

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General background

Child labor seems bitter reflection of twenty first century that there are great amount of children in third world , who have lost their ‘childhood ’by working long hour in difficult and dreadful situation (ILO 2010). Children are the future citizens whom the development of nation depends on. A child who is brought up physically, mentally and educationally can contribute to make a better society. But child labor deprived from the basic needs and facilities that deserve the countries to dark future. Child labor is not a new phenomenon for world. History says that the child labor started in the sixteenth century. Children were further exposed in different forms and areas in the eighteenth and nineteenth century during the industrial revolution (Pakhare, 2011).

According to the National Child Labour Survey undertaken in 1997, 1.660 million children (26.6 per cent) out of the total 6.225 million children aged between 5 and 14 years (CDPS, 1997). Child labour has been widespread in Nepal for many centuries, mostly in rural areas as part of the normal process of socialization. In the countryside children always worked, and continue to work, long hours alongside their parents in the fields and at home. Although the participation rate for children in Nepal is estimated at about 40.4 %, there is a significant difference between that of girls 47.6 % and that of boys 36.1%. In Nepal, the majority of children are found working in the agricultural sector, followed by services, manufacturing and other sectors. They are mostly employed informally as domestic servants, porters, rag pickers or carpet factory workers, as well as in restaurants and in the transportation sector.

Depending on the sector, children may have to work long hours, carry heavy loads and face the risk of sexual exploitation. Hence, child labour remains a major economic and social phenomenon in Nepal (ILO-CBS, 2011).

According to the NLSS III, incidence of child labor is 42 percent. This is much higher among 10-14 ages that among 5-9 years olds (61 percent as opposed to 21 percent). Females has higher incidence than male (CBS, 2010/11).

Approximately, 72 percent of children work less than 20 hour a week while about 20 percent work for 20-39 hours and 8 percent work for 40 or more hours a week. Work load as measured by share of children working for more than 40 hours a week is higher for 10-14 years old and for females and for children from 'poorer consumption quintiles (CBS, 2010/11).

Children are involved in almost all labour sectors like carpet and garment industries, confectionary, brick kilns, roads, building constructions, transportations, factory, mines & quarry, plantation, domestic service, shopkeeper, porters, street work, bounded labor in circus, advertising and stone quarries (CWIN Nepal, 2009).

Based on several studies conducted under the International Programs on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC), time bonded programme it is estimated that there are 127,143 children working in the worst forms of child labor — as bonded laborers, rag pickers, porters, domestic workers, in many factories and in the carpet sector, and being trafficked in the country. In addition, more than one-third of them are illiterate, and a majority is school dropouts, who have been brought to their present workplace by their parents or relatives. It also appears that they all come

from landless and relatively large families. Finally, more than 80 percent of children trapped in the worst forms of child labor have migrated for work in urban areas (ILO-IPEC, 2004).

In now a days, political instability and political conflict have larger impact on the child labor situation, firstly people are displaced without any economic support, and they including the children are forced to seek economic engagement for survival. Secondly, dysfunctional schooling means children without having to engage in recognized, future oriented or hope generating activity in school. So children are more vulnerable to falling on the worst form of child, and thirdly, sometime children are reported to be drawn into the conflict through forced recruitment in rural areas (MoLT, 2004).

Poverty and over population have identifiable as the two main cause of child labor, manly low income family children works such as those involved in transportation, those who are away from family seeking labor in the urban areas are more likely to visit sex worker. The children of these groups are more vulnerable to worst forms of child labor (MoLT, 2004).

Children who engaged in labor are harmful to their health, but children who work in the mining sector are at particular risk. In surface and underground mines, these children in deed work long hours, carry heavy loads inhale harmful dusts work in water of child labor in mining sector is deep- rooted poverty where most of children are from indigenous background, ethnic minorities and from socially discriminated and deprived groups. In Nepal, it is estimated that 10,000 children work in stone gharries and sand mines. In this sector more boys are engaged that of girls child workers are vulnerable and easily exploitable (ILO 2005).

Child workers in brick kilns are one of the fastest growing industries in Nepal on account of rapid urbanization. Regarding the number of working children in the country, there are 59,449 brick working children involved during the peak seasons of brick kilns production in Nepal. Among them, 34% are girls and 64% are boys. Notably, 21% children belong to oppressed/scheduled caste (Dalit), which faces anguish social discrimination. Moreover, 74% of total child labors are migrant, (CONCERN Nepal, 2005). Similarly, only one third of the child workers in bricks kiln industries have completed class 2 and 57% of the children have dropped out of education that substantiate the low educational standards, unfriendly school environment, parents' and teachers' negligence even if the children are admitted to the primary schools. Bitterly, 24% of the child laborers below the age of 12 and 76% above 12 years are employed in the brick kilns that violated all the national and international minimum standard age for employment, (CONCERN Nepal, 2005).

Except a few mechanized kilns, the 46 registered kilns in Saptari district are manual based industries involving thousands of workers seasonally each year. The problem of child labor in brick kilns is also seen in Saptari district and it is a burning issue for different level stakeholders. In this way, this study has been conducted in the topic on "Economic condition of Child Labor in Brick Kilns "(A Case study of Saptari district) with the aim of assessing the real condition of child labor prevailed in brick factories.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Child labor is one of the major issues in many parts of the world including Nepal. No one country has been free of these problems. Some developing countries has been try to out from these problems but the problem is still critical.

Nepal is one of the countries with a very high proportion of child labor. Out of the total child labor force, child labor in bricks kilns shares the remarkable portion in Nepal. An based on a “National survey on child labor in bricks kilns conducted by CONCERN estimate Nepal in 2005” showed that there are 59,449 brick working children involved during the peak seasons of brick kilns production in Nepal.

In Nepal many programs have been attempted for their implementation through governmental and nongovernmental sectors to solve the problem of child labor. But the problem is increasing day by day. Nepal government has also made these types of works of children illegal without any provisions or alternative solutions for the rehabilitation of these working children and support for the families.

For solving the problem of the child labors, sufficient researches and appropriate actions should be undertaken and suitable strategies should be applied in sustainable way. In this regards, there are numerous studies and researches in the aspect of child labor however they are with very limited information and documentations. Hence this study has been round on the pivot of the causes consequences and effective measures of child labor, prevailed in bricks kilns which might be an analytical and evocative study to solve the problems of child labor especially in brick kilns. This study of brick kiln working children not only illustrates the bleak picture of their day-to-day life but also offers pragmatic solutions at

action levels child labor problem is increasing and could not solve by implementing the plan and policy in Saptari District. There are many problems and challenges on child labor in brick kilns in Saptari District. So, this study will address the following research questions such as:

- a. How many hour they are working for their livelihood?
- b. Are children getting proper salary according to their labor?
- c. Are they satisfied with their earning amount?
- d. What are the reasons for involving of children in the brick kilns?

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The general objective of this study is to assess the situation of child in brick kilns and the specific objectives of this study are:

- a. To examine the socio-economic determinants of child labor in brick kilns in Saptari district.
- b. To find out the working conditions of labor in the study area.

### **1.4 Significance of the study**

This study simply tries to find out economic condition of following issues in regards of child labor existed in brick kilns:

- ) The economic causes of child involved in labor.
- ) The major economic problems of child labor.
- ) The effective measures to solve the problems of child labor in this sector.

Thus it is expected that this study will be helpful to find out the root causes, prevalent situation and possible measures of child labor of brick kilns which will be supportive for concerned authorities.

## **1.5 Limitations of study**

This study covers only on a situation of child labors working in bricks kilns of Saptari district based on information gained from the field survey.

- ) The study has been limited only in four bricks kilns of Saptari district therefore the comparison of this study with the situation of child laborers of other brick kilns might not be fully relevant, because there condition is influenced by the family environment and behavior of bricks kilns owners.
- ) The study is limited only to the prevailing and possible conditions of child laborers thus the findings of this study may not match the status of other brick labors.

## **1.6 Organization of the study**

The study has been carried out five chapters. First chapter deals with introduction with the general back ground, statement of problem, objective, significance of the study and limitation of the study, and organization of the study. The second chapter presents the literature review. Third chapter includes the methodology. In the fourth chapter contains the finding of the study related to the objective. This chapter consists of main causes and working condition of child labor. Finally, chapter five summarizes the major summary of the study as well as conclusion and recommendations.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Child labor has been one of the critical and crucial issues in many parts of the world including Nepal for a long time. It is universal phenomenon that no country has been free from the problems related to child labor. However there is reviving a worldwide attention on controlling the problems of child labor in recent years, the condition of child laborers has been still critical. Many of the socio-economic researchers have studied on child labor issues in different countries of the world. Their findings can be generally obtained in various internationally recognized books, research papers, seminar papers, reports, journals and articles. But the studies on child labor conducted in Nepal are very few in number.

#### **2.1 Concept of child labor**

##### **2.1.1 International context**

International definitions for child labor remain somewhat vague as the specificities are often defined through national laws and local contexts. Greater clarity is offered by the distinction the ILO provides between child labor and child work. Whereas child work can reap positive results, child labor impedes a child's education and is dangerous or harmful mentally, physically, socially, or Whether or not a specific job qualifies as "work" or "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 (ILO, 2010)".

The oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines the meaning of child labor as "Physical or mental work done by a child."

Institute for labor studies, 1994 states:”The notion of ‘childhood’ is not a unidirectional concept. Rather it is a social –historical construct which can be linked to the economic life of a culture or society. In general, however, childhood is taken to mean a period of dependency of younger members on the older members of a family or kin group”.

Child labor is considered as those who go outside the household and under any type of contact with the employer (Johnson *et al.*, 1995).

According to the UN convention on the Right of child (CRC) a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier (UNICEF, 1997).

International labor Conventions do not define the child but make a distinction between “children”, who are persons under the age of 15 years who, in general, are not authorized to work, and “adolescents” or “young workers”, who are persons under the age of 18 years who are authorized to work in certain conditions. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as “Every human beings below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier (ILO, 2003).

“When the business of wage earning or of participation in self or family supports conflicts directly or indirectly with the business of growth and education, the result is child labor. The function of work in childhood is primarily development and not economic. Children ‘s work then as a social good, and it is the direct antithesis of child labor as a social evil” (Kuper and Kuper, 2004).

Child labor is product of capitalism and the technology it creates. And it leads to the profit maximization of producer. Karl Marx argued that the new technologies increases the demand for cheap unskilled woman and child labor and decrease rate of profit led the capitalist to increase their exploitation in labor (Marx and Engles, 2005).

Report of directors general: ILO, 2006 has stated those child labors are no “teenagers” working for a few hours to earn additional pocket money; do not children helping on family farms; not youngsters doing house –hold work. But children prematurely living adult lives working long hours for low wages under worse condition to their health and to their physical and mental development of meaningful education and training opportunities that could open for them a better future.

In its most extreme forms, child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illness and /or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities-often at a very early age. Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called ‘child labor’s age, the type and hours of work performed the conditions under which it is performed and the objective pursued by individual countries. The answer various from country to country, as well as among sector within countries (ILO, 2010).

### **2.1.2 National context**

In the context of Nepal, Children ACT (first amendment) 1992 and labor ACT 1992 the group of people under the age of 16 year is known as children. According to this law, persons below 14 years of age are strictly prohibited to work as labor but the children of age between 14 to 16years can work only when they get facility like less working hours (6 hours per day then 36 hours per week). In this way, they work 3hours continuously; they must get rest for a half an hour (NLC, 2000).

## **2.2 Empirical studies**

### **2.2.1 International context**

Todaro,(1992) evaluated the economic value of children of their parents engaged in agricultural farming by using data collected from village India. This study recognized and evaluated the inter link among the individual of households. The results revealed that smaller children are fewer participants in economic activity in their family enterprises. It is also concluded that low productivity of labor in agriculture farming of small land holders leads to prefer for son's education to prepare them to join urban labor force in future. For the children in the age of development and beyond that age, there is desire of parent to out migrate them to cities for better employment. It was also found that the families with greater demand for labor receive fewer benefits from children as compare to the other group of families, which is contrary to the other studies.

Forastieri (2002) in his book has stated that child labor is a worldwide and growing phenomenon in today's world. Many children worldwide work in extremely dangerous, exploitive and abusive condition. The types of hazards that the children face vary according to the occupation involved and the specific working conditions. The nature and extent of child labor, its forms and severity of its exploitation also vary from one country to another. According to this book some of the underlying causes of child labor are poverty, insufficient or unbalanced economic growth and in some cases structural adjustment policies of concerned sectors, inequitable income distribution (no general adult access to employment). The book further connotes that poverty is not only the cause for the existence of child labor; deficiencies in the educational system, inadequate regulation to restrict child labor, ineffective enforcement of

relevant legislation and lack of public awareness are also contributing factors. In developing countries, economic stagnation and unemployment, massive rural migration and accelerated urban growth aggravated by the rising cost of living have also increased child labor. In industrialized countries, economic recession and unemployment has raised certain forms of child labor industries, child trafficking, and informal sector

Nasim (2008) has stated that most child labors come from poor families in South Asia like in other parts of the world. However, poverty is not the only reason for children work, nor it is as central as many people think. Recent studies that examined the poverty role in child labor revealed the factors such as education being low on the parent priority list, especially in case of girls and low standard education systems contribute equally to child labors instead of the poverty alone. Poor parent, illiteracy, socio-economic scenarios, poor education infrastructure, low awareness levels, high percentage of adult employment and under-employment are amongst the child generating factors. Perception of an early adulthood in South Asia also influences increased child labor. Agriculture, child domestic labor (CDL), debt bondage, hazardous and export industries, child trafficking, and informal sector are some common platforms for child labor in south Asia.

Imran and Meerza (2011) argued that child labor was mainly necessitated by economic compulsions of the parents in many case of the children. The main reasons which gave rise to child labor was widespread of absolute poverty, unemployment among the workers, large families, lack of educational facilities illiteracy and ignorance of parents about the importance of education as well the impact of labor on the health of their children. Most of the people in Bangladesh live under poverty line and

many began 6 to work at very early age. They found children were working under hazardous condition such as mining, auto repair, battery recharging, saw milling, welding, rickshaw pulling, garment manufacturing and working with dangerous machinery. IT is clear from their study that child labor had higher probability to create negative impact on future life. They have concluded that tragically most of child lost life due to child labor. They recommended that government should take actions against child labor in Bangladesh and both government and non government organization should work together to eliminate child labor.

### **2.2.2 National context**

Sautar (1993) presented overall situation of child labors in various sector. According to his study, children have had to work help their families in Nepal but in recent year urban migration fuelled by rural poverty. An informal labor industry is now operation which supplies city business with a cheap work force. The study estimated that there are 5.7 million children working in one or other form in Nepal. The study describes unequal land distribution system, illiteracy, feudal practices, cultural traditions and poverty as the major cause to create problems of the child labor in Nepal. It describes the magnitude and extent of the labor problem. It discusses major cause and roots of child labor and the efforts put by different government and non-government organization including the children's act introduced in 1992. While identifying major sectors of child labors.

Sattaue (1993), a journalist has given an account of different type of child labor in Nepal. According to him, children in Nepal are employed in ten different types of work, including agriculture, manufacturing, cottage, industries plantation, domestic works, catering, selling manual labor,

tourism and prostitution. He has pointed that an increase in the number of street children in Kathmandu valley is because of intra – country migration. They work as rag picker, shoeshine boys, tempo conductor, street hawker, porters and beggars. Furthermore he has found that the traditional control of elites over the rural poor is evolving into control over migrant workers in the new urban industries. This has encouraged the evolution of moneylenders into labor brokers who entrap desperate people into indebtedness. Similarly, he has suggested to the government, INGOs, NGOs. Lawyers, media, trade unions and international fund bodies for enforcement and implementation of child labor laws in different ways.

Pradhan (1995) states that child labor exploitation is a reflection of the social-economic reality of the country which is also a consequence of the feudal land holding system, which is still a better reality of many third world countries. He has taken research report to analyze the problems of child labor against the background of rural migration and urbanization. It has been pointed out that prime cause of child labor in Nepal was the social recognition as a way of life in our society. Poverty, starvation and deprivation were obvious key factors that have contributed to growing number of children in the exploitative labor market. This study reveals that most parents are poor in rural areas. They send their children in urban to work not only an additional income, but also to reduce the number of hungry stomachs. Thus, child labor is a cause and effect of the exploitation socio-economic and political structure of the world.

Suwal *et al.*, (1995/96) concludes that about 2.6 million children in Nepal regularly work, which is 41.7% of the total children aged 5-14 years, 26.7 % (1.7 millions) participate into the economic activities. The higher work participation rate of children is found in mountain zone (52.2%) and it is

lowest in the terai (36.6 %). The proportion of children working in rural areas is 43.4% which is just double than corresponding figure for urban children (23%). Western Development region shows the lowest work participation rate where as Mid-Western region (54.4%) and Far Western region (48.7%).

CONCERN Nepal (2002) has conducted a national survey entitled “Child Labor in Stone Quarries” with the objective of understanding the situation of children in their workplaces, advocating the improvement of these situations and determining alternative ways to fulfill their rights to education and development. This study is the outcome of 208 stone quarry children interviewed through structured questionnaire and more than 400 children are observed working 14 districts of Nepal. It is estimated that there are at least 32,000 children working in 1,600 quarries throughout the country. Despite large numbers of children working in stone quarries, it has not yet been brought to the national agenda of child labor in Nepal.

CONCERN Nepal(2003) has concludes that rural to urban migration can be considered a primary causing factor for the rising number of working children in hotel/restaurants help less migrant children are the major sources of labor. The mobile population increased dramatically and the need for restaurant along highway to serve travels was realized. From the outset these establishments took advantage of employment deprived children in various sectors of work.

