenditures incurred from land preparation to the crop cultivation, are contributed by the farmer, and all labor work on the field during all stages of the crop growing, is done by the Tenant/Harri, and the Harri gets 1/8th or 1/10th – as it vary from area to area and district to district, of the total yield per acre after deducting the cost of picking and transportation to the market and the commission of the commission agent. As the tenant has to be provided the 1/8th or 1/10th or 1/6th share of the total produce after deduction of aforesaid costs, therefore, the tenant family also does the picking and earn at the rate of Rs. (5-8)/ kg of cotton, as wage rate vary from town to town.
- Further, an adult female and male on average can picks (30-35) kgs/day and a child below the age of 15 can hardly pick (15-20) kgs/day when they work (9-10) hours daily. The cost incurred for the cultivation of one acre of crop from land preparation to the ripe of the crop is on average Rs.(20000-25000), and current rate of one mund raw cotton is Rs. (2500-2800).

Stages in the Cotton Farming and involvement of work force

Land preparation

The first and the foremost step in cotton farming is the preparation of land. Mid April to Mid of May is the time when farmers start to prepare their lands for growing cotton. Nowadays, land is often prepared by using tractors and at times cattle but back in the day cattle were used extensively. The purpose of this step is to soften the soil as much as possible and remove whatever gravel and stems of the previous crop. Mostly adults are involved in this process. During this process, the tractor along with the simple plough, rotavator, disc chisel, land

leveler, and disc or simple bund maker is used. Bund and ridges are also made manually through a wooden-made apparatus, which is done by mostly male, but at times females and children also get to their support.

Health Hazards:

There are not many severe health hazards in this process but at times they may arise. Hazards such as heat stroke, dust allergy, typhoid, and fever are common during land preparation because of continuous labor in scorching heat and dust.

Seed Sowing

After land preparation, the process of seed sowing takes place. From Mid May to Mid June, sowing is done. The process involves pushing the cotton seeds down into the soil in a streamlined manner. There are three ways prevalent for cotton sowing in these districts. 1. Drilling 2. Through multi crop pneumatic planter, 3. Manually. Owing to the short time span for sowing, the big farmers mostly use the first two methods. But small farmers and tenants mostly prefer the third option. The manual-sowing is the best way of sowing, because this way is not only cheaper, but having the best rate of germination in manual sowing. Now as for machine sowing is concerned, the males are involved but for manual sowing the children and females is involved in this process.

Health Hazards:

The sowing process involves a great deal of health hazards especially for children as they are more prone to these diseases such as pneumonia, typhoid, malaria, heat stroke and other skin diseases. These diseases are common during the sowing process, because the children have to sow the poison coated seed naked-handedly. Cut on ones foot is also very common as laborer cannot see what they are stepping on in the muddy water.

Watering, Spraying, weeding and fertilizing

The third step involves watering, weeding and fertilizing the fields and simultaneously spraying them for pests' control. On an average fertilizing is done for 4-5 times, watering 10-12 times, spraying 6-7 times, and weeding and ridges making 2 times. The process starts from Mid of June to Mid of September. The

fertilizing, watering to the crop fields, spraying is done mostly by adult males, but in case of tenants, the involvements of children and females cannot be excluded. But in case of weeding and ridges making, the females and children are got involved mostly. Spraying is done using hand pumps, but power sprayer and boom sprayer are also used and weeding is done by locally-made cutting tools.

Health Hazards:

As no safety measures are taken at this stage, so the worker at this stage also remained exposed to risk of inhaling the poison. Though females and children are less-involved in the spraying process, but they have to do the weeding beneath the poison-laden plants. So, this indiscriminate exposure to the poison may cause the head-ache, temporary loss of sight, respiratory problem, vomiting, weakness, low blood pressure and other skin diseases. And if it is inhaled in the bigger quantity, then it can be fatal and even causes the death.

Picking

The fourth step involves picking of raw cotton. Picking season starts in the mid of September and goes up to the end of December. Picking is done using bare hands. Children and females are mostly involved in this process.

Health Hazards:

Picking involves a number of health hazards such as respiratory infections, rashes, faintness out of suffocation, malaria, fever, scabies, dust allergy, insects-biting, various gastro intestinal diseases, cuts and bruises are also common while picking raw cotton.

Storage and Transportation

The fifth stage involves storage of raw cotton and its transportation. The activity runs in parallel to the above step. This process starts from mid September to end of December. Raw cotton is stored in polythene bags (borian) and then placed in a shed. Now if the farm house is far away from the field, then it is done through tractor-trailer or donkey-cart, but in case of field being near to the store the pickers have to transport it on-head to the weighing machine for weighing and getting it registered with the farmer.

