

**CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR IN BRICK FACTORIES OF
BHAKTAPUR DISTRICT**

A Thesis

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By

Srijana Thapa

Roll No.: 651/2069

Regd. No.: - 6-2-22-1396-2006

Central Department of Sociology

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur

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TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
University Campus
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
Office of the Head of the Department
Kritipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This dissertation entitled “CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR IN BRICK FACTORIES OF BHAKTAPUR “has been prepared by Srijana Thapa under my supervision and guidance.

Therefore, I recommended this dissertation to the Evaluation Committee for its final approval acceptance

.....
Dr. Surendra Mishra
Supervisor
Central Dpartment of Socialogy
Tribhuwan University, Kritipur,
Kathmandu ,Nepal

Date: April 2019

TRIBHUWAN UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
University Campus
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
Office of the Head of the department
Kritipur, Kathmandu , Nepal

LETTER OF APPROVAL

The Evaluation committee has approved this dissertation entitled “CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR IN BRICK FACTORIES OF BHAKTAPUR DISTRICT” has been prepared and submitted by Srijana Thapa for the partial fulfillment of the requirements in Master’s Degree of Arts in Sociology

Evaluation Committee

1. Prof Dr. Tulsi Ram Pandey
Head of Department of Sociology
Tribhuvan University

2. Dr. Surendra Mishra
Supervisor
Central Department of Sociology
Tribhuvan University

3. Keshab Raj Silwal
External Examiner

Date: April, 2019

DECLARAION

I hereby declare that this thesis is my own work; it has been written by me and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma in any other university or other institute of tertiary education. Information delivered from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the references.

Srijana Thapa

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LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATION

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDW	Child Domestic Workers
CW	Child Work
CW/CCD	Centre for Women, Children and Community Development
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Center
CWISH	Children and Women in Social Service and Human Rights
DCWB	District Child Welfare Board
DDC	District Development Committee
DFA	Dakar Framework for Action
EDI	Education Development Index
EFA	Education Forum for All
EQ	Earthquake
GOs	Government Organizations
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HMG	His Majesty Government
ILO	International Labor Organization
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IPEC	International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
LFPR	Labor Force Participation Rate
MOL	Ministry Of Labor
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLA	National Labor Academy

NLFS	Nepal Labor Force Survey
NLSS	National Living Standard Survey
No.	Number
NPR.	Nepali Rupees
PMER	Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Research
RWG-CL	Regional Working Group For Child Labor
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Right of Children
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
VDC	Village Development Committee

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child labor 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, draught, war, disease have decreased the ability of families to earn a decent living. Child labor is still a widespread and perhaps even growing phenomenon in much of the world today. As part of family survival strategy used to cope with financial pressures, more and more children are being pushed into the labor our market.

In Nepal according to Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2056(2000AD) Chapter 1 Section 2, child means a minor not having completed the age of sixteen years. According to the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, the child means every human being below the age of the eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child (CRC 1999).

Child labour is not a new phenomenon in a agriculturally dominant country like Nepal. It is part of the feudal economy; children have played a significant role in the family's livelihood. Fetching water, collecting firewood, grazing cattle, carrying after children and supporting parents in the fields are the most common works that children in the rural areas perform. In addition, mainly a family bread winner works as domestic servants in the homes of village, merchants. The migration of children to urban areas has been tremendously increasing these days and this has led to the increase of child labour in the urban areas. Industries like carpet, garments, and confectioneries. Brick kilns and stone quarries are employing many children as they are meek and uncomplaining and a cheap source of labour. The rising number of slums and squatter areas has also contributed of the child labour population (Pradhan, 1995: 40).

Child labor is the full-time employment of children especially of those who are legally too young to work. Poverty around the world is one of the important reasons of child labor (ILO 2006). Children of the people who cannot afford their children for their study, health, food, and lodging are more vulnerable to child labor. Even though child labor is illegal we still find child labor in our surroundings. Most of the rural people are not aware about the child labor; they just focus on the economic benefits they get from their children.

From long time child labor had been practiced in Bhaktapur district. Government office and many different organizations such as INSEC, CWIN, CCWB, DCWB, CWISH and DDC are working in reducing child labor and giving education. Meanwhile child labor is being a major problem in Bhaktapur district. Child labor in Bhaktapur is mostly from outside Kathmandu valley. Poverty, social problem, hard life in the village and many natural and manmade disasters force children to be a laborer. Child labor are found in many fields like Brick Factories, Hotels, Carpet industries, Bus Services, House Service, etc. The industries in the Bhaktapur district are mainly of the labor required so mostly children have to work in laborious conditions which are mostly hazardous to their health. In 2012 District Child Welfare Board and Women and Children Office rescued some 157 children from embroidery industries and settled them in their house and family (DCWB, 2012). In that mission Chief District Office, other Governmental offices and others working in the welfare of the children had supported a lot.

Government is mostly liable for the child right protection, children welfare and their protection from abuse and exploitation. To fulfill those duties Government had made national policy, law, rules and regulations. The Government should make effort in the reduction of the child labor and to eliminate violence against children whether they are at home or at work place. Government, NGOs, civil society and the concerned parties should work for this so as to get the better result.

Child labor is work that harms children or keeps them away from school. Around the world growing gaps between rich and poor in recent decades have forced millions of young children out of school and have pushed them to work. The International Labor Organization estimates that 215million children between the ages of 5 and 17 currently work under conditions that are considered illegal, hazardous, or extremely exploitative (ILO 2004). Underage children work at all sorts of jobs around the world, usually because they and their families are extremely poor. Large numbers of children work in commercial agriculture, industries, shops, markets, fishing, manufacturing, mining, and domestic service. Some children work in illicit activities like the drug trade and prostitution or other traumatic activities such as serving as soldiers.

Child labor involves at least one of the following characteristics

- Violates a nation's minimum age laws for work
- Effects on the children's physical, mental, or emotional well-being
- Involves intolerable abuse of children, such as child slavery, child trafficking, debt bondage, forced labor, or other illicit activities
- Do not allow children from going to school and force them to work
- Uses children to undermine labor standards

Of an estimated 215 child laborers around the global approximately 114 million (53percent) are in Asia and the Pacific; 14 million (7percent) live in Latin America; and 65 million (30percent) live in sub-Saharan Africa (ILO 2004).

Based on ILO Convention No. 182 and Recommendation No.190 Nepal Government had made a criterion that following seven jobs for the children is the worst form for child labor (ILO 2002).

- ⌋ Child Bonded Labor
- ⌋ Child Porters
- ⌋ Street children
- ⌋ Child Domestic Workers
- ⌋ Children working in mine
- ⌋ Trafficking in Children
- ⌋ Children in carpet industries

1.2 Legal Provisions about the Child Rights

The Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2056 chapter - 2

Prohibits on engaging a child in works and describes as

1. Child not to be engaged at work

- a) No child having not attained the age of 14 years shall be engaged in works as a laborer.
- b) No child shall be engaged in any risky business or work referred to in the schedule.

2. No child to be engaged in works against will; no child shall be engaged in works as a laborer against his/her will by way of persuasion, misrepresentation or by subjecting

him/her to any influence or fear or threat or coercion or by any other means.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Child labor is one of the problems mostly in the developing states. Child labor is present all over the world and many child organizations are working to eliminate child labor. People are aware that child labor is illegal but child labor is increasing day by day. The production and use of bricks for construction purposes came from India and China. This building style gained popularity in the Terai and Kathmandu valley. Bricks have been a part of Nepal's art and architecture right from the beginning and continue even today, often used as a decorative façade in addition to building to show social prestige and concern for preserving the heritage of Nepal. Ancient and historic temples, places and monasteries incorporating brick are testimony to a long history and rich part (CONCERN 2005).

Poverty is the main factor of child labour because if a family is very poor and is unable to afford for their food, cloth and shelter everyone, then all the members of family have to work for living. But many children also work because their stepmother or father do not accept them easily and

They not being able to tolerate their domestic violence, run away from their homes, And it is the main factor of a children working as labourers. These children have to work from their childhood for living. Lack of opportunities like education, good health, food and other facilities are also reasons for them to work at the early age. In most of the cases, the schools are far from their reach, are unavailable, discriminating behavior of teachers and other children, inadequate or just too expensive (UNDP,1993).

Child labor is a worldwide phenomenon. Most of the developing countries are suffering from the problem of child labor than developed countries. Nepal is a developing country so many children are being pushed into labor market as a part of family survival strategy. Children are found to be working as an integral part of the family farming workforce in the agriculture economy of Nepal. But many children also work because of their step-mother or step-father. They can't tolerate domestic violence, so they have to run away from their home. These children have to work from their

childhood for living. Lack of other opportunities like education, good health, food and other facilities are also reasons for them to work. In most of the cases, the schools are far, unavailable, discriminating behavior of teachers and other children, inadequate or just too expensive (UNDP 1993).

Child labor is rampant in Nepal. It is estimated that over 2.6 m children are working as wage laborers in different sectors of our economy. Some sectors are more hazardous, where children are even more vulnerable in terms of health, physical growth and safety. However, the use of child labor even in sectors considered most hazardous. An estimated 34 percent of the total brick kiln labor forces are child workers. Thousands of children work as wage or bonded laborers in the brick factories of Nepal. There are a number of documented reasons for children working in the brick factories. The conditions for child labor are unsatisfactory in terms of wage, health and safety, working and living conditions and more (CONCERN 2005). Brick factory is considered as the most hazardous work place especially for children. It is also the most labor intensive industries which absorb the great amount of child labor in Nepal. Children engaged in these industries have to face various hazards like injuries, extreme labor, and exposure to harmful dust and noise, extreme weather condition.

Childhood period is the foundation period of human life. Potential human resources are necessary for development process. Children are treated properly at least under the provision of fundamental rights of the child. Children are the backbone of the nation, future builder of the nation and they are future star of the nation. So, the exploitation of the children is affront to every standard of decency professed by civilized society (OSLO 1997). In South Asian countries the magnitude of child labor is very high. This can be attributed to demographic structures, high poverty levels, weak education system and entrenched social attitudes. The high cost of education and more job opportunities to a higher incidence of child labor is the main problem in these countries (ILO 1998).

Historically the problem of child labor first appeared in the 16th century and children were further exposed to high-risk areas in the 18th and 19th century. Poverty, unequal land distribution, unemployment, illiteracy, ignorance, lack of legal enforcement is the reason for existing child labor. Lack of other opportunities like education playground, good health, food and other facilities are also reason for them to work from their early

age (UNDP 1993).

According to the Nepal's Constitution 2072 article 39:

- (1) Each child shall have the right to his/her identity with the family name, and birth registration. Every child shall have the right to education, health care nurturing, appropriate upbringing, sports, recreation and overall personality development from family and the State. Every child shall have the right to formative child development, and child participation. No child shall be employed in factories, mines, or in any other hazardous works. No child shall be subjected to child marriage, illegal trafficking, kidnapping, or being held hostage. No child shall be employed in factories, mines, or in any other hazardous works.
- (2) No child shall be subjected to child marriage, illegal trafficking, kidnapping, or being held hostage. No child shall be subjected to recruitment or any kind of use in the army, police or armed groups, neglected, or used immorally, or abused physically, mentally, or sexually, or exploited throughout any other means, in the name of religious or cultural practices.) No child shall be subjected to physical, mental, or any other forms of torture at home, in school, or in any other places or situations.) Every child shall have the right to child friendly justice. Children who are helpless, orphaned, physically impaired, victims of conflict and vulnerable, shall have the right to special protection and facilities from the State.

Any act contrary to Clause (4), (5), (6) and (7) shall be punishable by law, and children who have suffered from such an act shall have the right to be compensated by the perpetrator as provided for in law.

Although the Constitution of Nepal has focused on the creation of a favorable environment for living with human dignity to children of all castes, AdhibasiJanajatis, Regions, groups and communities to fulfill responsibilities generated throughout these commitments and by developing the culture of human rights, it remains only in paper but not practiced. About 63.2 percent Nepalese aged 5 years and over in 2008 can read and write a simple message in any language. This is a substantial increase over the literacy rate (5 years and above) of 49.8 percent in NLFS. The increases differed by sex with literacy rates improving from 64.5 percent to 74.7 percent for male and from

35.8 percent to 53.1 percent for female aged 5 years and above (NLFS 2008).

The Education for All (EFA) held in Dakar, Senegal in April 2004 realized the difficulties of countries like Nepal. Accordingly, the Forum adopted the Dakar Framework for Action (DFA), education for all meeting our collective commitments. The Dakar framework for action lists six major EFA goals to be achieved by 2015. The goals relate to provision are

- Early childhood development,
- Free and compulsory primary education,
- Skill education and appropriate learning for out of school youths and adults,
- Removing social and gender disparities from education,
- Improvement in adult literacy, particularly female literacy and
- Improving quality of education (EFA 2004).

) **Hazardous work**

Any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, safety or morals should not be done by anyone under the age of 18.

) **Basic minimum age**

The minimum age for work should not be below the age for finishing compulsory schooling, which is generally 15.

) **Light work**

Children between the ages of 13 and 15 years old may do light work, as long as it does not thourseaten their health and safety, or hinder their education or vocational orientation and training (ILO 138)

“No to child labor is our stance. Yet 215 million are in child labor as a matter of survival. A world without child labor is possible with the right priorities and policies, quality education, opportunities for young people, decent work for parents, a basic social protection Floor for all. Driven by conscience, let's muster the courage and conviction to act in Solidarity and ensure every child's right to his or her childhood. It brings rewards for all.” Juan Somavia, ILO Director-General (ILO 2010).

