

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Child labor remains a serious problem in the world today. According to revised estimate by the ILO's Bureau of Statistics, the number of working children between the ages of 5 and 14 is at least 120 million. As many expected given the prevailing economic conditions the overwhelming majority of these are in developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. But pockets of child labor also exist in many industrialized countries. Numerous children work in occupations and industries, which are plainly dangerous and hazardous. They are found in mines, in factories making glass bangles, matches and fireworks, in deep-sea fishing, in commercial agriculture and so on (ILO, 1996).

Child labour exploitation is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country, which is also a consequence of the feudal land holding system which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries. Thus, child labour is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world like other developing countries (Pradhan, 1995:40).

There are hundreds of millions of children and young people around the world who are imprisoned, not in physical jails; in a state of permanent then locks or bars alone could create. These are children who labour at tasks then harm their bodies and minds, their spirits and future (UNICEF, 2001).

In the context of child labor, a working definition of a `child` may be a person below the general limit of 15 years or in special circumstances 14 years, set by the Minimum Age Convention 1973 (Ministry of Labor/ILO/IPEC, 1997). Child labor means a person in the age groups 5 to 14 employed for hire rewards on a full time basis and include a self employed child are a child assisting his/ her parents in their occupation for two or more hours a day (CWIN, 1998).

There is no need to repeat that the existing Nepali society is one of the most poverty stricken and backward societies in the world, increasing poverty, illiteracy and ignorance are leading our society into more and more misery. The living standards of people have gone down every passing day like the setting sun. This miserable condition of our country has affected each and every sector of society. And the children area its main victims, we all desire our children to grow up into good citizens, but there is a lack of good opportunities for their overall development. Not only have they been deprived of basic necessities like nutrition, shelter, clothing, education and health care, but they also suffer from humiliation, neglect, exploitation and disease. In other words, they are missing their entire childhood. There are many problems and obstacles in their path that prevent them from feeding a normal childhood (CWIN, 1998).

According to ILO convention No 182 the definition of the worst form of child labor comprises.

- a) All form of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced to compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory labor including forced or compulsory of recruitment of children for use on armed conflict.
- b) The use procuring of offering of a child for protraction, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances.
- c) The use procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs, as defined in the relevant international treaties.
- d) Work which its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (Article 3 of the convention).

There are several factors that are pushing them towards activities such as family breakdown, burden of work and seeking better job and better life in the city. The number of child laborers in the urban areas of Nepal is increasing day by day. The migration of children from rural areas to urban areas is a reflection of poor socio economic condition of their livelihood. In Nepal more than 40 % of the total population is children aged below 14

years and 60% out of total children are economically active supporting their poor families (UNICEF, 1997).

Children are future pillars of the nation, so their all round development is quite essential. Children are innocent, faultless and symbol of creativity. But in our society, the proper environment for them is not available in which they could grow happily rather they are ill-treated and exploited by bourgeois people. In Nepal children are facing various problems due to the backwardness. Poverty and illiteracy are the main cause of child labor in Nepal. Child labor is not only the problem of an individual or a family but also the general problem of society child labor may be regarded broadly as any work of children under recreation that children require. It is the working of children at unfit ages for unreasonable hours or unhealthy condition (Pradhan, 1995).

Child labor is not teenagers working for a few hours to earn additional pocket money, not children helping a family farms, not youngsters doing household work but children prematurely living adult lives, working long hours for low wages under condition to their health and to their physical and mental development, some time separated from their families frequently deprived of meaningful educational and training opportunities that could open for them a better future (ILO, 1983)

The problem of child labor has become an emerging issue in Nepal. There is a gradual increase in social awareness among different segments of society and this has helped empower them for the rights of working children. Child labor in Nepal has two defunct dimensions one is connected with the rapid urbanization and the growth of industries.

Nowadays, child labor in Nepal is being considered very seriously. It is deeply rooted in most part of the country traditionally children in Nepal are involved in agriculture domestication of animals, handicrafts and other employments. Many children are compelled migrate in town in search of employment, following the tragic calamity in their native land hardship, in their life, corrupted for social relationship and so on (CWIN, 2001).

Child labours have been accepted as an integral part of the Nepalese economy and society. Form many children in Nepal, the working day starts at dawn and extends late till evening

every day. During the day of labour of those children, they are deprived of their basic rights to protection, participation and development. The seriousness of this issue requires that all available data should be scrutinized and analyzed before recommendations for change can be made.

A child first setting foot in an urban area is most likely to gain easy employment in a roadside restaurant, tea or sweet shop. Cheap labor demands are high and skills are not required. At these times the children get involved directly with the help of parents, relatives or friends. The local restaurants employed children have no other alternatives, and they stay there as long as the owner wishes. They always have to work from early morning to late night. They do not have chance to enjoy or even get holiday. So they are exploited by their master.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

A large number of children from rural poor families are ready to be pushed by their parents for better life and opportunities to urban areas lack of adequate food, clothing and education opportunities in rural areas has continuously dispelled children to seek jobs in urban areas. The long term solutions of child labor problem are poverty eradication and equitable growth for which Nepal should given emphasis.

If the children are facilitated with food, care affection, education etc. they can grow in a proper way, as a result they will be able to contribute to their family. Poverty profoundly affects families compelling these children to move out of their village to nearby towns in search of work to sustain them and to support their families as well. Parents of these children face hardship in the village and cannot even meet their primary needs such as food, clothing, sheltering and healthcares.

The use of domestic child labour is common in Nepal; especially in its affluent urban areas. However, specific information on the incidence of domestic child labour in urban and rural setting is lacking, though it is suspected that at least half of domestic child labour may be working in urban centers in Nepal. Indeed these are general lake of data and information through analysis of the incidence and nature of domestic child labour at both

national and local levels. The harsh living conditions, exploitative social relations and in some cases, even children have to leave home on their own and migrate to urban area in search of work. The domestic child labour is spread all over Nepal. Many NGOs, INGOs and social institutions are involved for elimination of child labour.

The high level of fertility in poor family causes critical condition by means of which children have to work for survival as well as to support their family. Numbers of children have been sent to the urban areas by their parents for the sole reason that they are poor. Because of this reason some of the children they migrate to the urban areas in quest of better job. Children are compelled by their employers to do any kind of work even in most several conditions. Employers prefer children because they are easily available, naïve willing, innocent and easy to control and exploit. They are an uncomplaining labour force that can be made to do any work for as much time for whatever wages. In addition employing children means guarantee of stable work force as they can be exploited continuously for many years. To a poor villager child work especially off their residence means not only extra income for the family but one less month to as well.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find out the causes and consequences of domestic child labour in Swayambhu Area of Kathmandu district. The specific objectives are:

1. To assess the working condition and situation of domestic child labourers;
2. To find out the economic and social condition as well as family background of domestic child labourers;
3. To identify root causes and consequences of the prevalence of domestic child labour; and
4. To recommend possible measures for the control of domestic child labourers to the concern agencies.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The Domestic Child Labour is one of the common phenomenons in Kathmandu valley. The majority of Domestic Child Labours are the eldest in a poor rural family and work to help their parents for supporting their household. Most of domestic child workers are forced to take heavy burdens. They have extremely long work for little or no payment. Some of them have to pay the loan taken by parents and some of the workers are intended to study but they are not able to get chance for study.

Children are the best creation of nature. And they are the sources of humanity, human civilization and development so their bright future should be essential. But when they remain illiterate, creates burden to the country itself. So, the research on the basis of Domestic child Labour should be done for their welfare. In future, it will be an obstacle to the overall development of the country. So the detailed informant and study on DCL is essential to eradicate the child labour problem. This study is very helpful for providing information about Domestic Child Labour for concerning authority to some extent.

Some domestic servitude is one of the worst forms of child labour in informal sector of which a few study have been done. So, this study is expected to be of great importance in the context of the study area selected. This study is very useful for policy makers. It is also great important for NGO's and INGO's which are working on the field of child labour. This study may be a significant guideline in implementing action program making them aware of their rights and in the elimination of the child labour.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

1. Due to the small sample size and limitation of economy it may not represent overall condition of domestic child labour in Nepal.
2. This study is confined to the Working Condition of Domestic Child Labour in Swyambhu Area of Kathmandu district. So, results may not be generalized for all types of child labour but the inferences might be valid to some extent to those areas which have similar geographical and environmental settings.

3. This study covers limited Swyambhu Area of Kathmandu district so the result may not be applicable at the national level.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, second literature review, third research methodology, fourth with data presentation and analysis and the sixth with summary, conclusion and recommendation respectively.

For the first chapter, introductory part includes background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study. And second chapter includes literature review.

In the third chapter, research design, rationale of the selection of study area, universe and sampling, sources of data, data collection techniques and data processing and analysis are included.

In the fourth chapter, presentation and analysis of the data has been presented. This consists of background, general, family background and socio-economic condition, land occupation status, housing status, reason for working, first job status of domestic child labour, types of works, earning status, perception and experience, health condition of domestic child labour, future ambition of domestic child labour, and personal message of domestic child labour as major chapters, sub chapters are also mentioned under these main chapters. In the fifth chapter the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the research study has been presented.

CHAPTER-TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Child labor consist of all types of work profound by children up to the age of sixteen years that is damaging to children health or their physical, mental, intellectual, moral or social development and interferes with their evocation.

ILO (1995) tends to support the view that child work is a potential "learning experience for the Childs growing process depriving the child of the rights to survival, development, protection and participation (ILO, 1995).

2.1 Legal Provision on Child Labor

The constitution of kingdom of Nepal is a fundamental law of the country and all laws consist with it.