Health Hazards:

There are not many severe health hazards in this process but at times they may arise. As the transportation is done mostly by carry on head, so the twist in the neck may occurs, if the due care is not done.

Cutting

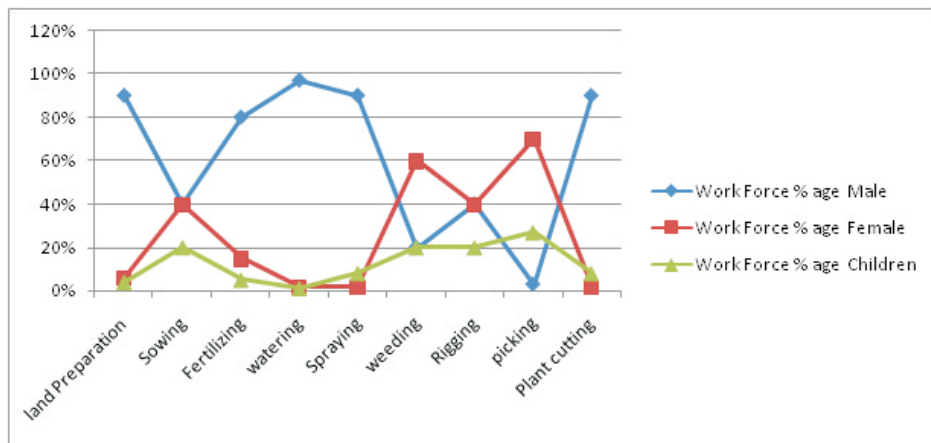
The fifth and the final stage involves cutting of cotton plant. Laborers use its wood for firewood. An axe is mostly used for cutting. This process starts in the end of December. Young adults are mainly involved in this process, but the Harris children and females have also been seen in supporting their families this process.

Health Hazards:

Cutting has the following health hazards

- i. Cuts & bruises
- ii. Eye infection
- iii. Snake/ scorpion bites

The involvement of the males, females and children percentage wise is heighthed in the following graph:



Children are mostly involved during the picking season followed by, weeding, sowing, spraying and cutting etc. In the graph the percentage of the children is of those which are full time farm workers. As per information after interviews

and personal observations, it was found that on average the picking season continues for 100 days and the workforce involved in the picking can be categorized as 70% females, 3% males and 27% children. Therefore, here follows the number of work force applied during the current season for picking district, age and sex wise:

District name	Net cultivation in Acres	Total average yield in Munds	Total Average yield in Kgs	Cotton to be picked in single day Kgs	Work Force Applied /required for picking in a single day sex wise			
					Male	Female	Children	Total
Bahawalpur	711755	15658610	626344400	6263444.0	5784	134960	95436	236180
Bahawalnagar	530672	11674784	466991360	4669913.6	4245	99059	70049	173353
Rahimyar Khan	655472	14420384	576815360	5768153.6	5244	122355	86522	214121
Rajan Pur	366879	8071338	322853520	3228535.2	2935	68484	48428	119847
Total	2264778	12456279	498251160	19930046.4	18118	422758	298950	739826

How and why children and Females are involved in the cotton Farming and other forms of labor and their exploitation

How:

In case of small farmers, which mostly do cultivation by their own, those children aging above (8-10), who do not go to school work all the day with the parents in almost all stages of the cultivation, but school going children join them after the school is over for the remaining hours of the day, and do not get the time for playing and the home work. It was also reported during interviews with the school teachers that the attendance of children in the schools gets almost half during the sowing and the picking season.

The more the school is away from the town, the worse the situation is in connection with the children attendance, but this dilemma of absenteeism is not heightened in the attendance registers, as the teachers keep on putting them present by the time they rejoin the school after the picking season is over. Now if the teacher discharges the student after six days absenteeism as per rules, then he has to face the music from the higher authorities regarding decreasing number of students in school, and readmit the children after the picking season.

Now to evade these both awkward situations, he opt for putting the students present as per attendance register record is concerned.

But in case of Harris, their children aging above (8-10), mostly do not go to schools and work all the day with the parents in land preparation, seed sowing, watering and weeding, fertilizing, spraying, picking and finally cutting and disposing the leafless plants. When the cotton is over they get engaged with the wheat crop, and continued remaining on the field round the year. Along with the working on the fields they also support the parents in the livestock rearing. These working children come on the fields in the early morning with parents and remains on the field till sun set, and on average each worker works (9-10) daily. Along with doing picking the children have to cut fodder for the livestock from the cotton field, and continues exposed to the pesticides effects in the day long activity.