In Nepal, major causes of child labors are enumerated as mass poverty, illiteracy, kamaiya system, feudal rule, influence of village elite, money lenders, unemployment and under employment, family disruption, food

security, urban attraction and violence in family among many others as the new research may reveal in the future (Gaire, 2009).

### **2.3 Studies of child labor in brick kilns**

Brick kilns are one of the fastest growing industries in Nepal on account of rapid urbanization. The brick kilns of Kathmandu valley alone are reported to have 2,500 children aged 9-14 years employed in various finds of production activity, (CWIN Nepal, 1991).

Dhital (1992) states that in an average brick kilns, there would be 40-50 working families and most of them have children who assist their parents in work as well as in cooking, washing and looking after the younger siblings.

Brick making is not the only job the children do. In fact many of them are involved in loading and carrying the bricks up to the kiln. It is mostly the 12-14 year olds who are involved in this job. The children work for 10-12 hours a day carrying bricks on their back to the kilns. Besides this, the child workers are also involved in taking the bricks out from the hot kilns and in filling-in or smoothing out the pits and trenches after the brick making season. They are indeed exposed to hazardous condition in dealing with the hot kilns.

The average earning of a child worker comes to Rs 10 a day. Among the 33 wage-earning children, 60% did not direct access to their wages, it belonged to their parents. Those who were paid directly saved as much as they could so that they could give the money to their parents. Thus all the children were supporting their families. The working children had neither means of recreation nor any work for education. Out of the 33 children interviewed 11 were literate, 8 were primary drop-out and 7 were still to

be enrolled in school. These school going children accompanied their parents in the work place for six months of the year and while at home they were involved in household chores and work in the farm. The environment in the brick kilns as stated by Dhital is conducive for a healthy existence because the entire area is full of dust and the workers have to inhale the fine particles constantly.

Sainju (2005) has estimated that there are almost 59,000 child laborers in Nepal, which is about 34% of total labor force, are working in brick kilns. Brick kilns are mostly confined to Kathmandu valley due to the appropriate soil for making bricks, rapid growth of population so that cheap labor could be obtained, unbalanced urbanization in recent years. In Kathmandu valley, almost 90% of the child workers are from outside districts. Male child workers dominate in this sector which occupying 66% of the total child labor force.

These and other studies on child labor have been conducted in Nepal. All the Studies have found that, as in other sectors of child labor such as stone quarry, the magnitude of exploitation in economic, physical, mental and psychological aspect on child laborers in bricks kilns is very high. Children are found working whole days at the brick kilns without even minimum basic education and health facilities. Despite hard and long working hours, their wages do not appear sufficient. Most working children and their parents are illiterate so they are often to be cheated in wage payments and timely do not get their wages in a time manner. From every point of view, there is no room for satisfaction in the brick kilns as for as the condition of the child workers is concerned.

Most of the studies have focused on the magnitude, causes, consequences and types of child labor at local level. Many studies have found that

poverty, illiteracy, family disruption, social customs, value an attitude, migration etc. are the main causes of child labor. These all studies have focused to the general forms of child labor and their causes, consequences and remedies in macro level however the micro level study in typical field of child labor especially in Bricks kilns are still lacking thus this study tries to fill up the gaps.

CDS (Child Development Society, 2012) data states at least 30 children work in each of the total 110 registered brick kilns. Child labors employed in the brick kilns, all of them have no access to education. They get peanuts in return of their back breaking work. According to 2012 data compiled by CDS, more than 3,500 children are working in brick kilns in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur. The study says out of the total child labors, 56.3 % are girls and 43.6 % are boys. While 58.5 % of them are below 10 years of age, 32.5 % belong to the age group of 11-14, and 9 percent are above 14. Most of them migrate temporarily to the Valley from Kavre, Ramechhap, Nuwakot, Salahi and Sindhupalchowk districts. The work they are required to do include digging mud out of the earth and mixing it with mater to make bricks. The molded soil is then left to dry out in the open for a couple of days before cooking in brick kilns.

## INCOME OF CHILDREN WORKING IN BRICK KILNS

Amount paid (in Rs)	Child labors (in percentage)
0-1,000	62
1,100-2,000	17
2,100-3,000	4
3,000-5,000	5
Over 5,100	5
Unpaid	7

Sources: The Kathmandu Post (2012 June 10, Tuesday)

### 3.1 Child labor today

Child labor has been one of the critical but neglected issues for a long time. Most of the developing and under- developing countries in the world today's faced child labor is serious and widespread problem. However, receiving a worldwide attention in recent years is much greater, the problems have been still critical. According to the statistics gives by ILO (2010) and other official agencies give 73 million children between 10 to 14 years of age re-employed in economic activities all over the world. According to the ILO figure, 13.2 million of all children between 10 to 14 being subjected to child labor.

According to the international labor organization ILO, (2010) estimated that there 215 million child labor worldwide. In a interview, Kalish Sattiyarathi: a leader in the fight to end child labor in South Asia, said "children work in export industries, where profit margins are highest, in agriculture, construction materials such as carpet weaving and the glass industry,....there has been tremendous growth in child servitude in the export oriented industries of India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Srilanka.

Climate changes pose the greatest risk to our common future and to people in the poorest countries. Those in the sub-Saharan, Africa, and south- Asia are the most vulnerable with agricultural production projected to fall by up to 50% in some countries if climate change is not checked. The international food policy research institution predicts that 25 million more children will go hungry by the middle of this century, as climate change leads to food shortage. Food shortage forces the children out of their house or even their countries. This forced migration could lead many children being absorbed into child labor (ILO, 2010).

The ILO's child labor estimated and trends are shown by age group, sex, employment and work. The following table shows

**Table 3.1: Global estimation of children in employment, child labor and hazardous**

	Total children(000)	Children employment (000)	in %	Child labor (000)	%	Children in hazardous (000)	in %
World	1586288	305669	19.3	215269	13.6	115314	7.3
Boys	819891	175177	21.4	127761	15.6	74019	9.0
Girls	766397	129892	16.9	87508	11.4	41296	5.4
5-11 years	852488	91024	10.7	91024	10.7	25949	3.0
12-14 years	364366	85428	23.4	61826	17.0	26946	7.4
5-14 years	1216854	176452	14.5	152850	12.6	52895	4.3
15-17 years	369433	129217	35.0	62419	16.9	62419	16.9

Source: ILO, 2010

Child labor is most rampant Asia with 44.6 million or 13 % of its children doing commercial work followed by Africa at 23.6 million or 26.3 % which is highest rate and Latin America at 5.1 million that is 9.8% (ILO, 2010).

In India 14.4% children between 10 and 14 years of age are employing med in child labor. In Bangladesh 30.1%, in China 11.6%, in Pakistan 17.7%, in Turkey 24%, Ivory cost 20.5%, in Egypt 11.2%, in Kenya 41.3% in Nigeria 25.8, in Senegal 31.4%, in Argentina 4.5%, in M Mexico 6.7% and in Italy 0.4% (ILO, 2010).

## **4.1 INGO and NGO perspective**

### **4.1.1. Initiatives of NGOs and civil society**

There is number of organizations working in the country with the objectives of safe guarding the child rights, information collection and dissemination is ideas pens able. There is a large number of NGOs registered throughout the country working in the areas of child rights and child welfare. In Nepal NGO slide CWIN first raised the issue of child rights and child labor exploitation.

The child welfare society (CWS), 1996 shows that the major program interventions are focused to awareness building, advocacy, literacy programs for working, vocational training, rescue and rehabilitation in child sector. The informal sector service center (INSEC), 1996 supported in the issues of human rights and bounded labors. Other NGO like concerns CDs, UPLA (underprivileged children's Associate-Dharan), DPS (Biratnagar), SAFG (Nepalgung) are also contributing to help protect the rights of children at risk.

Some NGOs have started the services of rescue and shelter for the child labors and children in dangerous and difficult circumstances. Some of major NGOs such as CWIN, CONCERN Nepal, Child Protection Centre, FNCCI, Maiti Nepal, HTC Nepal, and CWISH are working for protecting the child rights in Nepal and their contribution has made some positive achievement for promotion of the condition of children in Nepal. As a result of the various initiatives, it was observed that the child labor problem in carpet factories declined in the last five years.

General awareness about the problems of child labor in Nepal is one of the major achievements of the various efforts made. Increased advocacy for the causes of the child rights and child welfare is another outcome of the efforts. Because of the awareness raising and advocacy efforts of different NGOs, the issues of the child labor have now become a consistent topic of public discussions and debates widely covered by media.

There are some issues being raised about the effort of various organizations working in the area of child labor. It is said that they lack comprehensive and coordinated approach. Sustainable outcomes of the different programs are other issues associated with the efforts of NGOs and the different organizations because most of their major activities depend on financial support from external donors.

#### **4.1.2 Initiatives of international non-governmental (INGOs)**

There are number of INGOs involved in the field of child right and welfare by providing financial and technical support for various activities in the field. They include Action Aid, Save the Children fund UK, USA, Japan and Norway, Plan International and DANIDA, UNICEF and ILO/IPEC have also been activity involved in this sector in Nepal. The

issue of child labor in Nepal is rather too big for the country to cope with on its own.

