

# **The unending plight of child domestic workers in Pakistan**

*Exploitation, abuse, torture, rape and murder*



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The Child Rights Movement (CRM) Punjab, the Institute for Social Justice (ISJ), Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Pakistan Institute of Labour Education & Research (PILER)<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>This paper is based on secondary data such as media and NGOs reports and organizations' personal interaction with victims and their families. Note: This is an unedited version. The final version will be uploaded soon.

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## **Summary statement**

There is no end to the plight of Child Domestic Workers (CDWs). They are in millions. They are continuously sold, exploited, abused, raped, sodomized, tortured and killed. It is unfortunate that no other occupation in Pakistan has resulted deaths of children than Child Domestic Labour (CDL). Since January 2010 to June 2013, about 41 cases of CDWs are reported in the media and by civil society organizations. Of these children, 19 died due to severe torture inflicted on them were poisoned to death by their employers. This brief paper shows the severity of the issue and general acceptance of internal trafficking, severe torture, abuse, exploitation, forced labour, slavery and murders of helpless and innocent CDWs in the society and the due permission of the State. Continuously disturbing reporting of torture and murders of CDWs indicate the moral decay of society and the state; both have allowed powerful class to brutally torture and murder children because they belong to poor, marginalized and working class families.

In Pakistan, CDWs are deprived of all fundamental rights given in the Constitution of Pakistan (such as Articles 11, 25 (3), 25A) and even the right to life, merely for the reason of protecting the household sanctity. The government cannot bring in the CDLs in the ambit of labour laws because households cannot be monitored; if monitored, the household sanctity would be violated.

Pakistan acknowledges and prohibits forced labour, external trafficking, slavery and worst forms of child labour only in documents but yet has not been able to take any administrative measures to ban CDL and stop brutal torture and murders of helpless innocent CDWs, mainly girls. Only a few civil society organizations (CSOs) have repeatedly protested and written to all the higher authorities for banning child domestic labour (CDL) by inserting it in the list of banned occupations in the Employment of Children Act (ECA), 1991, but no authority including courts took any measures to protect these millions of CDWs. Through media, a few civil society organizations (CSOs) have also brought to the attention of the UN agencies in Pakistan but all have turned a deaf ear to the issue rather seems the best allies to the powerful class.

In the light of the UNCRC and its Optional Protocol on Sale of Children, ILO's Conventions 138, 182 and 189 and the Constitution of Pakistan, CDL should be declared a form of slavery and the worst form of child labour and should immediately be banned across the country.

The year 2013's theme on the international day against child labour is "No to child labour in domestic work". Will the current government under this theme put an end to this discrimination with children? Will it protect life, security and liberty of innocent children or powerful class? Besides putting an end to the plight of CDWs, the government should pursue the cases of brutal tortures and murders of CDWs and financially and legally help victims' families.

## **Introduction and Rationale**

*Concept and definition:* In Pakistan, children working in the domestic sphere are known or termed as child maids or child servants or housemaids in the media and civil society reports. But the type and nature of work being done by these children suggests that it is no wrong to call them slaves. However, CDWs are persons “under 18 years of age performing domestic chores in the *home of a third party*, with or without remuneration. This is distinct from children performing household chores *within their own homes*.”<sup>2</sup>

*Slavery:* The UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary forms of Slavery in her report underlines “various ways in which domestic servitude manifests itself, ranging from slavery as understood by the 1926 Slavery Convention to slavery-like practices, such as bonded domestic labour and child domestic labour.”<sup>3</sup> Though in Pakistan CDL is widely practiced and CDWs are tortured and killed but Pakistan does not consider it the worst forms of child labor though CDL is beyond the worst form of child labour category and is slavery.

*Sale of children:* In 2011 Pakistan ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. According to Article 2 (a) of the Optional Protocol, “Sale of children means any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person [including parents and guardians] or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration”. From the definition it is visible that CDL is nothing else but sale of children. Furthermore, the Protocol in Article 3 (1) says that “Each State Party shall ensure that, as a minimum, the following acts and activities are fully covered under its criminal or penal law”.

*Statistics:* There are no recent statistics on CDL in Pakistan; since it has never been recognized by the State therefore no surveys are conducted to estimate its scale, magnitude and severity of CDL. The National Survey on Child Labour conducted in 1995 also does not mention CDL. The only statistics available about the number of CDWs in Pakistan is a study by UNICEF (2001) “*Child domestic workers in south Asia*” but in Pakistan these estimated figures are associated with the ILO. The UNICEF study suggested that 264000 children were working in 'personal and social services'.<sup>4</sup> The label of 'personal and social services' does not give clear picture of children working as domestic workers. The Child Rights Movement (CRM) Pakistan is concerned about “the absence of recognition of CDL as a worst form of child labour which makes it difficult to produce a precise estimate of the scale...[and magnitude] of CDL in Pakistan”.<sup>5</sup> CDWs are found in every locality but majority prevails in wealthy localities, bungalows of ministers, secretaries, government officials, feudal-lords, chudharies and even in houses of educated class and non-sensitized working women. Since CDL takes place inside the boundary wall, thus it is difficult to be counted, seen and protected against the abuse, exploitation and torture happening with a child inside the boundary wall.