According to Nepal's constitution (1990), the labor act was formulated in 1992. Following this, the labor rules were amended in 1993. The children's act was enacted in 1992 by addressing UN-CRC 1990. The common law code of 1963, the foreign employment act of 1985, and the human trafficking Control act of 1986 also restrict the use of child labor and protect the healthy development of children.

2.2 Understanding on Child Right

In 1989, the General Assembly of the United Nation adopted the convention on the rights of the child 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 eighteen years. These include.

- a) Provision for growth and development through health and education services.
- b) Protection against exploitation and abuse, and
- c) Participation in decision making on their behalf.

The ways these rights are interpreted depend on the age and maturity of children but one of the most important principles is that best interests of child or a group of children before considering the concern of adults.

2.3 The ILO's Perspective on Child Labour

The international labor conference adopted the minimum age (industry) convention, 1919 (No. 5) the first in a long line of such convention, which fixed a minimum age of 14 for admission to be employed in an industry.

In fact, more member states of ILO adopted a minimum age of 14 or higher and more than 100 countries have ratified one or more of the 10 minimum age conventions prior to convention No. 138. For the ILO, the abolition of child labor and more generally the protection of children and young person's against work of under conditions on their suitable age have been constant concerns since its foundation.

The conference (1979) designated the year as "International year of the child" and called on member states to ratify and implement the relevant international labor standard and above all, to take measures to ensure the proper protection of children regarding to work.

2.3.1 The Labour Act, 1992 and Labour Rules, 1993

The current labor act prohibits the employment of children (under the age of 14 year) and provides various safeguards to minors (at age of 14 but less than 18 years old) children and minor are prohibited from operating dangerous machinery hazardous to health, maximum weight to be carried by a minor as, minor males (16-18) 25 kg, minor females (16-18 years) 20 kg, and minor males or females (14-16 years) 15 kg, doing night duties (between 6pm and 6 am) and working more than 6 hours a day or 36hours a week. It has also set a minimum wage for children.

2.3.2 The Children Act, 1992 and Child Rules, 1995

The children's Act (1992) was issued to safeguard the interest of the children and contains a number of provisions on child labor. The act defines a child to be a human being 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 and shall not be engaged as a laborer against his will. The act further prohibits engaging a child in work which is likely to be harmful to his health or hazardous to his life.

The children's Rules (1995) prescribe the functions of central child welfare Board and the District child welfare board. The functions of the Central Child Welfare Board include the following:

- a) To submit to His Majesty's Government a long term policy and plan for the protection of the rights of children and for their physical and mental development.
- b) To approve, implement and review an annual programmed of action.
- c) To formulate the policy and the plan for mobilization of resources required for the annual Programmers
- d) To guide the district child welfare boards.
- e) To arrange for preparation and maintenance of a list of children in each district who are crippled monthly handicapped orphans or who are in jail or are in the labor market (through the district child welfare board).
- f) To identify effective measures to end child labor, child marriage, child sacrifice and to encourage governmental and non-governmental agencies to implement the measures.
- g) To assists and encourage national and international non-governmental organizations, foreign governments and international agencies to undertake activates for the protection and development of children.

Apart from the specific functions already indicated relating to the regulation of employment of children, the district child welfare board has other functions similar to those of the central child welfare board at the district level (cited in ILO, 1995).

2.3.3 ILO's Policy on Child Labour

The ILO's policy on child labor has been derived from two interrelated but distinct objectives. First, the effective and complete abolition of child labor will be attained through legal and socio-economic measures. Law, prohibiting admission for the employment below a certain minimum age should be adopted and enforced. Socio-economic measure leading to improvements in living standards, higher levels of adult employment, and the application of compulsory school education should be adopted in order to make children economically unnecessary and to change the moral force and practical application of the law.

Recognizing that the adoption and successful implementation of level and socio-economic measure for complete abolition of child labor in practice will take time. Hence, child labor will continue to be a persistent problem in large part of the world. Therefore, the second policy objective is the protection of children at work. For this purpose, it encourages countries to regulate the working conditions, e. g. shorter working hours, improved wages and remuneration, safer and less hazardous working environment. Welfare, facilities and services etc.

In short, the complete abolition of child labor and the protection of working children are the long and short-term policy objects of ILO. However, the ILO does not generally oppose all types of work. After all, child work takes various forms. In some case, the child work under the supervision of within the family circle may be an integral part of the socialization process as a means of traditionally acquired skills from parents to child. Such work could also be a source of pride and satisfaction to the children themselves. Even in the modern industrial society, children may work on a part time basis to earn a livelihood for themselves or for their families, and it result disadvantage, educationally and socially. Where they work in conditions that are exploitative and damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development, where they are separated from their families. They are often deprived of educational training opportunities, where they work as bonded laborers and are forced to lead prematurely adult lives.

2.3.4 United Nations on the Rights of Children

Since abuse of children has been regarded as severe violation of human rights UN has announced nearly 20 different human rights relates to international conventions and declarations for the protection and promotion of the right of the children against sexual exploitation and abuse. Every child of this world has the right to live his/her children, .But unfortunately, many children around the world are suffering from the lack of food, shelter, love, healthcare and education. Even after the UN declaration of right, we are witnessing an alarming shocking plight of children in the global context. It is naked truth that millions of children are working in hazardous condition, millions are abused and millions are physically and psychologically handicapped by wars and natural disasters.

Looking at harsh reality of the issue the right of child as per UN declaration is still controversial. Actually in Nepal a large section of children are often neglected. Child exploitation is assumed to be necessary evil. A child has an important place in his family and family is one of the most important parts of the society. In reality (especially in rural communities) children need to contribute to their household economy from the tender age of five. They are important helping hands and partners of family income. The children are thus victimized by poor economy.

The UN convention on the rights of child states the following conditions:

- a) States shall protect children from physical or mental harm and neglect, including sexual abuse or exploitation.
- b) States shall ensure that each child enjoys full rights without discrimination or distinctions of any kind.
- c) State shall protect the child from economic exploitation and work that may interfere with education or be harmful to health and well being.
- d) Every child has the inherent rights of life liberty and pursuit of happiness state shall ensure to maximum child survival and development.
- e) Children will have time to rest and play.

2.4 Origin of Child Labour

The modernization paradigm holds that child labor is a result of widespread poverty which compels families to send their children with the force. According to this theory, the employment of children is parents driven and a matter of economic necessity. The economic well being of parents helps to reduce the level of child labor and increase the trend to send their children to school. The related Marxist theory argues that child labor is product of capitalism and the demand for cheap, unskilled labor and the decrease in the rate of profit the capitalist to increase their exploitation of child labor.

Originally, the problem of child labor first appeared in the tenth century. Despite the change in the political system the exploitation of child labor has not been changed are forced to work in the discriminatory labor system. In the rural area, children are still playing a significant role to support the family. The most common work done by the children in the rural areas are fetching water, collecting firewood, grazing cattle, taking care of younger siblings and supporting parents in the farm work.

These days due to raising conflicts the migration of children to urban areas has been increasing tremendously, which has contributed to an overwhelming in the magnitude of child labor. In this way, a majority of children are, employed in various informal sectors which local restaurants are the agencies which employ more child laborers.

Historically, the problem of child labor first appeared in 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and area in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high risk areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and UK the problem of child labor was obvious in factories, cotton mills, glass and match making and brick kilns whereas in Norway and Sweden the problem existed in farming, herding and fishing. In France a welfare act for child laborers was introduced in 1941 and in 1853. The government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and soft of children and trade unions in Europe began to raise the issue of child labor as part and parcel of their movement however, the implement actions of the laws were very poor. The developed countries not only Germany, UK, Norway, Sweden, France but also Japan, Cyprus,

Portugal, Belgium and a serious child labor problem until less than fifty years ago. It has been observed that some countries are not yet free of the child labor problems, economic exploitation and family breakdown (Pradhan, 1995).

2.5 Child Labour in Nepal

Nepal is predominantly rural with 90% of its people living in rural areas. More than 50 percent of the total populations are relying on agriculture for their survival. Most of the families their children work as soon as they are 6-7 years old. Working children are engaged in various kinds of agriculture labor such as farming operations, collection of fodder, operations, collection of fodder, and tending animals.

In cottage and small- scale industries, such as, candle making rug weaving, wood polishing and carrying, child labor has been noticed but no authentic data are available. However, carpet industry has got the rational and international attention so far as the child labor is concerned. And it is believed that there are about 2010 carpet industries in Nepal of which 1600 (98%) are in Kathmandu valley. Out of estimated 300,000 workers 150,000 are children (Pradhan, 1992).

The pioneer institution for the right of the child CWIN shows its study report that working children in Nepal come across the following problems (Pradhan, 1995).

1. Too young to work/inappropriate work for children;
2. Health hazards working conditions;
3. Low wages and long working hours;
4. Work at night;
5. Economic exploitation by adults;
6. Lack of basic education opportunities;
7. Separation from parents;
8. Abuse and neglect;
9. Physical, mental and emotional exploitation;
10. No rest or entertainment;
11. Not having their basic needs met;

12. In appropriate child rearing atmospheres;
13. Lack of adequate parental love care and understanding;
14. Lack of social security and attention;
15. Violation of child's rights law.

There is not enough data or authoritative information to determine the exact magnitude of child labor problem all over the nation. Moreover, estimates of the number and incidence of child labor in Nepal are very wide. It is mainly due to lack of reliable information on the overall distribution of economically active population by age and the concentration of child workers in the informal sector where a large number of children are believed to be working furthermore, as child work under the age of 14 is legally prohibited in Nepal, there is a tendency to conceal the data on the child laborers both in formal and informal sectors. However, several field studies found that a large number of children are working under bondage both in the urban and rural areas. It is estimated that, of the 2.6 million working children (5-18 years) in Nepal, 1.7 million participated economic activities. This comprises of 26.7% of the total children in the country, overwhelming majority of the economically active children do the works based on agriculture (i.e. 95%) and the rest 5.3% in nonagricultural work (Karki, 2002).