An informal body called *Child Labor Coordination Group (CLCG)* has been formed to coordinate the funding to child labor programs in Nepal. The members are ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, the World Bank and GTZ. The following are the brief descriptions of their current undertakings in Nepal.

There are three different levels at which the ILO is focusing on child labor: standard setting, regular work of the Office, and the donor funded IPEC programmer. ILO has launched the International Program for Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) in 1992. Nepal has joined IPEC in 1995 and prepared a national framework of action against child labor to undertake the actions programs for the elimination of child labor in the country. The World Bank also recognized child labor as a serious problem and established a Child Labor Program in 1998. The emphasis is to ingrate child labor concerns in the programs for poverty reduction, major sectored projects and policy development.

UNICEF, with its right-based approach has broadened child development programs in different themes that include child labor, girl trafficking, education, gender, health, and maternal health and well being. Child labor issue comes as part of UNICEF's child protection and education program. UNICEF has helped the government prepare a ten year plan of action program for child development and ILO is supporting the ministry labor in drafting a ten year master plan of action for the elimination of child labor in Nepal.

Save the Children-UK, USA, Japan and Norway are working in Nepal coordinated by the Save the Children alliance. Their priorities are the needs of children in difficult circumstances like children affected by HIV/AIDS, discrimination against girl children and dalits, refugee children, etc. Similarly, Plan International, CARITAS, Action Aid, The Asia Foundation, Helvetas, World Education, World Vision, have been undertaking various educational and other action programs related to child rights and child welfare in Nepal.

Global conference of child labor (2010) heightened interest in the child labor issue in the 1990's was marked by the two international conference held in 1997, a major review conference following the Amsterdam and ILO meeting of 1997, and the 2002 meeting in the huge , was specifically called for in 2006 global report. In response to this concern, the government of the Netherland announced at the 2009 international labor conference that it would host a global meeting to held in May 2010. The main objective of the conference is to strengthen the worldwide movement to achieve universal ratification of ILO convention no. 138 and 182 and advance effort to reach the S2016 target.

These above literatures shows the various study had conducted upon the child labors issues in Nepal but still I found there are limited research and study upon the child labors of brick kilns especially from the kilns situated in the Eastern Terai of Nepal. Hence the study on child labor economic condition of brick kilns located in these regions is essential to estimate the real child labor situation of terai region of Nepal.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter deals with the techniques which are applied for this study. It describes research design, selection of the study, and general introduction of the study area, and sources of the data, sample size, tools of data collection (interview, observation and case studies) and method of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This study combined both an explorative and descriptive research. It uses both the qualitative and quantitative techniques depending on the nature and sources of data and information and more especially it is based on primary data. This study focused only on obtaining about brick kiln's child labors working in Saptari district.

#### **3.2 Selection of Study Area**

The Saptari district has been selected for this study. Most of the brick industries are situated in the Saptari district, where a lot of child workers are engaged in brick making activities, which are from the different places due to low economic status. It is the most hazardous work especially for children and exploits their childhood. Thus, Saptari district is specially chosen as the research site to observe the prevalence and situation of child labor in brick kiln industries. In addition time and cost are responsible for selecting Saptari district for study area, which is easily accessible and not too much expensive to conduct field work for the researcher.

### **3.2.1 Population and Sample**

Here, total brick kilns in Saptari district are population (n=46). Four brick kilns were selected randomly so as to obtain the necessary information; and all the children working in the four brick kilns were interviewed.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

This study depends upon primary data. Necessary secondary data were also collected, however, use of them is limited and most of the analysis rests on primary data. Primary data were collected with schedule questionnaires, key informant interviews; and case studies of the working children. For primary data the child workers, their parents, brick kilns owner served as sources of primary information. The structured, unstructured and open-ended questions will be used for interview schedule. The nature of data so collected is both quantitative and qualitative in nature.

### **3.4 Data Analysis Tool**

For the purpose of data analysis, SPSS 16.0 software (SPSS Inc. Chicago, USA) was used for the cross tabulation to achieve the percentage of data with respect to various parameters of the respondents like age and sex. Then these computed data are again presented in the table for the explanation. As discussed on research design, the data has been analyzed following simple descriptive using frequency tables, summary statistics-mean, percentage. Simple one way and multiple way frequency tables were generated and analyzed accordingly.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION**

This chapter deals on the socio-economic conditions, working environment, factors that are responsible to produce child workers and analyses the possible measures for solving the problems of child labor, based on the primary data from brick kiln child workers of Saptari District. The detailed study has been attempted to present on the headings and sub-headings as given below:

#### **4.1 Social and demographic characteristics of brick kiln child labors**

The socio-economic condition of child laborers as presented below help us to understand different issues related to the child workers and their family status. This analysis also presents different aspects of child laborers related to their life and life style. The study analyses the family status with their education, working condition, pushing and pulling factors and many others perspectives of being child labor in brick kilns.

As the Brick Kiln child labors, children have to do all kinds of works such as brick molding, carrying bricks field to Kiln, Kiln to Pile, drying and many more. Their labor is normally hired their labor cost is low in comparison to adult and in some cases they are not paid also.

##### **4.1.1. Profile of child labors**

This section deals with the demographic characteristics of the brick kiln child laborers. The analysis includes universal size with sex composition working in four bricks kilns of Saptari.

Out of four industries surveyed, actually the sample frame for child labor adopted in this study has been formed purposively as shown in the Table 4.1.

**Table4 .1 Child labor sample population in four different brick kiln industries of Saptari District.**

S. No.	Number of child labors		Total
	Boys	Girls	
1	12 (33.3)	4(33.3)	16 (33.3)
2	10 (27.8)	4(33.3)	14 (29.2)
3	9 (25.0)	2 (16.7)	11(22.9)
4	5 (13.9)	2 916.7)	7 (14.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 (75.0)</b>	<b>12 (25.0)</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey 2012

Total 48 child labors were interviewed in four different brick kilns, out of which 36(75%) were boys and 12 (25%) were girls (Table 4.1).

#### **4.1.2 Age and sex composition of child labors**

Those brick kiln children who are under the age of 16 are selected as respondents for this study. Children (less than 14 years of age) or minor (14-16 years of age) are engaged in greater extent that differ the degree of vulnerability of children because they differ significant growth deficit due to heavy work burden. Actually, the proportion of children involved in brick kiln industries varied with age and sex of the children.

**Table 4.2 Distribution of child labors by age and sex**

<b>Age groups</b>	<b>Number of child labors</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	
6-10 years	3(8.3)	1(8.3)	4 (8.3)
11-13 years	12(33.3)	3(25.0)	15(31.2)
14-16 years	21(58.3)	8(66.7)	29(60.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 (75.0)</b>	<b>12 (25.0)</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey 2012

The Table 4.2 shows a significant proportion of children 15 (31.2%) were found to be in the age group of 11-13 and 4 (8.3%) in age group 6-10 toiling in brick kilns though, majority of child labors 29(60.4%) fall in the age group 14-16. In each age group, boys predominate over girls. The proportion of boys' child labors is higher 36 (75.0%) than girl 12 (25%). The table also shows that the percentages of the child labors engage in bricks kilns are higher with their growing age. This trend is found in both boys and girls.

#### **4.1.3 Medium of Migration**

Due to different reasons, child labors arrive in brick kilns. Some of them come with parents, relatives and friends where as some by self from their houses. The Table 4.3 shows how child laborers arrive in Brick kilns.

**Table 4.3 Distribution of child labors according to their medium of migration with respect to their age and sex**

Medium of migration	Age (years)			Sex		Total
	6-10	11-13	14-16	Boys	Girls	
Parents	2(18.2)	6 (54.5)	3 (27.3)	6 (54.5)	5(45.5)	11(22.9)
Relatives	-	2(40.0)	3(60.0)	4 (80.0)	1(20.0)	5(10.4)
Friends	1(7.1)	5(35.7)	8(57.1)	11 (78.6)	3(21.4)	14(29.2)
Self	1(5.6)	2(11.1)	15(83.3)	15 (83.3)	3(16.7)	18(37.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 (8.3)</b>	<b>15 (31.2)</b>	<b>29(60.4)</b>	<b>36 (75.0)</b>	<b>12 (25.0)</b>	<b>48(100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.3 shows, majority 18(37.5%) of the child laborers are self coming in the Brick kilns. Accordingly, some of the children have to face very difficult environment at their homes as they have to till in others' land but difficult to even manage *mouth to hand*. Then they search the urban working places and reach to the brick kilns. So, this table also shows that the large numbers of the total child workers are self coming in brick kilns. Similarly, 11(22.9%) of the child laborers is influenced by their parents and come with them in the Brick kilns and 5 (10.4%) prevent have come with relatives.

#### **4.1.4 Leaving reasons for home**

Children do not want to leave their home without any compelling reasons. There are different socio-economic factors that influence and push them to leave their own village or home. Generally parents and family are responsible to provide the basic needs of children such as food, shelter, clothing, schooling and affections. When children are deprived of those

basic needs, they are bound to leave home and are more likely to be engaged in the most hazardous and the worst forms of child labor. In some instances the child itself is responsible for leaving home.