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<sup>2</sup> Lyon, Scott; Valdivia, Cristina A (2010): Towards the effective measurement of Child Domestic Workers at [http://www.unicef.org/protection/files/UCW\\_Summary\\_Domestic\\_WorkTCfinal.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/protection/files/UCW_Summary_Domestic_WorkTCfinal.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/Domesticworkslavery.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> Please see page 2 of ILO's Child Labour and Responses: Overview Note- South Asia at <http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/regions/asro/newdelhi/ipecc/download/southasia.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> The Stakeholder Report on the State of Children's Rights in Pakistan submitted to the Human Rights Council for Pakistan Universal Periodic Review in 2012; See page 3

*Causes:* There are suggested various hypothetical reasons of CDL. Some of those are: CDL is socially accepted mainly and has roots into poverty and lack of awareness amongst parents about harmful effects of CDL on child's rights, which includes survival, protection, development and wellbeing. Additionally, employers prefer to keep minor young girls as CDL because they are easy to be controlled, abused, ordered and exploited on extremely low or no wage. Trade unions and labour rights organizations link the issue of CDL labour with non-implementation of National and International Labour Laws mainly minimum wage. But the real cause of CDL is, there is lack of will and commitment on the governments (federal and provincial) part to ban CDL because CDWs are found in houses of those who one way or other way part of the government machinery which includes Members of the National and Provincial Assemblies, ministers, parliamentarians and bureaucrats, teachers, media persons, law enforcement officials, lawyers, traders, NGO workers.

In addition, Pakistan has ratified three conventions related to children: UNCRC and ILO's Conventions 132 (the Minimum Age) and 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour) which directly and indirectly suggest to ban harmful and dangerous professions which deprive a children from his/her basic rights but Pakistan has not proposed any legislation against CDL. Though, Pakistan has introduced the Employment of Children Act (ECA) 1991 which is being adopted by Punjab in 2011 without any changes in it. The ECA does not consider/declare CDL as hazardous occupation under the list of banned occupations.

### **Analysis of the reported cases of CDWs**

It is unfortunate that no other occupation in Pakistan has resulted deaths of children than CDL. Starting from January 2010 till Jun 2013, total 41 cases of torture on CDWs have been reported by the media and civil society organizations. Of the total, 19 CDWs died due to torture inflicted or other deadly tricks applied by their employers. In six months of 2013, 10 cases are reported, and of which 3 children have died. The children of all ages have become victims of brutal torture but majority of them are girls. Out of 41 reported cases of CDWs, 34 were girls.

	Male		Female		Total		Grand Total
	Murdered	Tortured	Murdered	Tortured	Murdered	Tortured	
2010	1	2	6	3	7	5	12
2011	1	0	6	3	7	3	10
2012	1	0	1	7	2	7	9
2013 (till June )	1	0	2	7	3	7	10
Total	4	2	15	19	19	21	41

It is interesting to note that in majority of cases the employers rarely confessed of inflicting torture rather projected story of suicide or accident. Starting from Shazia Masih, 10 years old girl maid, in January 2010, the strong and influential employer claimed that Shazia had fallen from stairs but medical reports proved that she was brutally tortured and kept without food and medical treatment for weeks, which resulted her death. In 2010, the brutal torture story of the Sumera Masih, 14 years old girl maid, and her five family members by her employer and the

police in Islamabad shows how the state agencies meant to protect its citizens are in the business of torture.<sup>6</sup>

The case of Bilal, 12 years old boy maid, was reported on 15 May 2013, the employer claimed that Bilal had committed suicide, therefore, Bilal’s father did not ask the police to register the case; but when the medical report proved Bilal had not hanged himself but was murdered by the employer then on his

	10 & below	11 to 14	15 to 18	Total
2010	2	6	4	12
2011	5	2	4	11
2012	3	5	1	9
2013 (till June)	4	4	1	9
Total	14	17	10	41
Percent	35	41	24	100

complaint the case was registered against the employer. In June 2013, Sana, 11-year-old girl, was found in a shelter home in Karachi. Two years ago Sana was sold by her parents to a family in Gulberg Karachi for Rs2000 per month which they received every month in advance against Sana’s domestic work round the clock. Sana’s parents are from a rural area of Punjab. A journalist met her in a shelter home in Karachi and came to know that Sana had ran away from the employer’s house because she was continuously tortured physically and mentally.

