



International  
Labour  
Organization

## Mapping of Child Labour in Flood Affected Districts in Thatta



June 2011

International  
Programme  
on the  
Elimination of  
Child Labour  
(IPEC)

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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 Thatta in Sindh. 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, livestock and fishing. Pakistan is an under developed country with an increasing poverty line; along with low GDP growth. District Thatta is among the less developed districts in Sindh Province and was severely affected by the flood of 2010.

Our research found the most child labourers in the agricultural and livestock sectors followed by the fishing industry. Children were also involved in labour in construction; tea stalls/restaurants, fuel wood sale, automobile workshops and transport. The study also found the involvement of children in domestic chores and beggary.

Children and communities vulnerable to child labour are extremely poor and have little or no other option. Further more, inaccessibility even to the inadequate existing social services and low ratio of enrolment places the coming generation at risk. Hence, poverty as a driving force coupled with its ancillary push factors, is responsible for child labor in the region. The study found a visible increase in child labour particularly in beggary after the flood.

## Recommendations

### Short term

- Right based campaigns and advocacy for socially excluded, particularly tenants and fishermen
- New and up to date data on child labour for planning and intervention
- Specific Initiatives for socially excluded children
- Child labour schools for rehabilitation and vocational centers
- 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 the poor.

## Introduction

District Thatta is a disaster prone area. Its coastal area has been and continues to be vulnerable to cyclones and the higher regions to droughts and floods that negatively impact the livelihood of the poor, in particular in the last fifteen years. The District is the lowest level in terms of human development and one of the worst affected districts where about 866,000 people were displaced due to the flood of 2010. 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. 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 sector<sup>1</sup>. 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 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 Thatta district in Sindh province 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 Thatta; 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 Thatta and chapter VI concludes the discussion.

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<sup>1</sup> Sources: Child labour survey (1996) and SDPI child labour survey for ILO I Sahiwal, Punjab (2010).

## Methodology

### Objectives of the study

The research study for mapping the child labour situation was conducted in district Thatta of Sindh Province of Pakistan in 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 the flood. The main objectives were:

- a) To ascertain the magnitude of child labour and to gain an understanding of its socio-economic dynamics
- b) The identification of different sectors where children were involved in labour
- c) To find out 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 drew 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 attain 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 district of Thatta 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 three tehsils of Thatta district. Two Union Councils were selected from each tehsil. Two villages/Bastis from each union council were purposively selected.

S#	Tehsil / Taluka	Union Councils	Villages
1	Sujawal	(1) Belo	(1) Bachal Shah
			(2) Sadiq Solangi
		(2) Keenjhar	(3) Allah Bachayo Bhatti
			(4) Mohd Khan Palepoto
2	Jati	(3) Begna	(5) Habib Mulan
			(6) Mamoon Mallah
		(4) Gul M Baran	(7) Ibrahim Mendhro
			(8) Khamoon Samejo
3	Thatta	(5) Kalakot	(9) Mohd Rahim Agheem
			(10) Wahid Dino Shoro
		(6) Tando Hafiz Shah	(11) Rawtiyoon
			(12) Sheikh Soomar

## **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 Thatta. About 29 representatives of civil society organizations, NGOs/INGOs, 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 at understanding the 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 who were well versed in the local social-linguistic dynamics.

All the field researchers were trained in Hyderabad. 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.

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.

## **District Profile**

The term Thatta derives from the Persian term *Tah* which literary means layer over layer. The term signifies the settlement of various civilizations in the area. Thatta remained the citadel of pre-historic culture and the oldest towns in Sindh.

The district of Thatta is situated from 23-43 to 25 – 26 north latitudes and 67 – 05 to 68 – 45 east longitudes. Its costal areas are thinly populated with small mainly fishing communities living along the creek system of the coast. The salient ecological feature of the Indus Delta is the mangrove forest that is now endangered. The total area of the district is 17,355 square kilometers. A vast body of fresh



water, the Keenjher Lake that is spread over about 132 square kilometers, is also situated in the district of Thatta. This historical lake provides a source of livelihood to the fisher communities in the form of fishing. However, the lake now faces environmental degradation.

District Thatta is part of the Indus Delta that was once popular for its fertility and agriculture products, but these have now reduced, particularly its coastal areas in Thatta, a barren landscape of degraded land due to the ingress of seawater as a result of the lack of water flow in the Indus River down the Kotri.

## **Population**

According to the 1998 Census report, the population of Thatta was 111319 with an annual growth rate of 2.26 percent. The rural population of the district was 89.80 percent and the population below 15 years of age is 43.85 percent. The coastal *Talukas* have large geographic areas and much lower population densities. The most densely populated Taluka is Mirpur Bathoro.

## **Agriculture and Livestock**

Before the signing the Indus water Treaty between India and Pakistan and construction of Turbela dam and various barrages upstream on the Indus River, Thatta was famous for its agriculture and livestock products. Currently, the district produces wheat, barley, gram and oil seeds, cotton, sugarcane, rice, maize, millet and *Jowar*. Besides, seasonal vegetables, a variety of fruits also grow in the district like date palm, coconut, bananas Papaya, Guava and Mangoes. However, the banana crop exceeds the other fruits in terms of the area and production by far.

In livestock, the buffalo, cow, sheep, goat, camel, horse, ass and mule are found in the district. Livestock in the district suffers in particular from shortage of high quality feed and fodder crops as a result of the overall shortage of water. Livestock numbers have been particularly affected as a result of the decrease in the flow of the Indus.

## **Literacy and enrolment**

According to the 1998 census, the literacy ratio of the district is 22.44 percent. The literacy ratio is gender biased as for males it is 31.58 percent as compared to females which is 11.40 percent. There is also a huge gap between urban and rural literacy rates. The urban literacy ratio is 45.92 percent while rural is about 19 percent.

The enrolment of age 5 – 24 years is 13.25 percent in the district that mainly comprises the urban male population. Male enrolment ratio is 17.23 percent while female's enrollment ratio is 8.77 percent. The urban, rural distinction is 33.22 and 10.82 percent respectively.

## **Employment**

According to the census report of 1998, the district has a 25.07 percent economically active population and 37.05 percent of the economically active population is aged 10 years and above. Among the economically active population 32.17 percent are domestic workers. The unemployment rate is 17.99 and about two-thirds of the employed population is engaged in primary occupations like agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

## **Enterprise and Industrial Sector**

There are about 30 industrial units established in the district. These include 5 sugar mills, 9 textile mills, 2 paper mills, 3 flourmills, 2 salt works and 2 ice factories. In addition, stone from the Makli Hills and Kohistan is supplied to the Pakistan Steel Mill and the Thatta Cement Factory. There are also large coal deposits in Thatta Taluka. Recent additions to the industrial units are the car manufacturing plant near Budho Talpur, belonging to the Deevan Group adjacent to the Deevan Sugar Mills. The

group also employs non-locals in large numbers. Surprisingly, the majority of the labourers in these establishments were non-local but were mostly from Karachi<sup>2</sup>.

## **The Flood of 2010**

The devastating flood of 2010 displaced 866,000 people in Thatta who had to move to various camps and caused damaged to infrastructure, agriculture, livestock and ecosystem of Thatta District. The flood also damaged social services infrastructures in the district.<sup>3</sup>

## **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 refers to the 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.

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<sup>2</sup> Socioeconomic Study and Proposal for Livelihood Improvements: Badin and Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Unit South Asia Regio, World Bank. April 25, 2005.

<sup>3</sup> Rapid Assessment by Handicap International on September 6 – 9, 2010.

## **Labour Policy of 2010**

The Labour Policy declares that Children and young persons will be withdrawn and prevented from occupations of a 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 the 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 children working in rural areas is eight times greater than in urban areas.<sup>4</sup>

Child labour prevails in all sectors of Pakistan, though it mainly prevails in home-based industries and in small industries. The 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 rural areas, agriculture provides the main source of 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 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 the same occurred 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

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<sup>4</sup> 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)

children to work rather than to schools as 'living' not 'education' is the top priority for them right now.<sup>5</sup>

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 forced to send 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 4).

## **The Child Labour Situation in Thatta**

Our field research found the most child labor prevailed in agriculture, livestock, fishing followed by construction, restaurants, fuel wood sale, automobile workshops and transport. Mostly the involvement of girls was in agriculture, domestic chores, livestock and fishing related work.

### **Child Labour in Agriculture and Livestock**

The prevalence of child labour in agriculture was the highest in the surveyed population. They mostly work as unpaid family helpers on their own land or as tenants. According to data of the village profile used for this study, 1235 boys and 845 girls were working in agriculture.<sup>6</sup> The agriculture sector absorbed a large number of unskilled labour force particularly in rural areas of the district. The census of 1998 reports showed 64.24 percent of the population in the district was employed in the agriculture and fishing sectors. In Thatta, like other parts of interior Sindh, the system of bonded labour exists in the agriculture sector and entire families often have to work on the farms of their landlords according to a pre-settled form of payment.<sup>7</sup> 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 options.

Traditionally, the population of interior Sindh lacks mobility, particularly agriculture labourers. This social feature further keeps them tied to the sector. However, in the last three or two decades, there is a visible shift from agriculture to fishing. By and large, this change is due to the degradation of agriculture land in the coastal areas of the district. The degradation has been caused by the ingress of seawater in the Indus Delta due to less fresh water flow in the Indus River System and cyclones, particularly in the last two decades.<sup>8</sup>

Generally, livestock meets the households' consumption needs, supplement income and work as a coping mechanism during economic shocks. In the surveyed villages, 528 male and 17 female children were involved in livestock grazing. Besides family livestock, children were also involved in livestock

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> See village profiles in Annex.

<sup>7</sup> See also, Socioeconomic Study and Proposal for Livelihood Improvements: Badin and Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Unit South Asia Regio, World Bank. April 25, 2005.p, 17

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, pp, 3, 6. See also: Altaf A. Memon, Devastation of the Indus River Delta. Proceedings, World Water & Environmental Resources Congress 2005, American Society of Civil Engineers, Environmental and Water Resources Institute, Anchorage, Alaska, May 14-19, 2005. Author personal observations during SDPI's field research on Inland fishery in Keejar Thatta and Chotyari Sangarh in 2007 and SDPI's research in Kati Bander of Thatta and Nawab Shah in 2007 for WWF's Indus Vision Program.

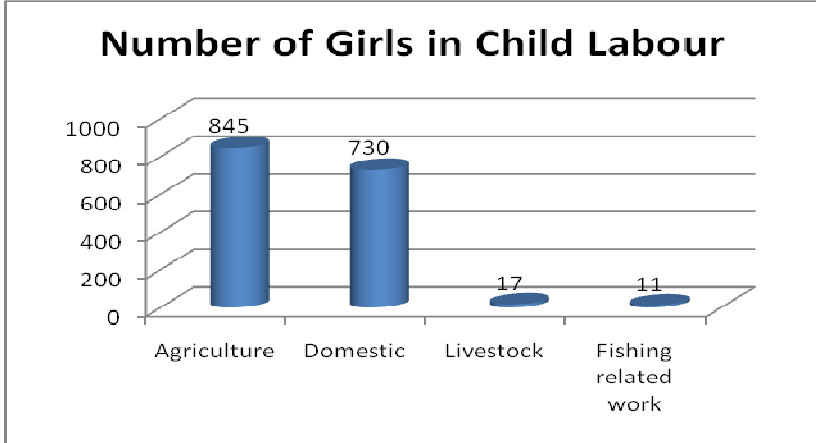
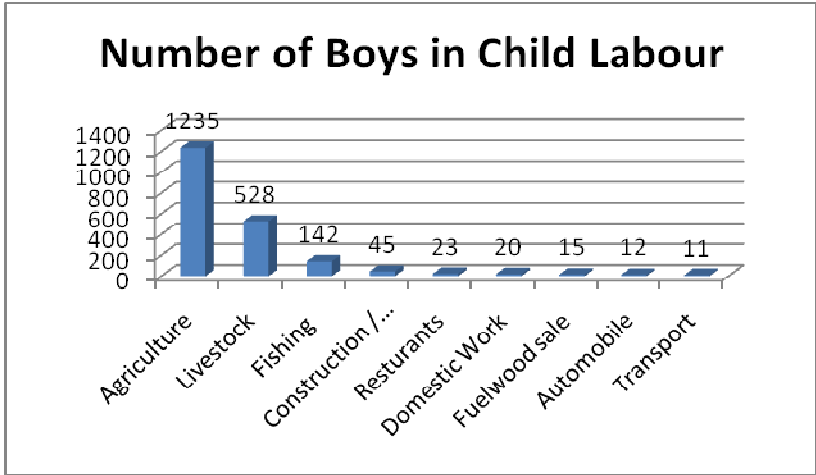
grazing as wage labourers. In village Ibrahim Mendhro, Mohamad Rafique aged fifteen years was grazing the livestock of others as well as other daily wage labour after 12 pm since he was five years old and was drawing Rs. 200 as daily wage. In contrast, Gul Zado (15 years) receiving Rs. 150 per month for livestock grazing.