**Table 4.4: Distribution of child labors according to reasons for leaving home by age and sex**

Reasons	Age (years)			Sex		Total
	6-10	11-13	14-16	Boys	Girls	
Poverty	2(50.0)	7(46.7)	15(51.7)	16(44.4)	8(66.7)	24(50.0)
For employment	-	6(40.0)	10(34.5)	14(38.9)	2(16.7)	16(33.3)
For better Life	-	2(13.3)	-	2(5.6)	-	2(4.2)
Others	2(50.0)	-	4(13.8)	4(11.1)	2(16.7)	6(12.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4(8.3)</b>	<b>15(31.2)</b>	<b>29(60.4)</b>	<b>36(75.0)</b>	<b>12(25.0)</b>	<b>48(100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.4 shows that out of the total children interviewed, majority number 24 (50%) of the children of the Bricks kilns stated that poverty is the major cause for leaving home and engaging brick kilns. According to the respondents they had no sufficient food, clothes and good shelter. They were forced to work in order to support their family. Similarly, 16 (33.3%) have arrived in the kilns in search of employment opportunities, 2 (4.2%) child laborers left their birthplace with their parents who come to earn money for better life, and 6 (12.5%) children due to others reasons (as like left their home, failed in the school exam, arrival of parent).

## 4.2 Family's economic status

Generally, socio-economic status of family plays vital role in the process of socialization and overall development of children. In this section, the parental occupation, family income, reason of family disruption and other family characteristics that clearly glimpse the economic and demographic characteristics of the child laborers are closely analyzed.

### 4.2.1 Parental occupation

The parental occupation of child laborers is not only limited in agriculture but also in various other activities like domestic servant, minor business etc for their survival. The Table 4.5 shows the parental occupation of child laborers.

**Table 4.5 Distribution of child laborers by parental occupation**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Number of child laborers</b>
Agriculture	13 (27.1)
Domestic Servant	22 (45.8)
Business	4 (8.3)
Services	3 (6.2)
Others	6 (12.5)
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.5 shows that most of the children 22 (45.8%) of total child laborers come with parental occupation being domestic servants. Similarly, the second highest 13 (27.1%) of the children come from the family with agriculture occupation while just 4 (8.3%) children are from the family having business, 6 (12.5%) children come with others and only 3(6.2%)

children responded from service occupation. Hence all the above parental occupation could not sustain the family.

#### 4.2.2 Housing and basic amenities

Usually, workers live in thatched huts (Jupadi) made off raw or backed bricks, straw and tin sheets with poor housing infrastructures and very few having the minimum basic amenities like electricity and drinking water.

**Table 4.6 Distribution of child workers by their housing and basic amenities**

<b>Housing</b>	<b>Number of child labors</b>
Jupadi	42 (87.5)
Kachee	6 (12.5)
Pakee	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Basic amenities</b>	
i) Sources of water	
Hand pump	40 (83.7)
Others	8 (16.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 100.0)</b>
ii) Electricity	
<b>Yes</b>	10 (20.8)
<b>No</b>	38 (79.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage. Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.6 shows that most of the children i.e. 42(87.5%) are reported to have lived in Jupadi and only 6(12.5%) in Pakee.

Similarly, most of the children 40 (83.3%) of total child laborers got hand pumps as a source of drinking water (mostly using public hand pump) and 8(16.7%) children got others sources of water and hence data concludes they have deprived of even safe drinking water.

Similarly regarding the electricity facilities majority of the respondents 38 (79.2%) reported being deprived of electricity facilities at their home.

### 4.2.3 Landholding patterns

Among of the brick kilns laborers 27.1% of total laborers are from agricultural background, as shown in the Table 4.5. Moreover, the families dependent on traditional agriculture have small scale of land for farming and are compelled to send their children to urban areas for employment.

**Table 4.7 Distribution of child labors by availability of land holding patterns**

Description	Availability	
	Yes	No
Agriculture land	15(31.50)	33(68.80)

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.7 shows that most of children 33(68.8%) do not have agricultural land and only15 (31.5%) of the respondents reported to have few lands hardly below 2 kattha.

### 4.3 Educational status of child labors

Education is the basic foundation for human development. With the pace of social changes in modern society, the door of opportunities can only be opened with the development of education. Now, the world is changing to the global village. Thus the education is more important day by day. But, it is very bitter that many people from the underdeveloped country like Nepal are deprived of getting the opportunity of education. Thus, they are illiterate, less skilled and poor in human development. In Nepal, there are many uneducated people (46% are illiterate) therefore the country could not develop smoothly in every sector. Mostly, the underprivileged groups such as child workers are deprived from getting the education.

**Table 4.8 Distribution of child labor by educational status within sex**

Educational status	Number of child labors		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Literate	11(68.8)	5 (31.2)	16 (33.3)
Illiterate	25(78.1)	7 (21.9)	32 (66.7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36(75.0)</b>	<b>12 (25.0)</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.8 shows that significant proportion of child labors 32 (66.7 %) are totally illiterate and only 16 (33.3 %) are literate. Among the literate children, the percentage of boys 11 (68.8%) is higher than that of girls 5 (31.2%). This reflects that the discrimination towards girls children in educational attainment.

**Table 4.9 Distribution of child labor by their level of education within sex**

Level of education	Number of child labors		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Primary	6 (66.7)	3 (33.3)	9 (56.25)
Lower secondary	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	6 (37.5)
Secondary	1(100.0)	-	1(6.25)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11(68.8)</b>	<b>5 (31.2)</b>	<b>16 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.9 shows that the greater level of enrollment is in primary level which compose of 9 (56.25%) of total literate children. Similarly, there are 6(37.5%) of literate children studying in lower secondary level and 1(6.25%) in secondary level which is comparatively less in number.

#### **4.3.1 Causes of not going to school**

A great number of Nepalese children don't have access to educational facilities. Both direct and indirect cost of schooling highly affects education of children due to poverty of family. Except it, there are actually various socio-economic and other factors which determine the schooling of children. For children working in Brick kilns of Saptari district surveyed, major reason for never attending school and dropped out has been revealed in the Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10 Distribution of child labor by the causes of not going to school**

Causes of not going to school	Number of child labors		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Poverty	11(44.0)	6 (85.7)	17 (53.1)
Negligence of parents	5 (20.0)	-	5 (15.6)
No response	2 (8.0)	1(14.3)	3 (9.6)
Family disturbance	5 (20.0)	-	5 (15.6)
Others	2 (8.2)	-	2 (6.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25 (100.0)</b>	<b>7 (100.0)</b>	<b>32 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.10 shows that most of the girls children 6(85.7%) and boy children 11(44%) working in Brick Kilns reported poverty as the main reason of non schooling. In sum, due to poverty 53.1%, negligence of parents 15.6%, family disturbances 15.6%, no response 9.6% and other reasons 6.2% reported as a reason for not going school. This shows that poverty and unawareness among parents are the major factors for not sending their children to school.

### 4.3.2 Interest for further schooling

**Table 4.11 Distribution of child labors according to their interest for further schooling**

Interest for further schooling	Number of child labors		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Yes	17 (77.3)	5 (22.7)	22 (45.8)
No	19 (73.1)	7 (26.9)	26 (54.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 (75.0)</b>	<b>12 (25.0)</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

According to the Table 4.11, 26 (54.20%) child laborers are not interested for further education. Only 22 (45.80%) of them are interested for further schooling. Among the interested in further schooling 17 (77.3%) are boys and 5 (22.7%) are girls. Thus their works in brick kilns have hampered their education and blocked their better future.

### 4.4. Working condition

The bitter reality is that children are continuously pushed to high risks job in bricks kilns. They are especially involved in molding, carrying and piling the bricks. They are comparatively low paid that means their wage rate is lower than other seniors. Thus, this chapter examines the working environment, income, activities and facilities obtained by children. This analysis mainly focuses on working hours, types of work, earning status and medical facilities. In the bricks kilns, all the children work more than 12 hours a day but their payment is very much nominal which is on piece-rate basis. It is found that children in the brick kilns work in dirty and suffocating environment.

#### 4.4.1 Nature Work

The Child laborers are engaged in various activities, such as molding, carrying and drying the bricks and similarly piling and loading the bricks. Data indicates that mostly boys were engaged in carrying and loading works. The children who are trained are involved in filling up the sack because it requires technical skills. These all works are drudgeries for children thus the children seem vulnerable in the brick kilns. The types of work children are involved are as follows.

**Table 4.12 Distribution of child labors by the nature of work by age and sex**

Types of work	Age (years)			Sex		Total
	6-10	11-13	14- 16	Boys	Girls	
Brick molding	1	4	12	13(76.50)	4(23.50)	17(35.40)
Carrying Brick to the Kiln	-	5	12	13(76.50)	4(23.50)	17(35.40)
Loading the dried bricks in the truck from kilns	-	6	5	8(72.70)	3(27.30)	11(22.90)
Others	3	-	-	2(66.70)	1(33.30)	3(6.20)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

As revealed in the Table 4.12 a significant number of children even less than 11 years of age are engaged in brick molding 1 and 3 in other works. Similarly majority of children, 6 are involved in loading the dried bricks in the truck from kilns in age 11-13 and child labors of 14-16 age group 12 each are involved in brick molding and carrying brick to the kilns respectively.