For the sake of economic benefit either own or familial survival child labor is divided

into two types: Non-Hazardous and Hazardous works. Hazardous is that type of work which is harmful for their healthy upbringings from the point of life like physical, mental/psychological and social. Hazardous works (in Article 3 of convention 182) of ILO are defined as follows:

-) All forms slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict,
-) The use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production or pornography or pornographic purposes,
-) The use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in international treaties,
-) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

Child labor harms and exploits children physically, mentally, morally, or by blocking access to education. International conventions adopted by the United Nations and the International Labor Organization define child as any one below the age of 18, and child labor as some type of work performed by children below the age 18. ILO conventions define appropriate minimum age of work as age 15 years (14 years in developing nations). The definition of the “worst forms of work” applies to all children under age 18 years. Save the children alliance views that different responses are appropriate for different forms of work and different working children and suggests not be distinguish between child labor and child work on the basis of harmful and non-harmful forms of work and use the term child work to refer to all forms of child work, by identifying different degrees of harm where necessary. Governments, adding to the confusion, do not always use 18 as the cut off point for defining a "child".

UNICEF does not object to child work as against exploitative and oppressive child labor as mentioned in 1997 report as children's work needs to be seen as happening along a continuum, with destructive or exploitative work at one end and beneficial work-promoting or enhancing children's development without interfering with their schooling, recreation and rest at the other. And between these two poles are vast areas of work that need not negatively affect a child's development (UNICEF 1997).

ILO accepts light works for children after 13 years of age in general and 12 years in developing countries if it does not harm with children's development and education. Otherwise, children are not allowed to work before age of 15 years. Major Child right organizations seem to have accepted the term child 'work' as non-objectionable, light work without hampering right to education and future development, and the child labor more objectionable in terms its exploitative nature and harmful condition (Policy Review on Child Labor and Education, 2006).

Similarly, there are two terms 'child work' and 'child labor' which may be very difficult to differentiate with each other. Even the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences 1979 (cited in CW/CCD, 1997) has no clear demarcation between child work and child labor. It states "when the business of wage earning or of participation in self or family supports conflicts directly or indirectly with the business of and education, the result is child labor. The function of work in childhood is primarily developmental and not economic children's work then as a social good and it is the direct antithesis of child labor as a social evil." RWG-CL (2001) has distinguished child labor from child work a little bit clearly. It indicates that child work is good, it develops skills, and children will need when they grow up. On the other hand child labor damages children's physical growth and education. Child work becomes child labor when it is exploitative. It is distinguished from child work if

- Children are too young; the hours of work are too long.
- Children are too small; the pay is too little; the work is too hard.
- Children have too much responsibility.
- The work is too dull and repetitive; the working environment is too dangerous; children have no choice they cannot leave work; they are not free.

The term 'child labor' is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling
- By depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
- By obliging them to leave school prematurely; or

- By requiring their attempt to combine schooling attendance with excessively long and heavy work.
- Whether or not particular forms of "work" can be called "child labor" depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country as well as among sectors within countries (ILO 2002).

The Regional Working Group on Child Labor (RWG-CL) defines child labor on the basis of United Nations convention on the rights of the child and also focuses on the ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor. RWG-CL makes a distinction between child labor and child work as:

- Child work includes activities that are not harmful, which may contribute to the healthy development of a child,
- Child labor consist of all types of work, performed by children up to the age of 18 years, that is damaging to children's health or their physical, mental, intellectual, moral or social development, and interferes with their education.
- Included in the worst forms of child labor are all forms of slavery and practices similar to slavery, such as trafficking of children, bonded labor serfdom, and recruitment of children for armed conflict. Also included are the use of children in prostitution, pornography and in illegal activities such as drug production and drug trafficking, and any work in hazardous conditions, identified at national level according to the criteria in ILO recommendation 190 (RWG-CL, 2001).

Global report on the worst forms of Child Labor, the number of the child labor is estimated at around 2060000 in Nepal in which about 94.7percent are involved in agriculture and household work and the rest 5percent are engaged in service and manufacturing industries. The manufacturing industries include 1.6percent service, 1.6percent in construction and transportation, 1.8percent in projection and technical activities and 0.4percent in retail shops. According to the ILO-sponsored national survey, of the 6.2 million children between the age 5-14 years, 2596000 are child workers, which forms 41.7percent of this age group(Global March 2002).

A survey done in 1997 estimated that there were 261000 children working for wages in Nepal. For the year 2000 ILO projected 1277000 economically active children (553000 girls and 724000 boys) between the ages 10-14 years. It is estimated that at least one million children in Nepal are working as child laborers in difficult circumstances, often as slaves in carpet factories, brick factories, domestic services, agriculture, plantations, construction Sites, transportation industry, stone quarries, mines and as migrant workers (Subal, Bhim Raj, et all 1997).

The trafficking of children is also a considerable problem in Nepal as study findings estimated that 12000 children are trafficked every year from Nepal. It is estimated that roughly 5000-7000 Nepalese girls are annually trafficked to India, and to gulf states for prostitution purposes. On the basis of the survey it is estimated that at least 10600 children are working as domestic workers in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, and Lalitpur in Kathmandu valley and over 31000 are in the 33 municipalities of Nepal. In 1992, based on a sample survey, CWIN estimated that the number of children working in carpet factories of Kathmandu valley as 150000 or 50percent of the total work force (Global March 2002).

Poverty and lack of employment opportunities at the place of origin compels families to seasonally migrate to brick factories where all family members are employed for almost six months continuously. The capacity of municipalities, NGOs, DCWB and local schools should be built to identify and solve child labor problems in brick factories. Awareness at local and national level regarding the plight of child laborers in the brick factories needs to be raised. Children when migrating with family drop out from schools at the place of origin. They do not enroll in schools at early age. Ministry of labor and employment needs to take a leading role in monitoring and overseeing child labor issues in all sectors including in the brick factories. Ministry of women, children and social welfare should be active in devising and monitoring the interventions to ease the plight of child laborers and solve child labor problems.

To the extent, the individual based child labor at the factories is intermittent, and does not hamper the education of child laborers, ensuring better work conditions, and decent pay are what are required. But if such laborers are forgoing education for paid work this should be taken seriously. National Child Labor Report 2011 estimates that 1,600,000 children between 5 to 17 years of age are working as laborers in the country;

with 8 percent of them working in hazardous conditions. Reports by various organizations put the number of children trafficked to India for sexual exploitation at 12,000 per year. They state that around 13,000 girls and women are currently working in the night entertainment industry in the Kathmandu valley. In addition, Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey 2010, conducted by UNICEF in the far west regions, reveals that 83 percent of the children aged 2 to 14 years are subjected to disciplinary violence. This data is enough to indicate that the children in Nepal are in desperate need of love, care and freedom from labor. So much has to be done by observers, stakeholders and the organizations working for the rights of the children on for the children.

According to the NLFS (2008) it was found that the labor force participation rate (the proportion of population aged 15 years and above who were currently active) decreased marginally from 85.8 percent in 1998/99 to 83.4 percent in 2008. The decline in the current labor force participation rate (LFPR) was more marked in urban areas (from 73.3 percent to 67.3 percent) than in the rural areas. There had been a sharp drop in the proportion of children engaged in economic activity. The proportion of children aged 5 to 14 years who were currently economically active had dropped from 40.9 percent in 1998/99 to 33.9 percent in 2008, with a greater fall in terms of percent points in rural areas than in urban areas. In respect of the usual status (based on activities over the last 12 months), the participation rate increased only slightly over the decade for the 15 years and above population and for the 5 to 14 years population as well as in both urban and rural areas (*NLFS 2008*).

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

-) To findout the causes behind the child labor in the brick factories.
-) To assess the impact of Gorkha earthquake in the brick factories child labor.
-) To find out the hazards faced by the child laborers in brick factories of Bhaktapur district.

1.5 Research Questions

- Why children work in brick factories?
- What is the condition of the children working in the brick factories?
- Do the children know about the child rights?
- How the children are exploited by factory owner?

1.6 Rationale of the Study

The research will help to study about the current situation of the child labor and the growing tendency of the child labor. The research will also expose the socio-economic causes of the child labor. The research will also help to study the impact of devastating earthquake of April 2015 in the brick factories and child laborers. It helps to know how the children behavior is, how they are exploited and how was the impact of earthquake. The study helps to review the child rights, national and international policies on child labor, district and local level effort to decrease and eliminate child labor. Now a day a broader concept had been developed regarding child labor and many people and Organizations are keen to know about children. The government is also making much effort to increase the participation of children in the school rather than the work. So the research will help to understand the causes and consequences of child labor.

1.7 Organization of the Study

Chapter 1 includes backgrounds of the study statement of the problem, objective of the study, legal provisions about the child rights, research questions, rationale of the study, organization of the study.

Chapter 2 consist of “review of literature” with relation to Child labour in brick factories. It comprised previous done by several researcher and scholars in regards to the topic of causes of child labour in brick factories of Bhaktapur district.

Chapter 3 this chapter deals about the “research methodology” which represent how the research process going, various method is chosen to conduct the research process.

Chapter 4 comprises “finding and discussion” which deals with the analysis of data which is collected through various research methodologies and the statistics collected are then presented using various charts and figures.

Chapter 5 summary and conclusion

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as "every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier." Biologically, a child is anyone in the developmental stage of childhood, between infancy and adulthood.

In many countries a child is defined in terms of age limits, which differs, with various activities. United Nations children's fund declares, "age limits are a formal reflection of society's judgments about the evolution of children's capacities and responsibilities" (UNICEF: 1997)

The Nepal labour act 1992 defines a child as a person below the age of 16 years and states that a child who has not attained the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a laborer.

According to the ILO proposed convention (1999) "no person under the age of eighteen is to be in worst form of child labor". For the purpose of the present study, I have set to study children ranging from the age of eight to fifteen years. The rational selection of children of this age group was to enable the research to interview them independently.

According to the human rights and development edited by Philip Alston and Mary Robinson, originally written by Gordon Betcherman, Jean Fares, Amy Luinstra and Robert Prouty, one fifth of the total population of age group 5 & 14 years of age are working world wide (Alston P., Robinson M, 2005). The hazardous and worst forms of child labor are of universal concern, given the obvious harm that they inflict on the lives of these children and their possibilities for the hopeful future. Child labor has obvious implication for meeting the goal of the universal primary education. Most countries have long had prescriptive legislation as well as compulsory education laws. At the international level, child labor had been the focus of various Conventions and Recommendations. It would be difficult for any concerned individual or organization

to not support the goal to eliminate child labor from the unconditional worst forms (Slavery, Prostitution, Armed Conflict, Drug Trafficking etc.) or in work that is unsafe, unhealthy, or hazardous to mental, emotional and physical development. The vast majority of child workers are involved in agriculture work, typically in family run farms. The incidence of child labor is associated with poverty, so policies that alleviate poverty are likely to have beneficial outcomes.

The convention on the rights of the child and the ILO child labor conventions 138 and 182 have received widespread international support. The Convention on the Right of Child establishes a right to education, acknowledging that fulfilling this right must be achieved progressively. The child labor is influenced by various social and cultural factors. Children work instead of going to school because of the following reasons

- Incentives favor work
- Constraints compel children to work and
- Decisions are not made in the children's best interest

The incentive problem arises when the economic benefits of a child working will be greater than expected benefits of schooling. So child labor is a significant phenomenon, large in scope and with very important social and economic implications. It takes a variety of forms, from children working on family farms or in family businesses to children engaged in labor, shops, prostitutions, armed conflict or other illicit activity. Parents choose their children to go to work because the immediate return of the work is more than bearing the cost of the school. Even most parents of child labor cannot bear the cost of the school.

According to Child Labor, Education and the Principle of Non-discrimination written by Elizabeth D. Gibbons, Friedrich Huebler, EdilbertoLoaiza, the ILO set the standard for the minimum age for work as 15 years where economic and educational facilities are insufficiently developed, 14 years for light work not harmful to the child. The ILO convention 182 prohibits the worst form of child labor, as all forms of slavery and similar practices, child prostitution and pornography, illicit activities (the production and trafficking of drugs) and work that is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. The rights approach to child labor calls for a profound analysis of causes contributing to child labor, and a multi-sectoral response to the problem, provision of

accessible, affordable and quality education, interventions aimed for increasing household income of poor families, reform and implementation of laws on minimum age of employment, teachers' qualification, and mandatory teaching hours, birth registration and civic education aimed at all levels of society to promote and respect the fulfillment of child rights and to ensure the law enforcement effectively suppresses the demand of child labor. United Nations children fund (UNICEF) propounded the strategies for children

- Increase the support to capacity of the state
- Widening of partnership beyond the state
- Programs which address structural cause of inequity
- Highest investment by UNICEF in advocacy
- A considerable decrease in direct support to service delivery

Education is one of the most important and preventive strategy against child labor. Some researchers take up to 4 hours work a day as normal if they are not subjected to dangerous work. Gender discrimination and mothers' education also plays a vital role in child labor. According to child labor and education, evidence from the SIMPOC survey written by Federico Blanco Allais and Frank Hageman (2008), child labor is widely recognized as a major hindrance to reach the education for all (EFA) goals. Large numbers of child laborers are denied the fundamental opportunity to attend the school and those who go to school with working are often unable to fully profit from the education on offer. The provision of free and compulsory education up to the minimum age for entering to work has proven a key policy instrument in the fight against child labor. The ILO minimum age convention, 1973(138) stipulates that the minimum age for admission to employment or work shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling. The UNESCO statistics show that 75 million children of primary school age were out of school in 2006. It reviews description evidence of the impact of child labor in terms of the overall education lifecycle. The working children are disadvantaged in comparison to their non-working counterparts in terms of their ability to attend school. It also finds out that children living in the rural areas attend school less than their urban counterparts. In rural areas they need more labor force and they lack the new technology so children work more hours and become less able to attend to school. Child labor also makes children dropout before

completing primary education. Efforts to eliminate child labor and its worst form should be well coordinated by the activities of education for all movement.