The children aging below 8 years do not work on the field, but absenteeism from the school is even more in their case. These kids support their families in a multiple ways like baby sitting at home and on-field, taking care of livestock and homes. Therefore, a large number of children albeit not directly involved in the on-farm activities, but in one or other way are associated and affected by the cotton seed farming.

“Therefore, in nut shell, on an average, the children aging above (8-10) years were seen working in every cotton field of all four Districts of Punjab, either part time after schooling and or full time. But putting it generally all children of tenants and small farmers are associated with the chores on the farm directly and indirectly round the year.”

The other farms of child labor found while visiting the districts in point are: working on automobiles workshop, hotels, brick kilns, confectionery shops and bakeries, small ginning and pressing mills, domestic working etc.

As the females remain on the field from dawn to dusk, so, they are forced to keep the toddlers and babies at breast with them on the field all the day long, and the kids have to live in the poisonous environment and kept on inhaling the fumes of the pesticides on the farm and get adverse affects on their health. The farm workers even take the food on the farm in the day, and do not bother to wash their poison-littered hands. So, the bad health of the mothers also affects badly the health of the suckling babies in specific and all other in general. After working on all the day, the females along with the children also have to the cut

the grass for the cattle before returning to their abodes. The story do not ends here; the females also have to do the pending household chores after getting the homes after the Maghreb prayer. Therefore, the females have no time even to think about their health and the health of the younger kids.

Now in cases of work force which have to reside at the farm house of the farmer, they are remains much prone to the vocal and sexual abuses in the day long work in the cotton field and more in the evening when the work force has to sleep in a single room. Also the cases of the sexual abuses of the children and young females at the hand of the landlord were found after discussions with the local peoples and police officers, but mostly these cases are not reported to the police station out of the fear of the land lord.

Why

In most of the areas although the school are existent, but, either they are up to primary level or not fully functional. Therefore, most of the children come out of school after the primary is completed, and start working on the cotton field as full time worker.

Secondly, in most of cases parents also compel the children to lend them a helping hand on the cotton field, and they have to accede to it.

Thirdly, by working on the cotton field, they start earning at-least a pocket money on daily bases, which continue to keep them attracted to the farm. Fourthly, as to work on the farm is the only source of income available locally especially for Harris, so the parents since early age start keeping their kids engaged with the work so they could support them and also learn the art of working on field.

Fifthly, the parents too are not much conscious about the education of their children, and most of times they do not bother whether their children go to school or not.

Sixthly, in wake of high inflation, and extreme poverty the parents are forced to put their kids to work on the farm, so they could be able to meet the sky-rocketing prices of the daily eatables.

Child rights and its violation

While working on the farm or being associated with the farm labor directly or indirectly, the rights given in the “UN convention on the rights of the children” are violated in a number of ways:

- When the children forced to do the labor on farm, live in the single-roomed shelter on farm with substandard living conditions, having no time for play and for association with friends and no TV for awareness and recreation, then their rights to “Respect for the views of the child”, “Freedom of expression”, “Freedom of thought, conscience and religion”, “Freedom of association”, “Right to privacy”, “Access to information; mass media”, “Adequate standard of living”, “Leisure, play and culture” given in the articles Article 12, Article 13, Article 14, Article 15, article 16, article 17, Article 27, and Article 31 respectively are grossly violated.
- When the children continue to be busy with the on-farm chores either part time after school or full time, then their “right to education” given in the Articles 28, and 29 is violated.
- When the children are forced to work at the farm out of poverty and remained in the poison-littered environment from morning to evening and exposed to the risk of a number of diseases, then their rights to “Health and health services”, “Social security” given in the Articles 24 and 26 respectively is violated.
- When the children work in the cotton field having (6-7) feet tall plants along with the adults males, then they are remained prone to the vocal and sexual exploitation in specific and other forms of exploitation, then their rights given in the Articles 34, 36 respectively are severely flouted.
- When the children work on the cotton farm and remained involved from sowing, spraying, weeding, and finally picking, then the rights given in the Article 32(Child labor), “that the government should protect children from work that is dangerous or might harm their health or their education”, is violated.
- When no proper set up in place to inform these children about their rights and their rehabilitation, then their rights given in the articles 39, 42 respectively are being violated.

In brief the study shows that the primary root cause for child labor points out to poverty particularly in the rural areas. There's unemployment resulting in high

level of migration, low level of education standards and infrastructure, insufficient social protection; indifference of society to a problem, family disharmony and diminishing family support; inadequate enforcement of labor laws and trafficking of children within the country.