From the survey, it is also observed that more boys 13 (76.50%) are engaged in brick molding compared to girls children 4 (23.50%). Similarly more boys 13 (76.5%) compared to girls 4 (23.50%) are involved in carrying bricks to the kiln with respect to other works. Similarly, 8 (72.70%) and 2 (66.7%) boys; and 3 (27.30%) and 1 (33.30%) girls are involved in loading the dried bricks in the truck from kilns and other works respectively.

In sum the majority 17 (35.40%) of the children are involved in brick molding and carrying brick to the kilns both while 11 (22.90%) and only 3 (6.2%) are involved in loading dried bricks in the trucks from the kilns and other works respectively.

#### **4.4.2 Working hour**

According to child labor Act 2000 of Nepal, the working hours for children are limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week, but their provision is not applicable for children in brick kilns because this can't sustain their minimum level of livelihood due to piece-basis wage rate system if they work less than 6 hours a day. Some of the child workers involved in bricks molding stated that they wake up as early as 3/4 am to dig and knead mud making sufficient for the whole day, and work continuously till 7/8 pm. In this study, it is tried to capture the working

hour of child worker involved in brick kilns which is presented in the Table 4.13.

**Table 4.13 Distribution of child labor according to working hours**

Duration	Age (years)			Sex		Total
	6-10	11-13	14-16	Boys	Girls	
<6 hours	4(100.0)	6 (40.0)	7 (24.1)	14(38.9)	3(25.0)	17(35.4)
6-8 hours	-	9 (60.0)	15(51.7)	19(52.8)	5(41.7)	24(50.0)
8-12 hours	-	-	7 (24.1)	3(8.3)	4(33.3)	7(14.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

In the Table 4.13 majority of child workers 24 (50.0%) work 6-8 hours a day. While 17 (35.40%) work less than 6 hours and 7 (14.16%) work 8-12 hours duration per day. On the other hand more girls 4/7 compared to boys 3/7 reported to work longer for 8-12 hours per day.

In the age groups 14-16 and 11-13 majority of them 15 (51.70%) and 9 (60.0%) child workers work for 6-8 hours a day while only 4 in the age group 6-10 work less than 6 hours.

#### **4.4.3 Earning status**

Working in brick kilns is very strenuous for the children as they cannot perform as much as adult. In spite of low earning most of the children are forced to work in this sector for livelihood. Usually, workers in brick

kilns receive wage in piece rate basis i.e. payment is made on the basis of work done. They are not paid monthly rather daily and weekly basis.

**Table 4.14 Wage rate distributed as per nature of works**

<b>Type of works</b>	<b>Wage Rate (In Rs.)</b>
Brick Molding (per 1000 pieces)	1000
Carrying Bricks to the Kilns (1000 pieces)	200-250
Carrying of Fired Bricks from the Kilns (1000 pieces)	250-300

Source: Field Survey, 2012

**Table 4.15 Distribution of child labors by average earning per month**

<b>Average earning per month(NRs)</b>	<b>Age (years)</b>			<b>Sex</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>6-10</b>	<b>11-13</b>	<b>14-16</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	
<1000	4(100.0)	1(6.70)	2(6.90)	5(13.90)	2(16.70)	7(14.60)
1000-2000	-	10(66.70)	18(62.10)	22(61.10)	6(50.0)	28(58.30)
>2000	-	4(26.70)	9(31.0)	9(25.0)	4(33.3)	13(27.10)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

In this study rough estimation of average earning per month for child workers are shown in the Table 4.15. It shows that majority of the child labor 28 (58.30%) among 48 have only NRs. 1000-2000 earning on average in a month. Similarly 13 (27.10%) of them get a little bit more than NRs.2000 and 7 (14.60%) get less than 1000. The similar trend is

also observed with respect to age and sex. More number of boys in compare to girls are observed in all categorical of average earnings per month and similarly more number of child workers in age group 14-16 are observed in all categorical of average earnings per month with respect to age group 11-13 where as in the age group 6-10 all 4 out of 4 have average earning less than NRs.1000 per month.

#### **4.4.4 Wage payment**

There is no uniform wage or payment basis in brick kilns. Since most children do not keep any sort of personal record they are easily exploited and cheated. They complain that they often do not receive due wages or fair remuneration for work completed. Wages can vary even among those working on a daily wage basis and varies dependent on type of work as well. Despite long and hard work, the wage aspect appears to be unsatisfactory.

**Table 4.16 Distributions of child labors by average wage payment**

<b>Wage payment</b>	<b>Number of child labors</b>
Daily	31(64.6)
Weekly	17 (35.4)
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.16 shows that 31 (64.60%) of child workers in brick kilns are paid daily. Similarly, 17(35.40%) child workers paid weekly. Child workers have little knowledge of the amount paid and due.

#### 4.4.5 Expenditure status

Some of the children have to be self sustained thus they have to manage everything for daily livelihood with their income. Thus their income mostly used to the daily expenditure and livelihoods.

**Table 4.17 Distribution of child labors according to their expenditure status**

Expended item	Age (years)			Sex		Total
	6-10	11-13	14-16	Boys	Girls	
Food	-	1(6.70)	10(34.50)	9(25.0)	2(16.70)	11(22.90)
Clothing	-	1(6.70)	-	-	1(8.30)	1(2.10)
Alcohol	-	-	5(17.20)	5(13.90)	-	5(10.40)
Entertainments	-	3(20.0)	1(3.40)	2(5.60)	2(16.70)	4(8.30)
Smoking	-	2(13.30)	1(3.40)	3(8.30)	-	3(6.20)
Family support	4(100.0)	8(53.30)	12(41.40)	17(47.20)	7(58.30)	24(50.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.17 shows that in total majority of child workers 24 (50.0%) expense their earnings in family support followed by food 11 (22.9%), alcohol 5 (10.4%) entertainment 4(8.3%), smoking 3(6.2%) and least of them in clothing1 (2.10%). It is also observed that in all age groups and in all sex majority of the expense goes in family support.

#### 4.4.6 Saving patterns

Generally most of the children expend their all earnings and only few save small fraction.

**Table 4.18 Distribution of child labors by average saving patterns**

Proportion of monthly saving	Average earning per month			Total
	<1000	1000-2000	>2000	
None	6(20.70)	19(65.50)	4(13.80)	29(60.40)
One-Fourth	1(5.90)	9(52.90)	7(35.40)	17(35.40)
Half	-	-	2(100.0)	2(4.20)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7(14.60)</b>	<b>28(58.30)</b>	<b>13(27.10)</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.18 shows majority 29 (60.40%) child labors cannot save their any earnings. While 17 (35.40%) child labors save one fourth of their monthly earnings and only 2 (4.20%) child labors having average earnings more than 2000 can save half of their earnings.

#### 4.4.7 Control over income

The child laborers come to the kilns either with their parents or relatives or friends or self. It is found that children who comes to work in the kilns and live with their parents/guardians as well as brother/sister, do not get their wage in their own hands. Whatever they earn is almost controlled by parents and brother/sister. The children who come with the relative or self are independent and self sustained and have their own control over income.

**Table 4.19 Distribution of child labors on controlling over their earnings**

<b>Controlling individual</b>	<b>Age (years)</b>			<b>Sex</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>6-10</b>	<b>11-13</b>	<b>14-16</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	
Self	1(25.0)	9(60.0)	20(69.0)	23(63.9)	7(58.3)	30(62.5)
Parents	2(50.0)	4(26.7)	7(24.1)	8(22.2)	5(41.7)	13(27.1)
Friend(other)	1(25.0)	1(6.7)	-	2(5.6)	--	2(4.2)
Brother/Sisters	-	1(6.7)	2(6.9)	3(8.3)	-	3(6.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

In terms of gender as shown in Table 4.19 among boys child labor 23 (63.9%) and girls 7 (58.3%) have control over their earnings. Rest of the children reported that their earnings is taken by their parents 13 (27.1%), brothers/sisters 3 (6.2%) and friends 2 (4.2%). The data also depicted that children are more likely to control their earnings as the age increases.

#### **4.4.8 Work satisfaction**

Most of the child workers belong to poor families who cannot afford even the basic amenities without working alongside with the parents and contributing to the family income. One would expect children to be happy to earn an extra income, as this would ensure better food, an opportunity to study and hope for a better future in life.

Today's' children are the future of tomorrow's society and the future of the country depends on the present condition of the today children. But most of the children seem to be deprived of their basic rights. They are bound to engage in the most hazardous work like brick kilns. In this study

work satisfaction of the child labors towards their current work is shown in Table 4.20.

