



**INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AGE IN DOMESTIC
WORKS : A STUDY IN GAMHARIYA VDC, SARLAHI , NEPAL**

**BY
DEORAJ RAY YADAV**

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Central Department of Population Studies

Recommendation

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "*Involvement of children in school age in domestic work: A study in Gamhariya VDC, Sallahi*" is prepared by Mr. Deoraj Ray Yadav under my supervision. He has collected the primary data for this purpose in a mixed community in Terai area of Nepal and completed successfully the requirements for dissertation in Master of Arts in Population Studies.

I recommend this dissertation for evaluation by the Dissertation Committee.

Bidhan Acharya

Supervisor

June, 2009

Approval Sheet:

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STUDY IN GAMHARIYA VDC, SARLAHI, NEPAL**

by

Mr. Deoraj Ray Yadav

A Dissertation

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Approved by:

.....

Dr. Pushpa Kamal Subedi

Head

.....

Mr. Bishnu Dulal

External Examiner

.....

Bidhan Acharya

Supervisor

Associate Professor

Central Department of Population Studies

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University

June, 2009

Kathmandu, Nepal

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ABSTRACT

It is a study of **Involvement of Children in School Age in Domestic Works Base on Gamhariya VDC, of Sarlahi District**. The main objective of the study is to identify the situation of children who are involve in domestic work in VDC Gamhariya, Sarlahi District. This study has included 100 households are randomly selected. The target groups of the study children 6-14 years old from each sample households. Among them 25/25 households are selected from the four wards of the VDC. From ward no. 1,2,3 and 8. Frequently distribution, cross variables analysis, interpretation and comparison with conclusion of the data was the main out puts of the data analysis.

The study population were from different ethnic groups Yadav, Terai Dalit and Terai caste. The majority of people are Hindu from the total population. The major occupation of the people of this VDC is agricultural. Only one in two of aged 5 and above population had literate in the study area with 70% child literacy. About 70% population were ever married and 6.4 was the average HH size. Out of the total 641 population 161 persons were aged 6-14 years and 86 total child were interviewed in the total 100 households. Out of the total 100 HHs 65 percent household's children had involved in any domestic works and 97 percent parent's argued that poverty is a major reason for domestic child work in that society.

There was positive relationship between age and child involvement in domestic work. higher the age of children higher the involvement in domestic work in both out school and in school children. Similarly, those children whose family size is large, they have been involved more in household works. Non agricultural occupied parent's children(18%) is less engaged for long time in domestic work than out school children(75%) but, in school children whose main income source of family is business, they were higher engaged(57%) 3+ hour in a day in domestic work than in school children(50%). It is found that higher the level of education of in school children, higher the involvement in domestic work for a long time. Higher the proportion of higher caste, lower the involvement in domestic work in both in school and out school children. There is no vast difference between in school children and out school children in the availability of HHs facilities. Highly ambitious children had low involvement than farmer ambitious for HHs works.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	- Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	- Central Department of Population Studies
CEB	- Children Ever Born
CRC	- Conventions on the Rights of the Children
CWIN	- Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Center
ILO	- International Labour Organization
MoH	- Ministry of Health
NDHS	- Nepal Demographic Health Survey
PRB	- Population Reference Bureau
SCJN	- Save the Children Japan/Nepal
SPSS	- Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	- United Nations
UNFPA	- United Nations Children's Fund
UNICEF	- United Nations Children Fund
VDC	- Village Development Committee

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Involvement of Children in School Age in Domestic Works: A Study in Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Chapter I: Introduction

1.1 General Background

Children of today are the future of society, leader of country and driver of coming generation; therefore need a special attention and care, which help to enhance their potential that can contribute to the nation. The word 'child' is defined as "a young human being who is not yet an adult" (Oxford English Dictionary: 2003). However in practice the definition of child is found to be different according to socio-economic, cultural, political factors and in the context of any country or nation.

There are hundreds of millions of children and young people around the world who are imprisoned, not in physical Jails, but in a state of bondage more permanent than locks or bars alone could create. These are children who labour at tasks than harm their bodies and minds, their spirits and future (Mahendra Prasad Dhimre, 2003:1). Childhood is an initial as well as sensitive age of human life cycle. If children could not avail and utilize various opportunities like good education, appropriate physical exercise, nutrition etc. in this age and phase, they cannot be able to develop their physical and mental capability in a required level (Parajuli, 2006:1).

Generally, the adulthood is denoted by the legal age of voting rights and eligible to have citizenship or the age at entry into the armed force or any other job etc. The age below this, obviously represents status of being a minor or a child. The period of life span until to get proper maturity can be categorized at childhood in developed countries, but this is not the case of developing countries. United Nation has defined a child as a human being below the age of eighteen years. But the nations might have their own definition. According to Nepalese Act, a child is defined as "a minor of either sex below the age of 16 years" (Ghimire, 2007:1).

Normally, there are two types of labour namely physical and mental. Physical labour is related to the force, but mental labour is the utilization of intellectual faculty for an output.

Child labour remains serious problems in the world. According to the revised estimates by the ILO's Bureau of Statistics the number of working children between the age of 5 and 14 throughout the world were about 120 million in the beginning of this decade. As may be expected, given prevailing conditions, the overwhelming majority of these are in developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. But pockets of child labour also exist in many industrialized countries. Numerous children, work in occupations and industries, which are monthly dangerous and hazardous. They are found in mines, in factories of bangles, matches, firewood, in deep sea fishing, in commercial agricultural area and so on (Mahendra Prasad Ghimire, 2003:3).

Basically, child is prone to be involved in physical types of work in all over the world, but the degree of involvement and forms of work may be different with the community or nation. Thus, those types of labour performed by children are called child labour, if the nature of work is harmful. Participation of children in such types of activities is found to be higher in developing countries compared to developed countries. It may be attributed to socio-economic conditions. Various national and international rules, laws and declarations have clearly defined that involvement of children in any forms of labour which harm and disturbs their future development is not legally allowed at all (K.C., 1999:VI).

Child labour has emerged as a major social problem in much of the Third World Countries where rapid increase in population, economic stagnation structural adjustment policy implications, drought, war and diseases have increased the ability of families to earn a decent living. As part of family survival strategy used to cope with financial pressures, more and more children are being pushed into the labour market. In terms of the size of the population involved, child labour is probably the issue that involves the largest number of children world wide. The convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) also recognized: "the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental spiritual, moral or social development" (SCJN, 2006: 4).

There are various safeguards considered for the protection of minors; such as prohibition to work from 6 pm to 6 am, restriction in working hour as not

more than 6 hour a day or 36 hours a week without discriminating in the wage between adults and minors as well as girls and boys. Section 17 of Children Act 1992 of Nepal has also prohibited employment of a child between the age of 14 and 16 during 6 pm to 6 am as labour. All types of child labour are not prohibited by law: but that type and of labour are prohibited where all forms of child's development is violated (SCJN, 2006:5).

The counter thought is that involvement of children in domestic chores in their own home should not be regarded as child labours, rather it is the process of socialization. The children need to learn social, economic and participatory behaviour through their activities in which they have participated. Infact such involvement of children enhance their decision making capacity. Again the ultimate thought is that the career of children must not be troubled due to these works.

Despite all the constrains the government of Nepal has felt the need to initiate a crusade against all forms of exploitation of against children. Therefore the government made some amendments in the Child Protection Act to ensure that the rights of the children are protected. It was to meet the spirit Convention of Right of Child that was ratified by Nepal too. The establishment of special court to deal with child recated injustice is a major stride forward in protecting the rights of the children (Pant and Nepal CBS, 2003: 295).