**Fishing**

Our study found 142 male children were directly involved in fishing as labourers in the surveyed villages and 11 girls were in fishing related work. Besides, some children also did fishing as a part time job with livestock grazing. In the costal areas, particularly in the creeks, fishing was a primary source of livelihood for the majority of dwellers.

Sindh province in general and particularly its costal regions are famous for fishing. Altaf A. Memon (see footnote 7) asserts that catching fish as a profession from the costal regions accounts for 70 percent of the total amount of fish caught in Pakistan. He further estimates that the volume of fish and fishery product is 84693 metric tons and its export value was Rs. 7.9 billion in 2000.

However, due to the depletion of fish resource because of environmental degradation, mechanization and contracting out fishing rights to contractors, the fishing communities resort to seasonal family migration to other districts of interior Sindh for labour in crops harvesting. Mostly they receive wages for their labour in kind. In addition, the fishing contract system has also introduced bonded labour in this sector as has been the case in the brick kilns industry.



In addition child labour also exists in other sectors. According to the data of the village profile, 45 male children worked in construction, 23 in restaurants, 15 were involved in collecting and selling fuel woods, 12 in automobile workshops and 11 in transport. The wages in automobile workshops and restaurants ranged from Rs. 30 to 50 while in construction it was from Rs 50 to 100 per day. The differences in adults and children wages were also found in other sectors. The involvement of girls was predominantly in agriculture and domestic chores followed by livestock and fishing related work. Besides, girls were also involved in embroidery and *rellis* (*relli* is a traditional Sindhi handicraft having multi dimensional use as a bed sheet, mat and even a quilt in the winter). Moreover, the research also found a significant increase in begging especially in the urban centers of the district after the flood.

The prevalence of child labour predominantly in agriculture, livestock and fishing posits the conservative nature of the local socio-economy system and a very slow pace of social change. Thatta being the neighbouring district of Karachi, the industrial hub of the country, is not receptive to social and political changes of industrialisation.

The district exhibits none or a very low migration trend<sup>9</sup> thus, the inter-district migration is limited to seasonal migration for labour in agriculture and fishing. This trend means that a strong hold of feudalism remains and there is less mobility characteristic of the population particularly of poor. The literacy ratio (22.44 percent) of the district provides ample inference for analysis.

The poor in the rural areas have very limited livelihood options: agriculture and fishing depend on the exploitation of natural resources. Unfortunately, agriculture and fishing are sectors where entire families have to work and the socio-political system further fortifies this cycle of generational labour i.e the son of a *Hari* (tenant) must be a *Hari* and the same is the case for fishermen. The son of a *Hari* from rural area will hardly venture for urban off-farm labour due to the existing socio-political circumstances. This cycle has shaped the bonded labour system in agriculture.<sup>10</sup> Similar is the case of fisher folk. The traditional fisher folk consider fishing as a source of livelihood as well as a way of life. In marine fishing in the coastal regions, often the whole family go on fishing trips, “in the past, they could not even have imagined and other livelihood option because this is what they and their past generations had been doing for centuries as a source of livelihood. They could perhaps imagine a change location/place but not their occupation”<sup>11</sup>.

However, after the construction of Kotri Barrage in 1958 and introduction of the contract system in inland fishery in the late 1970s, the inland fisher folk began a shift to agriculture, off-farm labour or seasonal migration to other regions including Punjab for fishing. In addition the fishery sector also came under pressure due to the shift of farming community in the adjacent coastal from farming and livestock to fishing because of degradation of agriculture land<sup>12</sup>. This shift resulted in bonded labor and beggary. Desperate fishermen started receiving advance money from fishing contractors for their labour<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Socioeconomic Study and Proposal for Livelihood Improvements: Badin and Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Unit South Asia Regio, World Bank. April 25, 2005.p, 5.

<sup>10</sup> Aly Ercelawn and Muhammad Nauman, Bonded labour in Pakistan: An overview. Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research, Declaration/WP/01/2001. See also, Socioeconomic Study and Proposal for Livelihood Improvements: Badin and Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Unit South Asia Region, World Bank. April 25, 2005.p, 27.

<sup>11</sup> Author personal interview with Mohammad Ali Shah, Chairman Pakistan Fisher Folk Forum in his office Ibrahim Haidery Karachi, April, 2007.

<sup>12</sup> Socioeconomic Study and Proposal for Livelihood Improvements: Badin and Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Unit South Asia Regio, World Bank. April 25, 2005.p, 6.

<sup>13</sup> Albinia, Alice (2008), Empires of the Indus: The Story of a River. pp, 50, 51. John Murray (Publishers) 338 Euston Road London NW1 3BH, see also, Mapping Child Labour in the Flood Affected Muzaffargarh District, by SDPI, June 2011.

District Thatta lies in a hazardous zone and is subject to frequent natural disasters like cyclones, droughts and floods that regularly cause damage to people's livelihoods, particularly the poor. The alternate options available to them as coping mechanisms are shifting from agriculture and livestock to fishing, the sale of a few available productive assets chiefly livestock, off-farm labour, relief goods or borrowing money, mainly from landlords.

## **Drivers of Child labor**

### **Poverty**

Cycles of poverty such as the ones described above lead to persistence child labour. The principal response and the theme of focus group discussions and key informant interviews was poverty as the driving factor of child labour. The geo-physical location of the district Thatta that is vulnerable to natural disasters, which frequently damage the fragile livelihood cycle of the poor was also discussed. This regular loss of livelihood source due to natural disasters increases poverty. In poorer sections of society, poverty creates its ancillary push factors that further exacerbates child labour. It seems to be the product of structural and social set-ups that form a cycle of social exclusion for economically marginalized segments of society. The majority of child labour families did not have sustainable livelihood assets of livelihood. In the absence of livelihood options, poor parents have no alternate choice of income generation.

### **Feudal System**

The feudal system is still well entrenched in the district and is not only responsible for poverty and child labour but also for social and economic stagnation. Agriculture in the area still capitalises on human resources and a large landholding requires a cheap labour force in the form of tenants, mostly bonded labour. Unfortunately, the landed class dominates political and economic power in the district and has the capacity to determine the developmental agenda corresponding to their sectoral interests<sup>14</sup>. The system resists the process of social change and social mobility that socially and economically exclude some sections of the society and causes more poverty. The intrinsic feature of the feudal system is the deprivation of human beings from intellectual, political and economic options.

### **Social exclusion**

In Thatta like other parts of Sindh some sections of society are socially excluded. For instance, *Haris* (tenants) whether Muslims or non-Muslims, *Sheedi* community and fisher folk face various degrees of social exclusion. They do not have adequate access to social services, particularly education and health<sup>15</sup>. They have limited options either to work as tenants or fishermen and thus this continues the cycle of labour from generation to generation.

### **Inadequate Basic amenities**

In all (12) surveyed villages there are 9 primary schools for boys and 2 for girls. Neither surveyed village had middle and high schools for boys or girls. Similarly, out of the total surveyed villages there were 2 dispensaries, one Basic Health Unit, one Rural Health Centre and two private practitioners. It remains that the accessibility to these facilities are limited and the quality of these services is poor. The absence of these basic amenities that are essential for human resource development results in more child labour.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> See weekly Herald, available on: <http://archives.dawn.com/weekly/herald/herald86.htm>

<sup>15</sup> See also, Albinia, Alice (2008), *Empires of the Indus: The Story of a River*. pp. 65, 67. John Murray (Publishers) 338 Euston Road London NW1 3BH,

<sup>16</sup> See also, Socioeconomic Study and Proposal for Livelihood Improvements: Badin and Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector Unit South Asia Region, World Bank. April 25, 2005.p. 51.

## Conclusion

The underlying link between child labour and factors such as poverty, deprivation, social exclusion 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 Thatta, increasing poverty, natural and man made disasters, their effect on the livelihood of poor and social exclusion are fundamental causes of child labour. The common perception is that the responsibility of providing support systems is of the state rather than the parents of these children because no parent willingly sends their children to work. Poverty and an insecure livelihood base triggers the fear of starvation that forces them to put their children to work. Poverty in turn is exacerbated, by the feudalistic mentality that exists in these areas, policies adopted by the state and its failure to provide systems that would ensure a decent standard of living.

What forces 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 to support the family in labour or through an added income. In addition the magnitude of child labour and beggary has been rising in Thatta 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.

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, particularly in agriculture and fishing, where neither the parents nor society makes implementation of child labour laws rather impossible. 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: List of Workshop Participants

One-Day Consultative Workshop on "Mapping Child Labour Situation in Thatta"  
 Friday 10th June, 2011 at Makli Gymkhana Thatta.  
 Organized by: Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) & Management & Development Center (MDC)  
 Attendance Sheet of the Participants

S#	Name	Designation	Organization / Department	Contact #	Email	Signature
1	Meghar Laghari	Child Protection monitoring officer	LHDP Thatta	03332785169	laghari.meghar@gmail.com	[Signature]
2	Sumera Khatri	Training Coordinator	Safeco Thatta		sumera.khatri@yahoo.com	[Signature]
3	Shoukat Ali	Monitoring officer	SARCO Thatta	0333-2903453	moon_schir@yahoo.com	[Signature]
4	Muhammad Hagan Rind	District Coordinator	Takhtees Foundation	0300-3292957	td-thatta@gmail.com	[Signature]
5	Ghulam Mustafa	Program officer	Heinrich International	0334-5000367	dujpo.sindh@hi-international.org	[Signature]
6	Dr. Veerajyas	Director	HOPE-UNICEF	0333-261295	Veerajyas@yahoo.com	[Signature]
7	Fahim Shams	Project Coordinator	Right to Play	0301-3904050	fahim-thatta@yahoo.com	[Signature]
8	Zein Zein	Monitors, Secare	UNI-HABITAT	0300-5013384	zeinzein@habitat.org	[Signature]
9	Neslam Khawaja	Social Mobilizer	Takhtees Foundation	0300-2671658	td-thatta@gmail.com	[Signature]
10	Nasir Khan	S.M.	Takhtees Foundation	-	td-thatta@gmail.com	[Signature]
11	Rubina	Social Mobilizer	TAKHTEES FOUNDATION	-	-	[Signature]
12	Fazila	S.M.	Takhtees Foundation	-	-	[Signature]
13	Aisha	Social Mobilizer	Takhtees Foundation	-	-	[Signature]
14	Syed Syed Hyeen	Sentences par	SARCO	0300-5976911	Syed Syed Hyeen@facebook.com	[Signature]
15	Dr. Akash Abhinav	Manager Health	HANDS	03213280209 03469209163	akash-abhinav@handsonline.org	[Signature]
16	Suzan ul Tamali	Sponsorship Coordinator	Plan Int. Pakistan	0345-2558833	suzanul@plan-international.org	[Signature]
17	Ramyal Ali	Regional Manager	BRDS Thatta	0334-3403460	ramyal@brds.govt.pk	[Signature]
18	Tariq Asad	District Coordinator	MDC	03337557484	tariq_hkro@yahoo.com	[Signature]
19	Abdul Jabir	S.O	SSWD	0322331994	-	[Signature]
20	Allah Javed Bujad	Press Secretary	LCU for Women Deputee LSDHT	03212512645	wahid.thatta@gmail.com	[Signature]
21	M. Usman	Press	AMWA	0343354324	-	[Signature]
22	Talha Faraz	HAO	UNDP	03468563662	talhathatta@gmail.com	[Signature]
23	Yameen Hameed	Asst. C.E.	MDC	0346-9326730	yameenhammed.yameen.com	[Signature]
24	Ayaz Ali	H.C.H	Right to Play	03213007077	ayaz@righttoplay.org	[Signature]

S#	Name	Designation	Organization / Department	Contact #	Email	Signature
25	Gohar Meo	Executive member	LCDO (Life Saver)	0312-3854787	meo-gohar@yahoo.com	[Signature]
26	[Name]	Head	Development Organization			[Signature]
27	[Name]	Head Council	Right to Play	0378-3780360	meo@righttoplay.org	[Signature]
28	Ayaz Ahmad Meo	Manager Programs	MDC - Sindh	0301-389-8904	ayazahmadmeo@gmail.com	[Signature]
29	Syed Mohsin Ali	SDPI (MEE officer)	SDPI	034-6545317	mohsin@sdpi.org	[Signature]
30	Wahid Faraz Meo	T.M.O. Thatta		03213715726	Thatta	[Signature]
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## Annex B: List of Children, parents' interviews and FGD's Participants

**Village:** Bachal Shah  
**U.C :** Belo  
**Taluka:** Sajawal  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 09/06/2011

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### Child Interview:

- ANS.1 My name is Wazir Ali Solangi. I am 14 years old.
- ANS.2 I have attended school till class 5 and I left the school since 2 years. My father forced me for rearing cattle, personally I wanted to study further but there was no one else to look after the cattle, that's why my father told me to rear cattle. I am not doing any other job except for looking after our own cattle.
- ANS.4 Rearing Cattle.
- ANS.5 I rear cattle from 9:00 a.m. till 6:00 p.m.
- ANS.7 Nothing else, I do this work just to help my father.
- ANS.8 I am not earning anything; I am doing this work just to help my father.
- ANS.9 Nothing like this has happened to me because I remain in my own village.
- ANS.10 I am doing this work just to help my father as I am his eldest son, although I don't like this work.
- ANS.11 I do this work for earning for my home because my father gets the wages for this work which helps him to fulfill the needs of our home.
- ANS.12 To bring the woods from forest because there is more money in this work and it is easy task and takes less time.