**Table 4.20 Work satisfaction response of child labors**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Number of child labors</b>
Yes	15 (31.2)
No	21 (43.8)
No response	12 (25.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.20 glimpses that comparatively few children 31.2% of total children are satisfied with their work and remaining 43.8% of the children are not satisfied. The children who are dissatisfied responded that they are getting very low wage rate. And if they don't work properly, they have to face the scolding from the bricks owners and punishment from their guardians. Similarly, 25% of children didn't answer because they don't know the degree of satisfaction and they want to say that they are dissatisfied but they seem hesitating because they are forced from the factory owners or guardian.

#### **4.4.9 Future plans**

In course of the study, the child workers were asked whether they would like to return home and live with their family. Majority of them appeared to be fed up with the present job and were, of course, interested to change the job in their future. Most of the children kept their interest to join especially- in the army or to be driver or run self business etc at the time of interview. Their future plan has been demonstrated with the help of following Table 4.21.

**Table 4.21 Distribution of child labors by their future plan**

<b>Future plan</b>	<b>Number of child labor:</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	
Business	5 (13.9)	1(8.3)	6 (12.5)
Police service	1 (28.0)	2 (16.7)	3 (6.2)
No idea/Can't say	14 (38.90)	4 (33.3)	18 (37.5)
Others	16 (44.4)	5 (41.7)	21(43.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 (75.0)</b>	<b>12 (25.0)</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The Table 4.21 shows the future plans of brick kilns child workers. Out of total respondents, 18 (37.5%) have no idea about their future plans or they were unable to respond. However, 6 (12.5%) and 3 (6.2%) have strong desire to have their own business and police service respectively. But 21 (43.8%) of the child labors responded with less determination to do any sort of other business like to go foreign country, driver, helper in bus and trucks, security guard etc.

#### **4.5 Receptions**

Every child has a right to have a time for recreation. Actually working in brick kilns is the most tedious for the children due to heavy work burden. They work nearly a whole day with adult workers and get leisure time for entertainment rarely.

**Table 4.22 Distribution of child labors getting time for recreation and means of recreation**

Response	Age (years)			Sex		Total
	6-10	11-13	14-16	Boys	Girls	
Yes	2(6.2)	12(37.5)	18(56.2)	23(71.9)	9(28.1)	<b>32(66.7)</b>
No	2(12.5)	3(18.8)	11(68.8)	13(81.3)	3 (19.7)	<b>16(33.3)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 (8.3)</b>	<b>15 (31.2)</b>	<b>29(60.5)</b>	<b>36 (75.0)</b>	<b>12 (25.0)</b>	<b>48(100.0)</b>
If yes,						
<b>Means of recreation</b>						
Cinema	1(50.0)	1(8.3)	5(27.8)	4(17.4)	3(33.3)	<b>7(21.9)</b>
Television	-	2(16.7)	5(27.8)	3(13.0)	4(44.4)	<b>7(21.9)</b>
Game	-	6(50.0)	4(22.2)	9(39.1)	1(11.1)	<b>10(31.2)</b>
Radio	1(50.0)	3(25.0)	4(22.2)	7(30.4)	1(11.1)	<b>8(25.0)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.22 shows that out of 48 respondents, 32 (66.7%) reported having time for recreations only for some times. Among those, more boys 23 (71.9%) compared to girls 9(28.1%) are reported to have leisure time for entertainment. Similarly more children 10 (31.2%) play games, 8 (25.0%) hear radio and least of them 7 (21.9%) each watch cinema and television for the means of recreations.

#### **4.6 Injuries and accidents**

The workers in brick kilns suffer from serious health hazards due to heavy work burden as well as suffocating working environment. The whole area of brick kilns is full of dust, smokes coming out from kilns.

Injuries and accidents are other frequent health related problems among child workers mainly because lack of occupational safety measures. Work involving the carrying of brick on the head or back causes injuries with getting hit from falling bricks or falling under the heavy load. Burns are also a problem in brick kilns as child workers do not wear gloves or protective clothing and do not have proper equipment to use when placing or removing fired bricks. In addition some are responsible for maintaining heat and firing the chimneys which puts the child workers at further risk of suffering burns.

**Table 4.23 Distribution of child labors according to injuries/accidents**

<b>Types of injuries/accidents</b>	<b>Number of child labors</b>
Burns	6 (12.5)
Falling Down	11(22.9)
Eye Irritation	16 (33.3)
Other	8 (16.7)
No Response	7 (14.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>48 (100.0)</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The data depicted in Table 4.23 indicates most 16(33.3%) of the child laborers face the eye irritation problem due to the continuous emission of dust and smokes. The data also shows that 11(22.9%) of the children have injuries from falling down during the carrying and loading the bricks. Similarly, countable portions 6(12.5%) of the children who mostly work for drying the bricks have suffered from the burning. Other many types of the injuries such as back pain, headache from smokes, joint pain due to

load etc are normal phenomena in the bricks kilns and about 7 (14.6%) are suffered.

There are no special facilities for health care provided to children working in brick kilns. If they are provided some money for treatment that is cut off from their wages. So there is no provision of compensations in extreme illness or accidents.

#### **4.7 Continuity of the same job and other skills**

In the perspective to continue to the same job, we found that most of the children want to leave this job in their future.

**Table 4.24 Distribution of child labor by their continuity of the job and other skills**

<b>Continuity of the same job</b>	<b>Number of child labor</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	
Yes	13(36.1)	4 (33.3)	<b>17 (35.4)</b>
No	23(63.9)	8 (66.7)	<b>31(64.6)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Other skills</b>			
Yes	12 (33.3)	3(25.0)	15(31.2)
No	17 (42.2)	5(41.7)	22 (45.8)
No response	7 (19.4)	4(33.3)	11(22.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage.

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 4.24 shows that countable number of children 31 (64.6%) do not want to continue the same job while 17 (35.5%) are interested to continue the same job because they don't have any alternative and support from

the family. Comparatively girls 8 (66.7%) are discontinuing the job with respect to boys 23 (63.9%). Regarding the possession of the other skills only 15 (31.2%) out of total respondents have other skills to do other work while majority of the child workers 22 (45.8%) do not have other skills and 11 (22.9%) with no response. This might be one of the reasons that few child workers are compelled to do the same job.

#### 4.8 Child rights

The issue of child right has been a national agenda for the last couple of decades. However, these child workers are not aware of their rights nor their parents are know-how on it. Thus, there is the high chance of child right violation in the factories.

**Table 4.25 Distribution of child labor on the basis of knowledge in child rights**

<b>Knowledge child right</b>	<b>Age (years)</b>			<b>Sex</b>		<b>Total</b>
	<b>6-10</b>	<b>11-13</b>	<b>14-16</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	
Yes	-	5(33.3)	11(37.9)	12(33.3)	3(25.0)	<b>15(31.25)</b>
No	4(100.0)	10(66.7)	18(62.1)	24(66.7)	9(75.0)	<b>33(68.75)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Eager to know about child rights</b>						
Yes	2 (50.0)	11(73.3)	16(55.2)	21 (58.3)	8 (66.7)	<b>29(60.4)</b>
No	2 (50.0)	4 (26.7)	19(44.8)	15 (41.7)	4 (33.3)	<b>19(39.6)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>

Figure in parenthesis indicate percentage. Source: Field Survey, 2012

During the field survey, the entire respondents were asked about the knowledge of the child rights. Table 4.25 shows that out of 48 respondent 15 (31.25%) were able to access some ideas about child rights while 33 (68.75%) could not know what is child right. Table also shows that more number of child workers 11/15 of age group 14-16 knows about the child rights, followed by 5/15 in age groups 11-13 and none of them knows anything about child rights in age group 6-10. In comparison to girls 3/15, more boys 12/15 is aware about the child rights. Although some children know about the rights of the child, they express helplessness.

Similarly above table also shows majority of the child labors 29 (60.4%) shows eager to know about the knowledge child rights out of which more number of child labors 11 (73.3%) fall in age group 11-13 followed by 16 (55.2%) in age group 14-16 and with no difference in age group 6-10. Within the sex more number of girls 8 (66.7%) than boys 21 (58.3%) have eager to know about the child rights.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Summary

The child labor is an increasing socio-economic problem in Nepal. Due to socio-economic inequality, poverty, backwardness, illiteracy and deprivation of resources are the major causes for increasing the child labor. Many children are forced to work even in exploitation conditions for their own and family survival. In this situation, they are not only deprived of their basic child rights but also suffered from abuse, exploitation, neglect and humiliation. Thus, this study with the Title of “Economic condition of Child Labor in Bricks Kilns (A Case Study of Saptari district)” has been attempted with the aims of studying the socio-economic condition of child labor in Brick factories, analyzing the causes and consequences of increasing trend of child labor.

This study has been based on the survey of 48 child laborers working in the four brick kilns of Saptari District, among which 36(75%) were boys and 12(25%) were girls. In this study, both qualitative and quantitative analyses have been done. Significant and relevant literatures were reviewed. Primary data has been consulted and various research techniques with interview, observation, group discussion were used to collect the required data for the study.