In a developing country like Nepal, children are compelled to be involved in various type of works in different areas. Agriculture area involves them for collecting fooder and firewood, treading livestock, cutting grass, weeding picking tea leaves in tea estates, planting and harvesting related work and fishing etc. (CWIN, 1992: 126). Similarly, manufacturing industries includes children in carpet weaves, work in brick kiln, work in garment and textiles, candles and soap making, work in plastic factories, work in tobacco factories. Furthermore, service consists of domestic service waiters in hotels and restaurants, as helpers in the vehicles, carrying burden as a porter, shoe shining (helping in shops), and even in sexual works (Parajuli, 2005: 185). The other areas include rack picking, street vending, newspaper delivery, working in petrol pumps, selling home products in market areas. Among the types of works performed by children, most of the worst forms of

works fall under child labour. The ILO convention No. 182 has categorized those works as child labour as follows:

-) Child domestic labour
-) Children in the carpet sector
-) Child Bonded labour
-) Children in mines and stone and varies
-) Child porters
-) Rag picking children
-) Trafficking in children

(Parajuli, 2005:185)

However, it is difficult to have a clear demarcation line between child labour and their participation in household work. The involvement of children in such domestic work is more complex to analyse and distinguish as labours.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Human Development Indicator (HDI) indicates Nepal as a poor country. The majority of the people (86%) live in rural areas. Being a poor country, the life style of people is mostly dependent upon conservative agricultural system. In urban areas; however, people are progressively being engaged modern industrial and commercial sectors.

Most of the children in Nepal from their very younger ages are involved in agriculture and few of them in industrial and commercial sector. In a child does any works affecting their further development and rights to education, he/she may be defined as child labourers (K.C., 1999:18).

Children in Nepal are not only working as paid labour out of their home but also as unpaid workers in their own home. Many of them have never attended schools been dropped out in future. So they are deprived of universal rights to education. Such children are working in their domestic work (Parajuli, 2005: 185).

It is found that huge volume of children in school going age are involved in domestic work. Neither of such children are fully identified as child labour nor they have well studied. They are involved in most hazardous works compromising their physical, emotional, moral and social development even with in their own work. If a child is working at own home, it falls under above-mentioned criteria of worst form. Thus, it is also to be identified as

child labour. On the contrary, if the child is out of school due to non-labour related reasons, like parents' ignorance about the importance of education, children's inability to attend regularly the schooling and children doing nothing at home, they must be placed in separate criteria rather than labeling as child labour (SCJN, 2005:5).

In school going age the involvement of children in domestic work and household chores interferes the child rights to education, it can also be termed as child labour. However, while identifying harmful work, nature of harms associated with work and the duration of involvement, they also need to be redefined and recategorized (SCJN, 2005:8).

If a child works before or after his schooling to make some pocket money for school expense or personal well-beings; and if the rights to education is satisfied, such types of child's work should not necessarily be termed as child labour. Similarly, according to the convention on the Rights of Children (Article, 32) all out of school children of school going age, if working in domestic work, could be defined as child labour/worker. From above definition those children who are working at home without affecting their physical, educational and moral development in suitable age, it is not necessarily be termed as 'labours' (SCJN, 2006:12).

Most of the areas in Nepal are rural and the residents, in agriculture in agriculture. Due to poor economic status of family, social beliefs, persistence of poverty, gender discrimination and illiteracy relating to their development, children are obliged to be engaged in various domestic work, like looking after younger siblings, cooking food, washing clothes, and dishes, fetching water and collecting fooder and firewood, supporting to their parent's work etc. Among these children, some of them are in schools as well as working and some are working only. Nearly one in every three children in Nepal is a child labourer. Most of them are really exploited and their rights are violated by their own parents. So those who are involved in domestic work depriving of their rights to education and their future development, such types of children can be termed as child labour. The forms of child labour vary due to social, economic, demographic, cultural, religions and hierarchical customs (Plan Nepal, 2006: 63).

On the country, if the children do not work in family, the economy of family would be deteriorated and ultimately the children will themselves become

the victims of poverty. This specially implies for children taking care of siblings learning and adults free for the wage labour for a day.

Particularly, there is a gap in academics regarding the involvement of children.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to analyse the situation of children who are involve in domestic work in VDC Gamhariya, Sarlahi District.

The specific objectives of the study are:

-) To assets the participation of children in performing domestic work by economic status of their family.
-) To analyze the relationship between demographic variables (as age at marriage and fertility of parents) and participation of children in performing domestic working.
-) To examine the effect of education on participation of children in performing domestic works.
-) To illustrate the effect of media exposure on participation of children in performing domestic works.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In this study, the situation of Nepalese children involve in their domestic works will be focused on the children between 6 to 14 years to be analyzed.

The importance of the study are as follows:

-) This study will explain the status of the children who are being involved in domestic works.
-) This study will describe the relationship between boys and girls of such types of children.
-) These findings of the study will be useful to those persons, organizations and institutions which are working in this field.
-) It will fulfil the gap for further researcher labour related study.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

This study has its own limitations because of limited time, human resources and also limited cost. Those children who are involved in domestic works have not been properly defined or identified as any forms of children yet. It is the vague issue itself. Neither of the previous studied is carried out

particularly in this issue, so it cannot be studied at once. This study is limited in the following areas.

-) This study is focused with in a very small area of VDC Gamhariya Sarlahi.
-) This study covers only the children between 6 to 14 years of old those who are involved in performing domestic works.
-) This study is only concentrated to analyze the situation of such types of children.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This thesis is organized into seven different chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction of the study including general background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significant of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study.

The second chapter is the review of literature from the different books, journals, publications, dissertation pocket-books and other academic papers. The second chapter also consists of conceptual framework and formulation research questions.

Similarly, third chapter gives the description about the methodology of the study. In this chapter, simple design, questionnaire design, data collection and procession system, data quality, methods of analysis of the collected data real included throughly. Chapter IV deals with the introduction of the study population along with demographic, social economic and participatory characteristics or the collected data. Furthermore, Chapter V, analyzes the data in descriptive manners. Chapter VI analyzes the qualitative information that implies case study, observation of research and key informants viewpoints. Finally, Chapter VII includes the Summary, conclusion and recommendations about the study for the further enhancement.

Chapter II: Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Literature

Childhood is the sensitive age of human development. Children are considered as the future pillars and human resources of any nation. So, their all round development is quite essential. Children are innocent, faultless and symbol of creativity and they are also expressed as a form of God. Theoretical society has not given proper environment where the child could grow happily. In contrast they are illiterate and deprived of many facility exploited. Children are facing various problems due to the backwardness, poverty and illiteracy of their parents as well as society in developing countries like outs. Workers can be categorized into two types, namely, physical and mental physical type of labour is directly related to the force expense; but mental labour is associated with intellectual skills and use of knowledge and art (Parajuli, 2006: I).

Child labour has emerged as one of the major social problems in most of the third-world countries; where rapidly increasing in population, economic stagnations, structural adjustment, policy implication, drought war and diseases have decreased the ability of families to earn a decent living. Child labour is being problematic from the human rights perspective. Historically, the problem of child workers first appeared in the 16th century. Children were further exposed to the risk, areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and the United kingdom the problem of child workers was obviously in factories, cotton mills, grass and match factories and brick klin, however in Norway and Sweden, the problem existed in farming basically cattle heading, fishing as well as forestry. Similarly, in France, a Welfare Act for child workers was introduced in 1841 and developed in 1853. The government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety of the children. However, the implement of the laws were very poor (Parajuli, 2006:8).

Among various forms of child labour, those children who are in involved in domestic works from their very younger ages have not been studied about and have not had clear definition about them yet. Sometimes they have to involved in hazardous types of work depriving of their rights to education and hampering their futures development.

The ILO and UNICEF defined that "children's works that harm their schooling and disturb or further development is child labour." However, some light works in house before and after school time, supervised skill development and internship training helping in family, farm, business and works that do not hamper children's rights to education would not be domain of child labour (SCJN, 2006:1). However, Save the Children Alliance viewed that child labour should be defined on the basis of harms of child rights to education. According to Article 32 of CRC. The definition is: "All non-school and non-leisure activities of children constitute child labour. Child labour would also include light works in households enterprises after schooling even help with domestic chores, such as home cleaning, looking after younger sibling". (SCJN, 2006: 1).