**Observation:** This child is doing this work in compulsion, due to his father's earning because all earning of this labour his parent/father gets and not give him any one rupee. This child was very responsive and aware about education. From his all expressions of face and body, it was observed that he wants to study but due to some domestic compulsion and for helping his father he is doing free cost labour.

Interviewer: Sarfaraz Hussain Memon, Team Leader, Team A, Thatta.

### Parent's Interview:

- ANS.1 I am not educated and I am a labour.
- ANS.2 I used to do labour before flood also, but now it is reduced.
- ANS.3 I have children but none of them is involved in labour because we do not get any work.
- ANS.4 No.
- ANS.5 My children do not go to school because teachers are not coming to school. They used to go to school but I asked them to leave the school because there are no teachers coming to school and if the teacher comes to school then he don't teach them, and if a good teacher is appointed in this school then he gets transferred to some other school, that's why I take my children off from the school.
- ANS.6 As I told you earlier that there is no facility.

- ANS.7** They used to cut the woods, but it was not sold.
- ANS.8** There are trees in nearby forest, so they cut those woods for selling.
- ANS.9** There is no limited time, whenever we feel the need of money, they go and cut the woods.
- ANS.10** When they used to go for selling the woods prior then they used to get some money. Till now we are unable to earn sufficient money to pay off the debt, but we take less debt.
- ANS.11** No, the children are not happy of this work. They want to go to school but they can't, that's why they roam here and there.
- ANS.12** Yes, labour is not good and we are doing it because we are helpless. In this age, when they should be taking education, they are doing labour work to earn money due to fewer facilities.
- ANS.13** Children will become unaware of the importance of education and that's why they will not educate their children in future, and the situation will remain the same forever.
- ANS.14** No, I haven't heard anything like this yet.
- ANS.15** We told them to do work instead of sitting idly. If they don't work then how will they learn to earn money when they are uneducated.
- ANS.16** Provide good teachers in school, also give books and stationery to the children and also provide us better options of earning.
- ANS.17** No, we want it. No parent want their child to work but we are helpless, if there is no education in school then the children are roaming, and it is better to work then to roam.
- ANS.18** They become expert in some work and get the job in city.

**List of FGD's Participants**

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Sajjawal		<b>U.C:</b> Belo		<b>Village:</b> Syed Bachal Shah	
<b>Date:</b> 09-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b>			
<b>Moderator:</b> Sarfaraz Hussain				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ghulam Mustufa Mallah			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Syed Hussain Shah	Primary	Zamindar	03213495118	58		
2.	M. Urs Solangi	Metric	Teacher	---	61		
3.	Ali Mohammad	Illiterate	Farmer	---	60		
4.	Wasayo	Illiterate	Labour	---	52		
5.	Akram	Middle	Pesh Imam	---	78		
6.	Noor Mohammad Shah	B.A.	Private job	03002535173	33		
7.	Lakha Duro	Illiterate	Farmer	---	60		
8.	Mohammad Saleh	Metric	Farmer	---	35		
9.	Rab Dino Solangi	Inter	Farmer	03223554782	33		
10	Asghar Shah	Primary	Farmer	03223121220	40		
11	Shahnawaz Shah	Metric	Farmer	03233090250	22		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Sajjawal		<b>U.C:</b> Belo		<b>Village:</b> Syed Bachal Shah	
<b>Date:</b> 09-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nuzhat Sarfaraz Hussain				<b>Note Taker:</b> Hira Hussain			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Zubaida	---	Labour	---	35		
2.	Hawa	---	Labour	---	40		
3.	Fatima	---	Labour	---	60		
4.	Wasandi	---	Labour	---	38		
5.	Jeandi	---	Labour	---	40		
6.	Zeenat	Primary	House Keeping	---	20		
7.	Sanghar	---	Labour	---	45		
8.	Saran	---	Labour	---	30		
9.	Asi	---	Labour	---	30		
10	Marvi	---	Housewife	--	50		
11	Shanaz	---	Housewife	---	22		
12	Fatima	---	Housewife	---	55		
13	Ghulam Zehra	---	Housewife	---	55		
14	Amnat	Primary	Housewife	---	35		
15	Rajbi	---	Labour	---	42		
16	Nazir Bano	---	Labour	---	51		

**Village:** SadiANSue Solangi  
**U.C :** Belo  
**Taluka:** Sajjawal  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 09/06/2011

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**Child Interview:**

- ANS.1 My name is Khuda Bux Solangi. I am 14 years old.
- ANS.2 I do not go to school. I used to go earlier, my father forced me to leave the school and it has been 4 years.
- ANS.3 I work in agriculture farm at Sher Shah which is one kilometer far from our village.
- ANS.4 I do farming work.
- ANS.5 My job timings are from 8:00 a.m. till 5:00 p.m. I get the break of one hour in afternoon in which I come home and have lunch.
- ANS.6 I work for 8 hours daily.
- ANS.7 I get Rs.200 daily.
- ANS.8 I give whole sum of money to my father who buys some groceries for home.
- ANS.9 The care taker or manager scolds me sometimes during working hours. I started work soon after the flood ended. It has been 9 months since I am working.
- ANS.10 I am happy with my work. Sitting idly is not good thing, it makes people lazy. After returning from my work, I help my father in buying groceries.
- ANS.11 I will work with my father in our own fields. I don't have any interest in studying.

**Child Interview:**

- ANS.1 Name: Seema Age: 12 years.
- ANS.2 She used to go to school earlier two or three times but then on demand of her mother she left the school, now she helps her mother at home.
- ANS.3 She works in field with her mother.
- ANS.4 She plucks cotton and vegetables.
- ANS.5 She goes to work after completing her household chores at 10 o' clock in morning and returns from work at 5:00 p.m.
- ANS.6 She works for 7 hours a day.
- ANS.7 Before flood she used to get daily wages of Rs.50 which is increased to Rs.100 after flood.
- ANS.8 She gives all her money to her parents.
- ANS.9 Nothing like this has happened yet.
- ANS.10 She is doing this job because she doesn't have any other option although she doesn't like this job because it is very difficult job.
- ANS.11 Besides working in field, she has interest in studying and doing hand embroidery.

**List of FGD Participants**

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Sajjawal		<b>U.C:</b> Belo		<b>Village:</b> SadiANSue Solangi	
<b>Date:</b> 09-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hours			
<b>Moderator:</b> Afroz				<b>Note Taker:</b> Parveen Soomro			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Asat	---	---	---	76		
2.	Latifan	---	---	---	70		
3.	Najma	---	---	---	60		
4.	Sakina	---	---	---	65		
5.	Aziza	---	Housewife	---	40		
6.	Fahmida	---	Handicraft	---	32		
7.	Azima	---	Housewife	---	40		
8.	Robina	---	Agriculture	---	25		
9.	Shamim	---	Housewife	---	30		
10	Sajna	---	Housewife	---	37		
11	Mahnaz	---	Handicraft	---	20		
12	Afsheen	Primary	Labor	---	19		
13	Husen bano	---	Agriculture	---	30		
14	Mithal	---	Housewife	---	40		
15	Sahibzadi	---	Labor	---	45		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Sajjawal		<b>U.C:</b> Belo		<b>Village:</b> SadiANSue Solangi	
<b>Date:</b> 09-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 9:45 a.m. to 10:50 a.m.			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nadeem Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ramzan Mallah			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Ladho	---	Labor	03233872350	40		
2.	M.Mosa	---	N.A	---	70		
3.	G. Mustafa	7	Labor	---	40		
4.	Khudabux	---	Farmer and labor	---	45		
5.	Imam dino	---	Labor	---	70		
6.	M. Hassan	---	Labor	---	45		
7.	Wazir	---	Labor	---	25		
8.	Rasool Bux	Primary	Labor	03012010362	35		
9.	M. Rahim	---	Labor	---	20		
10	A. RazzaANSue	---	Labor	--	25		
11	Abid Hussain	---	Farmer and labor	---	20		
12	Mahboob Hussain	Primary	Labor	---	29		
13	Manzir Ali	---	Labor	---	30		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Sajjawal		<b>U.C:</b> Belo		<b>Village:</b> SadiANSue Solangi	
<b>Date:</b> 09-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 9:45 a.m. to 10:50 a.m.			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nadeem Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ramzan Mallah			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
14	Dhanibux	---	Labor	---	18		
15	Noor Hassan	---	Labor	---	30		
16	M. Jaman	--	Labor	---	25		



**Village:** Haji Allah Bachayo Bhatti  
**U.C :** Kinjhar  
**Taluka:** Sajawal  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 10/06/2011

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**Parent's Interview:**

- Q.1 I am not at all literate; I used to work at my home.  
Q.2 In past we also used to work at home.  
Q.3 Yes, my two children are doing labor nowadays .  
Q.4 One is 17 years old another son is 16 years old. Both children are working since 5 years.  
Q.5 My both sons are not studying in the school. The elder son studied 8 classes and left the school; second one studied 5 classes and left it.  
The elder son left studies 3 years ago and younger son has left studies 6 years ago.  
Q.6 My children have left their education due to poorness.  
Q.7 Both sons are working as chefs in marriage halls.  
Q.8 Where ever they get work offer they goes there. Usually they go for earning in Sajawal and Thatta.  
Q.9 One son is earning since 4 years another one is earning from 6 years. My children are working up to 10 to 12 hours.  
Q.10 They get Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 according to daily wages, they can't get anything else in return of their work.  
Q.11 My children getting tired of doing labor that's why they are not happy, because their work time is up to 10 to 12 hours and remuneration charges/ working charges are too low this is the reason they don't like their work.  
Q.12 There is a disadvantage that they can't study. Even they are working but they get less payment of their labor.  
Q.13 They get bored and irritated and they are not satisfied with their life.  
Q.14 No, my sons never complained me about anything like that.  
Q.15 After leaving education there was no other option for them except labor.  
Q.16 If government or any other organization provides us financial aid then we will stop our children from doing labor and educate them.  
Q.17 Yes, due to helplessness we want them to do labor, but if there is a way that someone provides us financial aid then we surely want our children to be educated.  
Q.18 We want our children to study except labor.

Interviewer: Afroz Joyo

**Parent's Interview:**

- Q.1 I have studied up to class 8 and I used to do agriculture/ agronomy and labour.  
Q.2 I used to do labour before flood.  
Q.3 My son was working in one of the hotel of Sajawal. Nowadays he is rearing cattle.  
Q.4 The son Ghulam Nabi is 13 years old. He started rearing cattle 2 months ago.  
Q.5 He was studying in a school; 2 years ago he left the school. As I was poor he used to help me in cultivation and also works in a hotel with elder brother to meet daily affairs/ expenditure of home.  
Q.6 During education he was unable to do the work of hotel.  
Q.7 Nowadays he used to rears cattle of village's head (Wadera).  
Q.8 He used to rearing cattle in nearby areas of village.