Recommendations

- The Government should come forward and resolve the issues impinged on the cotton farming directly or indirectly in the districts in point, as it would support in increase in the per acre yield, and would benefit the tenant and the small farmers in form of more income, and in the end they would be able to spend on the well-being of their children
- The schools around must be put fully functional and educational environment must be made attractive for the students
- Awareness campaign regarding the importance of education among the parents must be launched so as these children could be brought to the schools for education
- Awareness campaigns, regarding the health hazards while working on the cotton fields, must be arranged.
- The children of Harris whose ages are now more than fifteen years must be identified and trained in the vocational and technical skills, in the trades of their own choices, so that the family could be provided with an alternative source of income.
- For those children who have no other option than working on the field must be provided with safety tools like long shoes, cap, gloves, glasses etc. to minimize the health hazards.
- The farmers can also be provided facility of micro-credit on soft terms and conditions
- In some areas even the primary schools are non-existent, so new schools may be established there.

Annexes

Annexure (A)

S #	Name	Parentage	Category	UC/Address	Tehsil/ District	District	GPS coordinates	
							Latitude N	Longitude E
1	Abdul Sattar	Allah Bachaya	Farmer	Tavanda Saway Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.46263	70.39209
2	Zafar	Jafar	Child	Tavanda Saway Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.46064	70.39388
3	M.Imran	M.Asiam	Farmer	160P	Sadqabad	Rahim Yar Khan	28.20248	70.21087
4	Hazoor Ali	Lal Bux	Teacher	228P	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.19458	70.33682
5	Haji Ahmed	Abdul Rehman	Parents	228P	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.19017	70.36106
6	Ghulam Abbas	Muhammad Ashraf	Parents	Amin Garh	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.46324	70.33691
7	Rajaish	Ranjha	Child	139P	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.20217	70.21117
8	Rasool Bakhsh	Ghula Qadir Khan	chowki Incharge	Tarranda Saway Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.47771	70.4029
9	Rafique Ahmed	Saeed Ahmed	Farmer	228P	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.19072	70.36075
10	Nothan	Bagha Gee	Parents		Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.46028	70.3925
11	M.Nawaz	M.Ismail	Dispenser	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	29.73429	72.31892
12	Zubair	Siddique	Child	Anaiyati	Khair Pur Tamywali	Bahawalpur	29.73429	72.31892
13	Sardaran Bibi	Kisna Ram	Parents	106 DB	Yazman	Bahawalpur	29.08464	71.67826
14	Zahid Qayoom	Qayoom Akhter	Teacher	106 DB	Yazman	Bahawalpur	29.09456	71.67297
15	Shahid Iqbal	Muhammad Aslam	Farmer	88 DB	Yazman	Bahawalpur	29.10057	71.79508
16	Muhammad Afzal	Shah Muhammad	BHU	106 DB	Yazman	Bahawalpur	29.08922	71.69524
17	Shareefan Bibi	Muhammad Yousaf	Work force supplier	Yazman	Yazman	Bahawalpur	29.11721	71.7496
18	Sikandar Khan	Haji Haq Nawaz Khan	Farmer	Anaiyati	Khair Pur Tamywali	Bahawalpur	29.73054	71.31092
19	Anwar Khan	Muhammad Hussain	Parents	Anaiyati	Khair Pur Tamywali	Bahawalpur	29.73428	71.3189
20	Muhammad Shahbaz	Jund Wada	Parents	Jhandani	Khair Pur Tamywali	Bahawalpur	29.70025	71.37745
21	M.Mazhar	Ghulam Qadir	Child	Jhandani	Khair Pur Tamywali	Bahawalpur	29.70023	71.37742