The list of each CDWs and how and what happened to them is given in Annexure 1, 2, 3 and 4. Every individual case is sheer and open violation of fundamental human rights mainly the right to protection, survival and life.

The list of cases also reveals that CDWs belong to the low or marginalized strata of society; usually orphans and from religious minority groups such as Christians and Hindus. It has widely been observed that in urban areas middlemen do play active role in bringing children from rural or slum areas so that employers do not face parents of children and any other issues or formalities as was reported in Shazia Masih, Tehmina and various other cases.

### CSOs Initiatives

The issue of CDL is hardly recognized and accepted by majority of CSOs therefore very limited activities and initiatives are taken to get CDL banned through laws or administrative measures. Amongst civil society organizations SPARC is the only organizations that had launched campaigns and took initiatives by involving the Child Rights Movement (CRM), but gradually those efforts and activities slow down.

However, in 2011 Hidden Servitude: A Study on Child Domestic Labour in Pakistan was conducted which provides account of the life and working conditions of CDWs and discovered deeply disturbing facets of the Pakistani state and society. The study not only told about wide prevalence of CDL as well as a justified means to cope with poverty but underlined “weak state institutions related to education, social welfare and legal protection have increased the

<sup>6</sup> Stakeholder submission to the HRC by AHRC and ALRC at <http://www.alrc.net/PDF/ALRC-UPR-14-002-2012-01.pdf>

vulnerabilities of children, leading to gross violations of their rights and, in some cases, really tragic outcomes.”<sup>7</sup> For the study, 60 CDWs and others were interviewed.

The main findings of the study were:

1. Majority of CDWs were children between the ages of 10-14 years, some of whom started work at even as young as five;
2. Majority of them were girls mainly those who had no opportunities to go to school;
3. Situation for CDW girls was more grim because about 50 percent children were illiterate or had left school because of various reasons;
4. They worked for long hours up to 15 hours with wide range of duties but without rest breaks and days off and with low pay scales; they had to stay on call around the clock;
5. They covered entire and enormous range of household chores which includes cooking and washing dishes, washing and ironing clothes, cleaning the house and doing the job of babysitting;
6. They were also expected to take care of the elderly members of the household;
7. Since they worked full time and lived at the employers, therefore, lived far away from their own home and deprived of the love and care of parents and family;
8. Visiting parents was seldom; some CDWs get a day off in two weeks, others once a month and some do not get any days off;
9. CDWs were always provided left-over food; they had no personal space; they had to sleep either on the floor, in a shared space with other domestic workers or out in the open space on a terrace;
10. CDWs usually girls were greatly deprived of rest and recreation since they were given little time off.

In addition to the research, in 2011, a renowned anthropologist and social activist<sup>8</sup> made about 30 minutes documentary to highlight darkest and slavery aspects of CDL in Pakistan. She tried to give voice to unheard voices of children who work and suffer inside boundary walls. Her documentary presented real case stories and helplessness of the state, its apparatuses and all types of people mainly middle and upper class who employ slaves in their homes.<sup>9</sup>

In 2012, a coalition of organizations working on child and human rights under the banner of Child Rights Movement launched campaign against CDL and demanded to ban it under the banned list of occupations in the ECA 1991. Besides, the CRM greatly emphasized in the Stakeholder Report on the State of Children’s Rights in Pakistan to the Universal Periodic Review 2012. The report recommended declaring CDL as a worst form of child labour and banning it under the Employment of Children Act (ECA) by 2013”. In the UPR session on 30<sup>th</sup> October 2012, Slovakia recommended Pakistan to “enact efficient legislation to prohibit and prevent the employment of children as domestic workers”.

### **Response by the Government and UN Agencies**

Since January 2010, CSOs have continuously been pursuing cases of CDWs and sending letters to the relevant authorities but the unfortunate in this perusal is, it is being done by few

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<sup>7</sup> Sarwar, A. et al (2011). Hidden Servitude: A Study on Child Domestic Labour in Pakistan; SPARC, Islamabad

<sup>8</sup> Samar Minallah

<sup>9</sup> <http://pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=122475>

organizations and there are very few attempts to help victims and their families. The issue received more attention only in 2010, right after the brutal murder of Shazia Masih. Trade Unions and organizations working for the rights of home based workers and UN agencies in Pakistan and ILO in Pakistan never took the issue seriously rather pursued the same agenda of the government departments to protect the household sanctity.

In the Concluding Observations and Recommendations (2003) by the Committee on the Rights of the Child against Pakistan's second periodic report, the Committee said that it is deeply concerned about "Many child Labourers, notably children working as domestic servants, are very vulnerable to abuse, including sexual abuse, and completely lack protection"<sup>10</sup>.