According to the Child Labor, Education and Health; a review of the literature by Peter Dorman (2008), the correlations between child labor and educational outcomes need to be analyzed carefully to separate out the different directions and type of causation. Child work can be seen everywhere like street work, small workshops but perhaps the highest priority should be given to agriculture, which accounts for about 70percent of all child labor worldwide. The broad evidence suggests that children are forced to work by family circumstances, not its suitability for health and subsequent development. Child labor is also directly related with the health factors of the children, working with large machines, large animals, and harmful chemicals like pesticides exposure also effects on the health of child labor. So child labor is being viewed as a human capital problem, measurable by its impact on education and health.

According to the Annual Status Report CDW (2010) regarding the working hours of child domestic workers (CDWs), only 44percent were found working less than 6 hours a day. 30 children (13.64percent) works less than 4 hours a day and 67 (30.45percent) work around 4 to 6 hours a day. Around 43 percent CDWs works more than 6 hours a day. 36 CDWs were found working 6-8 hours a day, 13 children were found working 8-10 hours a day and 37 children work more than 10 hours a day. With the growing age working hours is also found increased significantly among children working more than 6 hours a day (CDW 2004). There was not significant different among girls and boys CDWs on daily working hours.

2.2 Push and Pull Factors for the Child Labor

2.3 Push Factors

a) Heavy household work at home

Generally, at village the work is tuff. The household work is laborious so it needs more physical strength. Household works are farming, digging the field, taking care of animals, carrying loads for a long distance etc. so children feel tiered and boring doing these jobs.

b) Hard village life

The village life is hard because there are no facilities like roads, electricity, internet, entertainment like cinema halls. It takes hours to travel short distance because of the topography. The houses are small and rooms are narrow. They do not get sufficient food, clothes and beddings. They do not get modern food and clothes either. The school is very far and they have to carry water from long distance every day. These all factors force them to go to the urban area.

c) Migration

The village people are migrating to the city area in a large number yearly in search of better economic opportunities and sophisticated life. This trend is being followed by thousands of people. The people who return from the city also brief about the city, city life and income opportunities which is interesting for the new ones. So they feel like they will have a good life in city.

d) Domestic violence

Some children face family violence because of step father, step mother or because of the large number of family members. As large family needs more food, cloth, shelter and money to manage the family. The domestic violence irritates the children and they run away from the village.

e) Poverty

Poverty is the most prominent reason to come to the city. Because they do not have enough land to earn living, neither they do have cash earning jobs in the village. The situation of the family becomes hard to live so they are forced to leave the home in search of the job.

2.4 Pull Factors

a) Lure of city life

People who come to work in city area generally go to the village to spend vacation or to celebrate the festivals. They tell the villagers about their income, job, city life,

fine roads, tall buildings, clean people, bus/ car/ motorbike/ airplane, clothes, foods from around the world, big shopping malls, cinema theatres, and many more facilities found in the city. This creates a lure of the city life in them. So they aim to come to the city to enjoy life and earn better than the village.

b) Passion to earn money

Some people have a passion to earn money. They think that in village they do not get any opportunity to earn money. So they target big city to get a job or do business to earn much money which can make their life easier and better.

c) Easy work

Most people feel that the work they do in the city is much easier than village as compared to the earnings. The wage in the village is lower than the city for same kind of job. It attracts the villagers to come to the city.

d) Market demand

City has a high demand of labor force. The demand is increasing yearly. So the unskilled villagers get jobs like carrying load, work in the field, cleaning, washing, bus conductors etc. easily. This makes the villagers feel that they any how find a job in the city.

According to the report, 44.55 percent children did not mention about their salary. However among the 122 CDWs mentioning about their salary, 20 CDWs (9.09percent) mentioned that they do not receive any kind of salary, 50 (22.73percent) receive 200 to 500 Rupees a month and 46 (20.91percent) children receive 500 to 1000 Rupees a month. As the age become higher the monthly salary range is also found increasing, still there is no significant difference among girls and boys regarding wages in Domestic Work. Almost all salaries were found paid in cash. 81 CDWs (66.39percent) receive salary on monthly basis and 29 (23.77percent) receive salary on annual basis. Among the salary recipients CDWs, only 45 CDWs (36.29percent) of them receive it by themselves, often salaried are taken by their parents (43.55percent) higher among girls, by family members (19.35percent) higher among boys. About 38 percent child laborers showed interest to withdraw from the work. Those who have showed their

interest for withdrawn from the child labor have requested Income generation program support (35.29percent), Educational Support (33 percent), Family Counseling (17.65percent) and Vocational Training (8.24percent). Those who do not want to be repatriate showed extreme poverty as the main reason (56.12percent), domestic violence (12.24 percent), urban attraction (12.24percent) and other reasons (19.39percent).

The child workers showed financial poverty (72.73percent) as the main reason for joining the work. Other reasons were education, domestic violence, urban attraction, social/ armed conflict, others and (6.82percent) did not mention the reason (Annual Status Report, CDW 2010).

2.5 Defining Child

There is no similarity in the definition of a child. In many countries a child is defined in terms of age limits, which differs from nation to nation. United Nations children's fund declares, "Age limits are a formal reflection of society's judgment about the evolution of children's capacities and responsibilities" (UNICEF 1997). The Nepal labor act 1992 and Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS, 1995) define a child as a person below the age of 14 years. The children's act 1992 definition of a child applies to someone who is below the age of 16 years. The UNCRC (1989) defines children as "all person under 18", unless by law majority is attained at an early age. According to "The Child Labor (prohibition and regulation) act, 2056" unless the subject or context otherwise requires, in this act, – (a) "Child" means a minor not having completed the age of sixteen years. According to the convention on the rights of the child for the purposes of the present convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. (NCLR 2008).

2.6 What is Child Right?

In 1989, the general assembly of the United Nations adopted the convention on the rights of the child (CRC), which makes it clear that all children have the same rights as adults and also adds distinct rights that apply to all human beings under the age of 18 years. These include:

- i. Provision for growth and development-throughout health and education services;
- ii. Protection against exploitation and abuse and
- iii. Participation in decisions made on their behalf.(UNCRC 1989).

The ways these rights are interpreted depend on the age and maturity of children, but one of the most important principles is that adults should promote the "best interests of a child" or a group of children before considering the concerns of adults. This means taking children's opinion into account wherever possible.

In the decade since it was adopted the CRC had those main effects

- Children are seen as subjects of rights, with their own ideas and opinions,
- Children are seen as people who contribute to society, rather than objects of concern or passive victims and
- More and better information is sought about all aspects of children's lives.

A further outcome had been the development of a wide range of new international human rights agreements concerning children that extends supports to the standards set out in the CRC. Some of these include special provision for children working as prostitutes or soldiers. Others deal with juvenile justice, which is very important for the children known as "street children", or with the right to education, which is so often denied to working children. Some general human rights legislation also protects children as workers alongside adults. For example, legislation against slavery as well as forced labor applies to child labor, while agreement to suppress trafficking is intended to protect all people, of any age. This, the CRC is taken to be a basis to communicate about child labor. Whatever to CRC does or says must be for the benefit of children and it must also take children's perspectives, experiences or opinion into account.

2.7 Defining Child Work and Child Labor

Children can do normal work by the age of 13 years in general and hazardous work by the age of 18. But the age should not be less than the minimum age of schooling or not less than 15 years in any case. Where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed the children can work by the age of 12 years and hazardous

work they can do by the age of 18. Some provisions can be made that hazardous work can be done by the age of 16 years of age under certain strict conditions (ILO 138).

Light work is difficult to define. Convention no. 138, article 7, stipulates that light work should neither be harmful to a child's health and development, nor prejudice attendance at school and participation in vocational training or "the capacity to benefit from the instruction received". Estimated light work by children aged 12-14 years is work which is not hazardous in nature and which does not exceed 14 hours per week. This cut-off point is supported by ILO minimum age (non-industrial employment) convention, 1932 (no. 33) and research findings regarding the impact of child labor on school attendance/performance and on health. Children aged 15-17 years are in principle allowed to work because they have reached and surpassed the general minimum age. If they are engaged in work that is hazardous due to its nature or conditions, however, their work becomes urgent need of elimination. "Child labor" as estimated in this document therefore comprises all children under 15 years of age who are economically active, excluding

- a) Those under 5 years of age and
- b) Those aged 12-14 years who spend fewer than 14 hours a week on their jobs, unless their activities or occupations are hazardous by nature or circumstance.
- c) Added to this are children aged 15- 17 years, who are involved in hazardous work.

One of the most effective methods of ensuring that children do not start working too young is to set the age at which children can legally be employed or otherwise work. The main principles of the ILO's convention concerning the minimum age of admission to employment and work are listed below.

2.8 Nepal Earthquake 2015 and Impact on Children

The two large earthquakes that struck Nepal in April and May 2015, combined with hundreds of aftershocks have wrought massive destruction in 31 of Nepal's 75 districts. According to latest figures, 8,790 people died and 22,300 were injured – among them were many children. Tens of thousands of buildings have been destroyed or damaged including homes, schools, health centres and other public and private

structures, and religious and cultural monuments. Infrastructure has been damaged and livelihoods severely disrupted.

Thirty-one of the country's 75 districts have been affected, out of which 14 are declared 'crisis-hit' for the purpose of prioritizing rescue and relief operations; another 17 neighboring districts are partially affected. The destruction was widespread covering residential and government buildings, heritage sites, schools and health posts, rural roads, bridges, water supply systems, agricultural land, trekking routes, hydropower plants and sports facilities. The geodetic network centers including horizontal and vertical control points have been damaged in a manner that will affect reconstruction planning. Rural areas in the central and western regions were particularly devastated and further isolated due to road damage and obstructions. In the worst hit areas, entire settlements, including popular tourist destinations like Langtang, were swept away by landslides and avalanches triggered by the earthquakes. Due to the weakened, ruptured, and destabilized slopes and surfaces, the vulnerable areas have now become even more susceptible to flooding and landslides that can occur during the monsoon (PDNA 2015).

Hundreds of historical and cultural monuments at least a century old were either destroyed or extensively damaged. Over half a million houses were destroyed. The damage exposed the weaknesses of houses that did not have any seismic-resistant features or were not in accordance with the building codes. The disaster also highlighted aspects of inequities in Nepali society spanning geography, income and gender. Poorer rural areas have been more adversely affected than towns and cities due to their inferior quality of houses. More women and girls died than men and boys, partly because of gendered roles that disproportionately assign indoor chores to women. The time and day the first earthquake was experienced saved thousands of lives. Being a Saturday, the weekly holiday, schools across Nepal were closed on 25 April. The death toll of young people could have been much higher considering that nearly 7,000 schools were completely or significantly damaged. Similarly, if the earthquake had struck at night, and not in the middle of the day, there would certainly have been greater casualties (PDNA 2008).

Children represent an estimated 3.2 million of the eight million people affected by the earthquakes of which around one million live in the 14 most affected districts. Their

youth results in distinct experiences and specific vulnerabilities and needs which, in the aftermath of such a catastrophic event, can be easily overlooked. Many come from districts with human development index scores lower than the national average and with large populations of disadvantaged social groups (low caste and indigenous communities) these compounding factors have left many children and adolescents facing an uncertain future(PDNA 2008).

A year after devastating earthquakes in Nepal, 1.6 million school children are starting the new academic year in affected areas. Yet many of them continue to study in temporary classrooms. While recovery and reconstruction efforts are moving ahead, much remains to be done to ensure a rapid return to normalcy and predictability for these children. there are still many needs to be met for children and families in the affected districts be it a permanent roof over their heads, a safe school building or moving on with their livelihoods. Further prolongation of uncertainty can affect not only the education of children but also their health, nutrition, protection and overall development.

