

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nepal is situated in the northern hemisphere with 26⁰22' north to 30⁰27' north and 80⁰04' east to 88⁰12' east latitudes and longitudes respectively. The altitude ranges from 70 meters to 8848 meters and the climate varies from Tundra to polar. The estimated population of Nepal is 26.5 million and the per capita income is US\$ 383(CBS, 2007). Climate and biological pattern have resulted diverse economic and cultural pattern in the country. The southern belt of the country is almost plain land and the northern belt is rocky and mountainous where there are thousands of snow peaks. The Mahabharata range that lies in between these belts is a gently sloping land having rivers, valleys and tars. This belt is generally sloping in the eastern part.

From the economic point of view the Terai region is the extensive agricultural belt, the midland is the fruits and grain crops growing area and the northern part is very beautiful area suitable for touristic activities and livestock farming. In this way, diversity has been reflected in the economic, social, and cultural and other aspects of life. Child labour reflect the socio economic condition of the country. As the families have to face difficulties arising from economic hardship, it directly affects and has long term implications on the status of children. In such condition economic invariability has become one of the first casualties to compel them to contribute their share of labour so that their families can afford the daily meals. Nepal has its share of problems as far as child labour in concern.

The definition of the child is not universal. In demographic point of view, children refer to the population of age below 15 years. The Oxford dictionary defines a child as a human being below the age of puberty. Nepal Labour Act 1992 has defined a child as a person who has not attained the age of 14 years but in the context of ILO people below 18 years are children. In the context of Nepal age of (children is completely neglected. Thus Nepal has deep rooted problem of child protection, conflict, and neglect. The conflicted situation has had adverse effect in the immunization and Vitamin 'A' programmes.

Nepal is multiethnic state comprised of great diversity of culture, castes, languages, religions and belief system. Different culture depends on the traditional systems which is spread in all generations which results high mortality in many societies. Child rights are being snatched by such culture which has resulted wide spread exploitation in economic and non economic household works. Child labour is not a new phenomenon in a country like Nepal where the trend of economic development is very slow and the economy is based on agriculture. The magnitude of the child labourers in the Nepalese societies has been increasing due to the growing marginalization of the rural population landlessness, unemployment and unawareness of the family, armed conflict, non schooling facilities, open border and gender discrimination. On the other hand, parents are unknown about the consequences of child labour in their future life and perspective.

The exploitative practices of child labour has been recognized as a major socio economic problems which jeopardizes children's potential to become productive adult robbing them of their prospects for future. The two single most important International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions on child labour are Minimum Age Convention No 138 ratified by Nepal in 1997 and the New Convention on the Worst forms of Child Labour No 182. The Convention No 138 stipulates that the minimum age for the employment or work should not be less than 15 and hazardous work is prohibited for children under 18. The Convention stipulates that no person below 18 is to be engaged in worst forms of child labour (Suwal et al, 1997).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There are different economic and non economic sectors which are organized and unorganized activities that are being continued for the exploitation of the sweat and toil of children. Unorganized household works such as collecting firewood and fodder, fetching water, weeding kitchen garden, looking after cattle or accompanying their parents to work in paddy fields and other agricultural activities like harvesting and so on. Most of the illiterate and poor farmers in traditional societies are unknown about the movement of child rights and voice against child exploitation. Children are highly exploited in tea industry. At present the Nepalese tea industry consists 23 tea states in Illam and Jhapa, the eastern frontier districts of the country. There are 15

major industry groups in Nepal such as wood manufacturing, beverage industries, tobacco manufacturing, textile, leather products, non metallic mineral products, electrical industrial machinery(CBS,1993). Cottage and small scale industries such as candle making, rug weaving, wood polishing and carving and dairy farms are excessively using child labour. Most of the child workers in the carpet factories of Kathmandu valley have come from nearby rural districts. More child labourers in carpet factories from illiterate Tamang communities have come from poverty stricken villages. Excessively 9 to 14 years child workers are in brick kiln in urban areas in the process of urbanization.

Another area of work where the child labourers are seen in plenty are the sites of stone quarries such as breaking boulders, filling wicker baskets with stones and carrying them. There are some informal reports of child workers in garment and leather factories. There are more examples of child workers in different sectors such as domestic child workers, child labour in hotels, restaurants of either sex, child prostitution in Badi ethnic groups, debt bonded child labour and trafficking of girls to India for prostitution and commercial sex against the child rights. Street vending by children, rag picking in different urban areas as well as using children in different pornography activities and child porters are also the existing examples of activities against child rights.

There are different conditions of child works such as general condition and worst forms of child labour and hazardous forms of child labour, which are excessively harmful for their health and restrict the physical, mental, social and emotional development. A lack of access to educational facilities and schooling is often connected with the independence of child labour. Therefore education may be looked upon as the most important intervention against child labour. In fact, there is strong evidence that the establishment of compulsory education leads to the elimination of child labour.

This study will be useful for practical knowledge about child workers and impact on child rights in different ethnic groups where most of the parents are unknown about the national and international movements and commitments about child rights. In the study area, most of the children of schooling ages are engaged in different economic and non economic activities. Majority of children of either sex are engaged in

agricultural activities, construction and porters i.e. collecting firewood, looking after young children, collecting herbs and fodder for animals. Most of the parents do not allow their children to school due to the lack knowledge of education to students and their families. Another main cause of child work in different sectors is poor economic condition and cost of education.

Child labour is social and political problem which is linked with economic and cultural realities of the society. Dhungharka VDC of Kavre also not except in existence of child labour. Majority of the children are forced in agricultural activities, works in construction sites as well as carrying heavy loads. Similarly, most of the children are being used in non wage household activities such as collecting firewood, looking after young children, fetching water, looking after cattle, collecting herbs, collecting fodder for domestic animals and carrying milk to dairy. Most of the parents are compelled to force their children to works due to economic crisis. Since the past decades, schooling children are directly or indirectly influenced by conflict and academic researches also have not been in the study area about child exploitation. The number of questions is raised to get the fact from research.

- What kind of family environment has the child workers?
- What is the existing situation of child labour?
- What are the main causes that force them into the works?
- How are the parents thinking about the child workers and impact in education of children?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

General objectives of the study

The general objective of the research is to study about the present situation of child exploitation against child rights in different societies and impact on living standard of household as well as to exchange knowledge, views about child labour in study area and to identify strategies with practical measures aimed at effective action for protection of working children as well as heighten the public awareness to promote action against child labour.

Specific objectives of the study

1. To study about children used in different economic activities in study area.
2. To compare the use of child labour in Tamang and Brahmin community.
3. To study the knowledge of parents about child rights in study area.
4. To study about the gender difference in child labour in study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Children have been the victims of subjugation where the state intervention is glaringly lacking. Child labour, sexual harassment and trafficking of children for servitude and prostitution have remained as major blocks of all developing countries like Nepal. Children are more prone to exploitation in absence of effective implementation of existing laws to protect them. One would not be agree with the argument that children are the building blocks of the society. Special care and nourishing is needed for their future development. If they are not cared, the children are not going to solder onerous task of contributing to their nation's development. Research and taking part in debates about child rights help young people to construct logical arguments for and against specific issues. They begin to realize that the information and knowledge they have received earlier has a practical purpose. In addition, debating makes them see that there are two sides of an issue. Such as storming debates reinforces the learning and understanding process and it is an exercise in logic and reason.