S #	Name	Parentage	Category	UC/Address	Tehsil/ District	District	Latitude N	Longitude E
22	Muhammad Sultan	Muhammad Shafi	Farmer	106 DB	Yazman	Bahawalpur	29.08447	71.67594
23	Shafiq Hussain Bhati	Abdul Rehman	AD		Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur	29.39016	71.6508
24	Muhammad Zahid	Bagh Ali	Child	Anaiyati	Khair Pur Tamywali	Bahawalpur	29.73431	71.31892
25	M.Hanif	M.Din	Parents	Noor Sir	Noor Sir	BahawalNagar	29.84364	73.09307
26	M.Hanif	Noor Samand	Parents	Noor Sir	Noor Sir	BahawalNagar	29.85034	73.07937
27	M.Iqbal	Nazir Ahmed	Parents	34	Chishtian	BahawalNagar	29.76872	73.82451
28	M.Hussain	Ijaz Ahmed	Farmer	Noor Sir	BahawalNagar	BahawalNagar	29.84363	73.09303
29	M.Irfan	Ghulam Ali	Farmer	Pir Sikandar	BahawalNagar	BahawalNagar	30.00404	73.0926
30	M.Siddique	Abdul Hakeem	Farmer	Dhulla Badaira	Chishtian	BahawalNagar	29.80813	73.85261
31	M.Ishaq	M.Hameed	Teacher	Takhat Mahal	BahawalNagar	BahawalNagar	29.91534	73.10236
32	M.Zubair	M.Sharif	BHU	Takhat Mahal	BahawalNagar	BahawalNagar	29.91477	73.10187
33	Iqra	Liaqat	Child	Noor Sir	BahawalNagar	BahawalNagar	29.83345	73.09183
34	Sajawal	Rafique	Child	34	Chishtian	BahawalNagar	29.76898	73.82461
35	Zaman	M.Hanif	Child	Noor Sir	BahawalNagar	BahawalNagar	29.85634	73.07937
36	M.Munir		District officer Agriculture		BahawalNagar	BahawalNagar	29.99968	73.2594
37	Farrukh Mahmood	M.Nawaz	Teacher	Rakh Fazil Pur	Rajan Pur	Rajan Pur	29.27282	73.44293
38	Abdul Razzaq	Muhammad Bakhsh	Parents	Umer Kot	Rojhan	Rajan Pur	28.85474	70.18324
39	M.Rafique	Ghulam Hussain	Farmer	Umer Kot	Rojhan	Rajan Pur	28.85476	70.18329
40	Naziran Mai	M.Rafique	Child	Umer Kot	Rojhan	Rajan Pur	28.85473	70.18326
41	Arshad Sohail	Hafiz Qadir Bakhsh	Dispenser	Tul Shamaili	Jam Pur	Rajan Pur	29.60529	70.39511
42	Bahdar Khan	Imam Bukhsh	Parents	Burrawala	Jam Pur	Rajan Pur	29.57325	70.45698
43	Ahmad Yar	Gull Muhammad	Parents	Tul Shamaili	Jam Pur	Rajan Pur	29.60701	70.39798
44	M.Bakhsh	Gull Muhammad	Parents	Tul Shamaili	Jam Pur	Rajan Pur	29.60512	70.39498

Child Labor in Cotton Seed Farming

A Rapid Assessment in District Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan and Rajanpur

S #	Name	Parentage	Category	UC/Address	Tehsil/ District	District	GPS coordinates	
							Latitude N	Longitude E
45	Allah Wasaya	Allah Ditta	Farmer	Tul Shamaili	Jam Pur	Rajan Pur	29.60514	70.39499
46	Nadia	Allah Ditta	Child	Tul Shamaili	Jam Pur	Rajan Pur	29.60638	70.40181
47	M.Yasin	Sardar Muhammad	Farmer	Burrawala	Jam Pur	Rajan Pur	29.57316	70.45701
48	Rukhsana	Abdul Malik	Child	Burrawala	Jam Pur	Rajan Pur	29.57434	70.4571
49	Allah Wasaya	Ghamo Khan	Parents	Burrawala	Jam Pur	Rajan Pur	29.57655	70.45709
50	Rafique ur Rehman Gormani		Agriculture officer Technical		Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	28.42377	70.32152
51	Malik Mumtaz Ahmed mumtaz		District officer Agriculture			Rajan Pur	29.10715	70.32645
52	Azhar Khalid		Deputy officer Social welfare			Bahawalnagar	30.01346	73.25353
53	Malik M.Majeed		Labor Inspector			BahawalNagar	30.01252	73.25393
54	Syed Iqbal Hussain Shah		Assistant Social Welfare Officer			Bahawalpur	29.39726	71.65965
55	Rana Jamshaid Farooq		District officer Labor			Bahawalpur	29.39726	71.65965
56	Zia Ud Din	Salah ud din	Senior Supervisor			Rahim Yar Khan	28.4157	71.3138
57	Zaigham Abbas Bukhari		District officer labor			Rahim Yar Khan	28.42656	70.31168
58	Rai ghulam	Shabir	Social Welfare Officer			Rajan Pur	29.10752	70.32427
59	Iqbal Ahmed Khan		District officer labor			Rajan Pur	29.11014	70.33515
60	M.Ishaq		Assistant subinspector	Saddar Police Station		Rajan Pur	29.10949	70.3287

National Rural Support Programme

Social & Human Protection Programme

46, Aga Khan Road, F-6/4, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: +92 (51) 2822319, 2822324, Fax: info@nrsp.org.pk

Email: info@nrsp.org.pk, Website: www.nrsp.org.pk