Of the 188,900 people who had been temporarily displaced after the earthquake, over 85 percent left displacement camps, while 26,272 are still living in camps. The construction of permanent buildings for the residents of over 700,000 destroyed houses started recently and needs to be accelerated in the months to come. In the meantime, the children and their families continue to live in makeshift shelters next to their destroyed homes. Children living in such temporary shelters and still unstable environments are also vulnerable to various risks, including trafficking.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

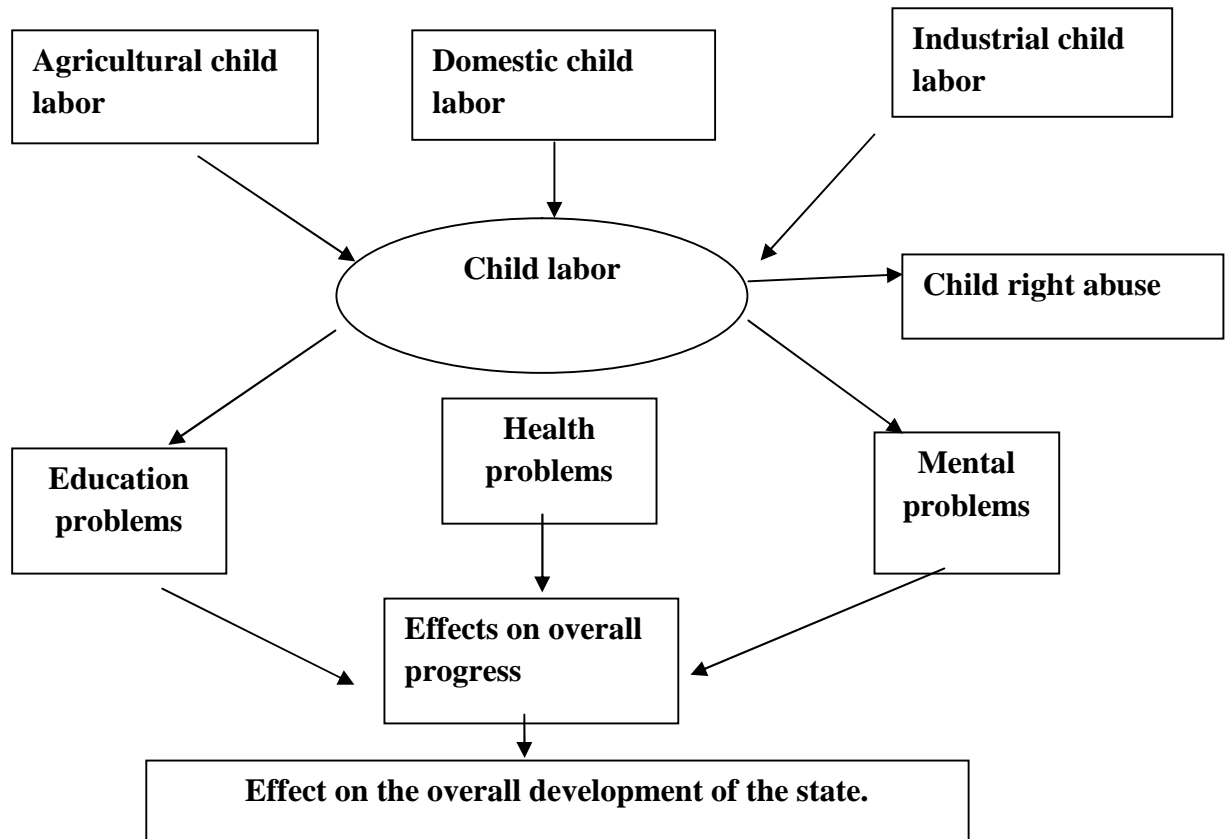


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

There are various types of child labor in our surroundings. But mostly we can divide child labor in thoursee different categories- namely domestic child labor, industrial child labor and agricultural child labor. People use their children in household works like cleaning, cooking food, helping elders, washing clothes, buying goods from the market, carrying goods from one place to another, and many more. People think that it is just to help elders but it is a sort of child labor which most families are using unknowingly. A large number of children are also being used in the industries for work around the world. Nepal is not an exception to this. So, millions of children are still being used as child labor. Most of the families who depend upon agriculture mostly poor and some middle class families are also using their child in the agricultural work. Most parents use their children to help them because of high cost of labor. But unknowingly they are violating the child rights and exploiting their children future. So

knowingly and unknowingly they are welcoming different problems in the children. Child labor is causing different kinds of health problems, mental problems, physical problems and education problems. The normal growth of a child is directly affected because of child labor. Their body is not fully developed to do hard laborious jobs, instead they need enough food nutrients for better growth like minerals, vitamins, protein, carbohydrate, fat, etc. Children who labor hard do not grow normally so many effects are seen during their growth like their height is short, they are not enough strong and fat, they have less immunity power to diseases etc.

Child laborers are very prone to the diseases because of weakness and poor sanitation. Some children even lose some parts of the body during work or some part became weak or useless. They carry different types of skin disease, lungs problems, heart problems, eye infection, limb problems etc. Some children are affected by mental problems due to continuous work. Their attitude may change to criminal type and may be easily misused by others. Their behavior also becomes different to normal child. They don't learn how to behave elders, family, friends and others. They only focus how to earn living and how to survive. Child labor also hampers their education. They do not get time to go to school so they become illiterate and do not get better opportunities for their future life.

Health problem, mental problem, physical problem and education problem effects on their overall development of the children. These problems do not allow them to progress in their life and they suffer in their whole life. This makes them poor from many aspects and they are trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty. They never know that it is caused because of their child labor. So this study specially focused on the cause of industrial child labour specially on bricks factories

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale of the Selection and Study Area

Bhaktapur is the smallest district of Nepal, which occupies an area of 119 square kilometres. It is surrounded by Kavrepalanchok district in the east, Kathmandu and Lalitpur district in the west, Kathmandu and Kavrepalanchok District in the north and Lalitpur District in the south. According to National Census 2068 BS, it has population of 3,04,651, out of which 1,54,884(50.83 percent) are males and 1,54,767(49.17percent) are females. A total of 68, 636 families reside in 50,086 households. The average number of family members is 4.44 and the population density is 2,650 per square kilometre. 54.1 percent of the total population resides in urban areas. A total of 9,701 residents of this district are abroad for employments of which 7,588 are males and 2, 113 are females (DDC profile 2068).

According to Human Development Report 2011, the average life expectancy in this district is 70.87 years. In this district, human development indicator stands at 0.625 while human poverty indicator, gender development indicator and human empowerment indicator remains 27.9, 0.587 and 0.685 respectively. According to the census, the 15-59 age-groups has the largest chunk of population (67.71 percent) while the above 60 years age-group holds 7.50 percent and 0-14 year's age-group bears 24.79 percent. According to Religion, Hindu, Buddhist, Choursistian, Islam and Kirati population are 87.85 percent, 9.18 percent, 1.97percent, 0.49percent and 0.38percent respectively. The remaining 0.12 percent covers the followers of other religions (DDC profile 2068).

As per the National Census 2068 BS, the literacy rate of this district is 81.68 percent in total. Of this, literacy of the male population is 90.48 percent and the female have 72.65 percent. The net enrolment rate in the primary level is 98 percent. The enrolment rate in the school level (1-10) is 82 percent while the teacher-student proportion is 1:22. 85percent of the teachers are trained. Similarly, there are a total of 749 educational institutes, both community and institutional, ranging from pre-primary school, primary, lower secondary, secondary, higher-secondary to the college level. There are 305 community educational institutions and 444 institutional schools.

Among community schools, there are 166 pre-primary schools, 62 primary schools, 37 lower secondary schools, 25 secondary schools, 13 higher secondary schools and 2 colleges. Likewise, the institutional schools include 235 pre-schools, 38 primary schools, 25 lower secondary schools, 124 secondary schools, 11 higher secondary schools and 9 colleges (DDC profile 2068).

From geographical point of view, Bhaktapur covers the region between the northern latitude of $27^{\circ}36' - 27^{\circ}44'$ and the eastern longitude of $85^{\circ}21' - 85^{\circ}32'$. The east-west length of the district is 16 kilometres. The altitude ranges from 1,331 meters to 2,191 meters above the sea level. The highest peak of the district is Nagarkot. The geographical features of the districts are almost same as that of Kathmandu and Lalitpur District, the two other districts of Kathmandu valley. The entire eastern region and nearly half of the northern and southern region of district is covered with hills, which are part of the Mahabharata series (DDC profile 2068).

Warm temperate climate is the prominent feature of Bhaktapur. The average temperature ranges from 2 to 35 degrees Celsius. The average rainfall is 56 millilitres. Summer falls between Chaitra and Asoj and the winter between Ashoj and Falgun. The climate keeps changing in several ways. Besides a host of small streams, there are some major rivers; Manohara, Hanumante, Tabyakhusi, Mahadev Khola, Khasangkhung and Ghattekhol. Similarly, there are 43 ponds including Siddhapokhari, Kamalpokhari and Napokhari. The ponds in the towns have been utilized for drinking water, fishery and aesthetic gains. There are over 56 stone taps. There are some stone taps in rural areas too (DDC profile 2068).

Bhaktapur is also well-known for mask-making and painting. The wall-painting showcased inside 55-window Durbar is popular all over the world. Bhaktapur is also famous for several types of paintings like Pauva (Thanka), Grantha and Vitte (DDC Profile 2068).



3.2 Research Design

This study is explorative and descriptive in nature and the data collected for the study will be qualitative and quantitative in nature. The reason for choosing qualitative and quantitative data collection is to explore individual perceptions, priorities, conditions of the child laborers, working environment, their attitudes.

Bhaktapur will be taken as the research site because it is one of the districts of the valley and still has a large number of child labor. In Bhaktapur we can study child labor both in urban and rural areas. We can see different forms of child labor in this district. There are many brick factories in the district, which are using the child labor where we can find miserable conditions of the children.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

For this research the whole Bhaktapur district was taken as the convenience sampling method were used to take the sample. The sample of the respondents will be taken from the whole number of child laborers in the brick factories. Accidental sampling will be used for the convenience of the researcher and to get variety of data. Children are from different brickkiln and it was very easy for choose them and asked the questionnaire we can get fast response from them .

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

Primary data is the most reliable source of data. It was collected through direct observation and interview of the child laborers. Both primary and secondary data will be used in this research. Secondary data was collected from books, journals, reports of the different organizations working on child labor, articles. Interview is the key technique to obtain primary data. It was giving data directly through the respondents and will be highly reliable, so it will be used. The quality of the data collected through this method depends upon the capability of the observer and ability to interpret the data. So, observation was used for collecting data.

3.5 Methods of Data Collection

There are various methods of data collection. Primary data was collected through following different measures

3.5.1 Interview

The structured questionnaire was used to collect basic information about child labor in brick factories in Bhaktapur district. The questionnaire for the interview will be prepared in terms of personal identification and structure like family characteristics, age, sex, caste, work experience, child rights, working condition and environment etc.

3.5.2 Direct Observation

Observation method will also be used to collect data of the child laborers. Direct Observation will mostly be used to collect data of their living condition, behavior,

attitude, accommodation, working environment, playground etc. Direct observation for these was done because child laborers usually feel shy or they don't want to disclose all their condition to the unknown person.

3.5.3 Case Study

In this field survey, a few case studies were prepared by interviewing some of the child laborers in detail. Each case included child labor was detail account of his/ her life, experiences, feelings aims, dispute, education and aspirations.

Secondary data will be collected through following means:

3.6 Process of Data Analysis and Limitations of the Study

There are many limitations of this research as it was done within a short period of time in a specific area.

The major limitations of the study are as follows

- The study will be based on the primary data collection in some of the brick factories in Bhaktapur district, which is not sufficient to represent child labor in whole country and whole industries.
- This study present only the child laborer employed in brick factories, so it won't cover other industries like big hotels, other small and large scale industries, household child laborers, shops and restaurants.
- This study being a limited part of academic activities, it had both time and financial constraints and special topics of child labor.

After completing field work, the collected data were scrutinized. The completed questionnaire was entered into the computer immediately after editing and coding. The data will be analyzed using calculations and percentage. Some of the data will be analyzed in Excel 2010 using qualitative method.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

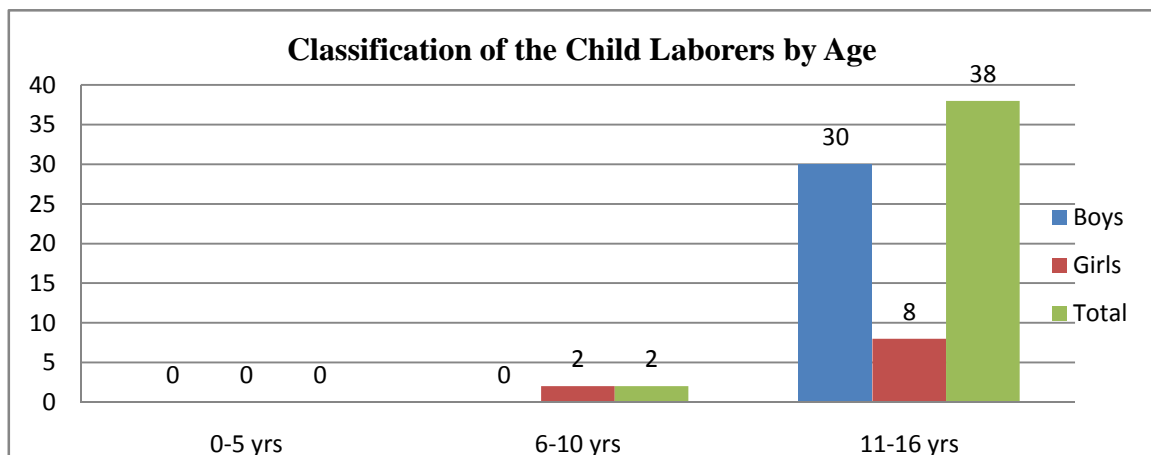
4.1 Socio- economic status of child laborers

Number of Child Labours Surveyed according to Gender

GIRLS	BOYS	TOTAL
10	30	40

The data found in the brick factory shows that boys cover highest number (75 percent) working as child laborers and remaining (25 percent) is covered by the girls. The number of boys clearly shows that the boys are more as the child workers than girls. But the growing tendency of the girls as laborers in the brick factories is a matter of serious concern. According to the child laborers and the parents involved in the brick factories the girls cook food for them. Those who don't have girls as laborers in the industry have to cook food by themselves. So it shows that the family members, specially the parents, bring their girls as workers so that they will help them to cook and to wash the clothes as well as in their regular work in the brick kiln industry.