Research, debates and discussion about child rights against sweat and toil is highly significant in study area because most of the children of the schooling ages are excessively being involved in economic and non economic household works. This study may start to create waves about child rights and child exploitation. Parents will be conscious about the problems and start to take information, knowledge as well as appropriate and organize their attitudes and perception about child rights, exploitation and protect them from being used as child labourers. Some important significances of the study are mentioned as:

1. This study is helpful to understand the need of child rights to promote their social, educational and spiritual attitudes and opportunities.

2. The study may also be helpful for different related institutions/organizations, working groups, civil society and policy makers.
3. This study will be helpful to understand wide range problems and to introduce welfare programmes in study area.
4. It will be useful to improve child rights child exploitation for future and may enhance school enrollment and control dropout rate.
5. It will be helpful to raise people's participation and public awareness about child rights against worst forms of child work against legal provisions.
6. It will be useful to develop public speaking, debating and communication skills about child rights.

1.5 Operational Definition of Problems

Child rights are the integral part of human rights, which are directly or indirectly related to control and prohibition of unacceptable forms of exploitation of children at works where exists and persists criminal, illegal or hidden forms such as slavery, debt bondage, and trafficking, sexual exploitation. The children are used in drug trade and armed conflict as well as worst nature of economic and non economic works which are hazardous for their health. The child rights are related to promotion of opportunities for multisided development such as physical, mental, social, emotional and spiritual aspects by promoting the rights of education, health services and nutritional management.

National and international efforts and legal policies or programmes are excessively related with prudent attempt to promote future perspectives of children. Child rights and child labour were the major concerns of ILO when it was founded in 1999 and still remains so. Ten conventions have set minimum age convention no 138 adopted in 1973 applied to all economic activities. According to the convention, minimum age for employment should not be less than 15 years or at the end of compulsory education. Light work may be performed from age of 13. Hazardous work is prohibited below the age of 18. The convention is flexible allowing the basic minimum age to be set at 14 and 12 years. In Nepal, Labour Act, 1992 contains specific provisions on the subject of child labour in February 1993; memorandum of understanding was signed between Ministry of Labour and ILO. The Convention on

the Rights of Child, 1989 recognized the needs and special care of children. Nepalese government endorsed the Declaration of World Summit, 1990 for survival, protection and development of children. Legislation and enforcement of child rights are associated with obligation to eliminate sweat and toil of children.

1.6 Ethical Issues in Research

There are some ethical issues in research. Ethical matters will be different according to the nature and attitudes of societies. Some traditional people of the society behave suspiciously with the researchers. They may not allow their teenagers daughters/sisters to give their response about research problems. There may raise debate among family members as well as members of society. Children are not allowed to talk with unknown persons due to the fear of abduction and trafficking. Most of the Hindu societies persons are not allowed to talk about reproductive health, sexual abuse, prostitution, trafficking or pornography behavior. We have to collect all the information about child labour and sexual abuse by employer with child labourers girls. They will not consent to give real information and their experiences. They have had the victims of violence in social performances as well as religious celebrations. This is the fact that children possess much less power than adult. Thus much care was taken to ensure that respondents were participating of their own free will and the rights of children were fully respected in the research process. For example, trafficked or sexually abused girls are not simply victims of unfortunate situations, whose integrity must not be compromised in the name of research. (IPEC, 2001)

Our research should not bring disputes among family members, ethnic groups, religious sects and even male and female groups of community. All response should not be collected in force out of consent of respondents. There should not expose their personal attitudes of privacy. All information should be brought out in the conclusion of the study within the academic rules and ethical issues.

There are some ethical issues.

1. The respondents would be clearly informed about the purpose of the observation.

2. Researchers will be well trained about the social cultural values of the study area.
3. The respondents will be participated in their willingness & confidently & not forcefully.
4. The respondent's identification & privacy will not be disclosed in anyways.

1.7 Importance of Study

Problem identification has been the major common denomination of the large majority of studies about child work in agriculture and non agricultural sectors. Thus, existing studies have been extremely helpful in bringing public attention to the perceived causes and consequences of child work and impact in their future life. This study should be storming in different parents of study area about child rights and child labour.

Several studies have been conducted on child labour in various sectors i.e. domestic child, child workers in carpet factory and garments, hotels, restaurants and so on. But there are few researches on child labour in agricultural and non agricultural sectors in local communities. Therefore this study will be significant in different ways; such as to search the remedies of problems faced in this field by policy makers, NGO/INGOs and civil societies. It will help to national and international organizations that are interested to know about this field. This study is useful to provide accurate information on child labour which might be effective implementation of special tasks to provide educational opportunities for schooling children, to raise enrollment and control dropout of schooling children with successive study and motivation to the parents about their child education.

1.8 Limitation of Study

Despite some reservations, household surveys and questionnaires were proved to be a major part of the overall research process. Research is based on some ideas adopted by previous researchers in child labour in different economic and non economic works in different sectors. Methodology should be adapted to local situation. Every researcher does not want to take limitation in his/her study. But due to the various factors such as lack of skillful human resources and money, availability of time the

study area is limited in the Dhungharka VDC of Kavre. Study and observations for data collection will be based on related child works in field such as agricultural sectors, construction and so on. The survey is done with self efforts and the help of non hired friends. Some secondary data is collected from NGO/INGOs as well as from local government. Due to the limitation of time, study has adopted local situation.

1.9 Organization of Study

This section deals about how the chapters of this dissertation have been organized here. Altogether this study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction and other subchapters related to fulfillment and support for introduction. Second chapter is related with advanced literature reviews, where theoretical and empirical studies are mentioned along with their conclusions or related findings by previous researchers. The research methodologies have been described in the third chapter. Fourth chapter deals about the introduction of the study area. Fifth chapter deals about the educational and working characteristics of children. Last chapter attempts to bring out summary, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Literature

The past decade has seen an unprecedented convergence of thought and action within the worldwide movement against child labour. In the 15th years of ILO's international programmes for elimination of child labour (IPEC) word of work looks at its achievement and its vision for future action. Here we have to deal about the national and international efforts i.e. policies ,programmes as well as international conference and national commitments .To obtain advanced knowledge about child exploitation, we have to study about the previous literatures to advance required ideas and techniques for further research. Literature published by different institutions and individuals are most important for research. Some related are studied to develop sequence and research of particular study. These studies will be useful to do particular efforts to eliminate child labour in the study area as well as other societies. The exploitation practices of child labour have come to recognize as major socio economic problems. Child labour jeopardizes children's potentials to become productive, robbing them of their health, their education and their prospects for a better future. It is an affront to the principles of social justice, child rights and to the protection of human rights .Children are among the most neglected, abused and exploited segment of the population, exposed to such worst forms of labour as serving as child porters. In Nepal child work in general and child labour in particular is a common phenomenon. An estimated 42 percent of total population of children 5 to 14 years old is economically active (suwal et al 1997).