Article 32 of the CRC has further stated in question answer from that "if the employing situation were own household, then what would be the case? One can derived some sense that the cost of education, children should not be involve even in their own household chores which are view to be beneficial for their learning with out compromising opportunities (SCJN, 2006: 4). According to CRC, all out of school children of school age, if working at their own home, could be defined as child labour. As a participates country, it ratifies the convention, it becomes the legal documents of the nation. As a co-signatory country to this convention, Nepal is objected to implement this declaration of the convention. However, if a child works before or after the school time, to make some pocket money for school expense and personal well- being and if the rights to education is satisfied, then such types of children's works are not necessarily termed as harmful (CRC, 1989, as cited in SCJN, 2006: 5).

If children are involved in hazardous such hazardous of work which are restricted by labour law even in their own household works. It can be termed as child labour. However, if they are involved in general light works without compromising schooling and further development, it is not regarded as child labour. The Constitution of Nepal has protected the rights of children as well as fixed the responsibilities of his families and society towards the child (constitution of Neal, 1990). For the first time, the specific provision was incorporated in the interim constitution of 1950 of the kingdom of Nepal, placing an obligation on the state of make special laws for children. It also

stated that human trafficking and forced labour were prohibited with the exception of coropullory service required by the state of public benefit. It prohibited the employment of child below the age of 14 years in mines, industries or in hazardous work. The succeeding constitutions adopted in 2015 and 2019 BS.

Article 26(8) of the Nepalese Constitution, 2047 B.S., contained in the chapter on directive principles and policies of the state places an obligation to make necessary arrangements to safeguards the rights and interest of children and to ensure that they are not exploited. The state is also directed to make gradual arrangements for the education (Constitution of Nepal, 1990:4).

Interim Constitution of Nepal 2064 B.S. sought to protect the interest of children by conterrering their certain fundamental rights and imposing certain duties all the state in the form of the "directed principle of and policies of the states." Article 22 of the constitutions guaranteed equality before the law to all citizen and equal protection of the law to all persons (Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2064, Article 22).

Article 29, of the Constitution has guaranteed the rights against exploitation. It has been declared that trafficking in human beings, slarery selfdom, or force labour in any forms are strictly prohibited. Any contravention of this provision will be punishable under law. The law may provide for compulsory services for public purpose. The article 30 of the constitution has guaranteed the rights of the labour. It prohibits the employment of minors in any factories, mines or any hazardous works.

Various national and international organizations and institutions are working on behalf of protection of child rights, mainly ILO, UN, UNICEF, CIWIN, INSEC, Save the Children etc. Similarly, the convention, such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, International Conventions Civil and Political Rights 1966, Convention. On the rights of the children (CRC) 1989, world summit for children, and Colombo regulation on children 1992 declare the safeguard of the rights of children.

Based on the Constitution of Nepal 1990 and Interim Constitution, 2064 B.S. and also various Acts have been formed to protect the Rights of the children. The labour Act 1992 and the labour Rules 1993, the children's Act

1992 and the Children's Rules 1995. Human trafficking control Act 1986, Citizen Rights Act Prison Act 1963 and foreign employment Act 1985 are those acts which advocate to protect the Rights of Children. Thus, being a co-signatory country, Nepal has signed in various commitments carried out by different international conferences and summits (Parajuli, 2006: 3 to 4).

2.2 Empirical Literature

In the field of research involvement of children in school going age in domestic work has not been studied well yet. More over, study from among different cast/ethnic groups prospective on this topic is found so rare. So, empirical dofarelated to the topic cannot be found easily. Population census 2001 reports the total population of the country as 23.15 million with an annual growth rate of 2.24 percent. The children, here in this paper is defined as the number of people under the age 15 years. The children population in the age group 0-14 is 8948587 which is 39% of the country's total population. The percentage of children in total population by gender is 40.10 percent male and 38.5 percent female are considered (Pant and Nepal, 2003: 297).

The census data provide information on children participation rate on economic activities, their active children participation on different occupation industrial classification and employment status. The economic participation active rate for children in age group 10-14 years has been found to be 28.8 percent. Among them, 27.3 percent are male and 30.4 are female. it is also found in 2001 that most of the children (62.5%) are being engaged in the occupation of farming and fishing (occupation monograph Vol. II 2003:313 and 315). Information on domestic child workers has been generated for the first time by the population census 2001. It shows that one percent of the households (39955 households) in Nepal has domestic workers and these domestic workers consists of 57295 in number of which 62.8 percent are male and 37.2 percent females (Pant and Nepal, 2003: 318).

It is estimated that there are 5 to 6 millions child workers in Bangladesh, upto 40 millions in India, over 2 millions in Pakistan and about 2 millions in Nepal. Thus the UN had estimated that there were 3.75 millions child workers found world widely upto 2000 AD (Parajuli, 2006:9).

The educational status of Nepalese children can be examined through their literacy rates, enrollment ratio etc. Census data provides the literacy rates according to the age group 6-9, 10-14 and so on. Children within the age group 6-14 are mainly concentrated in primary to secondary education. Literacy rate of children population age 6-14 years has been found to be the literacy rate of children age 6-14 stands at 67.7 percent (72.0 percent for males and 63.6 percent females). About 80.3 percent of the children age (6-14) who are classified as literate have attained primary school level and 15.7 percent secondary school level and rest mainly include those not attaining formal schooling (Pant and Nepal, 2003: 308).

A study conducted by Save the Children, Japan has stated that 49 percent children are in the situation of "Schooling Only" 18 percent are "working only" not going school and 9 percent children "neither schooling nor working." The study identified 26 percent out school children and 3 percent child workers. In this way, a large volume of children are exposed to the risk of child work (SCJN, 2006: XII).

According to (SCJN, 2006:14) found that involvement of only working children in cutting grass and firewood were 35.3 percent, working as a wage labourer were 19.9 percent, involved in cattle herding 11.8 percent, fetching water 8.8 percent, cooking 6.6 percent, washing clothes 2.2 percent, and taking care of their younger siblings 1.5 percent. If the children are engaged in domestic work they can not continue their schooling. They will be compelled to be dropped out in any stage in the future. Such types of children can be predicated to be child labourer.

If the children are involved in domestic works, they can not continue their schooling. They will be compelled to be dropped out in any stage in the future life. That type of children is to be child labourers (Plan Nepal, 2006: 63).