Figure no. 2: Classification of child laborers by age

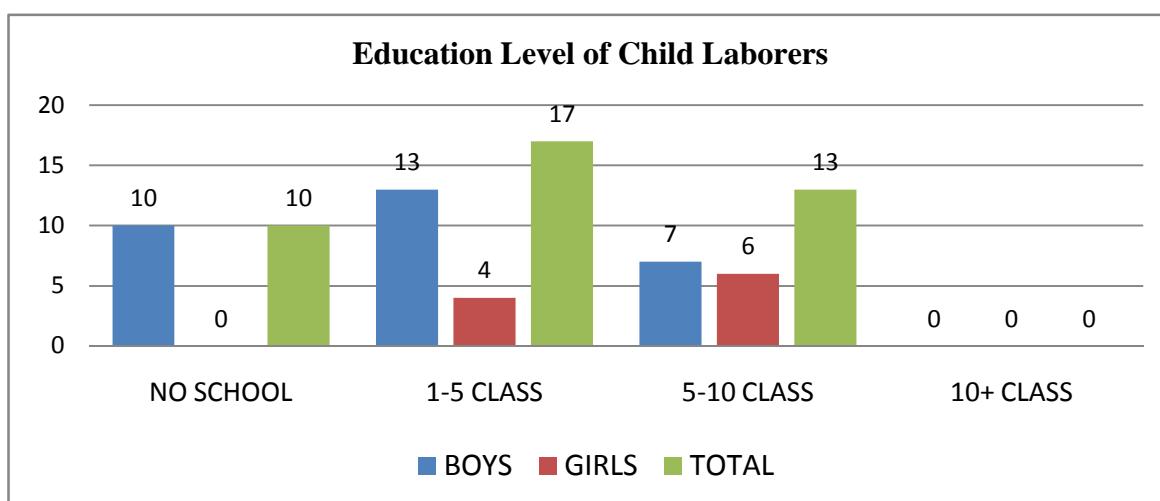


(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

During the research the study found very less children under the age of 10 years working in the brick factories. Almost all the child laborers were of the age 14 to 16. It was found only two child laborers of age less than 10 years. Even those children do not

work for the whole day; they just help their parents in their work for few hours.

Figure No. 3: Education level of child laborers



(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The highest number of children left school at their primary level. Most of the children who were involved in the brick factories have not been to school or they have not completed their primary level education. We did not find children who was studying or had studied the +2 level. Those who studied in school also left school very early. The amazing fact found were most of them did not want to continue their studies. So we see clearly that there is the negative correlation between the child labor and the education. Once a child becomes a labor then it's very hard to continue his study. His mind diverts from study to earning money. So they unknowingly suffer a mind change.

Table No. 1: Parent's occupation

Description	Boys	Girls	Total
Agriculture	19	3	22
Business	-	1	1
Wage laborer	7	6	13
Job	2	-	2
Other	2(died)	-	2
Total	30	10	40

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

The above data shows that most of the boys child laborers parents are of agriculture background. The second highest number is from the parents of the wage laborers. Two children were found to be orphan and two children had parents from job background. But surprisingly the highest number of the girl child laborers was of the wage laborers. Thoursee of them were children of the agriculture background and one was daughter of the businessman. So the table shows that mostly child laborers were the children of the peasants. Secondly wage laborers' children come to become the child laborers. Only few were of the business and job holders.

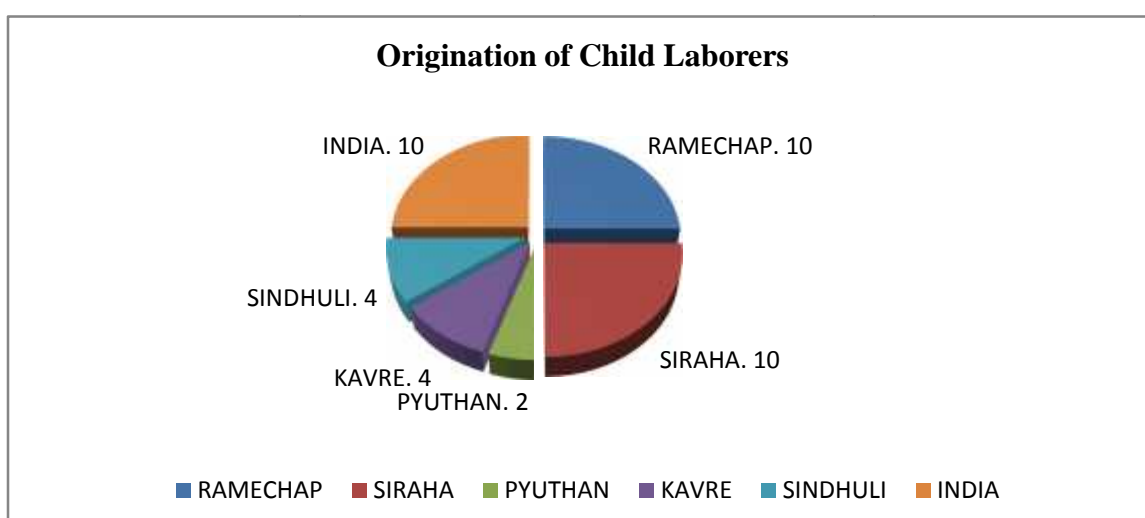
Table No. 2: Children with parents on same/ different occupation

Description	Boys	Girls	Total
Parents on same occupation	4	10	14
Parents on different occupation	26	-	26
Total	30	10	40

Source: Field Survey, 2015)

Above data shows that most of the boys' parents were from different occupation i.e. other than brick making where as girls' parents were on the same occupation, that was brick making. This is because the workers in the brick factory use their daughters in brick factories not only for the purpose of the brick making but also in the jobs which help them in their work like cooking and washing. This also gives one message that girls are working in brick factories directly under the supervision of their parents.

Figure No. 4: Origination of Child laborers

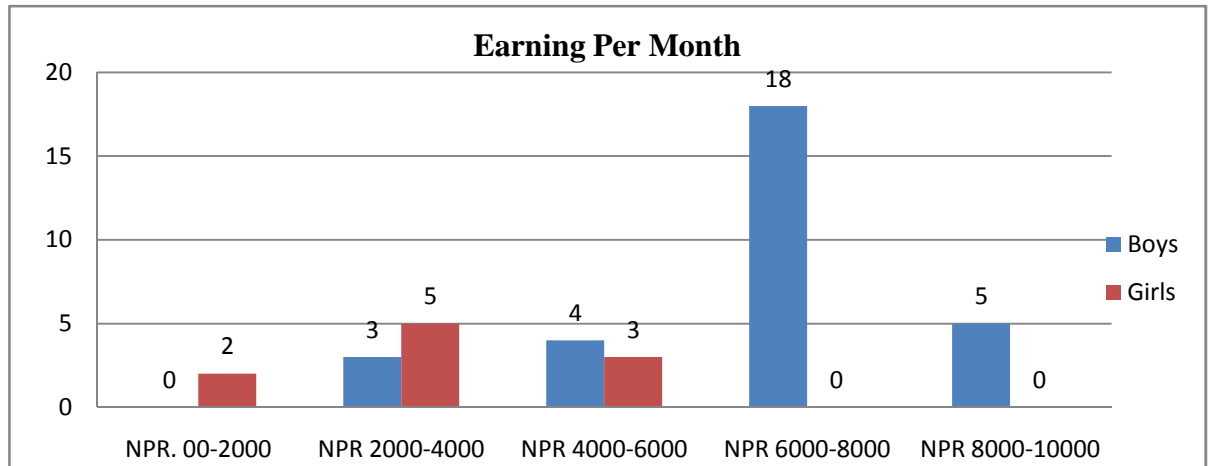


(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

(Note: Respondent child laborers were from Nepal 30 and India 10)

Most of the children were from Nepal but from out of valley. They all were from the backward villages and poor family. India has also a significant number of the child laborers in the brick factories of Bhaktapur district. Ramechhap, India and Siraha all have equal no of child laborers (10), Kavrepalchowk and Sindhuli (4) and 2 from Pyuthan. This data shows that there is no any child labor from Kathmandu valley.

Figure No. 5 Earning of child laborers per month



(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

(The income has not been deducted the expenditure for food and clothing)

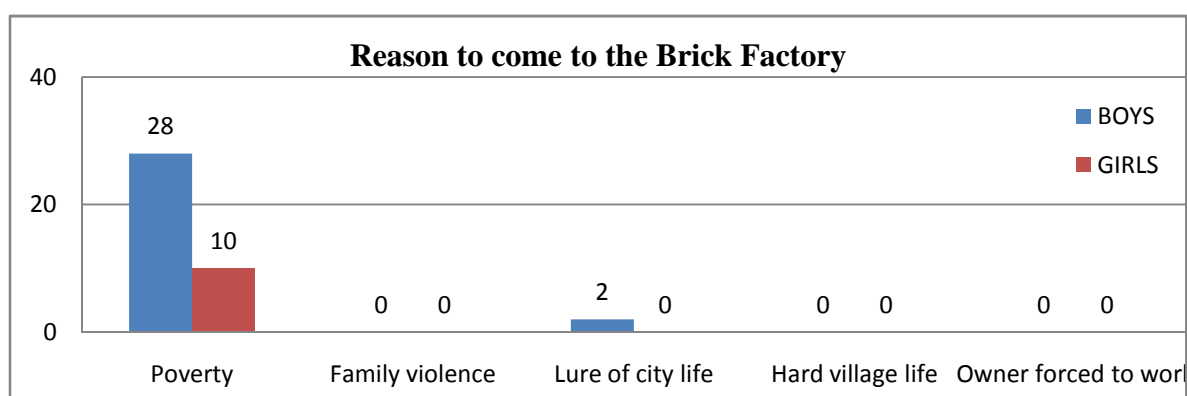
(NOTE: 2 girls in the range NPR. 00-2000 and 5 girls and 1 boy in the range NPR 2000-4000 answered they did not know so the data is filled according to the answer given by their parents)

The above table shows that 50 percent of the girl child labor earns NPR2000-3000 per month. 2 girls did not know how much they earn and the data is filled according to the response of their parents. The 5 girls also did not response to the question related to the income because they also did not know how much they earn. 3 girls responded that they earn NPR 4000-6000 per month. Similarly 3 boys earn NPR 2000-4000, 4 of them earn NPR 4000-6000, and 18 boys earn NPR 6000-8000 and 5 boys earn NPR 8000-10000. Maximum no. of the boys child laborers (18) earn NPR 6000-8000. The earning differed according to the child laborers because of the different jobs they do in the Brick Factory as for every different job they have different payments. Comparison between the earnings done by the girls and boys showed that boys earn more than girls. It is because that all girls do jobs like raw brick making and drying it. They also do not

involve in the brick making process whole day because they have to cook and wash dishes. Most of the boys continue their jobs all the day and they do variety of jobs like raw brick making & drying it, clay moulding in machine, brick carrying and loading etc. It was also found that the income of all the girls were taken by their family member but most of the boys they themselves take their income.

4.2. Causes behind the child labor in the brick factories

Figure No. 6: Reason to come to the brick factory



(Source: Field Survey, 2015).

According to the child laborers most of them (28 boys and 10 girls) came to the brick factory to work because of poverty. They did not have any income generating jobs in their village. So it had been a compulsion for them to work in brick factory. Only two of the boys told that they came to work in brick factory because of the lure of the city life. They told that they heard much good things about the city life and they wanted to earn more money. This reveals that poverty is one of the main causes to make them work in the brick factory.

Table No. 3: Work type (Seasonal)

Working Months	Boys	Girls	Total
4-6 months	30	10	40
Total	30	10	40

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

The study found that all the laborers including the child laborers in the brick

factories worked for around six months. This means that the work done in the brick factories is seasonal type and it does not continue for the whole year. Most of the workers worked there for six months and return back to their home in the village and do household jobs. Only few of them told that they do other wage earning jobs back to their home.

Generally, child workers are migrants outside of the valley, particularly Bhaktapur. Especially broker/ naike provides some money as an advance to people including children before coming in brick kilns per years. When, brick kilns start to come into existence after cleaning up fields on November, December, numerous laborers including children are transferred for working in these factories then they are forced to engage in these industries in off farm season. Some workers leave for home after closing the brick kilns factories to involve in farming and others works in brick kilns for whole season.

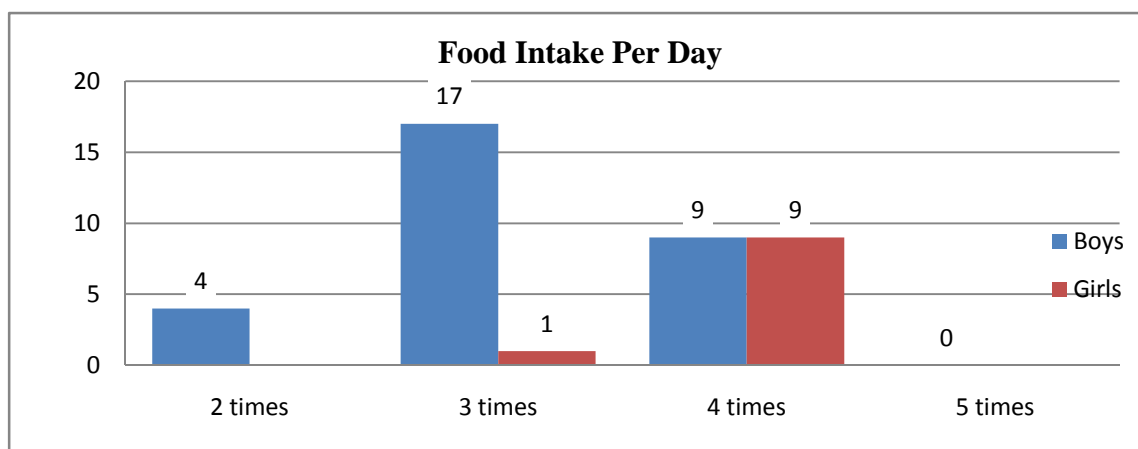
Table No. 4: Medical facility

Items	Boys	Girls	Total
Medical facility given	12	-	12
Medical facility not given	18	10	28
Total	30	10	40

Source: Field Survey, 2015

According to the child laborers most of them did not get any type of medical facilities in the brick factories. They have to go to medical, clinic or hospital on their own and have to pay by themselves whenever they get sick. The owner of the factory gives them job and pays according to the agreement as per their output. But some of the boys get basic medical facility from the owner. The owner gives the medical facility according to the job they do. Generally the brick makers and the brick carriers do not get the medical facility where as the mud preparing workers get the medical facility.