The need to restrict and eradicate such intolerable forms of child labour has become an essential element of the national development. Nepalese government has repeatedly expressed its commitment to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and the government is currently in the process of ratifying the new International Labour Organization(ILO) convention on the worst form of the child labour. Child labour and child work should be controlled by education, art media and debate for public awareness .If a debate is a form of arguments then it is logically followed that there must be something to argue about. This is called the 'topic' and it changes from debate

to debate .They are often about current issues of public importance or about general philosophies and ideas. The topic of debate on child labour could be "that children belong to school and not in work place". The arguments about agreement and disagreement in related topic should be collected (ILO, 2002).

Family vulnerability, which directly relates to the child vulnerability is impacted by law, education level of parents, insufficient household income, mistreatment and physical abuse ,alcoholism, lack of food ,mental torture, multiple marriages associated with large family size. The investigations about all forms of child labour and child exploitation in sensitive areas are illegal, criminal or immoral activities the forms of child labour and research locations where carefully chosen by IPEC staffs in consultation with IPEC partners. The rapid assessment investigations focused on the following categories i.e. children in bondage, child domestic workers, child soldiers, child trafficking, hazardous work in commercial work, agriculture, fishing, garbage dumps, and the sexual exploitation and street children (IPEC 2001).

In spite of growing concern about child labour in developing countries, very little is known about the day to day and month to month movements of children into and out of labour force. Since accurate assessment of extent of child labour is needed for sound public policy, we must find out the extent to which child labour is characterized by long term employment with higher labour force attachment rather than by short term employment spells with frequent movement into and out of the labour force. Through the specific nature of child labour undoubtedly various with age, sex, religion and household circumstances, a concern that there has been insufficient recognition of violation and intermittence in child labour. The result suggested that most children who work, especially at younger ages don't work all the time, with many working one month but not the next. However, these same results imply that the number of children engaged in work is much larger than the number seen working in any one month. A full and the better informed view of the intermittent nature of children's work will lead to better policies and programmes to combat child labour (ILO, 2007).

To provide focus and consistency to overall efforts, the international child labour study drafted general guidelines intended to provide direction for individuals, collecting data for the study addressed the scope of report and important definition

regarding child labour. The child labour for the purpose of the study is defined by ILO convention 138 concerning minimum age for admission to employment. Under the convention 138 child labour is generally defined as any work under the age 15 in developed countries and 14 years in developing countries .As long as the minor labour contributed in part to the product of goods being exported to the United States then child labour is being utilized, work performed outside the factory setting in provide home, assessing parents to provide goods which will later be remanufactured or further assembled in more traditional factory environment is still child labour (USDL 1994).

When hundreds of children taking part in the global march against child labour mounted the stage at the International conference on June 2, 1998 less than ten years on more than 90 percent of ILO's 181 member countries have ratified convention no. 182 against the worst forms of child labour. The standing ovation afforded the marchers that day by thousands of tripartite delegates has had its own echoes in the years since then. Acting the eliminate what global march organizer Kailash Satyayathi called "A black spot on the humanity, one that must be removed; government, workers and employers have united to fight against the worst forms of child labour world wide (ILO 2008).

One million one common concern at the end of the 1980's, the ILO had only one dedicated official and one field project dealing with child labour. The international year of child labour (IYC) in 1979 stimulated interest in child labour problems. The take up of the convention on the rights of the child (1989) inducted a new perspective in international debates and by the last late 1990's the tide had turned. At conference in the Netherlands Colombia and Norway in 1997, government, labour, employers and civil society and leaders raised the volume of called for an end to child labour and other UN agencies UNICEF and world Bank embraced this consensus. The voices and the chants and slogans of the children at international labour conference in 1998 begun to be heard worldwide more than a million children have been removed from child labour either by their families, their government or the employers and found a new life to school more than two hundred million children laborers age 5-17 yrs are still working. The number in hazardous work, which account for the block of the worst form of child labour is estimated at 126 million. Most working children 69

percent are involved in agriculture compared to only 9 percent in industry. Globally the Asian Pacific Region account for large no of child labour workers 122 million in total followed by sub-sharan Africa (49.3million) and latin America and caribbean convergent of thought and strategic action to eliminate child labour is increasingly being viewed as one of the more fundamental global commitments to tackle poverty and promoting universal human rights convention no 182 on the worst forms of child labour has catalyzed much needed focus and strategies of action. First it is the moral imporatce that we move as fast as we can. if you think about it 2016 is an unbearable amount of for the million of those who are risking, loosing education, that will provide them and their families with decent future (ISN 2008).

2.1.1 Legal Frame about Child Labour

International Labour Organization and United Nations have adopted a number of conventions concerning child labour. Moreover, they have adopted convention on slavery and forced labour which are also relevant in dealing with child labour as children pledged by their parents to work, to repay their debt or belong to a family which is in bondage to a many lender or kidnapped and forced into various kind of employment including prostitution.

The fundamental goal of international labour organization (ILO) is to eliminate child labour. The goal is built into its concrete shape by means of convention and recommendation. The ILO adopted the first of its eleventh convention on the minimum age for admission for employment in 1999, the year of its creation. The convention dealt with employment in industry and was followed to other sector conventions. In 1973, the ILO adopted a comprehensive convention, namely Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (no.138) as well as its a common recommendation no.146. It has fixed the minimum age for employment at 15 years , that for employment likely to jeopardize the health ,safety and moral of young persons at 13 years and for light work.The minimum age may be set at fourteen years for non formal work and 12 years for light work for a state whose economy and administrative facilities are sufficiently developed.The minimum age may be fixed at 16 years instead of 18 years for employment or work hazardous to health, safety and morals of young persons, they are fully protected against such hazards and are given

adequate specific instructions and vocational training in the relevant branch of activity (ILO, 1995).

Nepal has ratified the some ILO conventions; the weekly rest convention, 1921 no.14, The Equal Remuneration Convention 1951, no.100 , The Discrimination in Employment and occupation Convention 1958, no.111, Minimum Wage fixing Convention 1970, no 131 and Tripartite Consultation International Labour Standard Convention 1976, no. 144).The general conference of the ILO having been, convened at Geneva by governing bodies of the ILO office and having met in its 87th session of June, 1999. Considering the need to adopt new instrument for prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as the main priority for national and international action,including international cooperation and assistance to complement the convention and the recommendation concerning minimum age for admission to employment,1973, which remain fundamental instrument on child labour and effect the elimination of worst forms of child labour requires immediate and comprehensive action taking into account the importance of free basic education and the need to children concern from all such work and to provide for them their rehabilitation and social integration while addressing the needs of their families and recalling the resolution concerning the elimination of child labour adopted by the ILO conference at its 83rd session in 1996, and recognizing the child labour is to a great extent caused by poverty and that the long term solution lies in sustain economic growth leading to the social progress in particular poverty alleviation and universal education as well as recalling that some of the worst forms of child labour are covered by other international instruments, in particular the forced labour convention, 1930 and United Nations Supplementary Convention on abolition of slavery trade and institutions and practices similar to slavery, 1936 and so on. Provision of the worst forms of child labour conventions, 1999 is mentioned as:

Article 1

Each member who ratifies this convention shall take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour as a matter of urgency.