On 30<sup>th</sup> October 2012, in the Human Rights Council's session on Slovakia had recommended Pakistan to "enact efficient legislation to prohibit and prevent the employment of children as domestic workers" Pakistan rather accepting the recommendation replied that it has noted the recommendations which means Pakistan has not clearly rejected the recommendations but deliberations on it will continue, whereas in the third and fourth periodic report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Pakistan writes that Pakistan's draft National Child Protection Policy is focusing, as a priority, on various child protection areas including 'eliminating child domestic work'. It shows there is lack of understanding of the issue within the state machinery.

One of the member organizations of the CRM wrote a letter to the Chief Minister Punjab who sought report from the Labour & Human Resource Department Punjab about the issue and stopping child domestic labour. In response to the letter, the department replied (Letter No: SO (D-II) 7-48/2011)) that the Government may take decision to bring in new or amended the existing labour laws but:

*"a. Would it be feasible to bring the household under the ambit of labour laws? b. Would it not undermine the household sanctity, if the household is subjected to inspection by law enforcing machinery? c. May other serious problems regarding enforcement of Law on the households may arise?"*

The above response by the department is mockery on the values and principles of human rights and good governance. The relevant department and the Government of Punjab are intentionally subverting or diluting the matter into an area which is not doable. CSOs are not demanding to regularize CDL but they want to ban it under the list of banned occupations as our neighboring country India has done in 2006.

There are various things that the relevant department and government do not understand which are:

1. *Link between slavery and CDL*: Pakistan has already ratified ILO's Convention 182, regarding the Worst Forms of Child Labor which defines the worst forms of child labor as: All types of slavery, including the sale and trafficking of children; forced labor to pay off a debt; any other type of forced labor, including using children in war and armed conflict; all activities which sexually exploit children, such as prostitution, pornography or pornographic performances; any involvement in illegal activities, especially the production or trafficking of drugs; any work

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<sup>10</sup> Paragraph 69 (c) of the Concluding Observations and Recommendations (2003)

which could damage the health, safety or well-being of children. The Convention 182 is supplemented by the ILO Recommendation 190; Part II, number 3 of the recommendation at clause (a) & (e) clearly says that work of a child which exposes him/her to physical, psychological or sexual abuse or work under particularly difficult circumstances such as work for long hours or during the night or where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer will be considered worst forms of child labor (as mentioned in Article 3 (D) of the Convention).

2. *Link between the Constitution and CDL:* Article 11 (3) of the Constitution of Pakistan says: “no child below the age of 14 years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment”. And, if it has been established as per the definition of the worst forms of child labor by the ILO, that child domestic labor is one of the hazardous work and worst form of child labor then in principle, Provincial Governments in Pakistan should not only have to fulfill their obligations under ratified Conventions and at the same time should also pursue the Constitution which guarantees dignity, respect and life to all citizens and no one can be allowed to take away life of a child citizen because he/she is a domestic servants simply on the pretext of the sanctity of the household.

3. *Deprivation or denial of fundamental rights:* In Pakistan, CDWs are deprived of all fundamental rights such as the right to health, the right to protection from abuse, exploitation and neglect, the right to live with their family, education, healthy development and the right to play. They are sold, trafficked, forced to work, sexually exploited, physically abused, tortured and killed.

4. *Need to learn from India:* In 2006, India banned CDL by putting it in the list of banned occupations provided in the Prohibition of Child Labor Act. It is noteworthy that Pakistan’s law i.e. the Employment of Children (Amendment) Act 1991 is copy of the said Indian law. If country like India can ban child domestic labor, then why not Pakistan? Why not millions of CDWs in Pakistan can be protected from abuse, exploitation, torture, rap and murder. What is more important in the Constitution of Pakistan, sanctity of the household or the security and dignity of a human-being? Which is more important: the sanctity of elite people’s households or millions of helpless CDWs?

5. *Protecting vested interests in the name of sanctity:* There is no law in this world that allows upholding sanctity of a household by compromising security, dignity and respect of a CDW as a human being even if he/she had a meager economic and social status. Sadly this is not the matter of dignity and respect, it is matter of the right to life, which is taken away by employers/masters, even after lot of struggle FIRs (First Information Reports) are lodged against the employers, later on, out of court, cases are comprised by poor parents because they cannot sustain pressure by the elite families and legal expenses. The rich employers have impunity with which they exploit, abuse and kill children working in their homes. Sadly in majority of cases perpetrators are never brought to justice.

6. *Sanctity vs cognizable offences:* Already, in cognizable cases/offences in the Pakistan Penal Code, the police is empowered to go into households for search and to arrest a culprit or to prevent a crime. The law does provide to protect sanctity of the household in such circumstances

but at the same time it has to uphold the rule of law without any discrimination. For instance! What would the authorities do to uphold rule of law if it comes to their knowledge that a group of people in a house Z are preparing a bomb which they will use to kill people in the market? Obviously, the sanctity of house Z cannot withstand here to compromise loss of lives and loss of property of other citizens. Then, why a child is not protected from abuse, violence and exploitation that in many cases results his/her death.