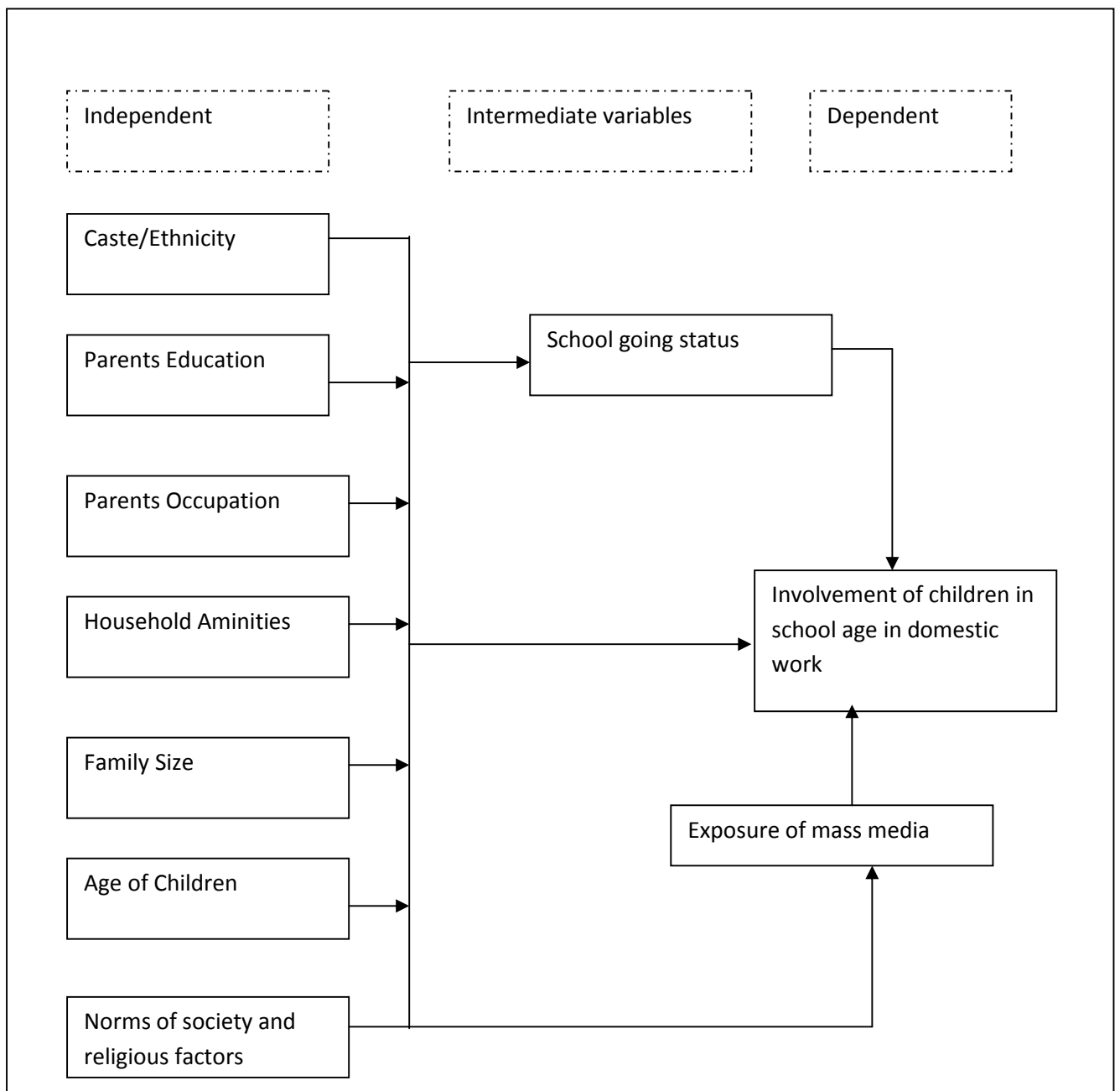
2.3 Conceptual Framework

In this research, the conceptual framework assumes to explain the involvement of children in school age in domestic work as influenced by independent variables. Independent variables are ethnicity, parents education, economic factor, family size, age of child and social norms and religion in this research. Those independent variables affect on the school going status of the children. The school going status also affects on

independent of children in domestic work in the time of schooling age as intermediate variable in this research so that school status is assumed exposure of mass media is an another contextual variable. Among the independent variables affects intermediate variables, both independent and intermediate variables influenced the dependent variable involvement of children in school age in domestic work.

Base on the objectives of the study and available literature, this study has proposed the following conceptual framework.

Figure : Conceptual Framework



2.4 Formulation of the Research Question

This thesis or research is based on the following research questions:

-) Higher the level of education of parents lower the involvement of children in domestic works.
-) Higher the socio-economic status of the family of children, lower the involvement of children in domestic works.
-) Better the demographic indicators (higher the age at marriage lower the CEB), lower the involvement of children in domestic works.
-) Higher the media exposure, lower the involvement of children in domestic works.

Chapter III: Methodology

This chapter is related to the methods employed while constructing the research study in order to achieve the research objectives. This chapter includes sample design, questionnaire design, field operation, data procession and analysis techniques.

3.1 Sample Design

This study was conducted in Gamhairya VDC at Sarlahi district of Nepal. Which covers among different cast/ethnic group of this community. Selection of total 100 households were randomly selected. The target groups of the study children 6-14 years old from each sample households. Among them 25/25 households were selected from the four wards of the VDC. From ward no. 1, 2, 3 and 8.

3.2 Questionnaire Designing

The questionnaire designed for this study was developed on the basis of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of child who are involved in domestic works. The questionnaire was designed into three section as mentioned on the Appendix. The first part of the questionnaire includes the household information i.e. socio-economic and demographic characteristic of the family of the concerned children. Similarly, the second part of the questionnaire is individual schedule covers the social economic and demographic characteristics of child. The third part is roster which provides the further information about both individual as well as household characteristics.

3.3 Field Operation

This study is based on primary sources of data that was collected by the field work in Asar 2065 B.S. Field work was conducted nearly for about one month. For the quality, not more than six interviewers were taken a day. The household information were taken with the heads and the individual questions were asked to one children from each households in aged 6-14 years separately. Some qualitative information has also taken during the data collection period.

3.4 Data Processing

After the collection of data from the field the completed questionnaires were entered into the computer after editing & coding. Computer software SPSS was utilized for further processing and analysis. Frequency distribution, cross tables, and mean tables were used to describe the behaviour and characteristics of the respondents. Analysis of Qualitative Information was the main outputs of the analysis.

3.5 Analysis Techniques

The collected data were analyzed in different ways. Frequency table, Cross Table and Textual Information for qualitative information has the main analysis of the study.

3.5.1 Frequency Distribution

A display of the frequencies of scale is known as frequency distribution. The data are frequently distributed in tabular form using this system. In this study, numbers of information related to the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of children and their family is presented in frequency table.

3.5.2 Cross Tabulation

Cross table generally represents the data of two or more variables in horizontal as well as vertical axis. From this table we can compare data by cross matching its value. In this study, cross tables are frequently used to clarify the research objectives.

3.5.3 Textual Information

Some textual information has been included as the support of qualitative information. These qualitative information has presented in textual form within the box. Those information were gathered from observation, case study informal talk with the key persons of the study area. Those key persons were school teacher, political leader and social workers in the community.

Chapter IV: Basic Characteristics of Study Population

4.1 Introduction of the Study Population

In this study, Gamhariya VDC was selected on the basis of fact the involvement of children in school age in domestic workers. The study area, Gamhariya VDC is situated Central Development Region part of Nepal as well as mid southern part of Sarlahi district. It is about 22 km far from the Mahendra Highway and 2 km North from Headquarter Malangwa. There are nine wards in this VDS. This study has included selected 100 households from 4 wards of Gamhariya VDC ward no.1,2,3 and 8. The study population were from different ethnic groups Yadav, Terai Dalit and Terai Caste. The majority of people are Hindu from the total population.

This study area is surrounded by different village of same VDC. This VDC contains one primary school, two English Boarding School. One secondary school and one primary Health post is situated in this VDC. The major occupation of the people of this VDC is agricultural. However, a few people are involved in business, services and labour for different sectors.

Basic characteristics of the respondents and study area's population, as social, economic and demographic characteristics are represented in this chapter.

4.1.1 Social Characteristics

Among total 100 household with 641 total population, this social distribution has included caste and educational status of the total population and children.

Table 1: Percentage distribution of study household by caste, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Caste	Cast No.
Yadav*	44
Other Terai Cast**	24
Terai Dalit***	32
Total N	100

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number (*Yadav **Kanu, Mahto, Lohar, Sonar ***Terai Dalit)

Out of the total 100 household 44.0 percent were Yadav, 24.0 percent were other Terai Cast and 32.0 percent were Terai Dalit. Among

them majority of the sample household were Yadav. Other Terai Cast includes that Kanu, mahato, Lohar, sonar, as well as Ram, Chamar, Tatma and Dusad were included in Terai Dalit in this study of household (Table 1).

Table 2: Percentage distribution of study population by caste, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Caste	Percentage
Yadav*	46.0
Other Terai Cast**	22.5
Terai Dalit***	31.5
Total (%)	100.0
Total N	641

*Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number (*Yadav **Kanu, Mahto, Lohar, Sonar ***Terai Dalit)*

Out of the total 641 total population, 46 percent were Yadav, 22.5 percent were Other Terai Cast and 31.5 percent were Terai dalti. Majority of the population was Yadav (Table 2).