Article 2

For the purposes of this convention the term child shall apply to all persons under 18 years.

Article 3

According to this convention the term 'worst forms of child labour ' comprises

- a. All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour including the recruitment of children for the use in armed conflict.
- b. Procuring of a child for the prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances.
- c. Procuring of a child for illicit activities in particular for illicit activities in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties.
- d. Work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to harm the health, safety or moral of children.

Article 4

The types of work referred to under Article 3rd shall be determined by the national laws or regulations or by the competent authority.

Article 5

Each member shall after consultation with employers and workers organizations establish or designate appropriate mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the provisions giving the effect to this convention.

Article 6

- a. Each member shall design and implement programmes of action to eliminate as a priority the worst forms of child labour.
- b. Such programmes of action should be designed and implemented in consultation with relevant government institutions, employers and workers or

organizations taking into consideration the views of the other concerned groups as appropriate.

Article 7

- a. Each member shall take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions giving effects to convention.
- b. Each member shall take in to account the importance of education in eliminating child labour, take effective and time bound measures to:
 - i. Prevent the engagement of children in to worst forms of child labour.
 - ii. Provide the necessary and appropriate, direct assistance for the removal of children from the worst forms of child labour and for their rehabilitation and social integration.
 - iii. Ensure access to free basic education & wherever possible & appropriate, vocational training for all children removed from the worst form of child labour.
 - iv. Identify the reach out of children at special risk &take account of the special situation of girls.
- c. Each member shall design the competent authority responsible for the implementation of the provisions giving effect to this convention.

Article 8

Members shall take appropriate steps to assist one another in giving effect to the provisions of this convention through enhanced international cooperation and or assistance including support for social and economic development, poverty eradication programmes and universal education.

Article 9

The formal ratifications of this convention shall be communicated to the Director General of the International Labour office for registration.

Article 10

- a. This convention shall be binding only upon those members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director General of the International Labour Office.
- b. It shall come into force 12 months after the date on which the ratifications of two members have registered with the director general.
- c. Thereafter, this convention shall come into force for any member 12 months after the date on which its ratifications have been registered.

Article 11

- a. A member which has ratified this convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the convention first comes into force into force by an act communicated into Director General of the ILO office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
- b. Each member which has ratified this convention and which does not within the year following the expiration of the period of the ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in the Article will be bound for another period of ten years and thereafter may denounce this convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this article.

Article 12

- a. The Director General of the ILO office shall notify all members of the ILO of the registration of all ratifications and acts denunciation communicated by the members of the organization.
- b. When notifying the members of the organization of the registration of all ratifications and acts of denunciation by the member of the organization.
- c. When notifying of the organization of the registration of the second ratification, the Director General shall draw the attention of the members of the organization to the date upon which the convention shall come into force.

Article 13

The Director General of ILO office shall communicate to the Secretary General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with 102 of the character of the United Nations , full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by the Director General in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 14

At such time as it may consider necessary, the government body of the ILO office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the conference the equation of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 15

- a. The conference should adopt a new convention revising this convention in a whole or in part unless the new convention otherwise produces:
 - i. The ratification by a member of the new revision convention shall involve the immediate denunciation of this convention not withstanding the provisions of Article 11 about if any when the new revising convention shall have come into force.
 - ii. As from the date when the new revising convention comes into force , this convention shall increase to be open to ratification by the members
- b. This convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising convention.

Article 16

The English and French versions of the next of the convention are equally all authoritative.

The foregoing is the authentic text of convention unanimously adopted by general conference of the ILO during its 87th session which was held at Geneva and declared closed on 17 June 1995 (ILO, 1999).

2.1.2 United Nations Convention of Rights of the Child

Summary of some of the key rights stated in the 54 articles of the convention on the rights of the children came into force on 2nd September 1990. As of 20th April 1993, 134 states were parties to convention including Nepal. The main areas covered are survival, protection, development and participation.

-) Children have the right to enough food, clean water and health care.
-) Children have the right to the adequate standard of living.
-) Children have the rights to be with their family or those who will care for them the best.
-) Children have the right to protection from all exploitation, physical, mental and sexual abuse.
-) Children have the right to special protection where exposed to armed conflict.
-) Children have the right to be protected from all work which threatens their education, health or development.
-) Children have the right to be protected from all forms of discrimination.
-) Children have the right to play.
-) Children have the right to education.
-) Children have the right to have their opinions taken in to account in decisions affecting their own life.
-) Disabled children have the right to special care and training.

(Source: ILO, 1990)

2.1.3 Recommendation 1990

The general conference of ILO, having been convened at Geneva by the governing body of the ILO office and having met in its 87th session on June 1999 have adopted the worst forms of child labour, 1999 and decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to child labour, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the

session and have determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Recommendation supplementing the worst forms of child labour convention, 1999. The provisions of this convention supplement those of the worst forms of child labour convention 1999 and should be applied in conjunction with them.

i. Programmes of action

The programmes of action referred to in the Article 6 of this convention should be designed and implemented as a matter of urgency on consultation with relevant government institutions and employers and workers organizations taking into consideration the view of a report on consideration of the views of the children directed by the worst forms of child labour, their families and as appropriate other concerned groups committed aims of the convention and this recommendation. Such programmes should aim at:

- i. identifying and denouncing the worst forms of child labour .
- ii. preventing the engagement of children in or removing them from the worst forms of child labour protecting them from reprisals and managing for rehabilitation and social integration through measures which address their educational, physical and physiological needs.
- iii. giving attention to:
 -) Younger children.
 -) The girl child.
 -) The problems of hidden work situations in which girls are at special risk.
 -) Other groups of children with special vulnerability or need.
- iv. Identifying, reaching out to and working with community children are at special risk.
- v. Informing, sensitizing and mobilizing public opinion and concerned groups, including children and their families.

ii. Hazardous work

In determining the types of work referred to under Article 3(d) of the convention and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given to:

- i. Work which expose children to physical, physiological or sexual abuse.
- ii. Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools or which involves the manual handling or transporting of heavy loads.
- iii. Work under ground, under water at dangerous heights or in confined spaces.
- iv. Work in an unhealthy environment which may for example expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes or to high noise levels or vibration damaging to their health.
- v. Work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the nights or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

For the types of work referred to under Article 3(d) of the convention and paragraph 3 above, national laws or regulations or the competent authority could after consultation with the workers and employers organizations concerned authorized employment or work as far from the age of 16 on condition that the health, safety and morals of the children have received adequate specific instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity.