The study is basically descriptive and explanatory. The major findings of the study are summarized as follow:

- ) The proportion of child involved in brick kiln industries differs by age, their schooling as well as their family background. In terms of age, the majority of child labors 29(60.4%) fall in the age group

14-16 years followed by 11-13 years of age 15(31.2%) and less than 10 years of age 4(8.3%).

- J The majority 18 (37.5 %) of the child laborers are self coming in the Brick kilns and then with their friends 14(29.2%), parents 11(22.9%) and relatives 5(10.4%). Majority of child labors coming with parents are under the age groups of 11-13 while majority of child labors coming with relatives, friends and by self are under the age group of 14-16. Among the sex, more boys come with their parents, relatives and friends and by self than girls. Among boys majority of them come by self while among girls majority of them come with parents.
- J Out of the total children interviewed, majority of them 24(50.0%) joins brick kilns due to poverty and 16 (33.3%) for the employment.
- J Parental occupation of the most of the child labors 22(45.8%) is domestic servant followed by agriculture 13 (27.1%), business 4(8.3%) , services 3(6.2%) .
- J Regarding the basic amenities availability, 42 (87.5%) of child labors have jupadi type of housing with 40 (83.7%) having hand pump as source of water but majority of them 38 (79.2%) without electricity facilities.
- J Out of the total children sampled, 16(33.3 %) of the respondents are literate and 32(66.7%) of total respondents are illiterate. Ironically among total literate, the greater portion i.e. 9(56.2%) of total literate children are in primary level, 6(37.5%) of literate children are in lower secondary level and 1(6.2%) are studying in secondary level. However the literacy of girl children is lower than that of boys.

- ) Out of 32 illiterate children, 17(%) of the children are deprived for study is due to poverty which is the major reason and other reasons are negligence of parents and family disruption.
- ) Total 26 (56.2%) child laborers are not interested for further education even if they get chance to go to school. Only 22 (45.8%) of them show interest in continuing education if given the opportunity.
- ) Majority 17 (35.4%) of the children are involved in brick molding and carrying brick to the kilns. While 11(22.9%) of the children have to loading the dried bricks in trucks from the kilns and very few percent 3 (6.2%) of the children are engaged in other works.
- ) Majority 24(50.0 %) of child workers engaged in bricks kilns work for 8-10 hours per day. Only 17 (35.4%) child labor are reported to be engaged in brick kilns less than 6 hours and while a significant proportion 7(14.6%) of work for more than 8 hours a day.
- ) The higher portion 28 (58.3%) among the child workers earns only Rs. 1000 to 2000 per month and 13(27.1%) of the child workers in the bricks kilns earn more than Rs. 2000 followed by 7(14.6%) who earn below 1000 NPR monthly. Total 29(60.4%) children can't save their income.
- ) Comparatively few children i.e. 15(31.2%) of total children are satisfied with their work and remaining 21(43.8%) of the children aren't satisfied.
- ) Out of the total children sampled, 30(62.5%) of children have obtained their wages themselves. Similarly, wages of 13(27.1%) children are paid to their parents and another 3(6.2%) have wages paid to brothers/sisters. Similarly, a number of the children i.e. 2(4.2%) have wages paid to others (friend). Majority of the child

workers expend their earnings in family support followed by in food and then others.

- ) Out of the total interviewed 41 (85.2%) of the respondent have faced an illness during their work period. All the children have fallen in accidents or faced injuries. In injuries, 16(33.3%) of the children face the eye irritation.
- ) Out of the children surveyed, 32 (66.7%) children reported having time for recreation only for short time in a day. The remarkable number of children 10(31.2%) have accessibility to game, 8(25.0%) radio and 7 (21.9%) to cinema and television each.
- ) A countable number of children i.e. 17(35.4%) of total interviewed wanted to continue the same work because they don't have any alternative and support from the family.
- ) Out of total respondent, 16(33.3%) were able to express some ideas about child rights while 32 (66.7%) could not know what is child right. Out of the children surveyed 29(60.4%) were able to eager about child right.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Both quantitative and qualitative information have been used in this study which captures following conclusions.

- ) A significant portion of children come from poor families who are dependent on agriculture/domestic servant as their source of income. Many of these families either have a little land or no land at all. The prevailing socio-economic conditions, i.e. poverty, lack of adequate working and employment facilities compel to send their children to work in the brick kiln industries.
- ) A significant portion of children working in brick kilns seems illiterate. The children do not attend school beyond the primary

level as they are forced by their parents to earn and contribute to the family income. Enduringly the children are deprived of getting education and skill for their better future.

- ) A significant portion of children working in brick kilns are exploited, harassed and abused in work places by one or another form. Most of the children reported to have been dissatisfied with their earning and current work.
- ) Child workers are working in brick kilns under hazardous and exploitative condition, as well as unhealthy working environment. They have to face various kinds of injuries/accidents. In addition child workers are suffered different kinds of illness like fever, headache, joint pain, eye irritation, burn etc.
- ) Most of the children are unaware about their rights.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

As per research outcomes the following recommendations have been designated in order to improve the situation of child laborers and to solve the problem of child labor.

- Poverty is the leading cause for behind the child labor. So the appropriate planning, policies and programs should be introduced to alleviate poverty and improve the economic condition of the child laborers and their family.
- Education plays a very vital role for the prevention and control of child labor. An overwhelming majority of the children in our society is deprived of the right of education thus they are forced to bricks kilns as child laborers. Therefore, the popular slogans of the compulsory education should be materialized addressing the underprivileged children and both formal and non-formal education including

vocational education and functional education have to be provided to the children.

- Trafficking of the children, in search of jobs, to urban areas is a growing problem in our country today. This has caused the increment of child laborers in the bricks kilns. Hence, the village centered development programs should be introduced and prevention of the rural migration of the children and family for urban areas should be adopted. For this, children should be provided necessary economic alternatives for the subsistence of the family.
- Although the issue of the child rights has been spread throughout the country, many community people, especially illiterate ones living in rural areas are still not aware of child rights. There must be a collaborative effort to create the public awareness among the governmental and nongovernmental with media sectors about the issue of the child rights.

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**Appendix**

**Research Questionnaire for "Economic condition of Child Labor in  
Brick Kilns (Case Study of Saptari District)**

**Questionnaires to Brick Kilns Laborers**

**Section A: Personal Information**

**I. Name:**..... **Name of Brick Kiln:**

.....

**II. Address:**

1) VDC/Municipality:.....

2) Zone:.....

3) District:.....

**III.** 1) Age:..... 2)

Sex:.....

3) Cast:..... 4) Language: .....

**IV. Who bought you here? [ ]**

1) Parents

2) Relatives

3) Friends

4) Self

**V. Why do you leave your home? [ ]**

1) Poverty

2) Seeking the Chance of Study

3) For employment

4) for better Life

5) Fail in examination

**VI. Whom are you staying with now? [ ]**

1) Family

2) Relatives

3) Friends

4) Employers' House

5) Others (Specify)

**Section B: Family's Economic Background**

**I. What is your parent's Occupation? [ ]**

1) Agriculture

2) Domestic Servant

3) Business

4) Service

5) Others (Specify)





3) Three Days

4) If More Specify

**VII. Where do you mostly use your income? [ ]**

1) Food

2) Clothing

3) Medical treatment

4) Alcohol

5) Entertainment

6) Lost

7) Smoking

8) Family support

**VIII. How do you use your income? [ ]**

1) Self

2) giving parents

3) Giving others (Friends)

4) Brother/Sisters

**IX. Do you save money? [ ]**

1) Yes

2) No

If yes, [ ]

1) One fourth

2) Half

**X. Do you support your family? [ ]**

1) Yes

2) No

If yes, how much ? Rs..... per month?

**XI. Are you satisfied with present work? [ ]**

1) Yes

2) No

3) No response

If yes,

why?.....

No

why?.....

**XII. What do you want to be in future? [ ]**

1) Businessman

2) Police man

3) Can't say

4) others (s

**Section E: Recreation**

**I. Do you want to take the entertainment? [ ]**

1) Yes

2) No

If yes, how do you use your free time for entertainment?

.....

**II. Which do you think the most important means for entertainment? [ ]**

- 1) Cinema
- 2) Television
- 3) Games
- 4) Radio

**Section F: Others**

**I. Are you suffering from any illness? [ ]**

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

**II. What types of the sickness are you suffering from? [ ]**

- 1) Burns
- 2) Falling down
- 3) Eye irritation
- 4) Others
- 5) No response

**III. Who is more responsible for accidents and injuries? [ ]**

- a) Brick Owners
- b) Laborers
- c) None of them
- c) Both of them

**IV. Do you want to continue the same job in your future? Why? [ ]**

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

**V. Do you have any skill? [ ]**

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) No response

**VI. If you want to leave this job, how do you think to get your desired job?**

.....  
**VII. Have you ever listen about child labor? [ ]**

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

**VIII. If yes, what is child right? [ ]**

.....

**IX. Do you want to listen what is child right? [ ]**

1) Yes

2) No

Why?

.....