Table 3: population by educational status, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Level of education	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	34.0	65.9	49.2
Primary	30.6	20.5	25.8
Lower secondary	12.4	4.9	8.8
Secondary	6.5	1.1	4.0
SLC passed	6.9	1.9	4.5
Intermediate and above	9.6	5.7	7.7
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	291	264	555

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

In the context of educational status of the total population of the study area, about 49 percent of aged 5 and above population were illiterate, so that, above than fifty percent were literate. Among the population, 26 percent had primary level passed. Among them, about 8.0 percent were passed intermediate and above. So the literacy rate is not satisfactory than the census data (54.1%). According to sex, male literacy rate(66.0% among male) is higher than female literacy (34.0% among female) which is inverse proportion between male and female literacy. Level of education of male is also high than female's. In comparison of national data female literacy

rate(42.8) is higher than literacy status of the survey findings. The overall situation of educational status of female is poor than male (Table 3).

Table 4: Percentage distribution of in-school and out-school children by child education, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Education status of children	In-school children	Out-school children	Total
Illiterate	11.3	79.2	30.2
<4 class	54.8	20.8	45.3
4-5 class	11.3	0.0	8.1
6< class	22.6	0.0	16.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	62	24	86

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

Out of the total 86 interviewed children 30 percent were illiterate and 45 percent were less than 4 class and 16 percent were passed primary level education. Out of the total 62 in school children, 55 percent were less than 4 class education and 23 percent were primary level education but 11.3 percent were just admitted in school but they could not read and write. Similarly, out of the total 24 out school children about 8 in 10 were illiterate and the rest had less than 4 class education (Table 4).

4.1.2 Economic Characteristics

Occupation, land ownership, household facility, and livestock determine the whole economic status of the study population. Those information were presented in the economic characteristics.

Table 5: Percentage distribution of study population by occupation, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	46.5	75.5	60.0
Non agriculture	53.5	24.5	40.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	245	212	457

Source: field survey, 2008. (N = Number, Non agriculture= Business, foreign work, and non agricultural labour,)

Majority of the population was applied agricultural occupation. Out of the total 457 aged 10 and above population's, 60.0 percent were applied agricultural occupation. Only 40.0 percent has engaged in nonagricultural sectors. Business, foreign work, and non agricultural labor are included in non agricultural sectors. The result shows that Majority of the population had not alternative occupation than agriculture. Among them, female(75.5% among 212) were higher applied agricultural occupation than male 46.5% among 245 (Table 5).

Table 6: Percentage distribution of respondents by land holding status, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Land ownership	Percentage
Land less	4.0
1 kattha <	22.0
1-10 kattha	25.0
11 – 20 kattha	11.0
> 20 kattha	38.0
Total (%)	100.0
Total N	100

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

In the situation of land ownership, 4.0 percent households have no land. Out of the total 100 households, majority of the (38.0%) households had above than 20 kattha land. So that, the situation leads that majority of the households have own land ownership. But small proportion of households had above than 1 bigha and above land. Therefore the economic status of the study households had neither the worst nor the best. It seemed to be average (Table 6).

According to household facilities of the study households, 28.0 percent had buffalo and 23 percent had cow, similarly 61.0 percent had cycle, and only 7.0 percent had motorcycle. About 30 percent had radio, and one fourth have television and one fifth had mobile. The overall situation shows that slightly satisfactory situation have in the context of household facilities or livestock (Table 7).

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by household Amenities / Facilities, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Live stocks	Percentage
Buffalo	28.0
Cow	23.0
Goat	9.0
Horse	1.0
Household facility	
Mobile	20.0
Television	25.0
Radio	29.0
Cycle	61.0
Motorcycle	7.0
Total N	100

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number (Multiple responses table)

4.1.3 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic characteristics provides the household population. Study area is a totally rural village situated at the bottom of the Teraiside. The total volume of study population is 641. Among them, 53 percent were male and 47 percent were females. Among 100 households, most of the family structures is found to be single. The average householdsize is found 6.4 persons per family. Household having 1-4 members are found 18 percent, 43 percent family has 5-6 members and 39 percent have seven and more than seven members. Among 387 population aged 14 years above, 7 in 10 (66.8%) are married rest of them (30.3%) is unmarried and 2.2% is widowed.

In this study, out of total 641 population table shows, the percentage share between male and female is not equal (53.0%) male and (47.0%) female. The average sex ratio is found 113.9 which is not ideal ratio.

By age groups, (10-14 for male and 5-9 for female) has the highest share in both male and female but the sex ratio is quite low (94.23). The lowest volume of population is found in age groups (40-44) for male and (35-39) for female. But sex ration is quite low (75). The volume of population is found to decreasing trend in both male and female according to the age groups. From this reality, it can be predicted that, the population of this community will be grown up for some years in future. The sex ratio is found to be the highest (250.00) in age group 35-39 and the lowest in age group 40-44 years. The population of children is found almost higher at the age group (5-9). So the fertility situation of this community can be predicated to be some how higher.

The analysis presented below assists to introduce the demographic characters of the study population as well as study household. Age sex composition of study site population, number of study population, marital status and family size are included in demographic characteristics.

Table 8: Percentage distribution of study population by age sex structure, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-4	14.4	12.3	13.4	132.4
5-9	13.5	17.3	15.3	88.5
10-14	14.4	12.0	13.3	136.1
15-19	7.9	6.3	7.2	142.1
20-24	8.2	11.0	9.5	84.8
25-29	9.1	11.0	10.0	93.9
30-34	6.5	5.6	6.1	129.4
35-39	5.9	2.7	4.4	250.0
40-44	1.8	5.3	3.4	37.5
45-49	5.0	6.3	5.6	89.5
50-54	5.6	4.0	4.8	158.3
55-59	3.8	3.3	3.6	130.0
60 +	3.8	3.0	3.4	144.4
Total	N= 340 (53.0%)	N= 301 (47.0%)	N=641 (100.0%)	113.0

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

The total volume of the study area's population is 641. Among them 47.0 percent were female, and 53.0 percent were male. The total sex ratio of the study area was 113.0. Among the total volume of the study area's population, 13.4 percent were aged 0-4 years, similarly, 15.3 percent were aged 5-9 aged and 13.3 percent were aged 10-14 years aged. Out of the total population 3.4 percent were aged 60+. Among the total population 45.4 percent were depended population. The sex ratio of the data in different age group was not similar and a same trend. But male and female population's structure was same in each age group. Which is decreasing situation of the volume of population when increase the age. The average age of the total population was 23 year (Table 8).

Table 9: Parentage distribution of children (aged 6-14) by Single year age, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Single year age	Male	Female	Total
6	4.4	4.0	4.2
7	1.8	3.3	2.5
8	2.9	4.0	3.4
9	1.2	2.3	1.7
10	3.5	5.6	4.5
11	0.9	2.0	1.4
12	4.7	1.3	3.1
13	2.4	1.3	1.9
14	2.9	1.7	2.3
Number of children aged 6-14	84	77	161
Total N	340	301	641

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

In this study the target population was the population of aged 6-14 years. Total 161 total population and 84 male and 77 female were the age 6-14. Out of the total 641 population about 5 percent in age 10 years. Similar 25 percent population were covered in the target population. The ratio of the male and female was so similar (Table 9).

Table 10: Percentage distribution of study population by marital status, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
Unmarried	36.7	24.5	31.1
Married	61.2	71.7	66.1
Widow/er	1.6	2.8	2.2
Married but not living together	0.4	0.9	0.7
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	245	212	457

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

According to the marital status of the aged 10 and above population, 66 percent were married and 71.7 percent among female were married and 61.2 percent among male were married. Low proportion of population had widow/er and separated. Near about one third population were unmarried (Table 10).

The majority of the household have 5-6 member living together. The average household size was 6.41. Out of the total 100 coverage household 40 percent household have 7+ member living together. Only 17 percent household have small(<5 member) family size. The average HH size is higher than the national HH size so that the household status of the study size is not satisfactory (Table 11).

Table 11: Percentage distribution of household by household size, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

HH size	Percentage
<5	17.0
5-6	43.0
7+	40.0
Total (%)	100.0
Total N	100
Average HH size	6.41

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

Chapter V:

Involvement of Children in School Age In Domestic Work

This chapter especially presents the cross examination of background characteristics of school going children with their involvement in domestic/works as well as parent's perception's on child involvement in domestic works. This chapter analyses the collected data of the children of aged 6 to 14 years, who are involved in domestic work.