### **Conclusion and recommendations**

The continuous reporting of torture and murder of child domestic workers indicate moral decay of the society and the state which is letting children to be brutally tortured and murdered because they belong to poor and marginalized families. Just in the name of household sanctity, shall our state allow children to be deprived of all fundamental rights given in the Constitution of Pakistan (such as Articles 11, 25 (3), 25A) and even the right to life, merely for the reason of household sanctity? There is need to put an end to this discrimination, and to protect life, security and liberty of citizens even if they are servants.

In light of the UNCRC and its Optional Protocol on Sale of Children, ILO's Conventions 138, 182 and 189 and the Constitution of Pakistan, CDL should be declared a form of slavery and the worst form of child labour and should immediately be banned in all provinces, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan, FATA and Islamabad Capital Territory by putting it in the list of banned occupations provided in the ECA, through a notification in the Gazette.

In addition, the government should pursue brutal torture and murders of CDWs and financially and legally help victims' families.

The end!

Annexure 1: CDL cases reported in 2010								
S. No	Name of the child & age	Nature of Case	Date of reporting	Employer	Case registered	District/city	Reported by	Case details
1	Zafar, 12	Tortured, slaved	Dec 2010'	Not known	Not known	Karachi		Zafar, 12 year old boy, was recovered by the police from a house where he was employed. The police were informed by neighbors who heard the screams of a chained up Zafar. The police arrested the employer but she was set free on bail the next day. Zafar was severely tortured on the allegation of theft. According to the media reports, Zafar's right arm and leg were paralysed due to the torture he endured and wounds were visible all over his body.
2	Not known, 8 years old girl	Tortured	Dec 2010'	Not known	Not known	Karachi		A TV channel reported that an eight years old girl maid in Karachi was severely tortured by her employers for not working hard. Footages were aired by the television channel showed torture marks on the arms and back of the girl
3	Sara, 10	Tortured	Nov 2010'	Advocate	Not known	Multan		Sara, 10 years old girl, managed to escape from her workplace at a lawyer's house in Multan where she been employed as a domestic worker. She was severely tortured by a 'faith healer' to free her from evil spirits or 'djinnns' as

								her employers believed that she was possessed. According to Sara, the faith healer used to torture her with hot iron rods. A medical examination showed that Sara had been subjected to severe torture for many days.
4	Firdus, 12	Tortured to death	Oct 2010'			Sahiwal		Firdu, 12 years old girl, was working at the home of landlord in Sahiwal. According to her grandmother the landlord dropped her back to her home in a drowsy condition. On the same day she was admitted to the hospital where she died. The girl's grandfather claimed that she was physically tortured and sexually abused and later poisoned to death by the landlord.
5	Nadeem, 13	Serious torture	Aug 2010'			Islamabad	Nation	In Islamabad, Mohammad Nadeem, 13 years old boy, was seriously tortured and detained in the flat by his employer for three days A couple was arrested for torturing their teenage house servant and keeping him in illegal confinement. Naeem was resident of Rahim Yar Khan. In Islamabad, upon raiding the flat, the police found the teenager tied up in a room. The police confirmed that the victim was subjected to severe

								torture.
6	Tehmina, 12	Tortured to death	Aug 2010'			Islamabad	Daily Times	<b>Tehmina, 12 years old girl</b> , was pushed off a balcony by her employer with intention of killing her as punishment for demanding her salary after being denied it for a considerable span of time. She suffered severe spinal-cord damage and was paralyzed. Tehmina's father was given some compensation money and in return he was asked to drop all charges against the employer. Tehmina was taken back to her village where, as a result of her injuries, neglect and poverty, she died within a few months. Tehmina was from Rahim Yar Khan.
7	Kasur, 16	Murdered by poison	10 Aug 2010'			Lahore		<b>Kausar, 16 years old girl</b> maid's employer telephoned Kausar's mother and informed her that Kausar had fainted. She was taken to the hospital but was discharged by the doctor as her mother was unable to meet the hospital expenses. Upon returning home she died. Kausar's parents believe that the

								employers had poisoned her which resulted in her death. Kuasar, 16, resident of Badina Road, Bhatta Kohra, Lahore
8	Tania, 18	Rapped, tortured to death	July 2010'			Lahore		<b>Tania, 18 years old</b> , was found hanging from a ceiling fan in her room in her employer's house. According to her family, Tania had been sexually assaulted before her death. Tania was resident of Lahore.
9	Shahzad, 15	Murdered	1 June 2010'			Gujranwala		Shahzad, 14 years old boy, was found dead on a roof top. The boy had been a domestic worker for the past four years and had been strangled to death. Shahzad, 14, resident of Kamonki, Gujranwal.
10	Sumera Masih, 14	Brutally tortured	March 2010'	Faheem Cheema	Yes after much struggle	Islamabad	Stakeholder submission to the HRC by AHRC and ALRC	Sumera Masih, 14 years old girl, was brutally tortured by her employer, police and officials in the Pakistan Air Force in March and April 2010. Not she but her 6 family members were brutally tortured and kept in illegal detention for about three weeks on suspicion that Sumera had stolen gold ornaments from the house officer Faheem Cheema in the Pakistan Air Force (PAF). Sumera and her 16 year-old brother were tortured by