Of the 2.6 million working children in Nepal, 0.9 million work in the non-economic sectors such as housekeeping and 1.7 million in the economic sectors in unpaid or underpaid occupations.

2.6 Facts on Child Labour and Dalit Community

There are 16 lakhs child laborers working in different sectors in Nepal. The total child population in Nepal, under sixteen are 9475874 (i.e. 46%) of total population of Nepal. When the Dalit community is only taken into account it is found that the population of children is 1900000 (estimated) which comes to be the 20% of the total population.

Out of this total children of Dalit community 21% of children are involved in Rag-picking. According to a rapid assessment carried out in six urban cities, 61% children from Dalit community are working in Pokhara, 37% in Butwal, 28% in Dharan, 17% in Bhaktapur and

7% in Kathmandu. 18% children from Dalit community, work as long route porters while 23% as short route porters. 18% children are victimized of Trafficking where as 52% children are found working in local mines. When different work sectors are surveyed it has been found that migrant child workers in Kathmandu are 11%.

A local level survey on restaurants working children in areas of Kathmandu conducted by Bijoya Sainju on behalf of child workers in Nepal in 1989 revealed that these children are badly mistreated by their employers. Even 14 years later the plight of these children remains unchanged.

According to the report of Himal magazine and Save the Children UK, the January 2003 Issue of Himal magazine illustrated girls child “prostitutes working in” cabin restaurants” in Kathmandu valley. The report revealed that there are 1066 officially registered cabin” cabin restaurant” and 122 “dance restaurant” in the valley alone. In 2002 SC-UK commissioned a study on exploitation of girls in restaurants bars in Kathmandu.

Education is the main indicator of Human Resource Development. The average literacy rate is 54 percent. The male population is literate with 65 percent and the female population is only with 43 percent which are the lowest literacy rate in South Asia. Nepal has invested very little percent of its budget on education. Among the total children of Nepal 62 percent are enrolled in school but only 27 percent of them complete the first five years of primary education. The school drop out rate is 45 percent. There has been constant effort trying to reduce the drop out rate by different agencies at various levels (CBS, 2002).

The study conducted by Karki (2002) shows that in most developing countries root of child labor has been attributed to overwhelming poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. It is obvious that the lack of access to educational facilities and schooling is often connected with the incidence of child labor. In Nepal, a substantial number of child populations are out of school or in the labor market mainly because of the following reasons.

- Due to poverty, parents are unable to afford the educational cost of children
- Due to Unequal distribution of school or educational institutions
- Lack of provision of compulsory education and its prerequisites

The study conducted by Pradhan (1992) revealed that, for Nepal about 68 percent child, aged 5-14 is literate, 75 percent males and 60 percent are females; about 81 percent of total children are reported to have completed 0-5 grade of education and only 17-20 percent completed 6-9 grade of education. A very small proportion (0.5%) of children is reported to have completed 10 and above grade of education.

CWIN's publication (1987:7) entitled "Hotel Kanchha in Kathmandu" was published in Voice of Child Workers. Its main objectives was to find out the actual scenario of hotel and was based on field observations and direct interviews with child workers usually called kanchha in the hotels, restaurants and teashops of Kathmandu. According to this study, the average age of the child who comes mainly from the countryside range between 7 to 14 years. In Kathmandu, the adult child rate in the hotels, restaurants and teashops is 1:4 each restaurant in an average employees 5.2 child workers.

CWIN Nepal (1987) in his article "Child Labor and Carpet Industry" published in Rising Nepal, states that the carpet industry is the second largest employment generator in Nepal. Out of the total workforce in the carpet industry, 50 percent of them are children. The child laborer in the carpet industry is of two types. The children whose parents are already employed in the carpet industry and the children who have migrated from the village due to poverty. There is a performance for children in the carpet industry because, their `small hands` are most suitable for making `strong carpets`. Actual poverty` and inadequate resources` force children to work and it is difficult to relieve children from labor. Not only this, he had argued that it is unjustified to prevent the children from working so long as alternative arrangements are not made for them.

In this article, "A Disgrace Called Child Labor" Published in Sunday Dispatch, concludes merely restricting employers from employing children will not help to solve the problem of child labor. If these industries. Children form their workforce; the problem of rehabilitation will still be serious. CWIN emphasized that apart from penalizing the industries. The government must commit itself to provide alternative opportunities to these children. The inability of the government to find a proper solution of this problem of rehabilitation is in fact, an excuse and a good argument for those employing child labor.

2.7 Working Situation of Children in Kathmandu

Jha (1998) conducted a study of the child workers in Kathmandu city. He discussed the working condition, cost of living and their exploration by the hotel / restaurant owners. The study examined the factor responsible for the migration of the child worker from rural areas to Kathmandu valley and its socio-economic consequences. It exposes the mockery of laborers legislation in Nepal, which provides little protection to the child laborers from the employers.

Pradhan (1992) focused on the problems of child workers in the carpet as the highly labor intensive Industry. The carpet industry had employed many workers. It was estimated that the number of children working in the carpet industries in Nepal were more than 150000 constituting 30 percent of the total carpet work force. According to Pradhan, the child workers in the factories were mainly aged 5-15 years the labor force in carpet industry also consists of women and young girls. He identified that there was a heavy exploitation of the child laborers in the carpet industries. They had no job securities, as they were not registered as workers. They could be withdrawn at any time. They were accommodated and were forced to work in very poor conditions. They had no medical and educational facilities. They had virtually no lives and had to work for long hours. Yet they were ill treated and poorly paid.

Pradhan (1995) has attempted to analyze the problems of child labor against the background of rural migration and urbanization. He pointed out that the prime cause of child labor in Nepal is the social recognition as a way of life in our society. Poverty, starvation are key factors that contribution for growing number of children in the exploitation in the active labor market. Most of the children form rural and poor families are forced to child labor not only for an additional income but also to reduce the number of hungry stomach to be faced and hence, reduce their financial burden.

CWS (1996) had conducted a research on account of the situation analysis of street children in Nepal. The study found that many children left home because of their abusive and alcoholic parents, maltreatment of step parents and also due to the attraction of the town facilities. Most of these children fall in the ages between 9-16 years. In the Central

Development Region 86 percent of these children are male and remaining 14 percent are female. Almost half of the children in this region were illiterate.

CWIN (2001) study was based on the sampled migrant children working in selected sectors in Kathmandu. Majority of were born in surrounding districts. More than 90 percent of the migrant child workers were born in rural areas, whereas only 9.6 percent were born in urban areas in Nepal.

Dhital (1991) made a study on “Child Domestic Workers in Kathmandu”. This study, which is based on interview of children, shows that there are about 30,000 bonded and semi bonded child labourers in Nepal, engaged in domestic services. Many of them are brought to the cities by the landlords. Some of them are sent / brought directly by their parents, while others are sent / brought by the middlemen. There are also bonded children from above the orphans and runways. The children, before them have a heavy workload, life without joy, empty pocket, abuses, loss of family contacts and an uncertain future. A great majority of them are unpaid working for as much as 17 hours a day for just two meals. They are seldom allowed to partake in the family food and are given too little to eat. Scolding and physical abuse is common, but they have no body to protect them.

CWIN (1992) has published a book named “Misery Behind Looms” the main objective of this book is to find out the problem of child labour in the carpet industries in Nepal. According to this book, the working conditions of satisfactory about 95 percent of the children have unhealthy condition. The factories have created the disease to the workers such as; respiratory diseases, poor eye sight, ENT and gastrointestinal problems, malnutrition, anemia and skin problems. In addition subjected to this, the girl labourers are also forced to traffic with so called assumed borders in India. The children are not only over-boarded by work but also socially and economically exploited. The prevailing laws have proved ineffective to address their problem. It is therefore, recommended that effective programmes should be launched to combat the problem of child labour in the carpet factories.

INSEC (1992) conducted a survey on bonded labour in Nepal under “Kamaiya System”. This study is based on a field survey of three districts in mid western and far-western Terai

region of Nepal namely Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur. During the Survey 17728 Kamaiyas were contacted and interviewed every year on oral contract is negotiated on Maghe Sankranti (The first day of Magh) between the employer and Kamaiya. In average the Kamaiyas are paid only paddy, for which he along with his entire family members including the children must work under extremely difficult circumstances for about 15 hours a day over 90 percent of the Kamaiyas are Tharus and they are mostly homeless. In order to reduce the magnitude of this exploitation the study recommends various measures.

The Labour Act (1992) provided for the rights, interests, facilities and safety of workers and employers working in enterprises of various sectors. The labour act provides for the extension of the provisions of minimum remuneration and certain facilities prescribed in the Act to enterprises where less than ten workers or employees work. Thus in terms of a notification issued by His Majesty's Government, it is also mandating for industrial or transport enterprises employment less than ten workers or employees, to (a) issue a letter of appointment to every workers or employees, indicating his/her post and remuneration (b) pay for work beyond 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week. At a rate of 150 percent of basic remuneration (c) grant thirteen days holiday with full remuneration and fifteen days sickness leave on half pay to those who have completed one year uninterrupted services (d) arrange for healthy and safety for workers, comply with provisions on maximum weight of load to be carried and provide full treatment to workers for physical injury suffered in the course of work (cited in Pradhan, 1995).

Karki (2002) has studied on "Situation of Domestic Child Labourers in Kathmandu". The general objective is to find out facts and realities of the conditions of the domestic child labourers of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. The study revealed that extreme poverty; landlessness and parental force are the root causes of domestic child labourers. These children are from the economically poor and backward families and they represent the same community. The domestic child labourers have to survive under the most humiliating conditions of neglect, injustice and in human treatment compared to other members of the society.