5.1 School Enrolment Status of Children

Out of the total 100 household's school enrollment status of the school going population is, 53 percent boys and 36 percent girls were all enrolled in school 13 percent boys and 18 percent girls were no one enrolled in school. In comparison boy's are higher enrolled than girls similarly no one enrolled percent is also high for girls (Table 12).

Table 12: Percentage distribution of respondents by school enrollment status of child, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

School Enrolment of child	Boys	Girls
All are enrolled in school	53.0	36.0
No enrolled all child	0.0	1.0
No one enrolled	13.0	18.0
No son	20.0	0.0
No daughter	0.0	31.0
No have any child in my family	14.0	14.0
N	100	100

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

5.2 Types of Household Work

According to the involvement of child work in house, 68 percent household had their children involved in any domestic work. Among them who were involved in domestic work, 2.9 percent were involved in shopping, and 41.2 percent in farming and 60.3 percent in livestock's. The most frequent types of work for children is help for child care (86.8%). Similarly some children were involved in Kitchen work (38.2%), help in shop (36.8%), and others (1.5%). The data shows that majority of the child were involved in child care and farming as well as livestock with help for shopping. According to the sex

of the child no was difference between boys and girls involving types of work (Table 13).

Table 13: Percentage distribution of respondents by child involvement Help on household work, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Help on Household work		Percentage	
Yes		68.0	
No		18.0	
No child aged 6 -14		14.0	
N		100	
Types of work	Male	Female	Total
Kitchen work	72.4	12.8	38.2
Work of Livestock	65.5	56.4	60.3
Farming	31.0	48.7	41.2
Involving in shopping	3.4	2.6	2.9
Help for child care	89.7	84.6	86.8
Help in shop	20.7	48.7	36.8
Others	3.4	0.0	1.5
Total	29	39	68

Multiple responses table Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

5.3 Parent's Perception on Child Work

In the case of parents perception on domestic child work, 80 percent reported worse/not good, similarly, 18 percent accepted that's general. Therefore majority of the respondents perceptive that the domestic child work is a worse thing (Table 14).

Table 14: Percentage distribution of respondents by parent's perception on child work in the society, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Perception	Percentage
General	18.0
Not good	80.0
Don't know	2.0
Total (%)	100.0
N	100

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

5.4 Reasons of Child Involvement in Work

Among the 100 respondents, they argued, poverty of the family(97%), more children in family (39%), lack of knowledge of parent's for child future (49%),

due to failed in school (53%), Want of additional property (48%) were the major reasons for domestic child work in that society (Table 15).

Table 15: Percentage distribution of respondents by opinion for reasons of involvement of child on child work in the society, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Opinion	Percentage
Poverty of family	97.0
More children in family	39.0
Lack of knowledge of parent's for child future	49.0
Due to failed in school	53.0
Want of additional property	48.0
Others	3.0
Total (%)	100.0
N	100

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

5.5 Background Characteristics and Working Hours of Children

The working hours of in school children and out school children by background characteristics is analyzed in this section. That shows that in which condition the domestic child work is high. Scio-economic and demographic variables and working hours of in school and out school children is presented in the section.

5.5.1 Working Hours and Age Group

Out of the total 100 households, 62 in school children and 24 out school children were interviewed. Among them, 22.6 percent in school and 8.3 percent out school children weren't involved in domestic works. But, 63 percent of out school children and 40 percent in school children were involved more than 3 hours in a day for domestic work. Comparatively, in school children is lower percentage involved in domestic work for a long time than out school children (Table 16).

Table 16: Percentage distribution of in school and out school children by working hours and age, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Age group	In-school children					Out-school children				
	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%
6-7	46.7	40.0	13.3	15	100.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	5	100.0
8-9	15.4	46.2	38.5	13	100.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	4	100.0
10-11	23.1	30.8	46.2	13	100.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	10	100.0
12-14	9.5	33.3	57.1	21	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	100.0
Total	22.6	37.1	40.3	62	100.0	8.3	29.2	62.5	24	100.0

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

According to age of children Higher the age of children higher the enrolment in domestic work in both out school and in school children. But 80 percent of aged 10-11 years out school child were involved in more than 3 hours in a day but only 46 percent of in school children of that age group's were involved.

5.5.2 Working Hours and Family Size

The data clearly shows that those children whose family size is larger prone to be involved more in household work. Almost 28 in school children, 50 percent of children living together 5-6 family member they were involved 1-2 hours in a day for domestic work but in the case of out school children only 33.3 percent. Higher the number of family member lower the involved time of domestic work for in school children but it is not suitable for out school children (Table 17).

Table 17: Percentage distribution of in-school and out-school children by working hours according family size, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Family size	In-school children					Out-school children				
	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%
<5	16.7	0.0	83.3	6	100.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	3	100.0
5-6	25.0	50.0	25.0	28	100.0	8.3	33.3	58.3	12	100.0
6<	21.4	32.1	46.4	28	100.0	11.1	22.2	66.7	9	100.0
Total	22.6	37.1	40.3	62	100.0	8.3	29.2	62.5	24	100.0

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

5.5.3 Working Hours and Economic Status

Parent's occupation, main income source of family, land ownership of family may determine the economic status of the family of children. Non agricultural occupied parent's children (18%) is less engaged more than 3 hour in a day for domestic work than out school children (75%). According to the main income source of family, In school children whose main income source of family is business they were higher engaged (57%) in 3 and more hour in a day for domestic work than in school children (50%). Other main sources of family's status is inversed than business in the case of in school and out school children. In the condition of land ownership, who have more land their in school children were more time involved for domestic work. But

out school children whose family have less land ownership they were more time involved for domestic work (Table 18).

Table 18: Percentage distribution of in-school and out-school children by working hours according economic status, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Economic status	In-school children					Out-school children					
	Occupational status of parent's	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%
No parent's	50.0	0.0	50.0	2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	100.0	
Agriculture	16.3	34.9	48.8	43	100.0	10.5	26.3	63.2	19	100.0	
Non agriculture	35.3	47.1	17.6	17	100.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	4	100.0	
Main income source of family											
Agriculture	23.8	33.3	42.9	42	100.0	11.1	33.3	55.6	9	100.0	
Business	14.3	28.6	57.1	7	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	100.0	
Foreign work	0.0	100.0	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	100.0	
Others	27.3	45.5	27.3	11	100.0	8.3	25.0	66.7	12	100.0	
Land ownership											
Land less	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4	100.0	
1 kattha <	12.5	50.0	37.5	8	100.0	11.1	33.3	55.6	9	100.0	
1-10 kattha	29.4	29.4	41.2	17	100.0	14.3	28.6	57.1	7	100.0	
11 – 20 kattha	30.0	40.0	30.0	10	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	100.0	
> 20 kattha	15.4	38.5	46.2	26	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	100.0	
Total	22.6	37.1	40.3	62	100.0	8.3	29.2	62.5	24	100.0	

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

5.5.4 Working Hours and Child Education

On the basis of educational status children, higher the level of education of in school children higher the involvement in domestic work for a long time.

Table 19: Percentage distribution of in-school and out-school children by working hours according child education, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Educational status	In-school children					Out-school children				
	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%
Illiterate	57.1	28.6	14.3	7	100.0	0.0	31.6	68.4	19	100.0
<4 class	26.5	41.2	32.4	34	100.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	5	100.0
4-5 class	0.0	28.6	71.4	7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
6< class	7.1	35.7	57.1	14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	22.6	37.1	40.3	62	100.0	8.3	29.2	62.5	24	100.0

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

In the case of out school children, Lower the education higher the involvement in domestic work for a long time. Which is different between in school and out school children i. E. out of the couldn't read and write in school children only 14 percent were involved in household work for 3 and more hours in a day but 68 percent of illiterate out school children were involved in household work for 3 and more houses in a day (Table 19).