								the Wing Commander himself which resulted disability to Sumera and her brother is not able to walk properly.
11	Yasmin, 15	Burnt to death	12 Feb 2010'			Okara		<b>Yasmin, 15 years old girl,</b> was allegedly burnt by her employers. Five days later she died in a hospital in Lahore. According to Yasmin's father, this was not the first instance of violence at the hands of her employers. Yasmin was resident of Satghara, Okara.
12	Shazia, 12	Tortured to death	Jan 2010'			Lahore	Dawn	In Lahore, Shazia Masih, 12 years old girl, belonging to an underprivileged Christian family, was placed in the home of a prominent lawyer in Lahore by a recruitment agent. She was subjected to extreme neglect and violent treatment, and eventually died of what doctors call 'infection and malnutrition'. The provisional autopsy report noting numerous injuries and deep skin incision wounds was ignored by a medical board and the powerful and influential employers were acquitted. Shazia was resident of Arya Nagar,

								Islampura, Lahore.
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Annexure 2: CDL cases reported in 2011

S. No	Name & age of victim	City & Province	Date of case reported on and source	Name of employer and occupation	Kinds of abuse and torture	Status of the victim	Action by State	Case details
1	Amina, 5	Lahore-Punjab	December 27, 2011: Daily 42	Sheikh Hammad Azam: Businessman	Strangulation and detention	Police got freed the child the employer	Not known	She was promised to be paid Rs1500 monthly. She was tortured on petty matters and not allowed to meet her parents. The employer confessed his crime.
2	Taqi Usman, 14	Lahore-Punjab	August 15, 2011: Dunya News	Saadia Asif	Physical torture mental torture	Died	Police registered a case and started investigation.	He was brutally tortured by his employer saadia on not feeding the dog. In a result boy died.
3	Naseem,10	Rahimyaar Khan-Punjab	May 27, 2011. The Tribune Express	Ghulam Mustafa and his son Muhammad Umer: Landlord and former district council member	Physically tortured and raped many times	He succeeded to escape from the place after many days	Saddar police registered a case, after the girl Naseem's parents filed a complaint that they weren't able to contact their daughter.	The girl cooked and cleaned during the day and returned every night. After the men didn't let her leave for three days. When police raided the house they found that the child was tied up to a charpoy in the blistering heat. She was bleeding and was

								nearly hysterical. Daughter had told the family she had been raped by Umer and that he and his father threatened to kill her if she told anyone.
4	Laiba, 5	Lahore-Punjab	26 April, 2011.	Asif and his wife Yasmin	Strangulation	Died	Police arrested the offenders	She was tortured to death just for the reason that 5 years baby had passed urine in kitchen. Employers confessed their crime
5	Aalia, 18	Faisalabad-Punjab	April 28, 2011: Express Urdu	Rahat Mirza		She was burnt to death	Not known	Employer said, she had stolen some precious clothes and boots and took them to her home. After return, she also admitted her act. And after few days she burned herself to death
6	Iqra, 16	Gujranwala-Punjab	March 27, 2011: Nawa-i-Waqt	Babu Javed, ex city Nazim	Electric shocks and rape	died	Babu javed was arrested by the city police	She killed after rape in the house of an ex-city nazim of Pakistan Muslim League-Quide (PML-Q) in Gujranwala.

7	Khalida, 10	Multan-Punjab	March 22, 2011: Pakistan Today	Rab Nawaz and Maqbool	Physical wounds, then raped and was killed	Died	Khalida's family said that when they approached the police to register the case they ignored their account. "The police did agree to file an FIR.	The post mortem report confirmed that Khalida had been raped by three different men and that she had been shot at point-blank range. Doctor also said: he found four bullet wounds
8	Nabeela, 16	Karachi-Sindh	March 21, 2011: Nawa-e-waqt	Not known		Died due to gun shot in head	Police reached the spot and removed the body to morgue for autopsy. Police have also collected evidence from the crime scene and sent it to forensic lab	Employer said that she attempted suicide. Police still investigating
9	Nida, 14	Gujrat-Punjab	February 25, 2011: Dawn	Shahid		The girl was taken to Aziz Bhatti Shaheed DHQ Hospital	Police have registered a case under section 367 and 337 of PPC.	Nida had left the job 2 years ago after theft accusations. Then after 2 years employer with his six people kidnapped her and took her to an out