CHAPTER – THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study has been carried out on the basis of exploratory cum descriptive research design and case study types of research design because of the study has focused on to investigate the causes and consequences of domestic child labour in Swayambhu Area of Kathmandu district.

3.2 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

Kathmandu as a district of capital city of the country, most of the government and non-government along with foreign counselor offices are located here. The rich and financially able people live here with luxurious life. Such luxurious and sophisticated people commonly employ domestic servants for the help of their household-works. Keeping this view in mind, Swayambhu Area (Bhagawanpau and Chhauni clusters) of Kathmandu district has been chosen for the study of the present condition of the domestic child servants working in these areas. It is hoped that this analytical study has measured the problems and sufferings that the domestic child servants are facing in the present context and also sum up the possible solutions for their betterments.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

Swayambhu Area of Kathmandu district is the universe of this study. This study has been carried out on the basis of purposive sampling. Under this method, two urban clusters (Bhagawanpau and Chhauni) were selected, from these two clusters 50/50 respondents (100) has been selected for the study. The small areas as settlements have been taken as areas of sampling for the completion of this analytical study.

3.4 Sources of Data

This study aims to dig out the causes and consequences of domestic child labour in Swayambhu Area of Kathmandu district. This study has been generated both primary and secondary data for the completion of this study. Primary data were collected from respondents and secondary data were collected from different published and unpublished written books, articles, journals, reports, dissertations etc.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

To generate the primary data, the structured questionnaire, semi structured interviews and field observation were applied.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

Structured questionnaire were prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from the field. The domestic child labourers were surveyed with the structured questionnaires. The respondents were requested to fill-up the questionnaire, in case of the respondents who cannot fill-up the questionnaire, questions were asked to the respondents and answers were filled-up by researcher himself.

3.5.2 Interview

The primary data were also collected from semi structured interview. The interviews were taken as cross checking for data obtained from questionnaires.

3.5.3 Field Observation

Each sampled domestic child labourer and his/her household where they work were visited and observed. The data were recorded while observing them and their activities.

3.6 Data Analysis

To analyze the generated data the help of computer program i.e. MS-Word, MS-Excel, etc. has been taken and simple statistical tools like table, graphs and diagrams have been used for data analysis. Descriptive method has been used for the analysis of qualitative data as recorded from the field.

CHAPTER- FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Background

This chapter is concerned with the presentation and analysis of data pertaining to the objective of the study. The analysis of demographic characteristics such as; age and sex composition, socio-economic characteristics, cast/ethnicity, educational status, family background, working condition and environment, perception and experience towards the job of child workers who are working as domestic servant are included here. The analytical study is based on the collected primary data.

4.2 General

4.2.1 Age and Sex

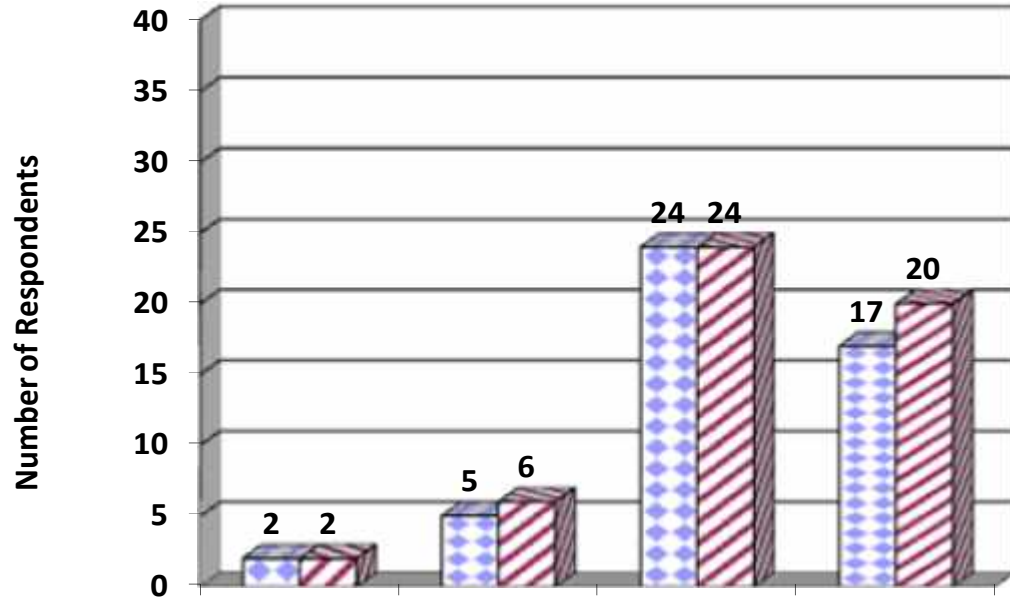
Below table gives the information about the extent of domestic child labourers under different age group as well as their distribution as per their sex. The age of children are the matters of puzzlement because none of them have birth certificate or even know their birth date exactly, although most of the domestic child labour guess their age with a little bit of error.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondent Domestic Child Labours by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
5 - 8	2	4.2	2	3.8	4	4
9 - 11	5	10.4	6	11.5	11	11
12 - 14	24	50.0	24	46.2	48	48
15 - 17	17	35.4	20	38.4	37	37
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Respondent Domestic Child Labours by Age and Sex



Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table and figure show that just 4 percent child worker are in the age group of 5-8. The reason is that this group doesn't have more occupational skill and ability to do work. The maximum numbers of child labourers are from age group 12-14. It is due to the fact that they can acquire important occupational skill easily. Moreover, the children of this age group seem more able to work. That is why the older children get more employment opportunity than smaller ones.

4.2.2 Caste

The following table shows the distribution of caste among domestic child labourers by sex respectively.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Domestic Child Labour by Caste

Casts	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Chhetri	12	25.0	10	19.2	22	22
Brahmin	8	16.6	10	19.2	18	18
Tharu	8	16.6	7	13.4	15	15
Tamang	5	10.4	8	15.3	13	13
Magar	4	8.3	8	15.3	12	12
Newar	5	10.4	3	5.7	8	8
Bhote/Sherpa	4	8.3	3	5.7	7	7
Thakali	1	2.0	2	3.8	3	3
Gurung	1	2.0	1	1.9	2	2
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that out of total male domestic servants, Chhetris are 25 percent, Brahmin are 16.6 percent, Tharus are 16.6 percent, Tamangs are 10.4 percent, Magars are 8.3 percent, Newars are 10.4 percent, Bhot/Sherpas are 8.3 percent, Thakalis are 2 percent and Gurungs are 2 percent.

Similarly, out of total female child workers, Chhetris 19.2 percent, Brahmin 19.2 percent, Tharus 3.4 percent, Tamangs 15.3 percent, Magars 15.3 percent, Newars 5.7 percent, Bhot/Sherpas 7 percent, Thakalis 3 percent and Gurungs are 2 percent.

The maximum numbers of domestic child workers are found in Chhetris and Brahmins. Most of people want their domestic servants from these communities because according Hindu customs they are more sacred than other people. Because of this conservative attitude of the society, the higher caste children are on demand. Tharus and Tamangs are also in large proportion due to bad socio-economic condition and education level in their community.

4.2.3 Educational Level

Education is the mirror of the society. So education plays vital role to make free of domestic child labour too. Out of total research domestic workers 44 percent has no formal educational experience at all. Some others have attended the schools for class one, two, three etc. The rest has no educational experience. Table 4.3 mentioned below shows the educational levels of domestic child labour.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Domestic Child Labour by Educational Level

Educational Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Literate	30	62.5	26	50	56	56
Illiterate	18	37.5	26	50	44	44
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100
Among Literate						
Primary	24	80.0	22	84.6	46	82.2
Lower Secondary	4	13.3	3	11.5	7	12.6
Secondary	2	6.7	1	3.8	3	7.2
Total Literate	30	100	26	100	56	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

From table 4.3, out of total interviewed children, 56 percent have some educational experiences. It means 44 percent are illiterate. Among the literate respondents, 53 percent are male and rests are female. Similarly, the majority (82.2%) has the knowledge about primary level education. And 12.6 percent has the knowledge about lower secondary and 7.2 percent has the knowledge of secondary level education.

a. Reasons for on Discontinuation of School

The study has revealed that maximum proportions of child workers are from surrounding districts of Kathmandu valley. Out of total 11 percent are from Nuwakot, 10 percent are from Dhading, 8 percent are from Kavreplanchowk, 5 percent from Dolakha and 5 percent from Sindhupalchowk. Rests of them, 15 percent are from other hill districts, 12 percent are from Kathmandu valley and 31 percent are from Terai region.

4.3 Family Background and Socio-Economic Condition

4.3.1 Family Size

The following table shows the family size of domestic child labour in the study area on the basis of their sex.

Table 4.4: Family Size of Domestic Child Labour

Family Size	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Alone	1	2.1	3	5.8	4	4
Less than 4	1	2.1	1	1.9	2	2
4 – 6	18	37.5	23	44.2	41	41
7 – 10	23	47.9	24	46.2	47	47
More than 10	5	10.4	1	1.9	6	6
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that maximum proportion of domestic child labour as 7-10 members in their family it is 47 percent. Four percent child workers have no members in family. Similarly, 41 percent has more than 10 family members 4-6. This proportion is 47 percent. 4 percent domestic child labour has no members in family. That means they are alone, similarly 6 percent of domestic child labour has more than 10 family members.

Among the male child labours, 47.9 percent have got 7-10 members in their family, 10.4 percent have got more than 10 members in their family. Out of total female child workers, the maximum 46.2 percent have got 7-10 members in their family, 44.2 percent have got 4.6 members and 1.9 percent has got more than 10 members in their family.