5.5.5 Working Hours and Parents Education

5.5.5.1 Working Hours and Father's Education

Table 20: Table 20 : Percentage distribution of in school and out school children by fathers' education, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Level of education of father	In-school children					Out-school children				
	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	Total	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	Total
Illiterate	75.0	25.0	-	4	100.0	-	14.3	85.7	7	100.0
Primary	23.1	41.0	35.9	39	100.0	20.0	30.0	50.0	10	100.0
Secondary	6.7	33.3	60.0	15	100.0	-	50.0	50.0	6	100.0
SLC and above	25.0	25.0	50.0	4	100.0	-	-	100.0	1	100.0
Total	22.6	37.1	40.3	62	100.0	8.3	29.2	62.5	24	100.0

In comparison of in school and out school children according to the father's education, higher the level of father education lower the involvement of in school children in the household work, 60 percent of secondary level educated father's in school child were involve in household work more than 3 hour in a day but the same thing is 50 percent in SLC and above educated

father's. in the case of out school children, no distinct significant the same hypothesis due to no any trend of education and father's education. 58 percent of out school children who's father's were illiterate they were 3 and more hours involved in the household work. One in two of Literate (only primary and secondary) father's child were involved for domestic work more than 3 hours in a day (Table 20).

5.5.5.2 Working Hours and Mother's Education

Table 21: Table 21: Percentage distribution of in school and out school children by mother's education, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Level of education of father	In-school children					Out-school children				
	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	Total	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	Total
Illiterate	80.0	-	20.0	5	100.0	-	33.3	66.7	12	100.0
Non formal	16.7	50.0	33.3	6	100.0	-	33.3	66.7	6	100.0
Primary	23.1	41.0	35.9	39	100.0	40.0	20.0	40.0	5	100.0
Secondary	-	33.3	66.7	12	100.0	-	-	100.0	1	100.0
Total	22.6	37.1	40.3	62	100.0	8.3	29.2	62.5	24	100.0

According to the mother's education, Higher the level of mother education higher the involvement of their in school children for long time household work. But in the case of out school children the same thing is not match. 20 percent of illiterate mother's in school child were involved in more than 3 hours but 67 secondary level educated mother's in school child were involved in household work more than 3 hours in a day. One in three of illiterate and nonformal educated mother's out school children were involved in household work more than 3 hours in a day. In conclusion higher the level of parent's education lower the involvement of their in school and out school children in household work (Table 21).

5.5.6 Working Hours and Caste

On the basis of cast of the children in school children of Yadav were 43 percent children were involved 3 and more hours in a day for household work but out school children were 57.3 percent in the same condition. In the case of Other Terai Caste in school children(39%) were higher involved 3 and more hours in a day for household work than out school children(25%). In the case of Terai Dalit 77 percent of out school children were involved 3 and

more hours in a day for household work but only 38 percent of Terai Dalit were involved in the same condition (Table 22).

Table 22: Percentage distribution of in-school and out-school children by working hours according caste, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Caste	In-school children					Out school children				
	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%
Yadav	25.0	32.1	42.9	28	100.0		42.9	57.1	7	100.0
Other Terai Caste	16.7	44.4	38.9	18	100.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	4	100.0
Terai Dalit	25.0	37.5	37.5	16	100.0	7.7	15.4	76.9	13	100.0
Total	22.6	37.1	40.3	62	100.0	8.3	29.2	62.5	24	100.0

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

5.6 Household Facility and Working Hours

According to the household facility, among in school children had no was different among working hours but among the out school children who had cycle 58 percent among them were involved 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work. Only one out school children had mobile and another one have TV they were also involved more than 3 hours in a day for household work (Table 23).

Table 23: Percentage distribution of respondents by household facility, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Household facilities	In school children					Out school children				
	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%
Mobile	20.0	45.0	35.0	20	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	100.0
Television	28.0	32.0	40.0	25	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	100.0
Radio	27.6	41.4	31.0	29	100.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	3	100.0
Cycle	23.6	40.0	36.4	55	100.0	8.3	33.3	58.3	12	100.0
Motorcycle	28.6	42.9	28.6	7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	22.6	37.1	40.3	62	100.0	8.3	29.2	62.5	24	100.0

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

5.5.7 Future Ambition of Children and Working Hours

Out of the total 62 in school children, their future ambition has also different, 13 children's future ambition has doctors, 6 has engineer, 11 has teacher, 13 has farmer, has businessman, 5 has involved in foreign work, and 7 has other future ambitions. Out of the total 13 children whose future ambition has doctor, 39 percent were involved in 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work. Similarly, 17 percent, 55 percent, 46 percent, 14 percent, hundred percent, 14.3 percent were involved in 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work they has future ambition is engineer, teacher, farmer, businessman, involved in foreign work, and others respectively (Table 24).

Table 24: Percentage distribution of respondents by What is your ambition ?, Selected Wards of Gamhariya VDC, Sarlahi

Ambition	In school children					Out school children				
	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%	None	1-2 hour	3+	N	%
Doctors	15.4	46.2	38.5	13	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Engineer	33.3	50.0	16.7	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Teacher	18.2	27.3	54.5	11	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	100.0
Farmer	30.8	23.1	46.2	13	100.0	0.0	27.8	72.2	18	100.0
Businessman	42.9	42.9	14.3	7	100.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	4	100.0
involved in foreign work	0.0	0.0	100.0	5	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
others	14.3	71.4	14.3	7	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	100.0
Total	22.6	37.1	40.3	62	100.0	8.3	29.2	62.5	24	100.0

Source: field survey, 2008. N = Number

In the case of the total 24 out school children, 1 child's future ambition has teacher, 18 has farmer, 4 has businessmen and 1 has other, among 18 out school farmer ambitious children, 72 percent has involved 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work and 50 percent of businessman ambitious children were involved 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work.

Chapter VI: Analysis of Qualitative Information

This chapter VI deals with some Qualitative Information of the research. Those information were gathered from observation, case study informal talk with the key persons of the study area. Those key persons were school teacher, political leaders and social workers in the community.

6.1: Case Studies

Case studies reflect the fact situation of the children involvement in household work. Mainly 2 different cases are involved in this chapter. Which are in different conditions.

6.1.1: Case-1

Ram Yadav 14, years old, born in ward number 2 of Gamhariya VDC, of Sarlahi district. He looks very thin and stunted but he works 6 hours in daily wages with his father and elder brother. He is living together with 7 members in his family. All of them except his mother work in daily wages as agricultural labour. His mother does not work with them because she has been mad since two year. He said, "When I was reading at class 3, I left school. my family condition is very worse, we have no money and no land for agriculture. We are sustaining our life from daily wages. I can't read but I want to go foreign work to bring a lot of money."

Ram's health was also not good, he was suffering form cold and influenza. He said that he didn't get any balance diet. He said, "I am very seek, I can't to go for work from 3 days before. I am very weak."

I: do you take any medicine?

R: No, I can't take any medicine due to lack of money. No one take medicine for such type problem."

Ram used to work in other's agriculture land, in an average 6 hours per day he involved in work and he enjoyed with his friend at the leisure time.

I: Which time do you played?

R: In evening, when we returned back from work, my friends are playing together, I am also involved with them.

I: Do your friends go to school?

R: Yes, many of them are going school but some are not.”

6.1.2: Case-2

Sunita Harijan is 12 years old. She reads in class 2 and she used to involve 2 hours in household work in morning and 1 hours in evening. In an average total 3 hours in a day she used to involve in household work. Her looks not so slim, but she has no any clean cloths. She involves in different household work, generally she involves to care for livestock's, some times she involves in kitchen work and most of the time she involves in child care. But she didn't count the child care time is the involvement of household work. She is living together 11 family member in a joint family. She is going to school. Majority of the household member's of Sunita's household are illiterate. They are involving in agriculture work. When they are involving in agriculture she should involve in kitchen work as well as child care. At that time she left her school. She had not frequently gone school. She said,

I: Why did you leave some time your school?

R: To do household work, like kitchen work, Kitchen work and child care is my responsibility at the busy time of seasonal agricultural work.