- Q.9 He used to rear cattle from 7 am to 5 pm daily.
- Q.10 He rears two cattle of relative together. Besides that, owner gives Rs. 500/= on monthly basis.
- Q.11 Children love to play games how they become happy, but we are helpless, what to do?
- Q.12 We are not happy to take work with children, but there are more family members we can't meet the expenses. If our child doesn't do then from where we get the money of rearing cattle?
- Q.13 He does not get education; he can't become gentlemen and whole life he used to intimate this sin on us.
- Q.14 Yes, once he do this and cattle were hungry that's why the owner of cattle insulted him and cut off the salary of one month.
- Q.15 He was not agreed, but we forced him to rear the cattle.
- Q.16 To get rid of child from labour has to help child's relatives to overcome financial crisis.
- Q.17 No, we can't meet the daily expenses so that we saved the source of earning from flood so that our farms can be saved.
- Q.18 Now I want that my child get education and helps us in cultivation.

Interviewer: Ramzan Mallah

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Sajjawal		<b>U.C:</b> Kinjhar		<b>Village:</b> Haji Allah Bachayo	
<b>Date:</b> 10-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 9: 30 am			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nadeem Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Afroz Joyo			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	Isyat	---	Housewife, labour	---	50		
2.	Hanifat	---	Housewife, labour	---	30		
3.	Amnat	---	Housewife	---	30		
4.	Bashera	---	Housewife	---	50		
5.	Hawa	---	Housewife	---	70		
6.	Adan	---	Housewife	---	40		
7.	Naseeba	---	Housewife	---	30		
8.	Zahida	---	Housewife	---	45		
9.	Hajani	---	Housewife	---	60		
10	Haleema	---	Housewife	---	25		
11	Fahmida	---	Housewife	---	35		
12	Mariam	---	Housewife	---	31		
13	Anu	---	Housewife	---	32		
14	Amna	---	Housewife, labour	---	33		
15	Sabal	---	Housewife, labour	---	35		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Sajjawal		<b>U.C:</b> Kinjhar		<b>Village:</b> Haji Allah Bachayo	
<b>Date:</b> 10-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 9: 15 am to 10:30 am			
<b>Moderator:</b> Ramzan Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ali Ghulam			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Nor – ul – Amin	Final	Abad gar	0313 – 3125070	65		
2.	Khair Muhammad	---	Farmer	---	70		
3.	Mohammad Ramzan	Primary	Farmer	0322 – 3095716	45		
4.	Abdul Karim	Matric	Farmer	0308 – 3835387	80		
5.	Abdul Wahid	Primary	Abad gar	0344 – 2861376	40		
6.	Anb	---	Farmer	---	48		
7.	Misri	---	Driver	0342 – 3354854	45		
8.	Mohammad Hassan	Matric	Retired Govt Servant	---	50		
9.	Mohammad Ramzan	---	Worker	---	50		
10	Suleman	Primary	Farmer	0342 – 3664352	50		
11	Abdul Haq	Matric	Farmer	0302 – 2910332	37		
12	Hidayat Ullah	Matric	Farmer	0341 – 2417311	28		
13	Ishaque	---	Farmer	---	55		
14	Arab	---	Worker	---	60		
15	Abdul Rasheed	Matric	Farmer	0312 – 2878172	34		
16	Ramzan	---	Farmer	---	40		
17	Lal Mohammad	Primary	Farmer	---	35		
18	Allah Bachayo	B. A	Farmer	0302 – 2756184	26		
19	Mohammad Sharif	Matric	Student	0344 – 3357173	22		
20	Allah Dino	---	Farmer	0331 – 3935396	27		
21	Mohammad Bachal	---	Worker	---	50		
22	Amir Ahmed	---	Farmer	---	43		
23	Yar Mohammad	---	Farmer	---	32		
24	Qammar Din	Matric	Student	0300 – 5078576	19		
25	Abdul Haleem	Matric	Student	---	20		

**Village:** Mohammad Khan Palipoto  
**U.C :** Kinjhar  
**Taluka:** Sajjawal  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 10/06/2011

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**Child's Interview:**

- ANS.1 My name is Mehtab Palipoto.
- ANS.2 I am studying in Class 9.
- ANS.3 Yes, I used to work except studies. I used to rear cattle along with my father and sometimes I used to do fishing also from which I get Rs.200/ = on daily wages.
- ANS.4 I am rearing cattle only to help my father; I don't get any wages for this work.
- ANS.5 I used to work from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm i.e. 9 hours only.
- ANS.6 Duration is 8:30 am to 12:30 pm in the morning then from 2:00 pm to 5:30 pm I used to rear cattle. Sometimes I used to attend school also.
- ANS.7 I don't get any wages for rearing cattle but my father gets some help in his work.
- ANS.8 The money I will get from sale of fishes used to spent on my clothes and shoes; sometimes buy some household things for home.
- ANS.9 During rearing cattle delay in providing food to cattle so that they went to other farms and those people used to behave badly.
- ANS.10 I am studying in school, but I am doing work just to help my father; I am helpless. If I will not help my father then who else will help him?
- ANS.11 Relatives are doing labour that's why we have to work to help them.
- ANS.12 The labour of Taghari/ steel tub is much better because its wages are good enough; it will help in meeting daily expenses of house. This work is much better.

Interviewer: Sarfaraz Hashmi

**Parent's Interview:**

- ANS.1 I have studied up to class 5 and I used to teach ANSuran Sharif.
- ANS.2 I was teaching ANSuran before flood also.
- ANS.3 Yes, my three daughters are working.
- ANS.4 One is 18 years old, 15 years and third one is 12 years old. They are doing hand embroidery and tailoring for women of village. After completing daily work of house they used to do embroidery and tailoring. The elder daughter is working since 5 years, but younger daughters recently learnt this work.
- ANS.5 The elder daughter just studied up to 5 classes and left the school, but other two daughters are going to school.
- ANS.6 The school of this village is up to primary level and we are unable to send our daughters to other village or city. If opportunity of upper classes will available in this village then we will educate them, but there is no fruitful result of getting more education; they have to face problems in marriage. If we find a suitable person then we will arrange her marriage now.
- ANS.7 They used to do embroidery and tailoring on wages for village women.
- ANS.8 They are doing a lot of work at home.

- ANS.9 There is no fix time of work, whatever time they feel comfortable they do the work.
- ANS.10 It depends on work if less embroidery then they will take Rs. 200/= and make a “Gaj” for them; if more embroidery then they will take Rs. 400/= to Rs. 500/=. They used to take Rs. 100/= for sewing a suit. We don’t have any type of loan on us; they are working just to increase the income of home.
- ANS.11 No, they are unhappy; they want to go for further study.
- ANS.12 No, labour is not harmful. It’s a skill which can be helpful in any stage or any condition of life.
- ANS.13 No, there are no harmful effects.
- ANS.14 No, nothing happens like that.
- ANS.15 There was no school for further study and we don’t allow them to go to other village. It is good they are working instead of sitting free in a house as a result of which they get some money.
- ANS.16 If middle and secondary school will open in the village then they will pay attention towards education.
- ANS.17 Yes, because greatness is in hard work. The skill will help in crucial situations of life.
- ANS.18 School should be open and they must study, but they should get jobs also.

Interviewer: Nuzhat Sarfaraz

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Sajjawal		<b>U.C:</b> Kinjhar		<b>Village:</b> Mohammad Khan Palipoto	
<b>Date:</b> 10-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour and 15 mins			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nuzhat Sarfaraz Hussain				<b>Note Taker:</b> Hira Khushk			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	Razeena	---	Agriculture, labour	---	44		
2.	Hawa	Primary	Agriculture, labour	---	32		
3.	Aisha	---	Agriculture, labour	---	48		
4.	Bachul	---	Agriculture, labour	---	49		
5.	Basran	---	Agriculture, labour	---	44		
6.	Khatti	---	Labour	---	50		
7.	Fatima	---	Labour	---	60		
8.	Zubeda	---	Agriculture, labour	---	31		
9.	Hakeema	---	Labour	---	29		
10.	Haleema	---	Wages (Zamindar’s house)	---	40		
11.	RuANSia	---	Agriculture	---	49		
12.	Zebo	---	Labour	---	70		
13.	Ameena	---	Agriculture	---	63		
14.	Sakina	---	Agriculture	---	45		
15.	Saran	---	Teach ANSuran	---	50		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Sajjawal		<b>U.C:</b> Kinjhar		<b>Village:</b> Mohammad Khan Palipoto	
<b>Date:</b> 10-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 2 hours			
<b>Moderator:</b> Manzoor ANSadir				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ghulam Mustafa			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	A. Ghafoor Palipoto	B. A	Land Lord	0302 – 3005687	40		
2.	Ali Akbar	Matric	Land Lord	---	28		
3.	Khadim Hussain	Primary	Farmer	---	32		
4.	Mohammad Saleem	Primary	Farmer	---	50		
5.	Mohammad Usman	Primary	Farmer	---	35		
6.	Mohammad ANSasim	Primary	Farmer	0306 – 2457739	37		
7.	Mohammad Hussain	Primary	Farmer	---	39		
8.	MushtaANSue	Primary	Farmer	---	56		
9.	Nazeer Ahmed	Primary	Teacher	0346 – 3833652	30		
10.	Mohammad Umer	Primary	Parent	---	19		
11.	Gulzar Ali	Primary	Parent	---	21		
12.	Aamoo	Middle	Parent	---	25		
13.	Gul Mohammad	Middle	Parent	0304 – 3010592	28		
14.	Ali Nawaz	Inter Pass	Villager	0302 – 2737368	36		
15.	Khuda Bux	Illiterate	Villager	---	---		
16.	Abdul Walaid	Illiterate	Villager	---	---		

**Village:** Mamoon Mallah  
**U.C :** Begna  
**Talka:** Jati  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 11/06/2011

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**Parent's Interview:**

- ANS.1 I am not educated and I do labour work.
- ANS.2 Before flood I was doing the same job.
- ANS.3 My son is working in a tea hotel near Punjabi Goth.
- ANS.4 My son is 12 years old and he is working in tea hotel since one year.
- ANS.5 He used to go to school earlier (In K.G. class) but now he does not have admission in any school.
- ANS.6 As I am doing labour job so my wages are not enough for my family so I put my son on work in tea hotel for financial support of the family.
- ANS.7 His job is to serve tea to the customers.
- ANS.8 He is working in a tea hotel at Chipra in Begna which is one kilometer far from our village.
- ANS.9 His job timings are from 7:00 a.m. till 6:00 p.m. i.e. 11 hours a day.
- ANS.10 He gets daily wages of Rs.100.
- ANS.11 My son is satisfied with his job and sometimes he reaches the hotel early and opens it before his working time.
- ANS.12 I know it is wrong but we are helpless. If our family would be well off then there was no need to as our children to work.
- ANS.13 When my son will get married and have his own children then he will also ask them to work like him.
- ANS.14 Sometimes he tells me that his manager/ owner of the hotel scold him or beat him when he breaks a cup or spills tea.
- ANS.15 He did not want to go to work but then I forced him to go to work.
- ANS.16 A child does not do any labour work when his parents are well off or there are other ways of earning.
- ANS.17 Now I want him to continue his work because we are getting Rs.100 on daily basis whether I get my wages or not.
- ANS.18 He has learnt to work in tea hotel, so if he leaves the job then I will put him on some other daily wages job or ask him to work with me in farm/field (bani).

**Village:** Haji Jumman Mallah  
**U.C:** Begna  
**Talka:** Jati  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 11/06/2011

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**Interview with child:**

ANS.1 My name is Salma and I am 15 years old.

ANS.2 I do not go to school. I have studied up to class V but after that I was not able to study further because we are poor people and my parents can afford any expenditure on my further education and there is no school in our village, we used to go to school in nearby village and it has been 2 years since I have left the school.

ANS.3 Yes, I do farm labour, work in field (bani).

ANS.4 I do plucking, threshing and harvesting in the field. (phutiyon, romboo, labaro)

ANS.5 I work 11 to 12 hours a day i.e. from 7 a.m. till 7:00 p.m.

ANS.6 I work from 7:00 a.m. till 7:00 p.m.

ANS.7 I get money and some grain (unn) in return of my work.

ANS.8 I buy some clothes and then I give remaining money to my parents.

ANS.9 Yes, last year I cut my hand with a daatro and then I was unconscious.

ANS.10 I don't like this work.

ANS.11 I am helpless to do this job because there is so much poverty in our home.

ANS.12 If there will be any high school for girls in our village then I will continue my education.