2.1.4 National Policies to Eliminate Child Labour

For the first time a specific provision was incorporated in the interim constitution of 2007 B.S (1950 A.D) of Nepal ,placing the obligation on the state to make special laws for children. It also stated that human trafficking and forced labour were prohibited with the exception of compulsory service required by the state for public benefit. It prohibited the employment of children below the age of 14 years in industries, mines or in hazardous work. The constitutions of 2015 BS and 2019 BS adopted same provisions of 2007 BS interim constitution (ILO, 1995).

The constitution of Nepal 1990 AD (2045 BS) seeks to protect the interest of children by conferring on them certain fundamental rights and imposing certain duties on the state in the form of the 'directive principles and policies of the state.'(Child Labour in Nepal, 1995)The Labour Act (1992) and the Labour Rules (1993) contain specific provisions for the prohibition and the regulation of employment of young persons. The Children's Act was enacted in 1992 to protect the rights and the interests of children in order to ensure their physical, mental and intellectual development. The Act seeks to meet the international obligations arising out of the ratification of the UN Convention on the rights of the child. (ILO, 1995)

The Labour Act (1992) defines a child as a person who has not attained the age of 14 years and a minor as a person who has attained the age of 14 years but has not completed the age of 18 years. Section 5 of the Labour Act states that in case it is required to inspect, lubricate or adjust any part of dangerous machinery while it is in motion ,only an adult worker or employee who is trained and experienced in the job may be engaged to perform the Work Labour Rule 43 prescribes that minors who have not attained the age of 16 years shall not be employed on hydraulic and other machine operated presses, milling machines used in metal industries, guillotine machinery with circular saws or other dangerous machines or in operations hazardous to health. (ILO, 1995)

Section 32 of the Labour Act prohibits carrying of excessive loads by workers or employers. Labour Rule 39 prescribes the maximum weight of load to be carried by minor are as follows:

Minor male (16-18) years: 25 kg

Minor female (16-18) years: 20 kg

Minor male or female (14-16) years: 15 kg

The Labour Act (1992) prohibits minors from working at night from 6 o' clock in the evening to 6 o' clock in the morning except under prescribed condition (Vide section 5).

Labour Rule 3(2) framed in pursuance of the above provision permits the employment of a minor about the age of 16 years as a worker or employee in the night time under a mutual agreement between such worker or employee and the General Manager.

The Labour Rule 3(1) prescribes that no minor between the age of 14 and 16 years shall be employed in any establishment for more than six hours a day and 36 hours a week.

Nepal is now undergoing a painful transitional process of social transformation. Despite a clear vision for a new Nepal, the journey to this destination has been a very challenging task. Achieving the goals will not be impossible provided we follow the fundamental principles of human rights, social justice and inclusive democracy in practice. However, building a new Nepal has several meanings, although different people have varying interpretations on this, the unique character of our multiethnic, multicultural and geographically diverse country must not be forgotten. If we really wish to make the process participatory, the excluded sections of society such as women, dalits, madhesis, janajatis differently able people and the people of the Karnali region should get the right to be a part to be a part of the mainstream of development of the country. In this discourse, we should not forget the issues and concerns of children because in reality the future belongs to them. The children are the hope and aspiration for every society. If we cannot bring them up in a safe and participatory environment, we cannot expect a better society tomorrow. In the past, children were taken for granted, they were worshipped by decorative words while an overwhelming majority hardly received any special priority for the state. The government commitments to the rights of were lip service rather than an action for improving their pathetic situation. The laws and policies were formulated and plans of action were made for the children of Nepal but the government and the state mechanism were not found to be sincerely acting in order to achieve the nation target goals for children. The problems in this process are mainly: lack of mainstreaming, sensitization in policy levels, a gap in policy makers and practitioners, follow up and monitoring and resource constraint are the salient ones. Without improving this situation the dream for a new Nepal may not be achieved. (CWIN, 2007)

2.2 Empirical Study about Child Labour

As to the status of children in employment about 60,000 children aged 10 to 14 years were reported as paid employees. About 50,000 of the children were doing activities which were classified as elementary occupations, most of these being agricultural labourers. Virtually all the work done by the children outside the agricultural sector is done in the informal sector. About 2, 50,000 children (1, 00,000 boys and 1, 50,000 girls) work in informal sector whereas less than 10,000 work in the formal sector. The work done by children in the informal sector in terms of occupation is reflected in the figure. When we measure activity on a usual basis, the number of children working in the informal sector is much lower than under the current basis. It is estimated that only about 80,000 children (35,000 boys and 45,000 girls) are usually employed in the informal sector. If we exclude those fetching water or collecting firewood, the total number usually employed in the informal sector falls to about 50,000 with an equal number of boys and girls (CBS, 1998/99).

The census data provide information on children participation rate on economic activities, their active participation on different occupation. Economic activity rate within the age group 10-14 years for the census year 1981-2001. The activity rate was very high in 1981 as compared to census 1991 and 2001 where the child activity rate is 56.9 percent, 22.8 percent and 28.8 percent respectively. (CBS, 2003) Economically active participation rate of children (10-14 years) by development region in 2001 is mentioned as:

Table 2.2a: Children Participation Rate on Economic Activities

Age group	Development region	male	female	Total
10 to 14 years	EDR	27.8	29.5	28.6
	CDR	24.8	25.8	25.2
	WDR	24.2	27.4	25.8
	MWDR	33.3	39.1	36.2
	FWDR	33.6	42.7	38.1

(Source: population monograph, Volume II, 2003)

According to the above observation it is found that children participation is highest in both sex of Far Western Development Region (FWDR) and lowest in Central Development Region (CDR).

Numerous children related problems solving activities and welfare programmes have been conducted since 1987 by CWIN despite many challenges and unfavourable environment for activist organizations. It played a very significant role in protecting the rights of the children. It also continued works in districts most affected by the conflict like Rolpa ,Rukum and Salyan. CWIN organized a number of programmes to sensitise, promote and protect the rights of the children in armed conflict under the campaign of " children as zones of peace " in thirty five districts and ran radio programmes to address the issues of children in conflict. It took active part in fact finding missions to focus on the consequences of armed conflict on children and made more serious appeals to warring parties urging them to end the violent war and fulfill their obligations to children as per the convention on the rights of children and the Geneva Convention (CWIN, 2005).

The time bound programme (TBP) is designed as a tool per ILO member states to translate into practice ILO convention no. 182 and recommended no. 192 TBPs are designed as a comprehensive framework that government can use to chart a course of action with well defined targets. They comprise a set of integrated and coordinated policies and interventions with clear goals, specific targets and defined time frame, aimed at preventing and eliminating a country's worst forms of child labour. They emphasize the need to address the root causes of the child labour, linking action for the later elimination to national development policy, macro economic trends and strategies and demographic and labour market processes and outcomes, with particular emphasis on economics with particular emphasis on economic and social policies to combat poverty and to promote universal basic education and social mobilization. Nepal was one of the first three countries, along with Tanzania and EI Salvador to launch a TBP (IPEC core TBP Programme Nepal) has coincided with the National Master Plan for elimination of child labour with aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labour by 2009 and all forms by 2014 (ILO, 2006).