						in a critical condition		house where she was forced to drink liquor and then she was tortured and later she was thrown into a deserted place after making her unconscious
10	Yasmin, 15	Okara-Punjab	February 11, 2011: Pakistan Today	Not known	Physical violence	Died	Not known	Yasmin was allegedly burned by her employers in Okara and died five days later in a Lahore hospital. According to Yasmin`s father, this was not the first instance of violence at the hands of her employers.
11	Sonia, 10	Karachi-Sindh	January 8, 2011: The News	Sadaf	Beat with heel of shoes	Her family has come to Karachi and Sonia was living with them.	Police lodged case against offender according to section 342	Employer used to hit her with the heels of her shoes. When her hands started bleeding, she used to put them in water to soothe them. They never gave her a bandage to cover her injuries.”

Annexure 3: CDL cases reported in 2012

	Name of the child & age	Nature of Case	Date of reporting	Employer	Case registered	District/city	Reported by	Case details
1	Shan Ali, 11	Tortured to death	6th Jan 2012	Atiya Hussain, Mudasir Abbas		Islamabad	Dawn newspaper	Shan Ali, 11-year old boy, worked as a houseboy for Atiya Al Hussain and Mudassar Abbas, in a posh locality in Islamabad. Shan Ali was paid Rs3500 per month. But his 6 months' salary was already received by his parents (Janant Bibi and Ghulam Shabir). On January 5 the police found him dead, his body bent over and a curtain tied around his neck. The employers insisted that Ali had committed suicide. From the autopsy it was revealed that Ali was strangled. During the police investigation, the employer confessed that she had strangled the boy in a fit of rage after she failed to calm down her wailing seven-month-old baby, when she wanted to sleep. The couple was arrested and the case was registered. Ali's parents were so poor that they were unable to follow up on the case and were willing to pardon the employers.
2	Abida, 8	Physical and mental torture	25 Feb 2012'	Rashida	Yes	Gulberg Block 10, Karachi	Geo TV	Abida, 8 years old girl, was brutally tortured by her employer, Rashida, in Gulberg Block 10 Flats, Karachi. The neighbors complained with the police that they have been fed up with the screams of a child coming from a house for the last eight days. The police raided the house and recovered the youngest housemaid who was continuously tortured, and the signs of torture were all over Abida's body.
3	Rubia, 15	Torture to death over	May 2012'	Asif Butt and his wife	FIR registered	Lahore	Pakistani Women's Human	On 19 May 2012, Rubia, 15 years old girl, tortured to death over suspicions of a theft. Her employer had sent her dead body to parents saying that she had died

		suspicious of a theft		Saima			Rights Organization	after falling from the stairs. According to the police there were several injuries and bruises on the body.
4	Sobia, 10	Battered and beaten nearby death	24 May 2012'	Saifullah	Not known	Gujranwala	AAJ News TV	According to the AAJ TV website, Sobia, 10 years old girl, was tortured by her employers and thrown out on the street. She was battered and beaten near death by her employers. Her limbs and arms were broken. She has received severe injuries to the head during the assault and she had burn marks all over her body. An Edhi Foundation worker had found her and brought to the civil hospital Gujranwala where doctor reported that she had received critical injuries and is kept under observation for 24 hours. Sobia was unable to provide all details including of her parents and employer but she told that she had been working as a maid for over a year
5	Ayesha, 12	Tortured	27 May 2012'	Sheikh Jahangir	Not known	Abdullahpur, Faisalabad	Pakistani Women's Human Rights Organization	Ayesha, 12 year old, was tortured by her employer, Sheikh Jehangir Ahmad at Abdullahpur, Faisalabad. It is being reported that she was beaten without any reason. Upon hearing cries of Ayesha, people gathered outside the employer's house and knocked on his door. But he did not open the door and continued beating the girl. So, the police was informed and they arrived quickly and rescued Ayesha. Police arrested the employer.
6	Kiran, 12	Tortured and threw her outside the house	19 Aug 2012'	Zahid Ali	Went to 3 police stations but all regretted to lodge the complain	Liaqatabad, Lahore	SAMAA TV	A 12 year old girl was tortured by the employer Zahid Ali's wife in Liaqatabad, Lahore and threw out of the house. She was brought to the hospital in critical condition. Kiran was employed for Rs3000 per month. Kiran's parents went to three police stations in the city but all of those regretted to lodge the complaint.