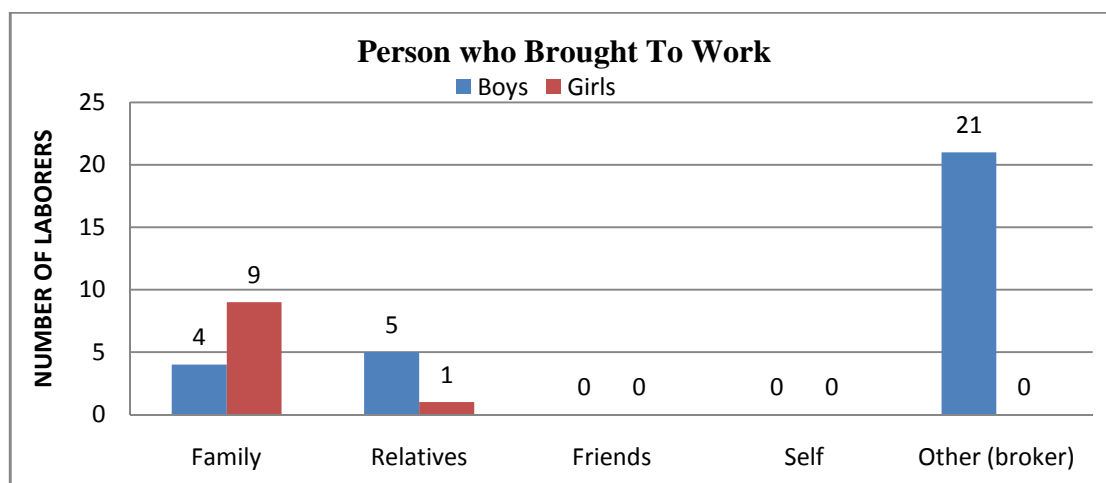
Figure No. 7: Food intake per day



(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

According to the most of the respondents the food they get was found to be enough for the child laborers because the most respondents used to have 3 or four times meal a day. From above table we see that 18 respondents get 3 times food daily and 18 children get food 4 times daily. At the time of the research it was revealed that some child laborers were given the food facility by the owner but most of them did not get money for the food. Owner used to give money according to the job done by the child laborers. Like the brick makers did not get money for the food. They were only paid money as per the bricks made but the mud molders get the money for the food as that job is generally taken as the hard job in brick factory. The study also found that all the children used to cook food by them self. There was no provision for the cook in the brick factory. The study observed that they used to sleep and cook food in a small room in a temporary hut. Most of them used gas to cook the food.

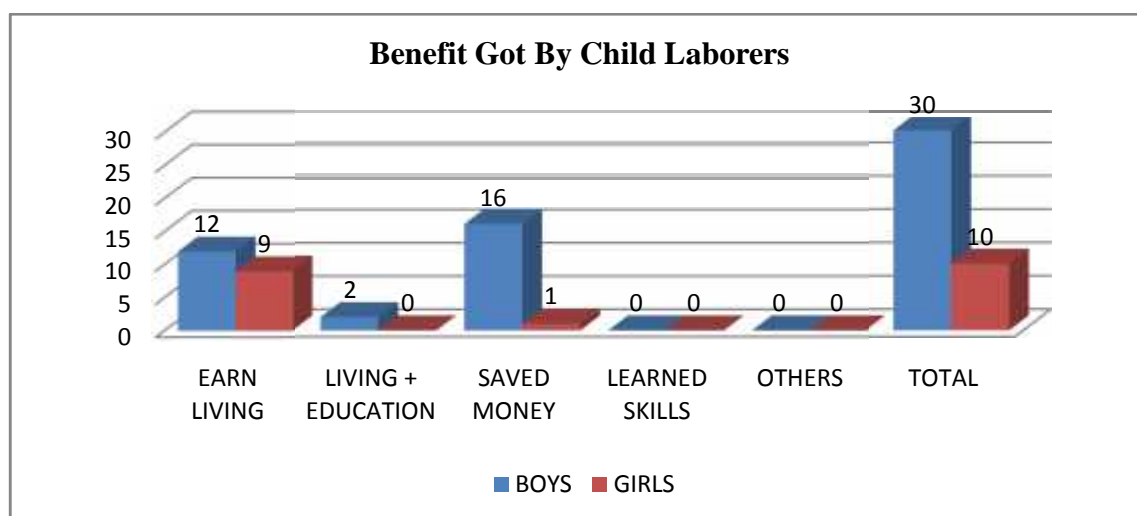
Figure No. 8: Person who bought to work



(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

From the survey the researcher got that most of the workers were brought by the brokers as 21 boys were brought by the broker. 4 of the boys came to the factory through their family and 5 through their relatives. Most of the girls came to the brick factories with their family that is 9 girls and only one girl came with her relative. These data shows that boys were brought mostly by brokers and girls are brought by family. The other part found is the boys brought by broker were mostly from the Terai region of Nepal and India.

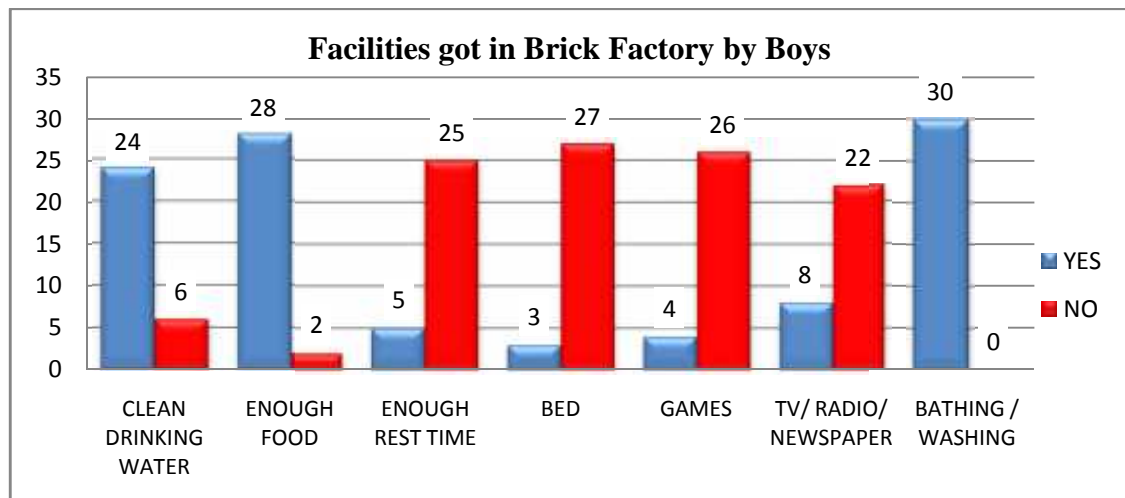
Figure No. 9: Benefit got by child laborers



(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

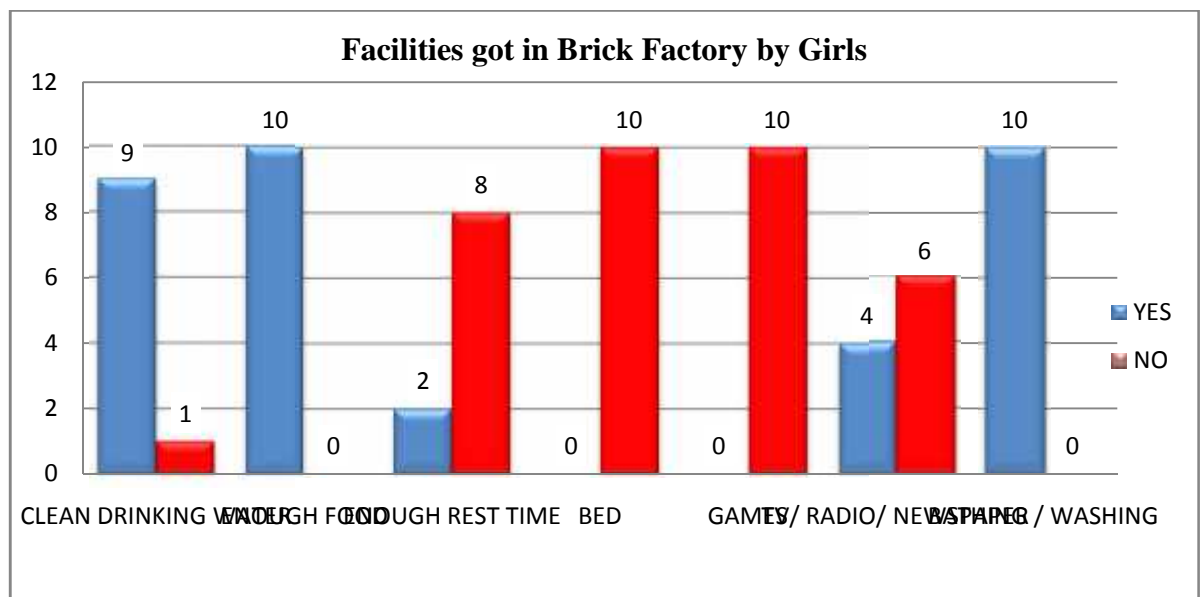
On interviewing the child laborers 16 boys said that they were saving money from the work. 12 of them told that they are just earning living and only two of them told they have earned living and the money they get is also helping in their education. Ninety percent of girl laborers told that they just earn living not more than that. Only one of them told that she had saved money. No any child labor told that they learned any kind of skills in the brick factory. So it seems that they just surviving from the work in brick factories.

Figure No. 10: Facilities got in Brick factory by boys



(Source: Field Survey, 2015).

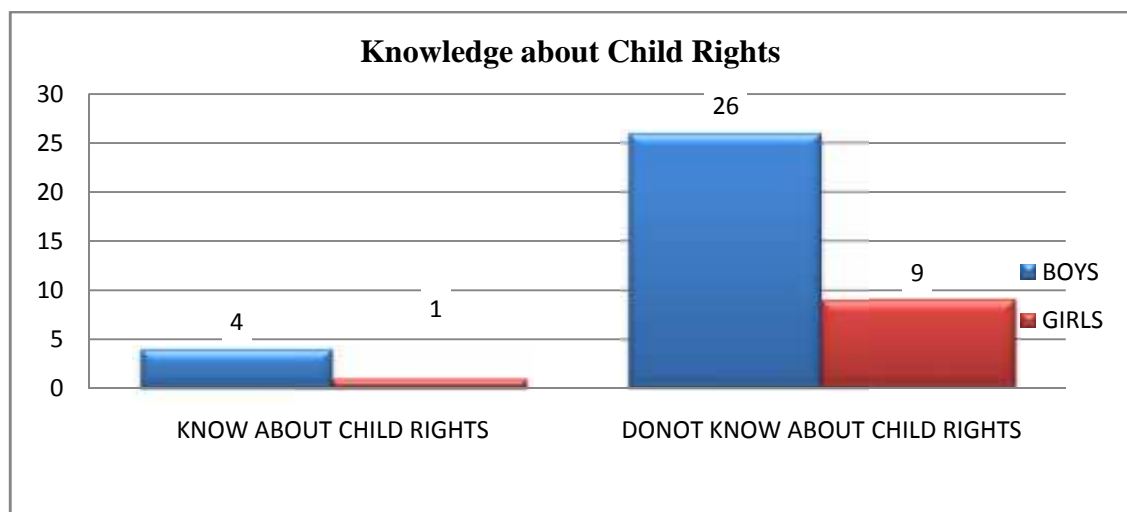
Figure No. 11: Facilities got in Brick factory by girls



(Source: Field Survey, 2015)

The above figure (figure 11) shows that 24 boys and 9 girls got clean drinking water in the factory whereas 6 boys and 1 girl did not get clean drinking water. Likewise 28 boys and all the girls got enough food and 2 boys did not get enough food to eat. 5 boys and 2 girls feel that they got enough rest time but 25 boys and 8 girl child laborers did not get enough rest. According to it was observed that 3 boys got bed but no girl got the bed to sleep. 27 boys also did not get bed. Likewise only 4 boys got the games in the factory. They got a football. 8 boys and 4 girls got TV/Radio/ Newspaper but 22 boys and 6 girls did not get that facility. Everyone got the facility of bathing and washing. So we can say that Games, TV./Radio/ Newspaper, Bed, rest time is not sufficient for the children in the brick factories. So they are mostly focused on the work and they did not have much time and facilities of rest and entertainment.

Figure No. 12: Knowledge about child rights



(Source: Field Survey, 2015).

According to the above pie chart it clearly shows that only 5 out of the 40 child laborers know about child rights. Others 35 (26 boys and 9 girls) do not know what child right is. Among the five children who know about child rights know only education right and right to eat. One of them also mentioned the right to live with the family. They don't know most of the rights of the children which they should be enjoying.

Table No. 5: Future aim of child laborers

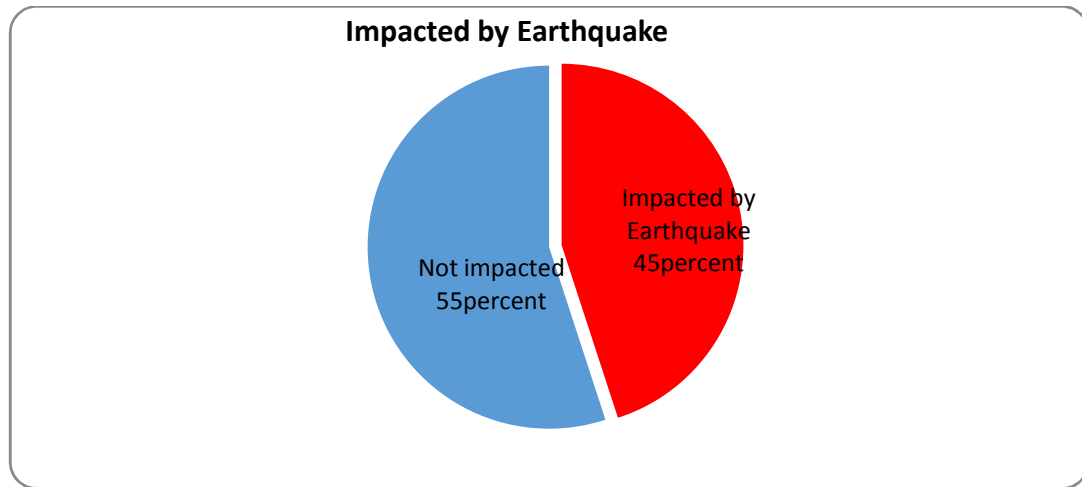
Description	Boys	Girls	Total
Continue same job	21	2	23
Do other job	7	8	15
Study more	-	-	-
Others	2	-	2
Total	30	10	40

Source: Field Survey, 2015.