Under the IPEC components of TBP, seven sectors were selected to be targeted in 22 districts of Nepal. At the beginning of the programme it was estimated that 1, 27,000

children were working in these seven WFCL. The current phase of IPEC/TBP is due to the end of 31 August 2006.

Table 2.2b: Information about Worst form of Child Labour in Nepal

S.N	Sectors	Withdrawn target	Achievement	Percent
1.	Child domestic workers	9000	7547	83
2.	Porters	1600	2000	125
3.	Carpet	1250	1090	87
4.	Ragpicking	900	1382	153
5.	Mines/quarries	1000	1310	131
6.	Trafficking	750	786	105
7.	Bonded	300	-	-
8.	Mixed	500	418	84
Total		15300	14533	

Target group	Target	Achievement	Percent
Child prevented	9000	5831	65
Child supported by families	4000	6657	166

(IPEC/ TBT 2006)

Studies on child labour situation in Nepal are mostly concentrated in the service sectors of urban areas. Nepalese censuses have collected information on the working status of children more than 10 years of age with a limited scope of wide range of information on child labour. Other surveys of child labour conducted in Nepal are not differentiated by geographical areas. Central Department of Population Studies(CDPS) conducted a national level study on child labour situation in Nepal by means of household survey in 1996. The objectives were to provide estimates of child labour for the country by urban-rural residence, ecological zones and development regions provide regional variation of the magnitude of child labour and to access the relationship between child labour and selected household as well as the individual characteristics of children. To acquire the child labour data EES,1996 included questions relating to activities of the children who were 5-14 years old at the time of the survey. The questions of child labour were focused on current school attendance

status of the children, their help in domestic works, nature (paid or unpaid), types of jobs and duration of work. Information was collected from household heads.

Child work is rooted in Nepalese history, culture and poverty. Landlessness, continuing discrimination against women and girls and development initiatives are based towards urban needs are all underlying factors that support child labour. While wealthier groups are intellectually aware of the problems that awareness has yet to be transformed in to action. This is evidenced by the fact that most of the elite and rich families employ child workers in their own home. Children traditionally help out in the family, particularly in rural areas. Social workers in Nepal generally believe that it is unrealistic to improve a blanket ban on child labour but they are increasingly concerned that the line between children being asked to help out and children being exploited overstepped. The traditional control of elites over the rural poor people is evolving in to control over migrant workers in the new urban industries. This has encouraged the evolution of money lenders in to labour brokers who entrap desperate people into indebtedness. there are some obvious needs to advance these broad objectives on four forms (Omar. Sattaur, 1993).

-) Lobbying the government to implement and enforce the laws governing child labour.
-) Addressing the problems caused by urban migration.
-) Realizing the problems of child labour and child rights in all section of population and abroad.
-) Introducing long term programmes to emancipate these labourers bonded under Kamaiya system.

2.3 Education and Child Labour

A lack of access to educational facilities and schooling is often concerned with the incidence of child labour. Therefore, education may be looked upon as the most important intervention against child labour. In fact there is strong evidence that the establishment of compulsory education leads to the elimination of child labour. Promoting compulsory education alone is another example of devising simplistic solutions to complex problems. Schooling should not be confused with education for there are many other activities including economic ones that can contribute to a child's

education. None the less, schools do not provide almost everywhere the surest means of education. Besides emphasis on schooling clearly contributes to the reduction of the household work on a child (ILO, 1995).

The future source of child labour are the demographic and health surveys (DHS), carried out with support of the US Agency for the International Development (USAID). Some recent DHS surveys have adopted the MICs child labour questionnaire and provide the same data on work by children in the analysis of child labour is defined as a work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the types of work. Such work is considered harmful to the child and should therefore be eliminated. The latest national estimates indicators are reported in table in annual publications the state of the world's children (UNICEF,2007)

Table 2.3: Information about the State of the World Children

Region	No of child labourers (in million)	Percentage of child labourers
Sub-Sharan Africa	69	35
Eastern Southern Africa	35	26
West Central Africa	34	34
Latin America/ Caribbean	12	11
South Asia	44	13
East Asia Pacific	22	7
CEE/CIS	3	5
Middle East/ North Africa	8	9
Developing countries	157	15
World	158	14

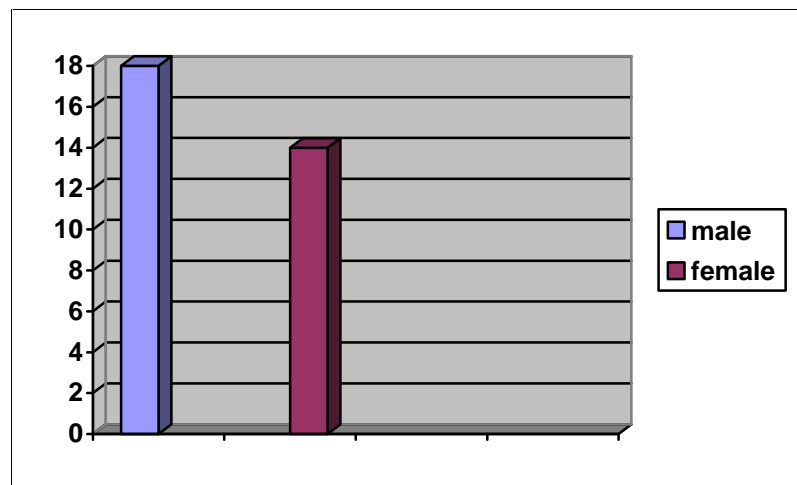
(AREA /CPS, 2007)

Million of children work to help their families in various ways are neither harmful not exploitative. But one in seven children aged 5-14 years old, about 158 million children globally are involved in child labour. These children are put to work in ways that drain childhood of joy and physical and mental development, often interfere children's education. Children living in the poorest household and rural areas are most

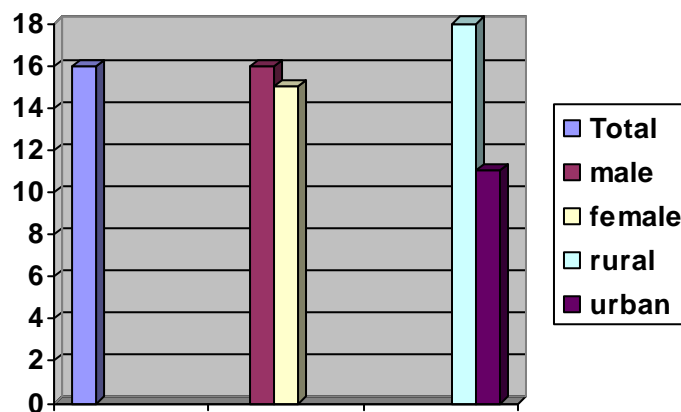
likely to be involved in child labour. These burdened with household chores are overwhelmingly girls. Ensuring that all children go to school and that their education is of good quality are keys to prevent child labour. (Figure; 2.3 information about percent of child labour)

Percentage of children aged 5-14 engaged in child labour by gender (1999-2006) is shown in the bar chart below (UNICEF, 2007).