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jati		<b>U.C:</b> Begna		<b>Village:</b> Mamoon Mallah	
<b>Date:</b> 11-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 10:45 to 12:00 (1 hour 15 minutes)			
<b>Moderator:</b> Ramzan Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ali Ghulam Borki			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	Ahmed	---	Farmer	---	25		
2.	Aslam	Primary	Business	03453696450	25		
3.	Saleem	---	Farmer	03423870235	27		
4.	Baboo	---	Farmer	---	28		
5.	Usman	----	Worker	---	60		
6.	Hussain	---	Farmer	---	65		
7.	Nazeer	---	Farmer	---	20		
8.	Ramzan	---	Worker	03423870235	50		
9.	Akbar	---	Farmer	---	20		
10	Haji Juman	Intermediate	Govt. Servant	03456127459	45		
11	Mamoon	---	Farmer	---	50		
12	Allah Dino	---	Builder	03472158772	40		
13	Abdul Wahid	Intermediate	Govt. Servant	03463714171	31		
14	Mohammad Hanif	---	Farmer	---	30		



<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jati		<b>U.C:</b> Begna		<b>Village:</b> Mamoon Mallah	
<b>Date:</b> 11-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 10:45 to 12:00 (1 hour 15 minutes)			
<b>Moderator:</b> Ramzan Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ali Ghulam Borki			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
15	Punhoon	---	Farmer	---	55		
16	Sidhoo	---	Worker	---	40		
17	Lal Mohammad	Primary	Farmer	---	40		
18	ANSasim	---	Farmer	---	50		
19	Anwar	---	Farmer	---	45		
20	Gulzar	---	Worker	---	40		
21	Ali Mohammad	---	Worker	---	50		
22	Akram	Intermediate	Business	03453093659	30		
23	Loonaie	---	Worker	---	50		
24	Noor Mohammad	---	Worker	---	45		
25	Ramzan	---	Farmer	---	55		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jati		<b>U.C:</b> Begna		<b>Village:</b> Haji Jumman Mallah	
<b>Date:</b> 11-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 2 hours			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nadim Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Afroz Joyo			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	Ameena	---	Labour	---	50		
2.	Sogra	---	Housewife/Labour	---	40		
3.	Hanifa	---	Labour, Farmer	---	30		
4.	Isyat	---	Labour, Farmer	---	30		
5.	Sabai	---	Labour, Farmer	---	40		
6.	Zebo	---	Labour, Farmer	---	25		
7.	Zabida	---	Labour, Farmer	---	13		
8.	Kazo	---	Labour	---	30		
9.	Sara	---	Labour	---	35		
10	Bagni	---	Labour	---	33		
11	Amna	---	Labour	---	28		
12	Fatima	---	Labour	---	50		
13	Khera	---	Labour	---	40		
14	Khazo	---	Housewife	---	33		
15	Shahnaz	---	Labour	---	28		
16	Asyat	---	Labour	---	30		
17	Marvi	---	Labour	---	40		
18	Keremani	---	Labour	---	30		

**Village:** Habib Mula Memon  
**U.C :** Begna  
**Taluka:** Jati  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 11/06/2011

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**Child Interview:**

- ANS.1 My name is Farzana. I am 16 years old.
- ANS.2 I do not go to school. After passing class 5 from school now I am working as a labour at home. Parents refused to continue my education because from class 6 onwards the school is co-education.
- ANS.3 I do embroidery and handicraft work.
- ANS.4 Embroidery and handicraft work.
- ANS.5 3 or 4 hours a day.
- ANS.6 After doing household chores in morning then I do embroidery work for 2 hours, and in evening after fulfilling my household responsibilities I do the same for 2 to 3 hours.
- ANS.7 Normally I take money in return of my work, and sometimes it helps to pay off the debt.
- ANS.8 I give the money to my mother for financial support of our family.
- ANS.9 If there is any mistake in my embroidery or if it is not according to the requirement of the customer then the ladies fight with me.
- ANS.10 Yes, because there is nothing more to do.
- ANS.11 -----
- ANS.12 I have so much interest to study further.

**Parent's Interview:**

- ANS.1 Now I don't do any work, I used to do it earlier but now my daughters are doing that work.
- ANS.2 Flood has come to this village now, but it has been decades since we are working.
- ANS.3 Yes, they do sewing and stitching work.
- ANS.4 19 years, it has been 6 years.
- ANS.5 No, they have never gone to school because it's the tradition of our family that we do not educate the females.
- ANS.6 My husband does not allow my daughters to go to school.
- ANS.7 My daughters do sewing or tailoring work for the ladies of the village.
- ANS.8 They do this work at home.
- ANS.9 Daily 5 hours.
- ANS.10 They charge Rs.100 or 150 of single suit. Yes, we also pay off our debt from their earning.
- ANS.12 Yes, this job is problematic. My daughter has become so weak.
- ANS.13 The health of the child gets affected.
- ANS.14 No, nothing has happened yet.
- ANS.15 There were no opportunities of earning. We also did not send our daughters to school but their tailoring job is providing us financial support.

ANS.16 If there were schools for females then we might had send them to school.

ANS.17 No, if our condition will become better in financial ways then we will not ask them to work.

ANS.18 We will educate them.

District: Thatta		Taluka: Jati		U.C: Begna		Village: Habib Mula Memon	
Date: 11-06-2011				Duration: 1 hour			
Moderator: Nuzhat Sarfaraz Hussain				Note Taker: Hira Hussain			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	Sakina	---	Labour /handicraft	---	45		
2.	Hanifa	---	Labour /handicraft	---	38		
3.	Hajo	---	Labour /handicraft	---	50		
4.	Tehmina	Primary	Labour /handicraft	---	15		
5.	Shanila	---	Labour /handicraft	---	25		
6.	Nazeera	---	Labour /handicraft	---	22		
7.	Bhagi	---	Labour /handicraft	---	20		
8.	Zaib-un-nisa	---	Labour /handicraft	---	45		
9.	BilANSuis	Primary	Labour /handicraft	---	18		
10	Zubaida	---	Housewife	---	50		
11	Zahida	---	Labour /handicraft	---	35		
12	Razia	---	Labour /handicraft	---	30		
13	Yasmeen	---	Labour /handicraft	---	25		
14	Khair-un-nisa	---	Labour /handicraft	---	20		
15	Nazia	Primary	Labour /handicraft	---	25		
16	Farzana	Primary	Labour /handicraft	---	20		
17	Zareena	07	Labour /handicraft	---	25		
18	Allah Bachayi	---	Housewife	---	51		
19	Fatima	Primary	Housewife	---	30		
20	Sakeena	---	Labour	---	65		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jati		<b>U.C:</b> Begna		<b>Village:</b> Habib Mula Memon	
<b>Date:</b> 11-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nuzhat Sarfaraz Hussain				<b>Note Taker:</b> Hira Hussain			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
21	Sakeena	---	Housewife	---	45		
22	Fatima	---	Labour	---	25		
23	Begi	---	Labour	---	35		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jati		<b>U.C:</b> Begna		<b>Village:</b> Habib Mula Memon	
<b>Date:</b> 11-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b>			
<b>Moderator:</b> Manzoor ANSadir				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ghulam Mustafa			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Javed Ahmed Memon	Metric	Farmer	03343404024	22		
2.	G. Mustafa Memon	Metric	Farmer	03472114360	28		
3.	M. Arif Memon	---	Farmer	---	37		
4.	M. Soomar Samoon	Uneducated	Farmer	---	48		
5.	M. Hussain Samoon	Uneducated	---	---	35		
6.	G. Hussain Kumbhar	Uneducated	---	---	36		
7.	M. Essa Samoon	Uneducated	---	---	45		
8.	M. Moosa Samoon	Uneducated	---	---	24		
9.	Ghulam Mallah	Uneducated	---	---	30		
10	Usman Kumbhar	Uneducated	---	---	33		
11	M. Hanif Samoon	Uneducated	---	---	27		
12	G. Mohammad Samoon	Uneducated	---	---	40		
13	Ali Asghar Mallah	Uneducated	---	---	31		
14	Ghulam Hyder Samoon	Primary	---	---	36		
15	Bilawal Samoon	Primary	---	---	32		
16	Sanauallah Kumbhar	Intermediate	---	03423348569	21		
17	FarooANS Kumbhar	Uneducated	---	---	19		
18	Ramzan Samoon	Uneducated	---	---	22		
19	Ibrahim Samoon	Uneducated	---	---	37		
20	Nazir Samoon	Uneducated	---	---	25		
21	Hashim Mallah	Uneducated	---	---	27		
22	Haji Mallah	Uneducated	---	---	39		
23	M. Anwar Kumbhar	M.A.	Private Job	03332927153	37		
24	M. Hassan Samoon	Uneducated	---	---	39		
25	Ali Ahmed Abbasi	Uneducated	---	---	42		
26	A. Ghafoor	Intermediate	Policeman	03423422518	29		
27	M. SiddiANSue Abbasi	---	---	---	---		

<b>District:</b> Thatta <b>Taluka:</b> Jati <b>U.C:</b> Begna <b>Village:</b> Habib Mula Memon					
<b>Date:</b> 11-06-2011			<b>Duration:</b>		
<b>Moderator:</b> Manzoor ANSadir			<b>Note Taker:</b> Ghulam Mustafa		
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>
28	ZulfiANSar Abbasi	---	---	---	---
29	M. Hanif Kumbhar	---	---	---	---
30	M. Hanif Mallah	---	---	---	---
31	M. ANSasim Samoon	---	---	---	---
32	Gul Hassan Kumbhar	---	---	---	---
33	M. ANSasim Samoon	---	---	---	---

**Village:** Khamoo Samejo  
**U.C :** Gul Mohammad Baran  
**Talka:** Jati  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 12/06/2011

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**Child Interview:**

- ANS.1 My name is Inayat Ali s/o Mohammad SiddiANSue. I am 11 years old.
- ANS.2 I was studying in class 1, there was no earning person in our family, mu father became old, and so since two year I am working and left the school.
- ANS.3 I work in the fields of the leader of this village.
- ANS.4 I perform all jobs, like sowing seeds, looking after crops, harvesting and selling.
- ANS.5 I work 9 hours a day, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- ANS.6 My normal working hours are from 8:00 a.m. till 5:00 p.m. but sometimes during cutting and for watering plants I have to work till night.
- ANS.7 The landlord gives me Rs.300/day.
- ANS.8 I buy groceries for home and daily usage things. As there are more family members that's I am unable to save any money.
- ANS.9 Sometimes when I do not work properly or less work then the landlord gets angry and scolds me or abuses me. Once he had fought with me. It has been one and a half year since I am working with him.
- ANS.10 I do not get any work at any other place so this job is good. And if I don't earn then how will we survive?
- ANS.11 ----
- ANS.12 Besides this I would like to work on daily wages job or construction work, and if I will manage to save some money then I will open my own shop or cabin.

**Observation:**

The labor which the boy is doing in field and earning Rs.300/day; it is for doing farming in the field which is done only 10-12 days in a month, and if the boy is not doing any farming in the field then those 300 will not be given to the boy. So according to this the boy gets Rs.100-125/day.

The social status is less in society, so according to the boy, everyone is earning for their own families and no help is provided from other people.

There are 7 family members out of which he is the only one who is earning.

**Parent Interview:**

- ANS.1 I am not educated and I do farming.
- ANS.2 I used to do farming before flood also, but this job reANSuires a lot of hard work.
- ANS.3 Yes, my 2 children are working in fields with me.
- ANS.4 My elder son is of 12 years old and younger one is 10 years old, and before flood they were not working. But now they are working because poverty has increased and teachers used to come to school before flood but now the teachers doesn't come to school. That's why children also don't go to school. They are working since 8 months.

- ANS.5 Yes, both my sons are studying in school, one is in class III and the other is in class IV. And now they don't go to school because there is no teacher in their school. Before flood my children used to go to school but now due to poverty and absence of teachers; my children don't go to school anymore and started working.
- ANS.6 Yes my children are enrolled in the school; if the teacher will come to school then I will send my children for studying. Some steps should be taken to overcome the poverty in our village.
- ANS.7 My children are working in fields.
- ANS.8 My children are working the fields which are in our village.
- ANS.9 They have started working since 8 months and they work 11 hours a day.
- ANS.10 They get money in return of their labor.
- ANS.11 They are not happy with their work but there is no other option, they are helpless. This work is very difficult for the children.
- ANS.12 It is better for the children to go to school because labor is not good for them as they will become manner less.
- ANS.13 When they will grow up then they will become fed up of their lives and will not be able to fulfill the needs of their family.
- ANS.14 No, the children never complain about anything like this.
- ANS.15 After flood, due to poverty the children agreed for working.
- ANS.16 If the teacher will come to school then I will rather prefer to send them to school instead of working. But some kind of financial aid should be provided to us.
- ANS.17 No, we don't want it. I want to send my children to school instead of working because this work is very difficult for them and their future is dark without education. But there is no teacher in school.
- ANS.18 Besides work, our children should go to school for studying.