Most of the boys (21) told the researcher that they wanted to continue the same job that is brick making, brick carrying and mud molding. 7 boys told that they were willing to change the job. They told that working in Brick Factory have no any future so they want to change the profession. Some of the boys told that they wanted to become driver, teacher, helper in the bus; mechanics etc. 2 boys told that they want to do business. They wanted to open restaurant in the city area so that they can earn money. Likewise 2 girls only want to continue the same job others they do not want to do the same job. They want to do other jobs like sewing clothes. Some of them they do not know what to do. They were fully ignorant about their future. They were dependent on their parents and wanted to do as their parents direct them.

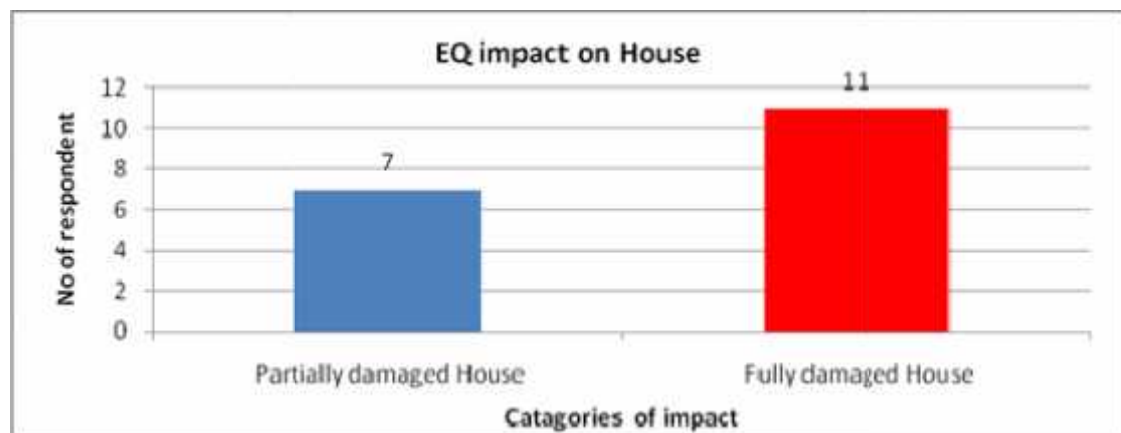
4.3 Impact of 2015 Earthquake in the Brick Factories Child Labour.

Figure No. 13: Percentage of Earthquake impacted child laborers



(Source: Field Survey, 2015).

Figure No. 14: Earthquake impact on house



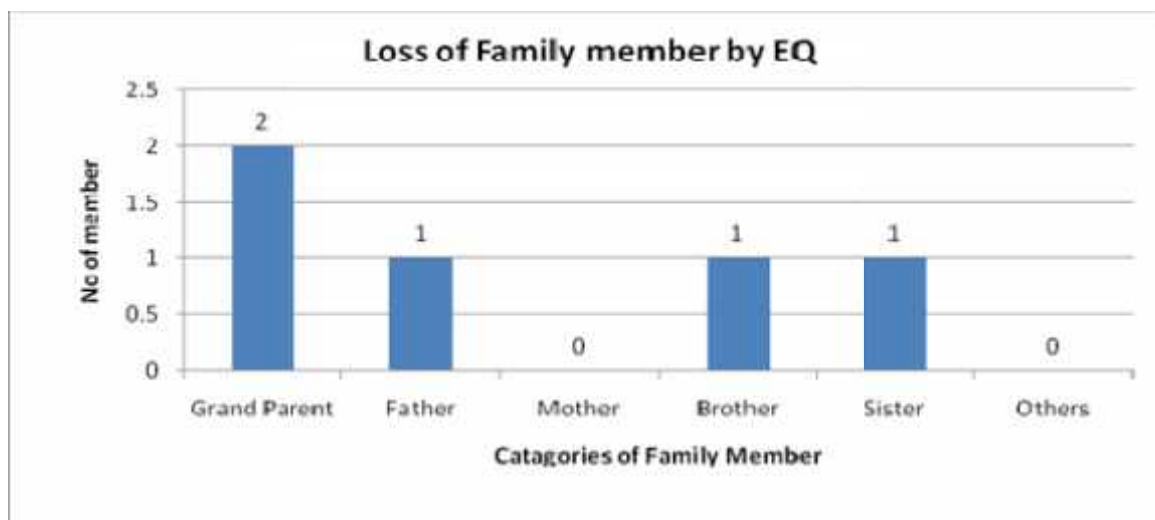
(Source: Field Survey, 2015).

The above figure shows that 45 percent of the child respondent were the victim of April earthquake 2015. This was because among the 40 respondents 18 respondents were from earthquake affected districts (Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhuli and Ramechhap).

It was found that among the 18 earthquake affected, 7 children's houses were partially damaged and rest of the children's houses were totally damaged. Though government had categorized thousand different damages (total, partial and general), due to lack of

knowledge on child labors regarding damages, only two category i.e. total and partial damages were found in this research.

Figure No. 15: Loss of family members by earthquake



(Source: Field Survey, 2015).

According to the figure no. 15 most of the respondents did not have any human casualties but among 18 children only 5 children lost their family members due to earthquake.

4.4 Nature and causes of child exploitation, hazards faced by the child laborers in brick factories.

Table No.6: Job for benefits (money)?

Description	Boys		Girls	Total
	Yes	No	Yes	
Fight		No	NO	
Drug trafficking/ selling		No	No	
Sexual relation		No	No	
Weapons trafficking		No	No	
Unknown materials trafficking		No	No	
Threatening somebody		No	No	
Others (kidnapping....)		No	No	

Source: Field Survey, 2015

All the boys and girls told that they were not offered the above jobs like fight, drug trafficking/ selling, sexual relation, weapons trafficking, unknown materials trafficking, thourseatening somebody, other kinds of illegal criminal works. The above table clarifies that the wrong doers have not approached the child laborers in the brick factories for criminal jobs. They are safe from them.

Table No. 7 : Do you want your coming generation to do the same work in the brick factory?

Boys		Girls		Total
Yes	No	Yes	No	
7	23	-	10	40

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The above table shows that most of the boys and girls did not want their coming generations to do the same job as they are doing now. They want their coming generations to be teacher, doctor, engineer, government officer, police officer, businessman etc. Only 7 boys wanted to make their generation a wage laborer in the brick factory.

4.4.1 Working Condition

Brick kiln work is labor intensive and primarily manual so unskilled child workers easily find employment opportunities in this sector. The work in the brick factory include excavating clay, cleaning it and removing foreign objects, softening and mixing the clay with water, preparing raw clay for making bricks, making bricks using wooden frame. Then the clay bricks were dried in the sun for few days and after that sun-dried bricks were complete. The second job is to haul them to the furnace to be fired, arrange bricks in the brick factory, controlling kiln temperature and finally removing the baked bricks and taking them in storage areas. Then those bricks were carried and loaded in the trucks for delivery for the customers. Child laborers were involved in all these jobs. Some of the children complain about the dusty environment and they have to work on hot sun, they awere using open toilet which are not safe and hygienic.

4.4.2 Environment

The environment of the working area of the brick factory seems to be not children friendly and monotonous. Lots of dust and smoke were seen in the area. The place where the bricks are made is a little bit far from the kiln so it is not smoky as near furnace. Mostly children are working in a monotonous area because there we see bricks all around. Nothing interesting is seen and there is no any place to play.

The other concerning factor of environment was that the working season is the winter season. This season was very cold in Bhaktapur district as temperature lowers down up to -2/3 degree centigrade. The water was very cold. So the clay prepared to make bricks were very cold and environment too. General people wore gloves in this season but the child laborers work from the very early morning. The clothes they were wearing were also not enough according to the season.

4.4.3 Working Hours

The child labor prohibition and regulation act 2000 clearly defines a maximum 6 hours work day and 36 hours work week for children aged 14 and above. However, legal provision was openly violated in the brick factory sector, as in other areas of child labor exploitation. Child laborers were working at least for 8 hours. Specially, most of the children engaged in brick kiln work for long hours per day. They woke up as early as 3 to 4 o'clock in the morning. Then they continue worked till 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. The working hours increase as they got more money if they prepare more bricks or carry more bricks. So to earn more money they worked longer and try to give more outcomes.

4.4.4 Wage Payment

There was no uniform wage or payment basis in brick factories but depends on the output of the worker. The wage was also different to the laborer according to the job like brick makers, brick carriers, clay molders by machine all got different wage monthly. Most children did not keep any sort of personal record so they were easily exploited and cheated. They complain that they often did not receive due wages or fair remuneration for work completed. Despite long and hard work, the wage aspect

appears to be unsatisfactory for most of the child laborers. The wage was also not paid monthly to them. During the starting of the work they got some advanced for food and clothing. Then they just got money for food and clothing monthly and at the end of the season all their earning was calculated and given to them deducting the advance they had taken earlier for food and cloth. This seems to be good from one aspect as they will not spend money on unnecessary things and save money but there is a chance of manipulation of the account by the accountant/ owner.

4.4.5 Controlling Over Income

Generally, child labor are taken in brick factories by broker/nNaike, children also came to work in brick kilns with their parents. Generally some boys and all the girls came to work with their parents according to the table. Most of the boys were brought by the broker/nNaike. So the boys who did not have their parents with them got his wage on his hand but the children who were working with their parents never got wage on their hand. Their parents spent on them according to the need that is food, cloth and others. The boys who gets wage also send or give money to the family to support living. So almost all the children were helping their family to earn living.

4.4.6 Living Condition and Health

Usually, workers in the brick factories live in small huts made of bricks and tin sheet on the roof locally known as Jhau. The height of the hut was less which is just enough to stand inside. The rooms in the hut did not have any door as the hut itself is temporary. So they used straw mat to cover the hut as a door. The floor of the hut was wet and damp having been paddy field. The huts were made near to the work site so that it would be easier to work and look after the raw bricks.

4.3.7 Families

The families of most of the boys are far from them either they are at village or at another work far from the brick factory. Oppositely, from the survey it was found that all the girls are working with their family. Actually, with whom children are living in work site is the serious matter of concern. Separation from parents/families creates many problems related to children development. The children who are deprived of

their parents' care and affection in work site might be exploited and harassed from their employer as well as co-workers. So it was found that the girl child laborers are safe from sexual harassment and physical point of view.

4.3.8 Injuries and Accidents

Injuries and accidents were other frequent health related problems among child workers mainly because of a lack of job training and occupational safety measures. The job of the child laborers did not seem to have much accident but is possibly illness and health hazards. Work involving the carrying of bricks on the head and back causes injuries including children being hit from falling bricks or falling under the heavy load. The workers, in brick factories suffer from serious health hazards due to heavy work burden as well as suffocating working environment. The whole area of brick factories were full of dust and smoke that come out from kilns. All the workers including children work in these polluted sites without any mask which deteriorates their health. In survey the incidents of the accidents were not found but some minor illness were found. The factory also did not have any medical facility or general medicines for the child laborers.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary

This study examines the conditions and realities of the child laborers in brick factories of Bhaktapur district. It studies about the socio-economic condition of child laborers and their child rights. The research was based on the primary data and some secondary data were also used. This study is based on convenience method sampling with 40 children in selected 6 brick kiln industry of Bhaktapur. Both quantitative and qualitative information had been used in this study. The children are the future of the state. But we still have thousands of child laborers in our country. There are various reasons to increase the child labor. This research found out many things about the child laborers which are concluded in the following points

Child laborers were from different caste/ethnic groups coming from various geographic location of Nepal. They worked in the Brick factories in Bhaktapur district. Mostly children came from poor families who were dependent on agriculture as their source of income. Many of these families either had a little land or no land at all. The prevailing socio-economic conditions, i.e. Poverty, lack of adequate working and employment facilities. So the parents were compelled to send their children to work in the Brick Factories. It was found that poverty is the main cause for children to work.

The majority of child workers in brick factories were seasonal migrants from outside the valley Ramechhap, Sarlahi, Pyuthan, Kavre, including India (Darvanga). Among them, most of the child laborers were from Ramechhap and Sarlahi districts of Nepal. Almost all the child laborers came to work because of poverty. The families of the child laborers were not able to afford them good education, health facilities and other necessary things.

So it could be concluded that the main root cause of child labor was poverty. The other reasons of child laborers were lack of educational opportunities, certain cultural traditions, lack of law enforcement and family size. The complete elimination of child labor from these factories did not seem to be possible in short period and it is a national challenge for future because most of the children lose their physical, mental,

social and moral development engaging in such an intolerable forms of child labor.

Most of the child laborers told that they work eight hours a day or more which was not allowed by the child rights conventions and international labor organization. The working condition of the child laborers in brick factories was hazardous and exploitative. They were working in unhealthy environment. The smoke and dust of the brick factories was directly affecting the health of the child laborers.

