

# THE COTTON PRODUCTION PROCESS

Cotton is produced in a number of countries around the world. These are the four basic stages of cotton production. Highlighted are four examples where human trafficking occurs within this process:

## COTTON SEED

The planting of the cotton plant



### FOCUS: INDIA

Thousands of children work in India's cotton seed industry, many of them trafficked or trapped in debt bondage. They work long hours, are exposed to toxic chemicals and pesticides which result in severe health problems and death.

## COTTON HARVESTING

Gathering the fluffy white cotton seeds from the plant



### FOCUS: UZBEKISTAN

Hundreds of thousands of children are forced out of school by the nation's regime, to pick cotton under threats of abuse and expulsion. Conditions are dreadful with wide reports of injuries, poisoning and illness.

## SPINNING AND WEAVING

Turning the cotton seeds into thread and fabric



### MAKE FASHION TRAFFIK-FREE CAMPAIGN FOCUS: INDIA

The 'Sumangali Scheme' binds women and girls to work in mills and factories for three to five years. They are promised a lump sum at the end of their term but less than 35% ever receive this. Inside the factories they have limited freedom, a lack of training or health and safety standards, forced overtime and there are documented reports of abuse.

## CUT, MAKE, TRIM

Turning the cotton fabric into a garment

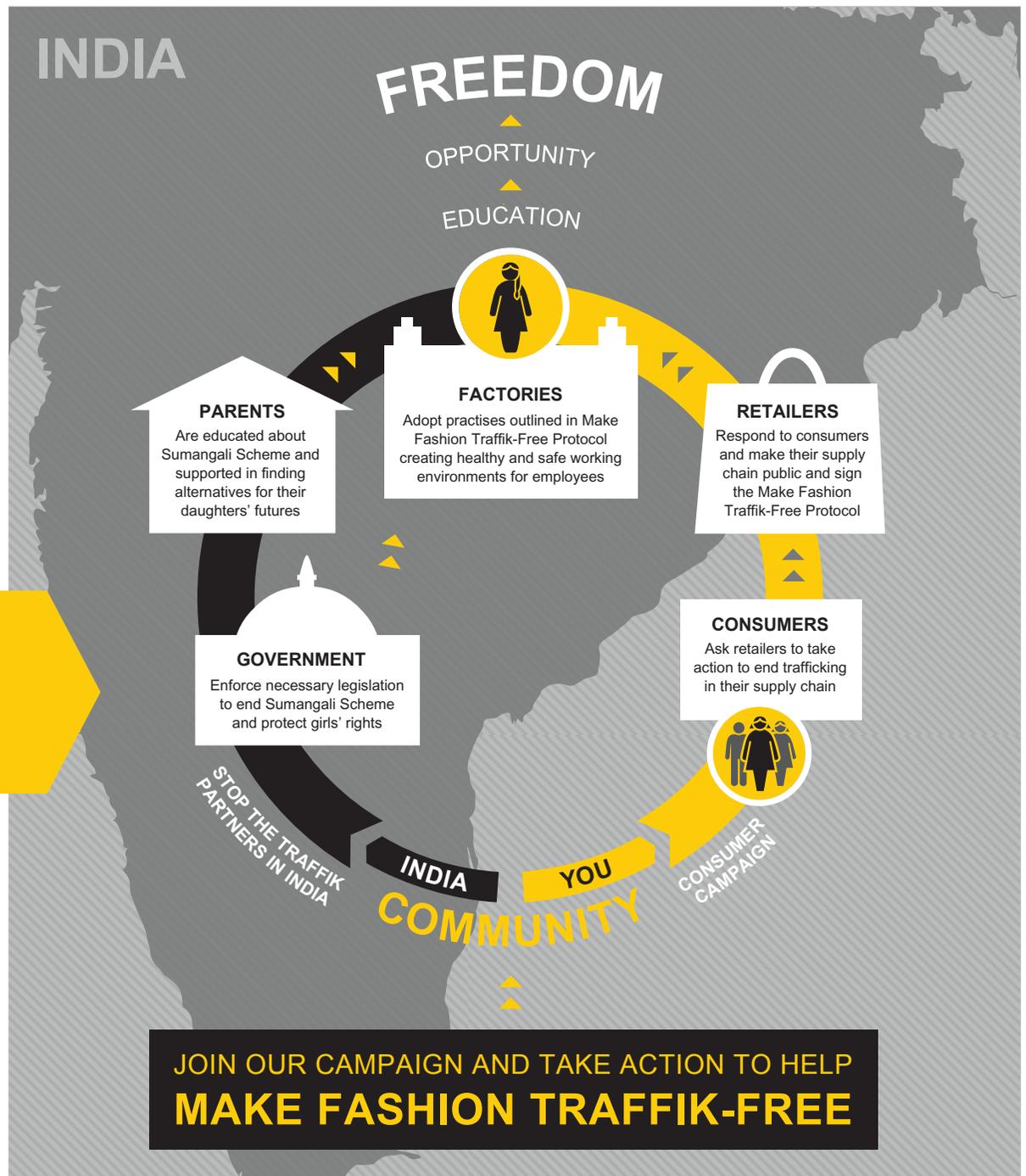


### FOCUS: BANGLADESH

Bangladesh attracts garment producers because the costs of production are so cheap, the human costs however are not. Of the almost 4 million workers that fuel the industry, many of them suffer through appalling conditions. Harassment, unsafe factories and injuries are rife. Additionally Bangladesh has the lowest manufacturing wage in the world, and reports of child labour remain prevalent.



**STOP THE TRAFFIK**  
PEOPLE SHOULDN'T BE BOUGHT & SOLD



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#fashionvictims