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jatti		<b>U.C:</b> Gul M. Baran		<b>Village:</b> Khamoo Samejo	
<b>Date:</b> 12-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 2 hours			
<b>Moderator:</b> Ramzan Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ali Ghulam Brohi			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	Sikandar Ali	Matric	Jobless	03453196831	24		
2.	Mohammad	Primary	Farmer	03423044415	70		
3.	M. Moosa	Primary	Farmer	03423044415	22		
4.	Ghulam Hyder	Middle	Worker	03448046326	27		
5.	Khamoon	---	Abadgar	---	60		
6.	ANSammar Din	Primary	Farmer	03442753852	33		
7.	Hamzo	---	Farmer	03423089374	40		
8.	Ali Akbar	---	Farmer	---	35		
9.	Abd: Azeem	Primary	Farmer	---	26		
10	Habibullah	Intermediate	Farmer	03463773204	32		
11	M. Hassan	---	Farmer	---	45		
12	ANSadir Bux	---	Farmer	---	20		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jatti		<b>U.C:</b> Gul M. Baran		<b>Village:</b> Khamoo Samejo	
<b>Date:</b> 12-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 2 hours			
<b>Moderator:</b> Ramzan Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ali Ghulam Brohi			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
13	Rab Dino	---	Farmer	---	30		
14	M. Hussain	Primary	Farmer	---	50		
15	Ghulam Mohammad	---	Farmer	---	55		
16	Talib Hussain	---	Farmer	---	50		
17	Mohammad	---	Farmer	---	40		
18	M. ANSasim	Intermediate	Worker	---	27		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jatti		<b>U.C:</b> Gul M. Baran		<b>Village:</b> Khamoo Samejo	
<b>Date:</b> 12-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour and 30 minutes			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nadeem Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Afroz Joyo			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Bhag Bhari	---	Labour	---	50		
2.	Zulekha	---	Labour	---	40		
3.	Bachaan	---	Housewife	---	42		
4.	Nazeera	---	Labour in agri.	---	30		
5.	Khalida	---	Labour	---	25		
6.	Azeema	---	Labour	---	35		
7.	Anella	---	Labour	---	15		
8.	Hasna	---	Labour	---	20		
9.	Samina	---	Labour	---	25		
10	Fatima	---	Labour, Housewife	---	32		
11	Mariam	---	Labour	---	40		
12	Aisha	---	Labour	---	40		
13	Achani	---	Labour	---	25		
14	Sahiba	---	Labour	---	20		
15	Momal	---	Labour	---	25		
16	Phapo	---	Labour	---	35		
17	Zahida	---	Labour	---	40		
18	Basra	---	Labour	---	35		
19	Haleema	---	Labour	---	40		
20	Khato	---	Labour	---	45		
21	Sabai	---	Labour	---	35		
22	Naseeba	---	Labour	---	25		
23	Marya	---	Labour	---	35		
24	Erum	---	Labour	---	15		



<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jatti		<b>U.C:</b> Gul M. Baran		<b>Village:</b> Khamoo Samejo	
<b>Date:</b> 12-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour and 30 minutes			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nadeem Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Afroz Joyo			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
25	Maryat	---	Labour	---	14		

**Village:** Ibrahim Mendhro  
**U.C :** Gul Mohammad Baran  
**Talka:** Jati  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 12/06/2011

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**Child Interview:**

- ANS.1 My name is Mohammad RafiANS Mendhro. I am 15 years old.
- ANS.2 I do not go to school, my father died when I was 5 years old, I have 2 elder brothers, and they put me on labour of rearing cattle. Because after the death of my father our survival became very difficult, so that's why they put me on labor work.
- ANS.3/4 I rear cattle and sometimes I also do farming in field; there I get more money.
- ANS.5 I work 9 hours a day, rearing cattle is a time consuming job.
- ANS.6 I rear cattle from 9:00 a.m. till 12:00 p.m. in morning and then in evening from 1:30 p.m. till 6:00 p.m.
- ANS.7 I get Rs.500 for rearing cattle and for labor work I get Rs.200/day. Mostly I do cattle rearing job.
- ANS.8 I buy groceries and food items for home and hay and grass for cattle.
- ANS.9 There is nothing difficult or problematic in this job, but sometimes when animals go in some other fields then the owner of the field scold me and it hurts a lot.
- ANS.10 Agriculture labor is much easier than cattle rearing and it also has more earning than this job. Rearing Cattle is a difficult job because when the animals go in other's field then the owner gets angry and scolds us.
- ANS.11 Agriculture labor, because it is easier and has more earning.

**Observation:**

This child's family has 7 acres of land, but after his father's death they have no source of finance for cultivating the land, that's why they are doing labor. During interview, it has been observed by me that this boy is totally disturbed and during interview he had tears in his eyes, and showing his compulsion for this labor.

Interview by: Sarfaraz Hussain.

**Parent's Interview:**

- ANS.1 I do household work and I am not educated.
- ANS.2 I do the same work.
- ANS.3 Yes, my daughter makes Rillies.
- ANS.4 She is 17 years old. After completing primary education she discontinued going to school. Then she started making Rillies.
- ANS.5 She has passed primary from school. There is no secondary school in our village and the school which was present before is also destroyed in flood.
- ANS.6 Now she has grown up, and the school is co-education that's why it is not suitable for her to go to school anymore. And now as she is earning, so it is better for us.
- ANS.7 She makes Rillies for the whole village.

ANS.8 She works at home.

ANS.9 2 hours daily.

ANS.10 Sometimes Rs.200 and sometimes Rs.250.

ANS.11 Yes, that's why she is doing this work otherwise it was not needed. And my daughter has interest in continuing education but we can't afford it.

ANS.12 Why it is dangerous? Child is earning money and she also gets experience of working.

ANS.13 She will learn the way to earn money, which will help her in her future, if there will be any crisis then she can earn money and support her family.

ANS.14 No, never.

ANS.15 When she didn't get the permission to study further then what else she would have done?

ANS.16 If some schools would be open here in our village then there would be no need to send our children to some other place for studies.

ANS.17 We want that their lives would become better in some ways. So for that, if they are reinsured to work then they should work.

ANS.18 If they are educated then they can live their life more wisely.

<b>District:</b> Thatta	<b>Taluka:</b> Jatti	<b>U.C:</b> Ghulam Baran	<b>Village:</b> Ibrahim Mendhro		
<b>Date:</b> 12-06-2011	<b>Duration:</b> 1 hours				
<b>Moderator:</b> Nuzhat Sarfaraz Hussain		<b>Note Taker:</b> Hira Hussain			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age
1.	Amnat	---	Housewife	---	80
2.	Raheema	---	Labour	---	75
3.	Chago	---	Labour	---	50
4.	Hawa	---	Labour	---	60
5.	Saran	---	Housewife	---	60
6.	Amnat	---	Housewife	---	70
7.	Sohni	---	Housewife	---	63
8.	Asoo	---	Housewife	---	45
9.	Noor	---	Housewife	---	30
10	Aminat	---	Labour	---	25
11	Jannat	---	Labour	---	30
12	Falil	---	Labour	---	70
13	Jannat	---	Housewife	---	60
14	Marri	---	Labour	---	40
15	Fatima	---	Housewife	---	35
16	Zubaida	---	Housewife	---	47

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Jati		<b>U.C:</b> Ghulam M. Baran		<b>Village:</b> Ibrahim Mendhro	
<b>Date:</b> 12-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b>			
<b>Moderator:</b> Sarfaraz				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ghulam Mustafa			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Ahmed	Matric	Tailor	03442818453	22		
2.	Mohammad	Primary	Farmer	03443255967	30		
3.	Lutuf	8	Farmer	03468493748	20		
4.	Abdul karim	3	Farmer	03433978185	30		
5.	Abdul Rehman	6	Farmer	03473526991	30		
6.	Bilawal Chango	Uneducated	Farmer	---	45		
7.	Shafi	Uneducated	Farmer	---	28		
8.	Abbas	8	Hotel work	---	28		
9.	Anwar	Intermediate	Farmer	03442818453	32		
10	Mahmood	Uneducated	Farmer	---	34		
11	Abu Bakar	Uneducated	Farmer	03412729012	26		
12	Niyaz Ali	Uneducated	Farmer	---	22		
13	Ayub	Uneducated	Farmer	---	30		
14	Hamzo	Uneducated	Farmer	---	45		
15	Umar	Primary	Farmer	---	40		
16	Ahmed	Parimary	Farmer	---	35		
17	Moosa	Uneducated	Farmer	---	50		
18	Ibrahim	Uneducated	Farmer	---	60		
19	FaANSeer	3	Farmer	03412811645	28		
20	FaANSeer SiddiANSue	Primary	Farmer	03462274648	45		
21	Ameer	Primary	Driver	03443364889	25		
22	Hussain	Primary	Farmer	03443285877	60		
23	Dawood	Uneducated	Farmer	---	35		
24	Mahmood	Uneducated	Farmer	---	40		
25	Hussain	Primary	Zameendari	03456075577	45		

**Village:** Mohammad Rahim Agem  
**U.C :** Kalakot  
**Taluka:** Thatta  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 13/06/2011

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**Child's Interview:**

- ANS.1 My name is Mohammad IANSbal Hussain/ 15 years old.  
ANS.2 He was studying in school; he left school in first standard because of work.  
ANS.3 From last 2 to 3 years he used to do wood cutting labour.  
ANS.4 I am doing work of wood cutting and get only Rs. 30/ = as wages.  
ANS.5 Morning, evening.  
ANS.6 Duration is 2 to 3 hours.  
ANS.7 I get only Rs. 30/ = as daily wages.  
ANS.8 I used to buy "Gutka" for myself.  
ANS.9 I also feel thirsty and heat/ sunlight.  
ANS.10 No because in this work have to face sunlight, but in hotel we earn more.  
ANS.11 Fact is that there are no resources available nearby.  
ANS.12 The work of hotel is much better.

**Parent's Interview:**

- ANS.1 I am uneducated; I am working on sewing machine and sew clothes of neighbours.  
ANS.2 I used to work on sewing machine always/ before.  
ANS.3 Yes, my one daughter used to do embroidery another one helps me in sewing.  
ANS.4 She is 14 years old, 4 years have passed.  
ANS.5 She studied up to 2<sup>nd</sup> standard but we discontinued her studies because other girls don't want to study. We don't allow her alone with teacher for study.  
ANS.6 Due to poverty also, her father is old. He used to cut woods and sale them and whatever he earns spent on availing daily meal.  
ANS.7 Work of embroidery.  
ANS.8 Used to do embroidery at home for villagers.  
ANS.9 3 hours in the morning, 2 hours in the evening  
ANS.10 Rs. 200/ = for pillow cover, Rs. 300/ = for rili upper side. No there is no loan of relatives over us.  
ANS.11 Yes, they are happy.  
ANS.12 No, there is no loss.  
ANS.13 No, there will no special affect.  
ANS.14 No any type of misbehavior happens.  
ANS.15 She was going to school but left the school due to only one school going girl. So she has to do some work.

ANS.16 If school will open then we send our child but in a condition that villagers will also send all children then we will send our girls to school.

ANS.17 Yes, if she has her own skills then she doesn't have to beg in front of any one.