The child laborers stay in the small hut in brick factory. The hut was temporary and not secure from the security point of view. The bedding was also not enough for them in cold seasons as most of the working days were in winter season. The clothes they were wearing were also not season friendly. Almost all of the child laborers clothes were dirty. This shows that they did not have enough time for cleaning. Brick making, brick carrying and mud moulding were the tuff jobs. The working environment was also bad because of dust, smoke and cold. So it was highly probable that children suffer diseases and illness. But most of the children did not get basic medical facility also. They visit small medical shops and take medicines as provided by the health worker not a doctor. This sounds very bad concerning their health.

Child laborers also had to face various kinds of injuries and accidents. In addition child workers suffered from different kinds of illness like fever, headache, joint pain, common cold and diarrhea. The child laborers especially the brick carriers were affected by not proper growth due to hard labor. Their physical growth was not as normal children. Despite of hard labor and bad working environment the child workers were not getting satisfiable payments so that they could save money for their future. According to the age of the child laborers they work more hours a day. So they did not get enough rest and leisure time for games and entertainment.

It was found that most of the children were in the age of 14-16 years. This showed that child labor from the very early age was minimized. A significant portion of child laborers working in brick factories seems to be illiterate and most of the children who had attended school were reported to have dropped out before completing primary level. Most of the children were not interested in continuing their study. So they did not have any aim in life. This leads them to be a wage laborer for their whole life and even their coming generation also would not be able to get good economic opportunity.

Most of the child laborers did not know about child rights. They just feel that they were helping their parents for economic support. Only few of the child laborers know about child rights and child labor which includes right to education and right to have food. The work in the brick factories was seasonal that is for six month. So child laborers along with other laborers had to migrate every six month. This migration also hampers in their education as they had to leave their school in the village while coming to the brick factory. No any child reported of sexual abuse and exploitation. This was a very good situation for them especially for the girl children. This may be because of the family members they are living with. This was also the good sign of the reduction of the sexual exploitation of the girls.

Children working on brick factories were impacted by the April earthquake especially children from Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhuli and Ramechhap. Though all the children affected by earthquake were happy on work but they were depressed and have psycho social problems as some of the children had lost their family members by the disaster. In brick factories the children were not used by those wrong doers. But still those child laborers were vulnerable for such kind of activities. All of the girl child laborers were with their family which is good for their security. There was no direct relation between child workers and the owner of Brick Factories. Most of the workers including children were brought to the brick factories by brokers. They got monthly wage and commission from earnings of workers who were under their control. The workers including child laborers working in brick factories were paid per month or per six month. They got advance for their fooding and other expenses. The final payment was made at the end of the season deducting the expenses done within the season.

5.2 Conclusions

Child labor is one of the serious problems in Nepal as well as in the whole world. It seems to be inevitable. Child labor is generally high in underdeveloped country like Nepal. However, it is present all around the world. The most prominent cause of the child labor is poverty which is very high in Nepal. Poorer people used their children in the work to support their family. They did not have another better option either. If their children did not work then they cannot afford the enough food also so it seems that child labor was not their will but they were forced to do that. But still most of the parents did not count their children working at home or agricultural field as child labor.

It was because of illiteracy. They were not aware of the child rights and human rights.

The parents think that the children also had to work to support hand to mouth of their family members but they did not realize that working from the very early age is depriving them from education and basic child rights and it would later effect on their future. Their children were going to be a wage laborer for the whole life. The children were working in a very difficult weather having low standard of living. They got food cloth and shelter but are not good enough. They were hampering their children's physical, mental, psychological, educational and social development. Mostly it was found that poverty is the main reason to bring them to work and all of them were from poor family background. They all were from the village where there is very less economic activity. No any child was found to have come because of family violence and no any case was found of sexual exploitation. Due to loss of family member and other properties by earthquake some psycho social problem on children had been observed.

The child laborers were not found to be exploited by other people. Finally, it seems to be that child laborers were working in Brick Factories because of their need.

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1.9.3 Major income source:

- i) Agriculture ii) Service iii) Business iv) Abroad employment
- v) Manual labour vi) Others (give details).....

1.10. Where are your father and mother?

- i) Death of father ii) Death of Mother iii) Death of both father and mother
- iv) Left by father v) Left by mother vi) Left by both father and mother
- vii) Father is out of home to work viii) Mother is out of home to work
- ix) Both father and mother are at home

2. Educational Status

2.1. Educational Qualification

- i) Literate ii) Illiterate iii) Other (Mention clearly).....

2.2 If you are currently studying, then where?

- i) School ii) Non formal class iii) Vocational Education/Training
- iv) Other (give details).....

2.3 Who sponsors/pays for your education?

- i) Employer ii) self iii) Parents Iv) Organization
- v) Others (give details).....

2.4 If you have left school, then why?

- i) Not interested ii) Poor economic status iii) Distanced school
- iv) Need to involve in labour v) Abuse in school
- vi) Others (give details).....

3. Migration and Employment

- 3.1. How long ago did you leave home?.....years
- 3.2. What work do you do in factory?.....
- 3.3. Reason for leaving home:
- i) Poor economic status
 - ii) Education opportunity
 - iii) Domestic violence
 - iv) Attraction towards urban area
 - v) Armed conflict
 - vi) April Earthquake
 - Vii) Other (give details).....
- 3.4. Previous occupation:.....
- 3.5. Who supported you to leave home and join work?
- i) Parents
 - ii) other members of family
 - iii) Relatives
 - iv) Villagers
 - v) Outsiders
 - iv) Others
- (give details).....
- 3.6. Is your family aware about the work you are doing?
- i) Yes
 - ii) No
- 3.7. Is there any agreement with the employer?
- i) Written
 - ii) Oral
 - iii) None
- 3.8. At what time do you need to wake up ?.....am
- 3.9. At what time do you go to sleep?.....pm
- 3.10. How many hours do you work per day?.....hours
- 3.11. What is your monthly earning from work (NRs)?
- i) 500 or less than that
 - ii) 500-1000
 - iii) 1000-2000
 - v) 2000-5000
 - vi) More than 5000
 - vii) Salary not paid
 - viii) Don't know
 - ix) Other (give details).....
- 3.12. Who receives the salary?
- i) Parents
 - ii) Other member of the family
 - iii) Self
 - iv) Other person
- 3.13. Provision for day off?
- i) Weekly
 - ii) Monthly
 - iii) On special occasions only
 - iv) At time of illness
 - v) No provision
 - vi) Other (give details).....
- 3.14. Is your salary cut when you have a day off?

i) Yes	ii) No	iii) In some cases
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4. Health Status of Child Laborers

4.1. Status of disability:

i) Deaf ii) Blind iii) Physically challenged
 iv) Mentally challenged v) Intellectually challenged
 vi) Multiple Disabilities vii) Others.....

4.2. Have you suffered any health problem after involvement in labour?

i) Eye problem ii) Ear problem
 iii) Thoursoat problem iv) Stomach problem v) Neuron
 problem vi) Accident vii) No
 Viii) Others (give details).....

4.3. Who helps you when you have a health problem?

i) Employer ii) Parents
 iii) Self iv) DCWB/GOs/NGOs
 v) Others (give details).....

4.4. Where do you go for treatment when you have a health problem?

i) Doctor ii) Chemist iii) Traditional Faith
 Healers iv) Don't visit v) Other.....

5. Workplace and employer

5.1 How does your owner behave you?

a) loves b) take care c) ignore d) scold e)beat f) other

5.2 How does your friends behave you in the work place?

a) loves b) take care c) ignore d) scold e)beat f) other

5.3 How does your seniors behave you in the work place? ?

a) loves b) take care c) ignore d) scold e)beat f) other

5.4 How many times you get food daily?

a) 1 b)2 c)3 d)4 e)5

5.5 Have you experienced any sort of sexual exploitation in your work place?
 Y / N What type?

a) physical touch b) verbal sex c) rape d) other
 by whom?

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| a) owner | b) staffs | c) elder workers |
| d) other children | e) others | |

6. Future Plan

6.1. What do you want to be in future?

6.2. Do you wish to leave your work and return to home?
 i) Yes ii) No

6.3. If yes, what support do you need to be able to return home and to leave work?
 i) Program for income generation ii) Family sensitization
 iii) Business skills and training iv) Education support
 v) Other (give details).....

6.4. If no, what are the reasons?
 i) Poor economic status ii) Domestic violence
 iii) Attraction towards urban life v) Other (give details)

7. Knowledge and Perceptions

7.1. Do you know about child rights?
 i) Yes ii) No
 If yes, what are child rights?

7.2. Do you know about child labour?
 ii) Yes ii) No
 If yes, what is child labour?

Annex II

Case Studies

Case –1

Name: Babita Magarati

Address: Ghatauli, Ramechap

Work place: Shoursee Divyashowri Brick Industries, Jhaukhel, Bhaktapur

BabitaMagarati is one of the workers at Divyashowri Brick Industries, Bhaktapur. She is one of the unlucky children, who are deprived form basic child rights. She is the eldest daughter in her family. She was working with her uncle in the brick factory instead of attending school; she is spending her precious childhood in a brick kiln. Her father is a wage laborer and mother is farmer who also does household works. With her responsibilities as the eldest daughter she is engaged in a wage earning job. She dropped out of school in class eight. Now she does not want to study as she knows that poverty has badly affected her family and she have to support family economically. She is only 16 years old. Usually she works 8 hours per day. She prepares bricks and carries mud to prepare the brick. This type of hard labor is hampering her physical growth but she is unknown about it and she doesnot care about it either.

Despite the hard physical labor she hardly earns Rs.12000-15000 per one season that is six month. It is very difficult for her to save money as her income is low and she had to buy food and clothes for herself with that money but she minimizes her expenditures.

This child had left her aims and ambitions and does not have any future plan.

Case –2

Name: Suman Maharjan

Address: Ramechap

Work place: Shoursee Chundevi Brick Industries, Tathali, Bhaktapur.

Suman Maharjan is a boy of 14 years of age but seems to be of younger than that. He works in Brick Factory to help his parents. Both of his parents work in the same brick kiln where he works and he usually transport mud to prepare the bricks. He studies in grade 8 in a nearby Government school. He wants to continue his studies and aims to be a Nepali teacher. He works from early in the morning and works about 8 hours a day. He aims to support his parents so that it would be easier to his parents to pay fees and money for dress, books, and copies for him. He is the one of the rare case found during survey that he is continuing study with the work. He works in his leisure time and holidays.

The earning made by him is taken by his father and lives in a small hut provided by the factory owner. He does not know how much he earns because he just helps his parents. He also has some child worker friends in the brick factory. He has one sister and one brother. Both are too young to work. According to him the factory owner had no concern about his work and health as the owner pays his father counting the bricks. So his main focus is to prepare more and more bricks. He says that his house in the village had been cracked by the earth quake so he even had to help his parents to maintain it. He knows very little things about child rights just like child should get food and clothes, education etc.

Case-3

Name: Laxmi Magarati

Address: Bhatauli, Ramechap

Work Place: Divyashowri Brick Industries, Jhoukhel, Bhaktapur

Laxmi Magarati is a nine years old girl who is from the Bhatauli village of Ramechap district. Her family status is very poor. Both of her parents are illiterate wage laborers. She works in the factory for 3 to 4 hours. Her main job is to take care of her little brother when her parents are at work. But she also helps her parents in brick making as she had already learned how to make bricks and turn the bricks to make it dry.

She left school at grade 2 because she was studying in the village and her parents come to Bhaktapur in search of work. According to her father Bal Bahadur Magarati, who is working in the Brick Factory since 14 years, she does work of about Rs.150 per day and it is support for him. Now she does not want to go to school and wants to live as she is living. She does not know what to do in her future.

Case-4

Name: Rumba Dong

Address: Thulo Parsel, Kavrepalanchowk.

Work Place: Hanuman Brick Industries, Tathali, Bhaktapur

Rumba Dong is a 14 years boy and had a sister and a brother in his family. Both of his parents died few years earlier. He was working in the factory since one month and his job is to make bricks. He had studied up to class 6 and quit the school because of poverty. He works about 8 hours a day starting from 2.00 o'clock early in the morning. He takes 4-5 days holiday per month and earns Rs.20000 in coming six month period. Within that money he has to buy food and clothes and save as much money as he can. Whatever he earns he gives to his sister to run the family.

He does not have much recreational facilities in the Brick Factory except playing

football with his friends in a leisure time. They have to search for the open place to play football. He says that he knows some of the rights of the children but could not explain much about it. He is working in the Brick Factory with his brother who brought him to work. But he says that he is not satisfied with the work done in Brick Factory and its earning. So he wants to do other job in future. When asked about his work in brick industry, he had been turning the raw brick, he says that i mould the brick, carrying mud and also carry the brick. In average he works for 8 hours a day and says, at the end of the day i get very tired.

Case-5

Name: Bimal Bahadur Kumal

Address: Pyuthan

Work Place: Hanuman Brick Industries, Tathali, Bhaktapur

Bimal bahadur is a 16 yr old boy working in the Brick Factoryas a mud moulders. His father name is Birka bahadur kumal and he has 8 members in his family. He has 3 sisters and 2 brothers along with father and mother. His father is a carpenter and lives in his own village. He studied up to 6 grades and left the school because of poverty. He generally works for 8 hours a day and gets 1 day holiday in a week. He works for six months in a year. This year he is working since 1 month in that factory. He earns Rs.10000 per month and saves more than Rs.5000 per month which he gives to the family.

He says that education right is the child right. He is also not satisfied with the job in Brick Factoryand is planning to be a driver of the bus. He thinks a driver can earn more than there. He says that his family is very poor and it's very hard to live in the village. There are no any earning jobs. So he has to support the family to make the family members alive.