I: Can you lead all the kitchen work for all family?

R: I am working in kitchen work and when my mother return to back at home from work place she helps me for kitchen work.

I: How do you spend your leisure time?

R: I spend our leisure time by caring by brother(Child care). “

6.2: Observation of Researcher

The study area, Gamhariya VDC is situated Central Development Region part of Nepal as well as mid southern part of Sarlahi district situated in 22 km far from the Mahendra Highway and 2 km North from Headquarter Malangwa. The study area is not more remote. The study area of a composition of different ethnic groups Yadav, Terai Dalit and Terai Caste. One primary school, two English Boarding Schools were available in the VDC. Generally there had available school facility. Majority of population depended up on agriculture.

In informal talk context, all parent's were highly wanted to schooling their children. But they were accepted that their child had involved in household work. Majority of the population had not well economic condition. The living slandered was not good in my observation. Various child were playing in not hygienic places. Some children were playing with pigs and dogs. But, child's education is a essential things for our children' which perception of majority of parent's is a well thing.

6.3: Key Informant's Viewpoints

In the context of key informant's eyes, the study area is most potential area for agricultural production, and manpower production. Majority of children have been energetic and ambitious. But the educational environment is not good. They perceived that the major cause of drop out of school going population is agricultural occupation of their family.

A teacher said, "Poor economic condition leads the higher level of educational drop out but in our condition, all school level facilities are available here."

Another health worker said, "Here is no awareness about health condition as well as illness. When children were very serous they bring here the patient were very serious, we couldn't provide treatment, but we gave some primary medicine and refer in another hospital. Its condition shows that the PHC can't give any treatment. In my opinion, Child health condition is also worse."

Overall the key informant observed that, school going population have been involved in household work due to their parent's negligence in their children future.

Chapter VII: Summary, Conclusion and Recommendation

The study analyzed the domestic child work status among Terai community. The effects of social economic and demographic variables on domestic child working hours were presented in the main analysis. The main findings conclusion and recommendations of the study are presented in this section.

7.1 Summary of the findings

The major findings of the study is presented in this section. Out of the total 100 household 44.0 percent were Yadav, 24.0 percent were Other Terai Cast and 32.0 percent were Terai Dalit. Among them majority of the sample household were Yadav with 46 percent of total 641 population.

In the context of educational status of the total population of the study area, about 49 percent of aged 5 and above population were illiterate so that above than fifty percent were literate. Among the population 25.8 percent had primary level passed. Among them, about 8.0 percent were passed intermediate and above. Out of the total 86 interviewed children 30 percent were illiterate and 45 percent were less than 4 class and 16 percent were passed primary level education.

Majority of the population (60.0%) were applied agricultural occupation and 4.0 percent household have no land. Out of the total 100 household, majority of the (38.0%) household have above than 20 kattha land. According to household facility of the study household, 28.0 percent have buffalo and 23 percent had cow, similarly 61.0 percent had cycle, and only 7.0 percent had motorcycle. About 30 percent had radio, and one fourth have television and one fifth had mobile.

Out of the total 641 population 47.0 percent were female, and 53.0 percent were male. The total sex ration the study area's was 113.0. In this study the target population is the population of aged 6-14 years. Total 161 total population and 84 male and 77 female were the age 6-14. The majority of the household have 5-6 member living together. The average household size is 6.41.

Out of the total 100 household's school enrollment status of the school going population is, 53 percent boys and 36 percent girls were all enrolled in school 13 percent boys and 18 percent girls were no one enrolled in school.

According to the involvement of child work in house, 65 percent household have involved any domestic work. Among them who involved in domestic work, 54 percent were involved in shopping, and 40 percent in farming and livestock's. The most frequent types of work for children is help for child care(72.3%). Similarly some children were involved in Kitchen work(7.7%), help for shop(3.1%), and others(7.7%).

In the case of parents perception on domestic child work, 80 percent said worse/not good and 97 percent parent's argued that poverty is a major reason for domestic child work in that society.

Out of the total 100 household, 62 in school children and 24 out school children were interviewed. Among them, 22.6 percent in school and 8.3 percent out school children weren't involved in domestic work. But, 63 percent of out school children and 40 percent in school children were involved more than 3 hours in a day for domestic work.

According to age of children Higher the age of children higher the enrolment in domestic work in both out school and in school children. The data clearly shows that those children whose family size is larger prone to be involved more in household work.

Parent's occupation, main income source of family, land ownership of family may determine the economic status of the family of children. Non agricultural occupied parent's children(18%) is less engaged more than 3 hour in a day for domestic work than out school children(75%). According to the main income source of family, In school children whose main income source of family is business they were higher engaged(57%) in 3 and more hour in a day for domestic work than in school children(50%).

On the basis of educational status children, higher the level of education of in school children higher the involvement in domestic work for a long time. In the case of out school children, Lower the education higher the involvement in domestic work for a long time.

On the basis of cast of the children in school children of Yadav were 43 percent children were involved 3 and more hours in a day for household work but out school children were 57.3 percent in the same condition. In the case of Other Terai Caste in school children(39%) were higher involved 3 and more hours in a day for household work than out school children(25%). In

the case of Terai Dalit 77 percent of out school children were involved 3 and more hours in a day for household work but only 38 percent of Terai Dalit were involved in the same condition.

According to the household facility, among in school children had no was different among working hours but among the out school children who had cycle 58 percent among them were involved 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work.

Out of the total 62 in school children, their future ambition has also different, 13 children's future ambition has doctors, 6 has engineer, 11 has teacher, 13 has farmer, has businessman, 5 has involved in foreign work, and 7 has other future ambitions. Out of the total 13 children whose future ambition has doctor, 39 percent were involved in 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work. Similarly, 17 percent, 55 percent, 46 percent, 14 percent, hundred percent, 14.3 percent were involved in 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work they has future ambition is engineer, teacher, farmer, businessman, involved in foreign work, and others respectively.

In the case of the total 24 out school children, 1 child's future ambition has teacher, 18 has farmer, 4 has businessmen and 1 has other, among 18 out school farmer ambitious children, 72 percent has involved 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work and 50 percent of businessman ambitious children were involved 3 and more hours in a day for domestic work.

7.2 Conclusion

There was different relationship among dependent and independent variables. The findings concluded that, 65 percent household's children had involved in any domestic works and 97 percent parent's argued that poverty is a major reason for domestic child work in that society.

There was positive relationship between age and child involvement in domestic work. higher the age of children higher the involvement in domestic work in both out school and in school children. Similarly, those children whose family size is large, they have been involved more in household works. Non agricultural occupied parent's children(18%) is less engaged more than 3 hour in a day for domestic work than out school children(75%). And, in school children whose main income source of family is business, they were higher engaged(57%) in 3 and more hour in a day for

domestic work than in school children(50%). It is found that higher the level of education of in school children, higher the involvement in domestic work for a long time. Higher the proportion of higher caste, lower the involvement in domestic work in both in school and out school children. In case of household facilities, there is no vast difference between in school children and out school children. Higher the involvement of children in domestic work whose future ambition is farmer. In contrast highly ambitious children had low involvement in household works.

7.3 Recommendation

Analyzing the various factors related to child working hours following policy recommendation and area for further researches is suggested.

7.3.1 Recommendations for Policy implication

Overall policy recommendation is that, It is an urgent need for planning and implementation of effective, appropriate and strung law for all child have enrolled in school at the time of school going age. Supportive programme should lunched for the economic support for poor family. And awareness of child education and domestic child work is also needed for child education and rights. In the local level youth club and community people should make a policy to give education for all school going children which is the effective way to grow child literacy. And Parent's thinks their children's life so they also plan for child education.

7.3.2 Area for further Research

This study is based on smallest size of only visited in a small village. Thus, further study should be conducted also in other remote area and also to out school concerned. Compare of others types of child work and child violence is also essential. The research is depended upon quantitative tools so that it can't cover available qualitative aspects. Thus, further research should be conducted with indirect approach through using other several tool to achieve child history.

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