Fig. 2.3 Information about Percent of Child Labour



Similarly, percentage of children aged 5-14 engaged in child labour by background characteristics (1999-2006) is shown in the bar chart below (UNICEF, 2007).



Educational status reflects the mirror of child labour with school enrollment. Where the enrollment rate is high there is undoubtedly low participation of children in

economic activities. Some reliable figure about educational figure in Nepal according to National Planning Commission 2004, net enrollment rate by level of schooling and gender is presented as:

Table 2.3: Enrollment Rate According to Development Region

Primary

Development region	Boys	Girls	Total (%)
Eastern	80	68	74
Central	69	56	62
Western	85	84	85
Mid-Western	86	73	80
Far-Western	83	67	74

Lower Secondary

Eastern	29	31	30
Central	35	24	30
Western	34	32	30
Mid-Western	20	22	21
Far-Western	27	20	24

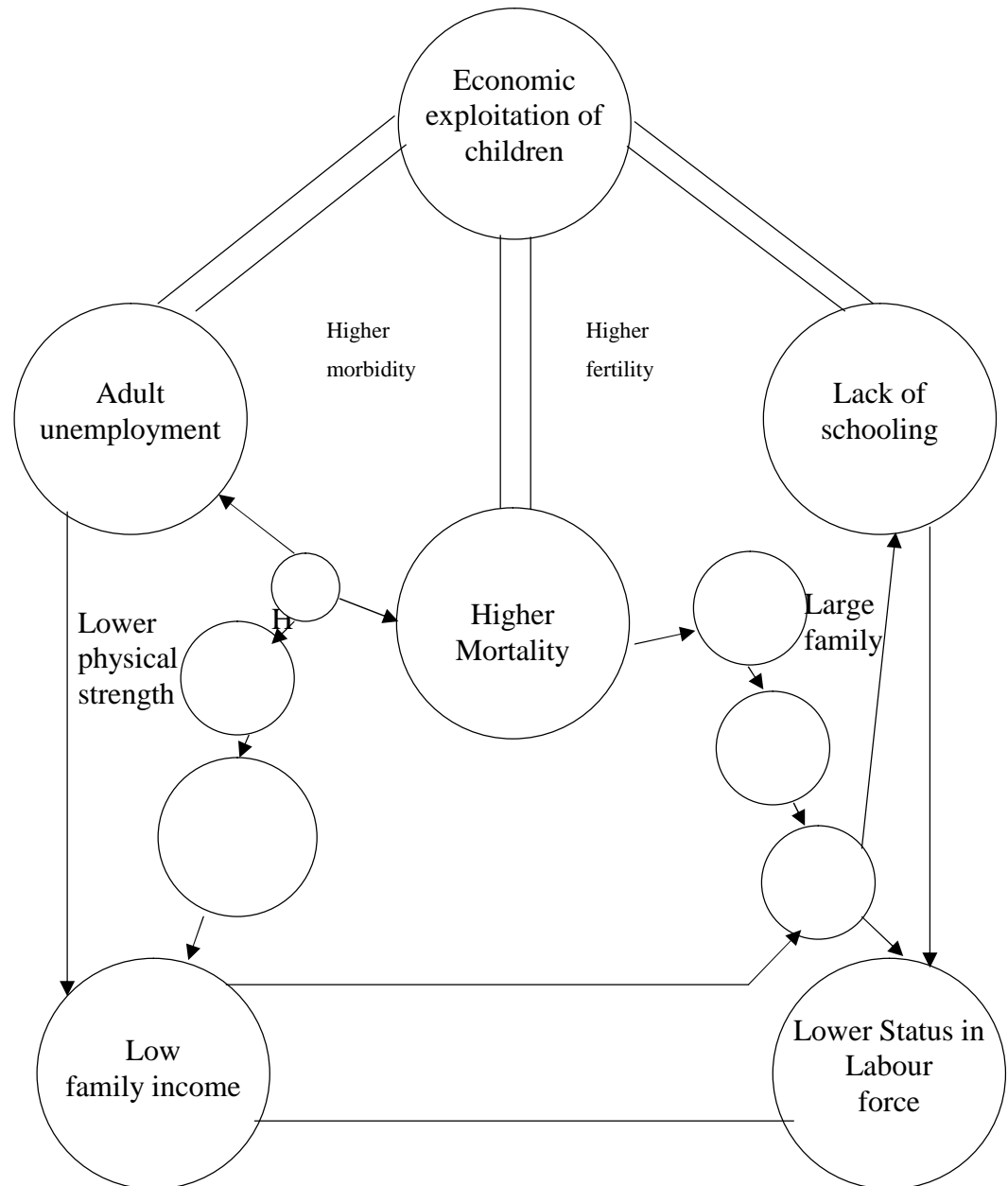
Secondary

Eastern	20	17	19
Central	16	13	14
Western	14	15	14
Mid-Western	14	11	13
Far-Western	22	6	15

(NPC,2004)

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Fig. 2.4: Conceptual Frame about Child Labour



Conceptual framework is related to the cause, effect and syndrome of child labour. According to this framework, it determines and in turn by poverty in the form of adult unemployment and underemployment, lack of schooling and higher mortality. Since a

number of jobs which can be performed very well by adults are taken up by children. Thus, adult unemployment increases. The lower wage of children also brings down the bargaining power of adults. Thus, lowering the overall wage rates of the labour force in results. In this way, the overall earning of the family income reduces the nutritional intake of family members which reduces their physical strength and boosts the morbidity rate and on the other hand the morbidity among the adults leads their unemployment and underemployment which in turn compels the children to participate in child labour. To participate in child labour force for survival of their families the working and living conditions and the occupational risk put a lot of strain on the tender bodies of children which cannot cope with it for long period and hence gives rise to high mortality rate. The higher mortality among adult family members forces children to seek their own livelihood. Higher mortality also leads to higher fertility as the parents want at least a couple of children to survive till their old age so that they should not have to look for someone else for their social security.

These large families result in lower nutritional intake and in extreme cases to lack of schooling the children remain at the lower strata in labour market even in his adulthood, keeping his own and that of the family very low. His poverty compels his children to participate in the labour force again at early age, this vicious cycle of child labour goes on acting at individual, family and the social levels interconnected with each other.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology is a combination of a broad range of qualitative survey tools that can be adapted to local condition. Structured questionnaire for interview, informal discussion, observation activities, group discussion, debate and investigation are prepared on the basis of child labour guidelines. It seeks to strike a reasonable compromise between statistical and theoretical knowledge in data gathering. Thus, in this section we discuss the survey instruments where quantitative and qualitative information is worthy to note that since the main unit of observation of our sampling frame is only for child respondents and related parents. Some insights have been obtained household decision making process concerning the engagement of children in agriculture and non agriculture activities. The ideas conducting survey proved easy to promote among local communities and respondents, thus ensuring their co-operation, help and support.