4.3.2 Parental Status of Domestic Child Labour

Parental status of domestic child labour in the study area was found to as that in the following table.

Table 4.5: Parental Status of Domestic Child Labour

Parental Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Both father and mother alive	25	52.0	32	61.5	57	57
Only father alive	14	29.2	11	21.2	25	25
Only mother alive	6	12.5	7	13.5	13	13
Both not alive	3	6.3	2	3.8	5	5
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Table 4.5 shows that 57 percent child labourers have both father and mother. About 25 percent have only the father whereas 13 percent domestic child labours have only the mother and 5 percent have no parents at all. Among the domestic child labour 61.5 percent females and 52.0 males have got their parents. Among the males and female domestic child labour, 13.5 percent females and 12.5 percent males have got mother only.

This study shows that the maximum proportion of domestic child labour has both father and mother. Though many of them have their parents they have become domestic servants in order to support their parents economically.

4.3.3 Step Father/Mother Status of Domestic Child Labour

The below table shows the step father/mother status of domestic child labours in the study area.

Table 4.6: Step Father/Mother Status of Domestic Child Labour

Step Father/Mother	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Step Parents – Yes	14	29.2	11	21.2	25	25
Step Parents – No	34	70.8	41	78.8	75	75
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100
Among Yes						
Have Step father	2	14.3	3	27.3	5	20
Have Step mother	12	85.7	8	72.7	20	80
Total	14	100	11	100	25	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that about step father/mother status of domestic child labour by sex. Out of total interviewed children 25 percent reported that they have step father/mother. In comparisons with females (21.2%) the more males (29.2%) have got step parents.

Similarly among the children having step parents, 20 percent responded that they have step father and 80 percent responded they have step-mother. Majority of the children having step parents reported that they have step-mother.

4.3.4 Family Association of Domestic Child Labour

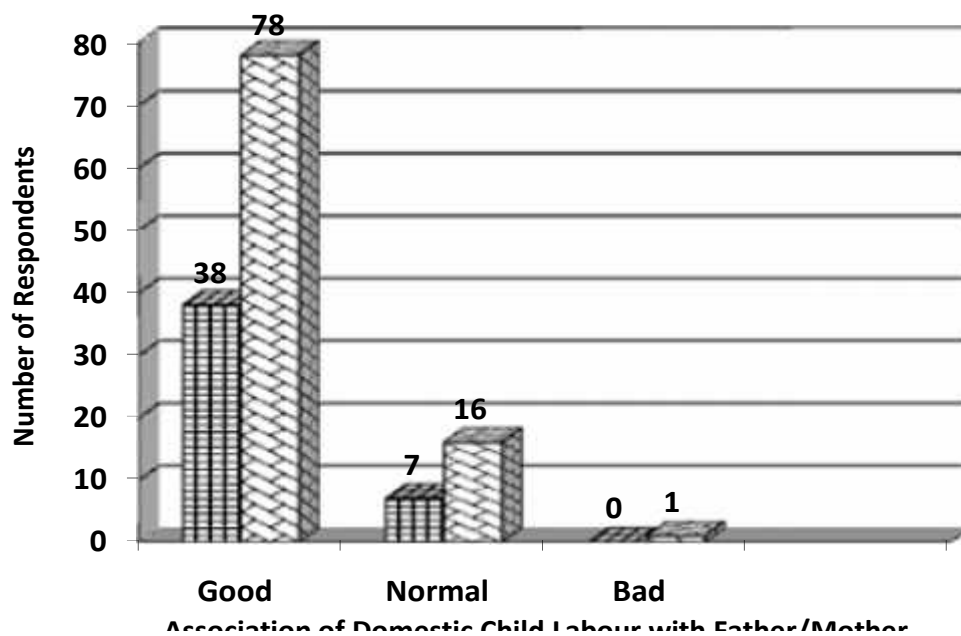
a. Association with own Father/Mother

The following table shows the association with own father/mother of domestic child labours of the study area.

Table 4.7: Association of Domestic Child Labour with own Father/Mother

Behavior of Own Father/Mother	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Good	38	84.4	40	80	78	82.1
Normal	7	15.6	9	18	16	16.8
Bad	-	-	1	2	1	1.1
Total	45	100	50	100	95	100

Figure 4.2: Association of Domestic Child Labour with own Father/Mother



Source: Field Survey, 2010

Total 95 domestic child labourers have their own father and mother, 5 percent child didn't respond on the behaviour of father/mother because they have no parents. Out of total 95

respondents, the maximum proportion (82.1%) said that the behaviours of their father/mother are good. Out of the rests, 46.8 percent reported that the behaviour is normal and 1.1 percent reported that the behaviour is bad. The maximum proportion of male (84.4%) and female (80%) reported that the behaviour of their father mother is good. This table also gives the information that none of them have bad relation with their own parents in male workers. Out of female workers 1 worker (2%) reported the bad relation with her father/mother.

From this information, the majority of domestic child labour reported that the behaviour of father/mother is good towards their children. Although they have good relation with their parents, they work as domestic servant because they are from poor family and they have to help to their family economically.

b. Family Literacy Status of Domestic Child Labour

The following table 4.8 shows the family literacy status of domestic child labour in the study area.

Table 4.8: Family Literacy Status of Domestic Child Labour

Family Literacy	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Father Literate	14	29.2	5	9.6	19	19
Mother Literate	2	4.2	1	1.9	3	3
Both Literate	2	4.2	1	1.9	3	3
Both Illiterate	30	62.5	45	86.5	75	75
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The above table shows that total 19 percent father are literate and only 3 percent of mother literate of domestic child labour. Equally 3 percent domestic child labour has the both father and mother literate. The number of both illiterate is highest that 75 percent of the domestic child labour.

c. Family Occupation of Domestic Child Labour

The following table 4.9 shows the family occupation of domestic child labour in the study area.

Table 4.9: Family Occupation of Domestic Child Labour

Family Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Agriculture	16	33.3	14	26.9	30	30
Wage labour	25	52.1	30	57.7	55	55
Service	1	2.1	-	-	1	1
Agriculture and wage labour	4	8.3	6	11.5	10	10
Nothing	2	4.2	2	3.8	4	4
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The above table shows that out of the total male as shown in table 4.9 the maximum that is 52.1 percent of domestic child worker's family occupation is based on daily wage labour and the minimum that is 2.1 percent of domestic child worker's family occupation is service oriented.

Likewise, out of total female, the maximum that is 57.7 percent of domestic child worker's family occupation is based on daily wage labour and nobody is in service oriented occupation.

In accordance with the given data, out of total domestic child labourers, the maximum proportion (55%) of their family are engaged in daily wage labour, 30 percent are in agriculture, 1 percent are involved in service and 4 percent domestic child worker's parents have no occupation.

The above data indicates that the maximum child labourer's family occupation is wage labour. It can be predicted that the family of wage labour occupation has low financial income. Owing to this fact, the child comes to join as domestic workers.

4.4 Land Occupation Status

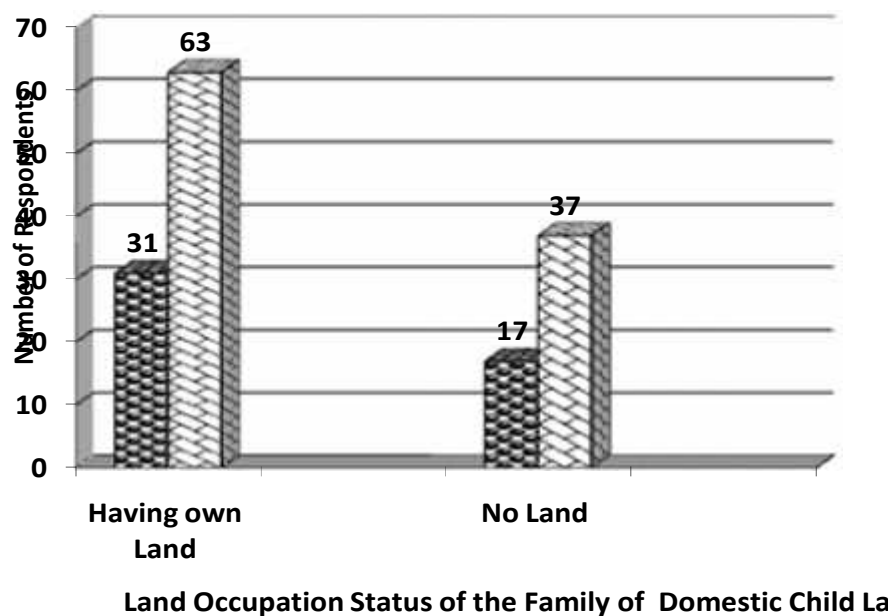
The following table 4.10 shows the land occupation status of the family of domestic child labour in the study area.

Table 4.10: Land Occupation Status of the Family of Domestic Child Labour

Land Occupation Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Having own land	31	64.5	32	61.5	63	63
No land	17	35.5	20	38.5	37	37
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Figure 4.3: Land Occupation Status of the Family of Domestic Child Labour



Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The above table and figure show that out of total children 37 percent of are from the family having no land. Here, the proportion of female is greater than the male. It shows that, 38.5 percent female workers and 35.5 percent of male workers have no land.

On the other hand, majority of children (59.5%) are from family that they have got land. Among them, the proportion of male children (64.5%) is higher than the female children (61.5%).

4.5 Housing Status

The following table 4.11 shows the housing status of the family of domestic child labour in the study area.