ANS.18 By doing some other work

Interviewer: Nuzhat Sarfaraz Hussain

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Thatta		<b>U.C:</b> Kalakot		<b>Village:</b> Mohammad Rahim Agem	
<b>Date:</b> 13-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nuzhat Sarfaraz Hussain				<b>Note Taker:</b> Hira Hussain			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	Zaebo	---	Labour	---	28		
2.	Sherbano	---	Labour	---	32		
3.	Meeran	---	Labour	---	33		
4.	Baby	---	Labour	---	34		
5.	Khaki	---	Labour	---	50		
6.	Mehar – un – Nisa	---	Labour	---	45		
7.	Begum	---	Labour	---	50		
8.	Marium	---	Labour	---	52		
9.	Soni	---	Labour	---	55		
10.	Shaheen	---	Labour	---	15		
11.	Naseema	---	Labour	---	35		
12.	Zareena	---	Labour	---	45		
13.	Ameeraa	---	Labour	---	45		
14.	Lali	---	Labour	---	37		
15.	Marium	---	Labour	---	50		
16.	Haleema	---	Labour	---	55		
17.	Jannat	---	Labour	---	49		
18.	Amnat	---	House wife	---	55		
19.	Gudi	---	House wife	---	23		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Thatta		<b>U.C:</b> Kalakot		<b>Village:</b> Mohammad Rahim Agem	
<b>Date:</b> 13-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour			
<b>Moderator:</b> Sarfaraz Hussain				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ghulam Mustafa Mallah			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	Nazir Ahmed	---	Farmer	0347 – 3886502	28		
2.	Ali Dino	---	Driver	0321 - 3934055	24		
3.	Mehboob Ali	---	Farmer	---	20		
4.	Gulzar Ali	---	Labour	---	18		
5.	Loung	---	Labour	---	21		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Thatta		<b>U.C:</b> Kalakot		<b>Village:</b> Mohammad Rahim Agem	
<b>Date:</b> 13-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour			
<b>Moderator:</b> Sarfaraz Hussain				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ghulam Mustafa Mallah			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
6.	Karim Bux	---	Land Lord	---	26		
7.	Bachayo	---	Land Lord	---	50		
8.	Mohammad Juman	---	Labour	---	22		
9.	Bhroo	---	Land Lord	---	30		
10.	Hussain	---	Peshgir	---	55		
11.	Anwar	---	Farmer	---	35		
12.	Mohammad Ramzan	---	Labour	---	40		
13.	Mohammad Ayub	---	Driver	---	37		
14.	Mohammad Ilyas	---	Trader	---	40		
15.	Rasool Bux	---	Farmer	---	45		

**Village:** Haji Ismail AgheemKhamoo Samejo  
**U.C :** Kalakot  
**Taluka:** Thatta  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 13/06/2011

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**Child Interview:**

- ANS.1 My name is Shamshad. I am 14 years old.  
ANS.2 I don't go to school because we are poor.  
ANS.3 Yes, I do labor in field.  
ANS.4 I pluck cotton in field.  
ANS.5 I work 8 to 9 hours a day.  
ANS.6 My working time is from 8:00 a.m. till 5:00 p.m.  
ANS.7 I get Rs.100/day in return of my labor.  
ANS.8 I give my whole earning to my parents.  
ANS.9 No, nothing has happened yet during work hours.  
ANS.10 No. I don't like doing this work but what to do we are helpless. This work is very difficult and we have to do it in severe hot and cold weather also.  
ANS.11 I am doing this work because we are very poor and helpless.  
ANS.12 I have more interest towards studying than working.

**Parent's Interview:**

- ANS.1 I am uneducated and catch fish from river.  
ANS.2 Before flood I was doing the same job i.e. catching fish.  
ANS.3 Yes, he is working.  
ANS.4 He is 8 years old and he is working since 2 years.  
ANS.5 His name is Sikandar and I didn't send him to school.  
ANS.6 If he goes to school for studies then who will help me in catching fish?  
ANS.7 When he is with me in boat then he will help me in counting and separating the fish.  
ANS.8 We catch fish from the middle of the river.  
ANS.9 We work for 10 hours daily. (From 8:00 a.m. till 12:00 p.m. and then in evening from 6:00 p.m. till 12:00 a.m. night)  
ANS.10 We give the child only pocket money because he is helping us and he doesn't get any wages.  
ANS.11 He is a son of a fisherman so he is happy with this work.  
ANS.12 Yes it is dangerous but what to do, if he will not help me then who will help me in boat while catching fish, he is my son so I take him with me to the work.  
ANS.13 He become ill while working in the sun, besides this he does not keep himself clean due to work load. And as compared to school going children he is much weaker.  
ANS.14 He is working with me and whenever he does any mistake or refuses to do some work then I beat him or scold him.



- ANS.15** He agrees to this job because it is our traditional job and it is the respectful job for our family. So he is happy with this job.
- ANS.16** If I get some other income opportunities then I will send my child to school or to city to learn some other skills. Government or NGO can provide us financial aid.
- ANS.17** Everyone wants to see bright future of their children, I also want that, he can study and become a teacher and learns manners to sit with good people.
- ANS.18** A fishermen's son can only do the fishing job, but if we send him to school or some training centre forcefully then he will learn something.

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Thatta		<b>U.C:</b> Kalakot		<b>Village:</b> Haji Ismail Aghem	
<b>Date:</b> 13-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour and 30 minutes			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nadim Ali				<b>Note Taker:</b> Afroz Joyo			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Khatija	---	Labour		40		
2.	Nazeera	---	Labour	---	35		
3.	Beba	---	Labour,housewife	---	30		
4.	Parveen	---	Labour	---	40		
5.	Walayat	---	Labour	---	35		
6.	Hajra	---	Labour	---	40		
7.	Rukhsar	---	Labour	---	40		
8.	Sourtnasa	---	Labour	---	32		
9.	Zahida	---	Labour	---	35		
10	Nazeera	---	Labour	---	45		
11	Maboba	---	Labour,housewife	---	35		
12	Gul Bano	---	Labour	---	30		
13	Shama	---	Labour	---	32		
14	Sajna	---	Labour	---	35		
15	Azil	---	Labour,housewife	---	43		
16	Sakeena	---	Labour	---	35		
17	Tajri	---	Housewife	---	25		
18	Raheena	---	Labour	---	14		
19	Zulekha	---	Labour	---	16		
20	Marium	---	Labour	---	15		
21	Sohni	----	Labour	---	18		
22	Haja	---	Labour,housewife	---	21		
23	Chatal	---	Labour	---	22		
24	Shabana	---	Labour,housewife	---	23		
25	Taja	---	Labour,housewife	---	25		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Thatta		<b>U.C:</b> Kalakot		<b>Village:</b> Haji Ismail Aghem	
<b>Date:</b> 13-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 1 hour and 30 minutes			
<b>Moderator:</b> Ramzan Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ali Ghulam Brohi			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	H. Ismail Aghem	---	Govt. Servant	03229800518	60		
2.	M. Hassan	---	Farmer	03213007590	36		
3.	M. Ayoob	Primary	Farmer	---	40		
4.	M. Juman	Primary	Farmer	---	30		
5.	M. Abbas	Metric	Govt. Servant	03212926522	33		
6.	Gul Hassan	---	Fisherman	03233894907	45		
7.	M. Usman	---	---	---	70		
8.	YaANSoob Mirbahar	---	Fisherman	---	50		
9.	Abdul Majeed	Metric	Worker	03233763708	20		
10	Asghar Ali	Primary	Worker	03213934049	18		
11	M. Juman	Primary	Worker	03213712990	35		
12	Mehn Dino	Primary	Worker	03223316971	30		
13	Abdul Aziz	Middle	Worker	---	28		
14	Mahram	---	Fisherman	---	35		
15	M.Hanif	Primary	Govt. Servant	---	28		
16	Sher Mohammad	---	Fisherman	---	30		
17	Yar Ali	---	Fisherman	---	28		

**Village:** Shaikh Soomar  
**U.C :** Tando Hafiz Shah  
**Talka:** Thatta  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 14/06/2011

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**Child Interview:**

- ANS.1 My name is Laila. I am 14 years old.  
ANS.2 I study in class IX.  
ANS.3 I cut the grass for cattle (gaah wadhan jo kam).  
ANS.4 I work in field.  
ANS.5/6 It takes 2 hours.  
ANS. 7 I get Rs.50/day for my labor.  
ANS.8 I spend 10 rupees and save 40 rupees.  
ANS.9 No one says anything to me.  
ANS.10 I don't like it. It requires a lot of hard work.  
ANS.11 I do it for money.  
ANS.12 I want to study.

**Parent Interview:**

- ANS.1 I have passed primary education. I am a farmer, do labor work.  
ANS.2 I do labor work.  
ANS.3 Yes.  
ANS.4 He is 10 years old and since 2 years is rearing cattle.  
ANS.5 He does not go to school, he would have been in class III if he would have gone to school. He went to school for some time but due to poverty he has to leave it.  
ANS.6 Due to poverty and lack of money.  
ANS.7 He rears cattle or livestock.  
ANS.8 He rears cattle in field and forest.  
ANS.9 He work 6 hours in a day.  
ANS.10 He earns 3000/ month.  
ANS.11 Yes he is happy that he doesn't have to go to school.  
ANS.12 Yes labor is dangerous for children.  
ANS.13 When he will grow up then it will create problems for him.  
ANS.14 Yes, mostly he gets scolding or abused by others.  
ANS.15 He agrees to work because of poverty and threat of school.  
ANS.16 He should get education. If we get some financial aid then he will not do labor.  
ANS.17 He will not do labor if our financial condition will improve.  
ANS.18 We should educate our children and they should study.

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Thatta		<b>U.C:</b> Tando Hafiz Shah		<b>Village:</b> Sheikh Soomar	
<b>Date:</b> 14-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 2 hours			
<b>Moderator:</b> Manzoor Lashari				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ghulam Mustafa			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	M. Aslam	Inter	Shopkeeper	03313672331	28		
2.	Nazeer Ahmed	Matric	Farmer	03342616919	22		
3.	Rustam	Inter	P.S.T	03223032506	38		
4.	Gul Hassan	---	Labor	---	60		
5.	M. Saleem	Primary	Labor	---	50		
6.	Ali Mohammad	Primary	Labor	---	46		
7.	Jan Mohammad	Primary	Labor	---	50		
8.	Safer	---	Labor	---	50		
9.	Mahmood	Primary	Labor	---	45		
10	Saleem	---	Labor	---	50		
11	Baboo	Primary	Labor	---	25		
12	Hashim	Primary	Labor	---	46		
13	M. Yousif	Primary	---	---	36		
14	Jan Mohammad	Primary	---	--	45		
15	Hyder Bux	Primary	---	---	40		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Thatta		<b>U.C:</b> Tando Hafiz Shah		<b>Village:</b> Sheikh Soomar	
<b>Date:</b> 14-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> I hour and 15 minutes			
<b>Moderator:</b> Sarfaraz Hussain				<b>Note Taker:</b> Nuzhat Sarfaraz Hussain			
S#	Name	Education	Occupation	Contact #	Age		
1.	Zubeda	---	House keeping	---	51		
2.	Kareena	---	Labor	--	65		
3.	Amna	---	House keeping	---	60		
4.	Safooran	---	Labor	---	41		
5.	Nazeeran	---	Labor	---	45		
6.	Hajani	---	Labor	---	41		
7.	Raheema	---	Labor	---	39		
8.	Zainab	---	Labor	---	55		
9.	Chatul	---	Sewing	---	69		
10	Latifa	---	House keeping	---	43		
11	Khaalijan	---	Agriculture Labor	---	45		
12	Allah Bachai	---	House keeping	---	63		
13	Jannat	---	Labor	---	51		
14	Amna	---	Labor	---	53		

**Village:** Rawtyoon  
**U.C :** Tando Hafiz Shah  
**Talka:** Thatta  
**Distt:** Thatta  
**Date:** 14/06/2011

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**Child Interview:**

- ANS.1 My name is Gul Zado. I am 15 years old.
- ANS.2 Now I am not going to school. 5 to 6 years before I went to school but teacher scolded me and parents were also not happy in education that's why I left the school.
- ANS.3 I used to rear cattle, I am a shepherd.
- ANS.4 I used to rear some of my father's cattle and some of villagers.
- ANS.5 I work 10 hours a day.
- ANS.6 From 7 am morning to 5 pm in the evening.
- ANS.7 I get Rs. 150/ = monthly.
- ANS.8 My father receives my wages which I get as a salary in every month; I will get pocket money.
- ANS.9 Sometimes when cattle are hungry then landlord gets angry and abuses me.
- ANS.10 I am shepherd since 5 years, I am happy in this work. I love these cattle. Now I can't do any other work.
- ANS.11 I will not do any work except rearing cattle. If no one allows me then I will do farming which my parents also do.

**Parent Interview:**

- ANS.1 I am not educated and I do farming.
- ANS.2 I used to do farming before flood also.
- ANS.3 Yes, my children are working in fields with me.
- ANS.4 They are 18, 15, 14, 13, 12 and 9 years old. They were 5 years old.
- ANS.5 Yes, 9 years old son is studying in class 2. Others were also used to go school. Some studied up to class 5 and some up to class 10 but can't continue their studies due to poorness.
- ANS.6 Because of Poorness.
- ANS.7 My sons used to take milk from buffalos in cattle farm, collecting woods and farming also.
- ANS.8 One son is in Karachi other children used to help us in a village.
- ANS.9 12 hours.
- ANS.10 Rs. 5000/ =
- ANS.11 Yes, children are happy because they also want to do work.
- ANS.12 Yes, it is harmful.
- ANS.13 Child's health get affected.
- ANS.14 No, never.
- ANS.15 Our child was not agreed to do work but his father scolded him and make him agree to do work.