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7	Nasreen Bibi, 12	Severely tortured	15 Sep 2012'	Not known	Not known	G 10/4, Islamabad	Pakistani Women's Human Rights Organization	Nasreen Bibi, 12-years-old, was beaten and injured by her employer for allegedly stealing Rs 50,000. Nasreen Bibi was brought to Ramna police station by a man who spotted her in G-10/4 in a critical condition. Nasreen told the police that her employer and his wife had beaten her with a stick while accusing her of theft. She was shifted to hospital for medical examination
8	Shazia, 10	Beaten up, kept her hungry and shaved her head.	13 Nov 2012'	Not known	Not known	Faisalabad	Express Tribune	Shazia, 10-year-old girl was beaten up by her employer and her head was shaved. According to Shazia's mother (Shabana Bibi), Shazia worked at a house in Gulistan Colony, Faisalabad, as a full-time domestic workers and she visited Shazia once a week. When this time she went to meet Shiza, she found out that her employer had beaten her and shaved her head. Shazia had also been starved and had not been fed for two days. Shazia's mother took her daughter to the Mansoorabad Police Station but the police did not register the case, however, station house officer had called the employer's son, Waqas, for questioning who denied the allegations and said that Shabana Bibi is blackmailing them and has made up the story.

Annexure 4: CDL cases reported in 2013 (till June)

	Name of the child & age	Nature of Case	Date of reporting	Employer	Case registered	District/city	Reported by	Case details
1	Hifza	Torture, little food and long hours work	Jan 2013'	Ahmed, a policeman in Lahore	No	Gujranwala	Pakistani Women's Human Rights Organization	In June 2012, Hifza, a 12 year old girl had run away from the employer's (Ahmed- a policeman) house in Lahore city and was found to the police in Gujranwala. Her father and other family members lived in Alipur Chatha- Gujranwala. She ran away from the house because the employer and his family used to beat her up often and also refused to give her adequate food in spite of the late hours she had to work in their house. The District and Sessions Judge Gujranwala handed over custody of Hifza to the Child Protection & Welfare Bureau in Gujranwala.
2	Noor Shahid, 10	Death due to poisonous tablets	February 2013'		Police Investigating the case	Gujranwala, Sheikh Colony	Express Tribune	Noor Shahid, 10 years old girl, was found dead in her employer's house in Sheikh Colony Gujranwala. The employer told the police that the girl had swallowed tablets, she was cleaning the room where wheat was stored and swallowed pills that were kept to protect wheat from insects.
3	Two Sisters (Names Unidentified), 6 & 8	Alleged maltreatment(employer beaten up for not	12 March 2013'		Not known, but Saddar police investigating	Wapda Town, Gujranwala	Express Tribune	As reported the in the newspaper, Saddar police in Gujranwala took custody of two sisters, six and eight years old, who used to work as house maids in Wapda Town Saddar. Both sisters had run from the employer's house to neighbor's house to seek refuge because the employer had beaten them up for

		cooking rice)			cases			cooking rice for themselves. They were hungry because they were given food only once a day, and each of them was paid Rs500 per month. The police said it would get the girls examined before making any arrests.
4	Irum, 7	Acid on her feet, burning with hot knives, cutting hairs, do not given food, beat, threat.	13 March 2013'		FIR at Aroop Police Station	Model Town, Gujranwala	Express Tribune	Irum, 7, was brutally tortured by her master in the house in Model Town Gujranwala- Punjab. The master and his family had dropped acid on Irum's feet and burnt her with hot knives. They had also cut her hairs because she was crying in front of a guest visiting the master's family. The master and her children would often beat her on small mistakes she made. Irum's mother Shabbiran Bibi used to visit her daughter once a month to receive Rs1000 salary against the fulltime work done by her daughter from the master. When in March she visited the house in Model Town, she was shocked to see her bruised, injured, weak and pale child. She rushed to the nearby police station Aroop and got lodged the FIR against the master. The police had sent the child for a medico-legal examination to a hospital and later handed her to her parents.
5	Aqsa, 15	Death due to torture by employer, lived a slave life	April 2013'	Sheryar	Yes but was discarded	Lahore	Dawn Newspaper	Aqsa, 15-year-old girl, was found dead in her employers in M-Block of Samanabad, Lahore. She belonged to Kasur. The employer Sheharyar reported the police that Aqsa had committed suicide by using a water pipe. He also told that Aqsa's family had borrowed a big amount from him (employer) with a condition that the girl would not return to her home unless the money was repaid to him.

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6	Bilal, 12	Death due to torture by the employer	15 May 2013'	CMO District Hospital Gujranwala	Not known, but Saddar police investigating cases	Gujranwala	Waqt Newspaper	Bill, a 12 years old boy, was found dead at his employer's house who is CMO District Hospital Gujranwala. The police noticed bruise and torture marks on his neck and body
7	Sana, 11	Physically and mentally tortured	June 2013	Not known	No	Karachi	Daily Times	Two years ago, Sana, 11-year-old girl, was sold by her parents to a family in Gulberg Karachi for Rs2000 per month which they received every month in advance against Sana's domestic work round the clock. Sana's parents are from a rural area of Punjab. A journalist met her in a shelter home in Karachi and came to know that Sana had ran away from the employer's house because she was continuously tortured physically and mentally.