Table 4.11: Housing Status of the Family of Domestic Child Labour

Housing Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Have own home	41	85.5	44	84.6	85	85
No home	7	14.5	8	15.4	15	15
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that out of total child workers 85 percent reported that they have got their own home and 15 percent reported that they have got no home. Out of total male, 85.5 percent have their own home and 14.5 percent have got no home in their village. Similarly, out of total female child labour, 85 percent have got home and 15 percent have got no home. This table further indicates that the maximum proportions of child workers have their own home in village, but they join as domestic child labour due to the fact of poverty.

4.6 Reasons for Working

The following table 4.12 shows the reasons for working of domestic child labour in the study area.

Table 4.12: Reasons for Working of Domestic Child Labour

Reason for	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
To pay loan	9	18.8	12	23.1	21	21
To Study	30	62.6	25	48.1	55	55
To achieve well food and shelter	6	12.5	9	17.3	15	15
Domestic violence	2	4.2	3	5.8	5	5
To see city	1	2.0	2	3.8	3	3
For the help of Brother's study	-	-	1	1.9	1	1
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The above table shows that the greater number of children (55%) children says that they are working for the advancement of their study. Among them proportion of male is higher (62.5%) than the female (48.1%). 21 percent children are working to pay the loan taken by their parents. 15 percent are working to achieve well food and shelter, 5 percent have fled home because of domestic violence, 3 percent have become domestic servant because they wanted to see the city and 1 percent are working for the help of brother's study.

The proportion of female (17.3%) is higher than male (12.5%) when considering those who want to achieve well food and shelter. In the group working as the result of domestic violence, female proportion (5.8%) is higher than female (4.2%).

4.7 First Job Status of Domestic Child Labour

The following table 4.13 shows the first job status of domestic child labour in the study area.

Table 4.13: First Job Status of Domestic Child Labour

First Job Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
It is first job	33	68.8	38	73.1	71	71
It is not first job	15	31.2	14	26.9	29	29
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that majority of domestic child labours (71%) say that it is their first job. So it is apparent that the less number of domestic child workers has left their first job.

4.7.1 Reasons for Leaving Previous Job of Domestic Child Labour

The following table 4.14 shows the reason for leaving previous job of domestic child labour in the study area.

Table 4.14: Reasons for Leaving Previous Job of Domestic Child Labour

Reasons for leaving previous job	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
It was difficult	7	46.6	4	28.5	11	37.9
Low salary	6	40.0	9	64.3	15	51.7
For education	2	13.4	1	7.2	3	10.4
Total	15	100	14	100	29	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Out of total 100 domestic child labourer, 29 child workers were saying that it was not their first job. Now, table 4.14 shows the reason for leaving previous job. Among those who left their previous job, the majority says that they have left previous job due to the reason of

low salary. It means 51.7 percent child worker have left previous job because of the low salary, 37.9 percent have left due to difficult work and 10.4 percent workers have left previous job for education.

4.8 Types of Work

The domestic child labours have a very wide range of activities; sweeping and leaning the floor, cooking food, cutting vegetables, taking care of babies, washing clothes, accompanying children to school, polishing shoes, grinding the spices etc. The following table shows the types of works done by domestic child labour in the study area.

Table 4.15: Types of Work done by Domestic Child Labour

Types of Works	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Cooking only	-	-	5	9.6	5	5
Cleaning only	8	16.7	3	5.8	11	11
Cooking and cleaning	11	22.9	9	17.3	20	20
Washing (vessels and clothes)	3	6.2	1	1.9	4	4
Taking care of babies	2	4.2	7	13.5	9	9
All of above	21	43.7	26	50.0	47	47
Other	3	6.3	1	1.9	4	4
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

According to table 4.15, the highest proportion of child workers (47%) reported that they have to do all kinds of household works. The others reported about the specific household works like cooking only (5%), cleaning only (11%) cooking and cleaning (20%), washing vessels and clothes (4%), taking care of babies (9%). However, a small proportion of children (4%) didn't report about their specific works.

The more of the female child workers (50%) and the less male child workers (43.7%) reported that they have to do all kinds of works like cooking, cleaning, clothes washing, taking care of babies. Similarly, there is no male child labour that works for cooking only.

This indicates those male child workers are not brought only for the cooking purpose. The percentage of male in cleaning is high (16.7%) compared with female (5.8%).

4.8.1 Working Hours

The following table shows the working hours of domestic child labours in the study area.

Table 4.16: Working Hours of Domestic Child Labour

Working hours per day	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Less than 4 hours	2	4.2	1	1.9	3	3
4 – 7 hours	7	14.6	10	19.2	17	17
8 – 10 hours	15	31.2	14	26.9	29	29
More than 10 hours	24	50	27	52.0	51	51
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The above table shows that the working hours of domestic child labours. Out of total child workers, 51 percent work more than 10 hours, 29 percent work 8-10 hours, 17 percent work 4-7 hours and 3 percent work less than 4 hours in a day. Out of total male, 50 percent child work more than 10 hours in a day but out of total female 52 percent work more than 10 hours in a day.

The maximum number o child labours work more than 10 hours per day. This indicates that the higher proportions of domestic child labours are compelled to work for more hours. They seem to have been exploited by their employers.

4.9 Earning Status

The following table shows the earning status of child workers is analyzed on the basis of monthly wage, which they receive from their message.

Table 4.17: Earning Status of Domestic Child Labour

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Do you get salary? – Yes	27	56.3	33	63.5	60	60
Do you get salary? – No	21	43.7	19	36.5	40	40
Total	48	10	52	100	100	100
Among Yes						
Wage/salary per month						
Less than 400	6	22.3	6	18.2	12	20
Rs. 401- 800	11	40.7	17	51.5	28	46.7
Rs. 801-1200	8	29.6	6	18.2	14	23.3
More than 1200	1	3.7	-	-	1	1.7
Not Fixed	1	3.7	4	12.1	5	8.3
Total	27	100	33	100	60	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The above table shows that out of total children 60 percent are able to get salary. Among them 36.3 percent are males and 63.5 percent are females. The majority of children (66.7%) receive less than Rs. 800 per month. Twenty five percent receive their wages more than Rs. 800 and 8.3 percent children's wages is not fixed. Out of the children who earn more than Rs. 80, the proportion of males (33.3%) is higher than females (18.2%). This study shows that there are no female child workers who earn more than Rs. 1200 per month.

It shows that there is a gender disparity regarding the wages paid to the children. It can also be understood that most of domestic child labourers are compelled to work in low salary and thus they economically exploited by their employers.

4.10 Reasons of not Getting Salary

The following table shows the reasons not getting salary of domestic child workers is presented.

Table 4.18: Reasons not Getting Salary

Reasons not Getting Salary	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Employer support study	12	57.1	10	52.6	22	55.0
Employer pays to parent	2	9.5	4	21.0	6	15.0
Parent took loan	1	4.8	2	10.6	3	7.5
Hope to get payment	1	4.8	-	-	1	2.5
Food only	5	23.8	3	15.8	8	20
Total	21	100	19	100	40	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The above table shows that 55 percent domestic labours' get support for their study, 15 percent children's parents are paid by their employers, 7.5 percent took loan from their employers, 2.5 percent work in expectation of getting their salaries in future and 20 percent children work only for food and so they do not get payment.

This table further indicates that the maximum proportion of children's wages is used for their study. It is a positive view of employer for the children. It is also apparent that the large proportions of child workers do not get salary. They are working only for food.

4.10.1 Salary Collection of Domestic Child Labour

The following table shows the situation of salary collection of domestic child labour in the study area.

Table 4.19: Salary Collection of Domestic Child Labour

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Parents	9	33.3	21	63.6	30	50
Self	15	55.6	10	30.4	25	41.6
Relatives	3	11.1	1	3.0	4	6.7
Villagers	-	-	1	3.0	1	1.7
Total	27	100	33	100	60	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The above table shows that, the wages received by their relatives is (6.7%) and their villagers (2%). Thus the economic control of the children over their salary seems to be extremely limited as most of domestic child labours' earning is being given to their parents. This supports the previous notation that parents are mostly responsible for sending their children to work as part of an income generating strategy for the household expenses.

4.11 Perception and Experience

4.11.1 Perception of Domestic Child to their Current Job

The below table 4.20 shows the perception of the domestic child labourers to their current job. It presents about their opinion whether they are satisfied or not.

Table 4.20: Perception of Domestic Child to their Current Job

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Satisfied	43	90	42	80.8	85	85
Not satisfied	5	10	10	19.2	15	15
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that out of total respondents, maximum proportion (85%) are satisfied with their present job and among them the proportion of male is greater (90%) than female

(80.8%). Fifteen percent respondents are not satisfied with their present job, out of which 19.2 percent of the females and 10 percent of the males are not satisfied.

This table surprisingly reports that maximum proportions of children who are working as domestic servants are satisfied with their current job. This is due to the fact that maximum proportions of children have got to chance for study and their life standard have become better than that of their homes. This indicates that the poor economic condition of their families promotes them to work as the domestic child labourers.

4.11.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction of Current Job

The below table 4.21 shows that the reasons for dissatisfaction of current job of the domestic child labourers.

Table 4.21: Reasons for Dissatisfaction of Current Job

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
To much work	2	40	5	50	7	46.6
Rude employer	1	20	2	20	3	20.0
No chance to study	2	40	1	10	3	20.0
Low salary	-	-	1	10	1	6.7
Dislike ness of place	-	-	1	10	1	6.7
Total	5	100	10	100	15	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows the reasons for dissatisfaction to the current job of domestic child labour. Out of total dissatisfied child workers, the maximum proportion (46.6%) reported that they are not satisfied to the current job because their employers want too much work to be done by them. Among them, the proportion of female is higher (50%) than the male (40%). Twenty percent children are not satisfied due to the rude behaviour of their employers and 20 percent said that they are not satisfied because they do not get chance to study. Moreover, 6.7 percent are not satisfied because of the low salary and 6.7 percent are dissatisfied because of the dislike if the place.