ANS.16 There is no any other option because if this happens then we will unable to meet day to day affairs of life.

ANS.17 Yes, because children are now happy in this work.

ANS.18 We wish that besides work, our children should go to school for studying.

**List of FGD's participants**

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Thatta		<b>U.C:</b> Tando Hafiz Shah		<b>Village:</b> Rawtyoor	
<b>Date:</b> 14-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 2 hours			
<b>Moderator:</b> Ramzan Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Ali Ghulam Brohi			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Khamiso Dal	B. E	Teacher	0321 – 3042508	40		
2.	Kamiso Dal	Primary	Worker	0321 – 3955701	57		
3.	Mohammad Ismail	---	Aged	---	70		
4.	Mohammad Ilyas	Primary	Farmer	---	45		
5.	Muhammad Moosa	---	Farmer	---	50		
6.	Mohammad Ashraf	Matric	Farmer	0323 - 3942321	38		
7.	Mohammad IshaANSue	Primary	Farmer	---	45		
8.	Gul Zado	---	Covered	---	15		
9.	Nazir Ahmed	---	Farmer/ Labour	---	30		
10	Mohammad Akram	Matric	Labour	---	29		
11	Ghulam Sarwar	Middle	Shop Keeper	0305 – 3085937	21		
12	Ghulam Shabbir	Inter	Student	0321 – 3280459	22		
13	Khalid	---	Farmer	---	46		
14	Khamiso	Primary	Farmer	---	29		
15	Ahmed	Primary	Farmer	---	50		
16	Allah Dino	Primary	Farmer	0344 – 3533513	60		
17	Mohammad SiddiANSue	---	Farmer	---	65		
18	Khuda Bux	Primary	Farmer	0323 – 3115346	19		
19	Muhammad SiddiANSue	Inter	Store Keeper	0321 – 3716516	30		
20	Satannul Din	Inter	Student	0323 – 3042427	25		
21	Muhammad Bashir	Primary	Farmer/ Tailoring	0322 – 3059803	55		
22	Muhammad ANSasim	Primary	Farmer	0323 – 3957611	50		
23	Muhammad Umer	Primary	Farmer	---	25		
24	Muhammad Khan	Primary	Farmer	0322 – 3042051	50		
25	Ghulam Mahmood	---	Farmer	---	45		

<b>District:</b> Thatta		<b>Taluka:</b> Thatta		<b>U.C:</b> Tando Hafiz		<b>Village:</b> Rawtyoon	
<b>Date:</b> 14-06-2011				<b>Duration:</b> 2 hours			
<b>Moderator:</b> Nadeem Mallah				<b>Note Taker:</b> Hira Hussain			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Age</b>		
1.	Nazeer	---	Labour	---	35		
2.	Nooren	---	Labour	---	40		
3.	Zohra	---	Labour	---	37		
4.	Raheema	---	Labour	---	40		
5.	Abida	---	Labour	---	35		
6.	Noor Jan	---	Labour	---	30		
7.	Gul Jan	---	Labour	---	45		
8.	Raheema	---	Labour	---	30		
9.	Khato	---	Labour	---	25		
10	Parveen	---	Labour	---	15		
11	Haseena	---	Labour	---	30		
12	Kareema	---	Labour	---	32		
13	Hana	---	Labour	---	35		
14	Aziza	---	Labour	---	40		
15	Sara	---	Labour	---	35		
16	Zareena	---	Labour	---	40		





## Annex C: Key Informants interviews

- Mr. Shabir Jokhio, EDO Education District Thatta.
- Dr. Muhammad Nasir Jalbani, EDO Health District Thatta.
- Mr. Javed Sabgatullah, EDO Social Welfare District Thatta.
- Mr. Nazir Ahmed Palijo, DO Education (Works) District Thatta.
- Mr. Qadir Bux Jarwar, Advocate Section Court, District Thatta.
- Mr. Nazir Ahmed Soomro, In-charge FBR, District Thatta.
- Mr. Talha Farooq, District Coordinator-UNDP, District Thatta.
- Mr. Saleh Muhammad Mangi, Project Manager-Plan International, District Thatta.



## Annex D: Village profile

### Village Profile

The selected 12 villages were far from the Tehsils and District Headquarter. Below is the average distance of target villages:

Location	Average Distance (KM)
Distance from Main Road	3.58
Distance from nearest Town	10.75
Distance from UC Headquarter	6.17
Distance from Tehsil Headquarter	27.58
Distance from District Headquarter	38.91

#### 4.1.2 Transport

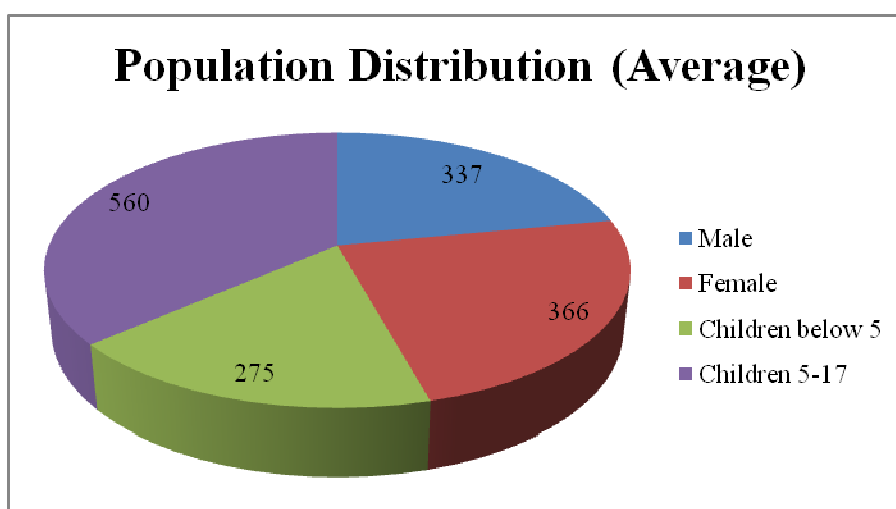
Most common mode of transport in the target villages was found Suzuki, Pick-up and Bus. In most of villages these facilities are available after every one hour from morning to sunset. After sunset no public transport is available. People in emergency use their own vehicles or private taxis for commuting purpose after the sunset.

#### 4.1.3 Demography

Information about the demographic characteristics was collected from the community on estimation basis. All the target communities interacted were speaking Sindhi language. Below are the demographic details of target villages:

Gender	Average Number of Persons
Males	337
Females	366
Children below 5 years	275
Children 5-17 years	560
Number of Houses	303

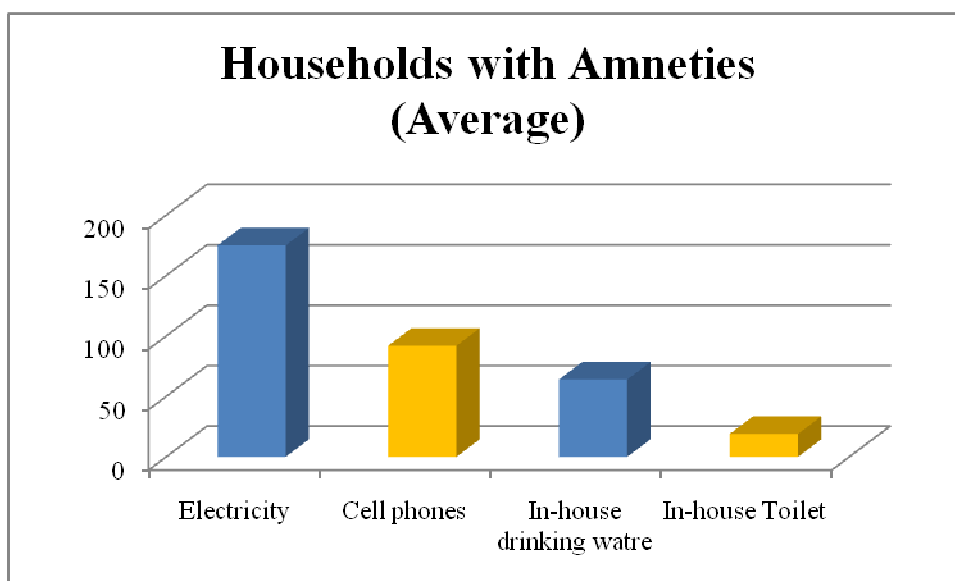
The figures above show that most of the target villages were small. Children's population is more than adults. Below given graph shows the population distribution of male, female and children.



Graph 1: Average population distribution in sample villages

#### 4.1.4 Amenities

Data were collected about number of amenities such as electricity, cell phones, in-house drinking and toilet facilities. Below is the response of communities in 12 target villages:

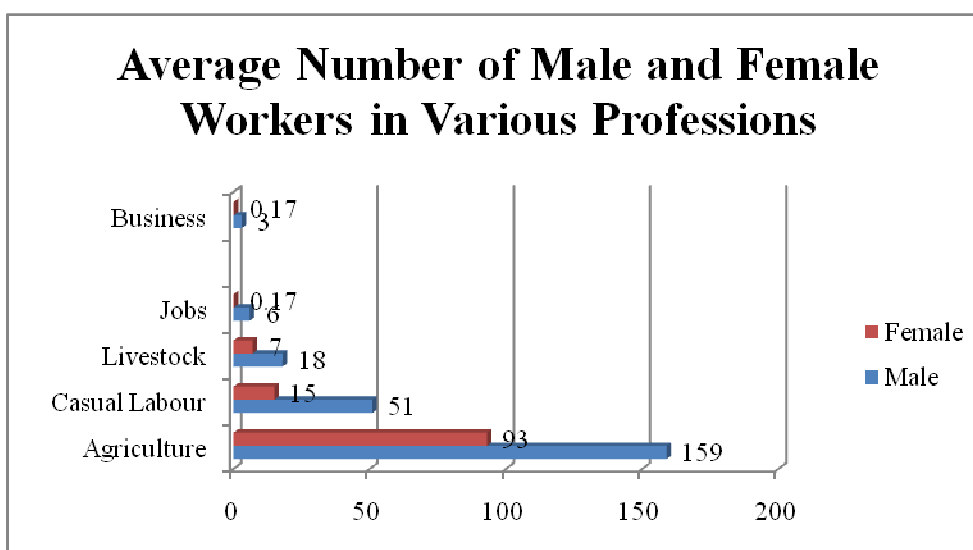


**Graph 2: Average number of households with amenities in sample villages**

The graph above shows that most of the houses were with electricity, which is 58% of total houses in target villages, followed by mobile phones used by 30% households. However the in-house drinking water and toilet facility was in 21% and 6% households respectively. It was interesting to note that there was one village without electricity, two villages without any in-house drinking facility and four villages without any toilet facility. However all villages visited had people using mobile phones.

#### 4.1.5 Source of Income

Agriculture was found the major source of income in the target villages, followed by the casual Labor and livestock. Below graph presents average number of male and female workers in various professions.



**Graph 3: Average number of male and female workers in the sample villages**

#### 4.1.6 Educational Services

Educational services in the target villages were found very few, especially for girls. There were only few primary schools found in the target villages. Higher secondary schools and colleges do not exist in these small villages and these facilities are far from the poor communities to reach, even if these are free. Below table portrays the situation of educational facilities in the target villages:

**Table: Number of educational facilities in target villages**

Level	Government		Private	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary School	9	2	1	0
Middle School	0	0	0	0
High School	0	0	0	0
College	0	0	0	0
Vocational Training Centre	0	0	0	0

The table above shows the miserable situation of government's ignorance to provide educational opportunities to children in rural areas. Even the government is failed to provide primary education opportunities to all children, especially girls. Only 75% villages have boys' primary schools and even less than 20% villages have separate primary schools for girls. The higher education is totally absent from these villages. The average distance of middle and high schools for boys is 5-7 kilometres and for girls 7-9 kilometres. In this situation it is almost impossible for parents to send their children to middle and high schools. The vocational training institutes are also very few only in District and Tehsil headquarters, which people from small rural villages cannot afford. There was only one private Madrasah found in the target villages.

#### 4.1.7 Health Services

Like education, health services were also almost absent from these target villages. There were only 2 dispensaries, one BHU, 1 RHC and 2 private doctors in the villages surveyed (**THIS IS As PER THE DATA RECEIVED FROM VILLAGE PROFILES**). Even the LHWs, Dispensers and Hakeem were also very few in these target villages. People of these villages have to travel up to 5-10 kilometers to access to basic health facilities, which cost them huge amount of money.