This data indicates that maximum children are not satisfied with present job due to the fact that the employers want too much work from them, which verifies the previous conclusion that they are compelled to work hard for the long time.

4.11.3 Opinions Regarding to the Leaving Job

The below table 4.22 shows that the opinions regarding to the leaving job of the domestic child labourers.

Table 4.22: Opinions Regarding to the Leaving Job

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Wants to leave the job	7	14.6	11	21.2	18	18
Do not want to leave the job	41	85.4	41	78.8	82	82
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The above table shows that out of total surveyed children 18 percent child want to leave the current job. Among them the proportion of female is higher (21.2%) than male (14.6%). Remaining (82%) does not want to leave the current job. Among them the proportion of male is higher (85.4%) than the female (78.8%). It shows the surprising result that maximum proportion of children doesn't want to leave the current work because they have no other alternatives.

4.11.4 Reasons to Leave the Current Job

The below table 4.23 shows that the reasons to leave the current job of the domestic child labourers.

Table 4.23: Reasons to Leave the Current Job

Reasons	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Return to home	2	28.6	5	45.5	7	38.9
To study	5	71.4	4	36.4	9	50.0
To get good job	-	-	2	18.1	2	11.1
Total	7	100	11	100	18	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table indicates that the maximum proportion of the males (71.4%) wants to leave the current job in order to study. In this regard, the females are less (36.4%). To go back to their homes, 45.5 percent of female and 28.6 percent of male child workers leave their current jobs. This study shows that maximum proportion of male want to leave the job to study and maximum of female to go back to home.

4.11.5 Relation with Employer

Case Study of Kamala Khatri

15 years old girl child named Kamala Khatri came from Dhading to Kathmandu, and joined as domestic worker. She has no parents but step-mother and a brother too. She has completed primary level education and left school due to the workload at home. The employer abuses her physically and forces to work for long hour. She says recalling the misbehaviours of her employer “one day my brother came to Kathmandu and I also went with him to see the city. When I came back to home, the mistress saw me and began to punish. I was severely beaten and became ill till 5 days my body was full of wounds.”

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

The below table 4.24 shows that the relation with employer of the domestic child labourers.

Table 4.24: Relation with Employer of the Domestic Child labour

Relation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Good	14	29.2	16	30.8	30	30
Normal	28	58.3	26	50	54	54
Bad	6	12.5	9	17.3	15	15
Worst	-	-	1	1.9	1	1
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table 4.24 shows the relation of domestic child labour with their employer. The overall result indicates that maximum proportions of 54 percent of children have normal relation with the employers and 30 percent children have good relation. A significant proportion (16%) has bad and worst relation with employer. Among them, the proportion of female is higher (19.2%) than the male (12.5%).

This result seems to be apparent that maximum proportions of child have normal behaviour with their employer.

4.11.6 Reasons for Bad/Worst Relationship

The below table 4.25 shows the reason for bad/worst relationship of domestic child workers with their house owner.

Table 4.25: Reasons for Bad/Worst Relationship

Reasons for Bad/Worst Relation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Too much work	3	50	6	60	9	56.3
Abuse physically	2	33.3	1	10	3	18.8
Pays poorly	1	16.7	1	10	2	12.5
Doesn't pay on time	-	-	1	10	1	6.2
Abuse verbally	-	-	1	10	1	6.2
Total	6	100	10	100	16	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that the maximum proportion of children (56.6%) having bad/worst relationship with employers reported that the main cause is employer want too much work from them. Among them, the proportion of female is higher (60.0%) than the male (50.0%). The other 18.8 percent are abused physically, 12.5 percent are paid poorly, 6.2 percent does not get payment on time, and 6.2 percent are abused verbally.

This result shows that maximum proportions of females are having bad/worst relationship with their employers because they are made to work hard for long time.

4.11.7 Sleeping Room Of Domestic Child Labour

The below table 4.26 shows the sleeping room of domestic child workers in the house of their working.

Table 4.26: Sleeping Room of Domestic Child Labour

Having Separate Sleeping Room	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Yes	28	58.3	36	69.2	64	64
No	20	41.6	16	30.8	36	36
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows the sleeping room status of domestic child labour. The question ‘Have you got separate sleeping room?’ was asked to the children, and maximum proportions (64%) have reported that they have got separate sleeping room. Among them the proportion of female is higher (69.2%) than male (58.3%). Thirty six percent children have indicated that they have got no separate sleeping room. Among them proportion of female is lower (30.8%) than male (41.6%). These results indicate that most of the domestic child workers have separate sleeping rooms.

4.11.8 Sleeping Place

The below table 4.27 shows the sleeping place of domestic child workers in the house of their working.

Table 4.27: Sleeping Place of Domestic Child Labour

Place of Sleeping	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
On the floor	24	50	30	57.7	54	54
On the bed	23	47.9	21	40.4	44	44
Other	1	2.1	1	1.9	2	2
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that 44 percent domestic child workers have facility to sleep on the bed. And 47.9 percent males and 40.4 percent females have opportunity to sleep on the bed. The statistics show that one most of the domestic child labourers especially females do not have proper facility to sleep. It can be understood that the employers do not provide proper facility of the bed rest to their children employees.

4.11.9 Wake-up Time

The below table 4.28 shows the wake-up time of domestic child workers in the house of their working.

Table 4.28: Wake-up Time of Domestic Child Labour

Wake-up Time	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
4 a.m.	4	8.3	-	-	4	4
5 a.m.	17	35.4	22	22.3	39	39
6 a.m.	27	56.3	30	57.7	57	57
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that out of total children, 57 percent wake up at 6 o'clock in the morning. Among them, males are 56.3 percent and females are 57.7 percent. Similarly, 39 percent were wake up at 5 a.m. and 4 percent wake up at 4 a. m. Out of total 4 percent has to wake up at 4 a.m. All they are male child workers and no females are found who wake up at 4 a. m.

4.11.10 Bed Time

The below table 4.29 shows the bed time of domestic child workers in the house of their working.

Table 4.29: Bed Time of Domestic Child Labour

Bed Time	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
8 p.m.	6	12.5	4	7.7	10	10
9 p.m.	19	39.6	17	32.7	36	36
10 p.m.	19	39.6	29	55.8	48	48
Above 10 p.m.	4	8.3	2	3.8	6	6
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that the majority 54 percent children go to bed at 10 p.m. and among them the proportion of female is higher (59.6%) than male (47.9%). Similarly 36 percent go to bed at 9 p.m. and 10 percent at 8 p.m.

Now it is clear that the maximum child workers have to work for long time. Which verifies the previous result that maximum proportion of domestic servants are compelled to do work for a long hours.

4.11.11 Frequency of Home Visit

The below table 4.30 shows the frequency of home visit of domestic child workers on year basis.

Table 4.30: Frequency of Home Visit of Domestic Child Labour

Description	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
One time	12	25	14	26.9	26	26
Two times	8	16.7	8	15.4	16	16
Three times	1	2.0	2	3.8	3	3
Four times	3	6.3	1	1.9	4	4
Five times	2	4.2	3	5.8	5	5
More than five	3	6.8	2	3.8	5	5
No visit	19	39.5	22	42.4	41	41
Total	48	100	52	100	100	100

Source: *Field Survey, 2010*

Above table shows that out of total child workers, 59 percent have an opportunity to visit their homes and 41 percent children have not got chance to visit their homes. Among them the proportion of female is greater (42.4%) than the male (39.5%). The others visit status go as follows: 26 percent one time, 16 percent two times, 3 percent three times, 4 percent four times, 5 percent five times and 5 percent more than five times.

This information shows that the family members do not pay attention to their children. This behaviour of the family helps to increase the child labour. And a significant proportion of child workers do not have permission from their employers to visit their homes.

CHAPTER-FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

This study has been conducted among the children working as domestic child servants in Swayambhu Area of Kathmandu district. Child working as domestic servants are mainly of the age groups between 5 – 17 years. The objective of the study were to examine the socio-economic condition and family background of domestic child labourers, and was to assess the general working condition of domestic child labourers and also was to find out the causes and consequences of domestic child labour. This research is based on primary data, which were collected by direct questionnaire, observation, and interview and group discussion. With these primary data the other secondary data were also collected to find out the depth-ness and main root of the study, for this purpose different newspaper, books, journals, periodicals etc. were consulted. This study is based on 100 children as samples of the study. The list of well structured questionnaire was used to survey them.

The collected data and characteristics of work are systematically organized and presented on a sheet in order to facilitate description. The data are tabulated on the basis of gender. In every table percentage of different information is also shown.

The summary of this study is illustrated below which derived on the basis of data and explanations stated above.

- Out of total one hundred respondents 48 percent were male and 52 percent were females.
- The maximum numbers of children, 48 percent fall on the age group in between 12 – 14.

- The highest numbers of domestic child labour, 22 percent were from Chhetri ethnic community and second highest 18 percent from Brahmins. Among Brahmins proportion of female is higher than males.
- Out of total, majority of child workers, 56 percent are literate. Among them 82.14 percent has knowledge of primary level, 12.5 percent have knowledge of lower secondary level and 7.14 percent have knowledge of secondary level.
- Out of total literate, proportion of male is higher 62.5 percent than the female 50 percent.
- The majority of domestic child workers, 70.1 percent discontinue the school due to their poor economic condition. Among them proportion of female is higher 71.8 percent than males 65.5 percent and 46.5 percent and 46.3 percent children left their school due to work load at home.
- Most of the domestic child workers have come from the districts nearby Kathmandu valley. The maximum numbers have come from Nuwakot district 11 percent.
- Maximum children, 47 percent have family member size 7 – 10. Secondly, 41 percent children's family size is 4 – 6.
- Out of total, 4 percent children have no family members where proportion of female is higher than the male.
- Majority of children, 57 percent have both the father and mother. Among them proportion of female is higher 61.5 percent then male 52 percent. Five percent children are found orphan.
- Twenty five percent child workers have step-parents. Among them 20 percent have step-father and remaining 80 percent have step-mother.
- Majority of children, 82.1 percent have good association with their parents. Among them the proportion of male is higher 84.4 percent than female 80 percent.
- Twenty percent children have good, 44 percent normal and 36 percent have bad behaviour with their step father/mother.

- Maximum number of children, 75 percent has both the father and mother illiterate. Among them proportion of female is higher 86.5 percent than male 62.5 percent.
- Majority of the children's family occupation is wage labour, 55 percent. Therefore, they got low-income. This has made children to be domestic child workers.
- Maximum, 63 percent have their own land and among them 56.9 percent children reported that their land is insufficient for their family survival.
- The maximum number of children 85 percent reported that they reported that they have own home in village.
- Not getting chance to study because of poverty 55 percent is the major cause that has made children domestic servants. The loan taken by their parents is the second major factor to make children domestic servants 21 percent.
- Among 29 percent children were forced to work by their parents and were accompanied by them in the workplace.
- Twenty nine percent children reported that, it is not their first job. Among them the majority 51.7 percent leaves their previous job due to low salary and 37.9 percent children leaves due to difficult work.
- Most of children, 47 percent have to do all the household works assigned to them and 20 percent children have to do cooking and cleaning.
- Majority of the children, 51 percent reported that they have been working more than 12 months.
- Out of total, 60 percent children receive their payment. Out of them 46.7 percent reported that their monthly income range is Rs. 401 – 800. Twenty percent children earn less than Rs. 400 per month.
- Out of those children who are not able to receive salary, maximum 55 percent say that they are not getting salary because employer support for their study and 20 percent are working just for food.

- The higher proportion of children, 85 percent reported that they are satisfied with their present job. Fifteen percent are not satisfied. Among them maximum proportion 46.6 percent are not satisfied due to the reason of too much work.
- Almost, 82 percent child workers want to continue to the present job. Among them proportion of male is higher 85.4 percent than female 78.8 percent.
- Just 18 percent want to leave the current job because they want to study. Among them 50 percent wants to continue their study in home. And 11.1 percent are searching good job.
- Even though majority of children, 54 percent have normal behaviour with their employer, a significant proportion 16 percent have bad/worst relationship with their employers because employers want too much work. From them 56.3 percent, they are abused physically 18.8 percent, paid poorly 12.5 percent, not paid on time 6.2 percent and abused verbally 6.2 percent.
- Nearly, 43 percent children have to get up at 5 a.m. and the majority of children, 54 percent have to work till 10 p.m. and beyond.

5.2 Conclusion

The maximum proportions of domestic child labours are from the economically poor and backward families. They have to survive without love and care of their family. Most of them are literate but maximum of them have knowledge about only primary level. They are unable to precede their study due to poor economic condition. The majority of the domestic child workers are from poor rural family and they work to help their parents for the support of their household needs. Almost equal numbers of male and female are employed as domestic child labourers. The maximum of domestic child labourers are from those families in which step-parents are very indifference on the future of their children. The parents have no amount to pay for the study of them; unawareness of their parents about the importance of education of their children is also the root cause to push them in domestic labour.

The study shows that the domestic child labourers have to face many hazardous problems. It was found that the employers are taking maximum advantage of their child labourers by paying minimum salary, by not giving leave and by exploiting them as much as possible. The employers control most of the domestic child labourers. They fail to provide opportunities to improve their lifestyle through schooling and other aspects. Most of the domestic child labourers are working with a minimum pay some of them are not getting any pay. Child labourers have to do almost all types of works in the home. Majority of them have to get up at 5 a.m. in the morning and work till at 10 p.m. at night. More than half are working since one year and maximum of them have not visited their home yet. Most of them have separate sleeping room but bed is not available so they sleep on the floor. The health condition of them is also poor. Majority of them have problem on health and maximum of them are suffering from cough, cold, fever, headache and breathing problem.

The domestic child labour in Nepal is not a new phenomenon. It is said that poverty is the main causes of domestic child labour but the overall discussion of this study states that poverty is not solely responsible to make child labourers. The root causes of domestic child labourers are poverty, unavailability of study for children, domestic violence, landlessness, behaviour of step-parents, parental forces etc. There are also so many other factors, which are indirectly related to child labour. These are family size, parental status, family illiteracy and family occupation.

5.3 Recommendations

The phenomenon of domestic child labour is closely associated with poverty, landlessness, unemployment, un-education, family structure and socio-cultural environment of the society. There are so many factor of intervention, which will raise and uplift the condition of child labour. Following recommendation are forwarded to on the basis of this research study.

a. Policy Making

- Firstly, the government should strictly implement the Children Act and Labour Act.
- Government should arrange the management of compulsory registration of the working places covered by the Act.
- Concerning the domestic child labourers, a separate law or code and conducts should be enacted.
- The government should establish centers in coordination with the NGOs where the displaced and dismissed child labours can be re-habilitated.
- Policies, laws and programmes concerning the wages and remuneration should be formulated and implemented to fix and ensure appropriate wages, working hours and other necessary facilities.
- Legal provision should be created to eliminate child labour.
- A juvenile bench should be established in order to deal with complains about the domestic child labourers.
- Employment of the children below the age of 14 should be strictly prohibited.

b. Education

- Lower secondary education should be made compulsory and informal education should be given to the illiterate family members.
- On the curriculum of school and higher education the message of children's rights should be included.

c. Economic Package

Since poverty and child labour are highly co-related, various plans such as providing income generating programmes, and easily access to credit schemes through the different

channels should be made. The government should be well planned to implement poverty alleviation and skill development programmes in rural areas.

d. Social Awareness

Legislative provision alone is not sufficient to safeguard, the rights of working children unless there is genuine commitment from concerned agencies and individuals. The child labour cannot be eliminated merely by legislation. Therefore, community, parents, teachers, law enforcing agencies, trade unions and local as well as national political leaders should make genuine commitment to reduce the child labour in general and domestic child labour in particular. Similarly, from the government, all political parties, administrator, social worker should have clear vision, right attitude and perception to implement child labour related programmes.

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ANNEX- I

Working Condition of Domestic Child Labour in Nepal:

A Case Study of Swayambhu Area of Kathmandu District

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Personal:

Name:

Age:

Sex:

Religion:

Literacy Status: Literate () Illiterate ()

If literate education grade completed

2. Family Background:

S.N.	Questions	
1.	Where is your home?	District VDC/Municipality No home
2.	Do you have your own home in your village?	Yes No
3.	Do you have your Parents?	Father, Yes ... No ... Mother, Yes ... No ...
4.	How many members are there in your family?	Specify, Sisters... Brothers..... Total.....
5.	Do you have your own land in your village?	Yes No
6.	If you have own land in your village	Yes No
7.	What is the main source of income of your family?	Agriculture.... Wage labour.... Service (Govt/Pvt.).... Other (Specify)

8.	Do you have step-father/mother?	Yes No
9.	If yes, how is your association with your father/mother?	Good Normal.... Bad....
10.	What is your association with your own father/mother?	Good Normal.... Bad....

3. Education:

1.	Are your Parents literate?	Father, Yes No Mother, Yes No
2.	Have you ever been to school?	Yes No
3.	If yes, then till which class did you pass?	Primary Lower secondary..... Secondary..... If other (specify)
4.	If not then why did you leave your school?	Due to poor economic condition..... As school was so far Due to workload at home Self not interested to read..... Other
5.	At present are you getting chance to join school?	Yes No
6.	In which class are you reading now?	Class
7.	How did you feel when your friends going to school?	Want to go to school..... Nothing Jealous

4. About Current Work:

1.	Is this your first job?	Yes No
2.	If No, why did you leave your previous job?	It was difficult..... Low salary.....

		For education
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3.	What types of work have to do here?	Cooking Cleaning Cooking and cleaning..... Dish and cloth washing Baby care All
4.	How many hours you have to work in a day?	Hours
5.	Are you satisfied with your present job?	Yes No
6.	If not, why?	Rude employer..... No chance to study Low salary Too much work..... Dislike of place Other (specify)
7.	Would you like to leave present job?	Yes No
8.	Did you get salary from your work?	Yes No
9.	If yes, how much do you get as salary per month?	NRs..... Only foods
10.	If No, why did not you get salary?	Employer support study..... Master pays to parents Parents took loan I work in debt Other (specify)
11.	Who collects your monthly salary/	Self Parents..... Relatives Other (specify).....

12.	Are you sending cash money or kind to your home?	Yes No
13.	If you send cash or kind, how much do you send this year?	Cash..... Kind (in Rs)

14.	Who keeps your salary?	Master..... Guardian Villagers..... Middleman Self
15.	How many times did you send your salary to your home in year?	Once Twice Thrice If any other (specify)
16.	When did you join this work?	Month..... Year.....

5. Condition of Work

1.	Do you have your separate sleeping room?	Yes No
2.	What is the place of your sleeping?	On the floor..... On the bed..... Other (specify)
3.	On which time do you get up?	4 am.... 5 am..... 6 am7 am
4.	At what time do you go to your bed?	8 Pm.... 9 Pm..... 10 Pm & above

6. Employment Relationship

1.	Through whom did you come here to work?	Parents Villagers Friends Self Employer Middleman Other (specify)
2.	Why did you come here to work?	To pay loan..... To study To achieve well food and shelter

		<p>.....</p> <p>Because of domestic violence at home..... Other</p>
3.	How is your relationship with your employer?	<p>Good Normal.....</p> <p>Bad..... Worst</p>