3.1 Research Design

This research is based on exploratory and descriptive. It is exploratory because it has been made attempt to investigate minimum information about the child labour in agriculture other sectors to explore the realistic and hidden facts. Descriptive research design is made to describe the socio-economic conditions of child labour in agriculture and other sectors. It deals about the major problems associated with them, which enables to expose clear picture of study with transparent phenomena. Respondants are selected from wage workers, children who help parent's works in agriculture, livestock farming, construction and carrying loads and so on.

3.2 Selection of Study Area

Dhungkharka VDC has been chosen as a study area because there are numerous figure of child labour but any previous study and research have not been conducted about it in this VDC. Being a local residence, I am interested to know the existing situation of child as employee. I have decided to bring out situation of children exploitation through research.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

It is the fact that the primary data are collected through field survey of related 9 wards of Dhungharkha VDC. Secondary data has been taken from the national and international statistics such as data collected by different academic and non academic institutions, organizations and personal research by formal researchers as far as possible. These data has been collected from government and non government publications to represent current and recent study. The books, journals, research reports, newspapers and magazines were also the sources of secondary data.

3.4 Sampling Frame and Sampling Size

There are 914 households with 5470 population in Dhungharke VDC. Among them 90 percent people are being involved in agriculture and livestock farming. Livestock farming and agriculture are complementary between each other. Majority of Brahmin and Tamang people have been adopting agriculture and livestock farming then other ethnic groups where child labourers are excessively being used in existence. Among the 740 households of Tamang and Brahmin communities, 108 are taken as a sample. Proportional number of households is selected from each ward through lottery method on the basis of household number.

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

There are different tools of data collection .Among them some methods have been mentioned in short to obtain creative and recent information.

3.5.1 Interview

In this method, we will directly contact with respondents to get fact information about qualitative realities such as views, ideas, feelings and experiences. These are rationally helpful to find out the fact and truth. At least one month will be taken to complete the interview with child labourers in agriculture as well as other activities. At least one hour time will be managed for one respondent.

3.5.2 Observation

While interviewing with the respondents we have to observe his/her physical and behavioral appearance, working conditions, clothing, facilities, behaviors of the employers or parents and additional activities of respondents during the reply of the questions by the respondents. This method help us to collect and realize real fact information about doing, saying, working and feeling of child labour in related field. Multi characteristics of researchers can help to obtain more knowledge in research.

3.5.3 Case Study

Among the different data collection tools, case study is also widely used to take data. Case study and participatory observation is strongly useful to study the social, cultural and behavioral units. In this study few case studies along with photographs are presented that help to get real, ultimate and hopeful goals of the study. The case study will be done with child work in related field as far as possible. One case study will be done with the photograph of 15 respondents. Case studies will be excessively used to collect qualitative information.

3.6 Techniques of Data Analysis

There are different methods to analyze the data; both descriptive and analytical methods have been used. Similarly, necessary and related different statistical tools and techniques have been used. Similarly, necessary and related mathematical tools, frequency distribution, bar graphs, pie charts, figures and quantitative data are presented in terms of ratio, percentage, cross tabulation of income relation are also applied. We can also use variance test, Chri-square test, correlation coefficient etc. according to the needs.

3.6.1 Data processing Techniques

This study has focused on the income and wages earned by the child labour for 10-14 years children in study and the measurement of child labour can be converted in monetary units from information such as traditional form i.e. bari, pakho, dalo, bora and parma. The price of these traditional measurements should be converted in money wage according to time of labour use in agriculture supporting activities and other

works in money wages. When we get numerical values in R.s then we use different mathematical/statistical measure, variance ratio test, correlation coefficient, chi-square test and son on. Variance ratio test will be useful to compare income of child labourers. Chi-square test can be calculated using income of age 10-14 years of children where we have to take cross sectional table of their income and ages.

3.7 Questionnaire Designing

Designation of questionnaire is most important to collect significant data in both quantitative and qualitative research. This questionnaire should be suitable, appropriate and effective for the study. A structured questionnaire is developed on the basis of social, economic and demographic characteristics of child who are involved in agriculture and other sectors. The questionnaire is divided into three parts: first part includes the household information i.e. social, economic and geographical characteristics if the family of the concerned children. This part is significant to get knowledge about the family background such as educational status and occupational information of the parents. Second part of the questionnaire is related with individual information which covers the social, economic and demographic characteristics of child labourers who are being involved partially or fully in agriculture activities. Third part of this section is not structurally formed but it is able to give both household and individual information of children. Here, we have formed immediately necessary questions in the process of interview and observation according to the attitudes and curiosity of the respondents. Somehow, questions may be raised according to increased curiosity of the researchers from first to further response. The researchers may also ask required questions to compare the problems. In the process of field operation we have to raise questions rationally to collect additional disguised or hidden problems of child labour in agriculture and non agricultural economic activities of related respondents.

CHAPTER FOUR

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Among the eight districts of Bagmati zone, Kavrepalanchowk lies in the eastern part. Bhaktapur, Sindhuli and Lalitpur districts are the neighboring districts of this district. Due to the geographical diversities, Kavre has different temperature, climate and rainfall regarding tropical and sub tropical areas. High mountains of district have cold climate, Dhungharkha VDC and other neighbor VDCs are the places having such type of temperature. This VDC lies in 21 km south of district headquarter Dhulikhel. Chyasingkharka, Bhumidanda, Chalal Ganeshsthan and Chyamrangbesi VDCs have bounded the VDC from East, West, North and South respectively. Only 35 percent land of this VDC has been used for agriculture purpose whereas more than 60 percent land is covered by the forest. It shows that environmental condition and ecosystem is in proper balance.

4.1 Natural Resources

Dhungharkha VDC is very rich in forest and water resources. Jungle of Mahabharat range lies in high altitude of the village. This jungle is being used for different sources of needs such as fuel for household consumption, medicinal herbs, and fodder for animals and wood for construction. This jungle is famous for different wild animals. Major rivers in the VDC are Narayan river, Bolde river, Patne river and Durlung river which provide pure drinking water for the villagers. The rivers have also been proved helpful for irrigation. Attraction of this VDC is Narayansthan temple at the highest range and Mahanhalsthan at the lowest range.

4.2 Population

Dhungharkha VDC is beautiful VDC of Kavre among 87 VDCs and three municipalities. Total population of the VDC is 5470. Among them 2702 (49.39%) are male and 2768 (50.61%) are female constituting 914 households (CBS, 2001). Maximum population of this VDC depends on agriculture and livestock farming. Besides this, some people have been engaged in business, governmental and non governmental offices. The active manpower of Tamang and Newar families are

involved in construction. Among the nine wards, highest population (20.96%) lives in ward no 6 while the ward no 5 consists lowest population (6.61%). The population distribution of different wards of Dhungharka VDC has been presented in the table as:

Table 4.2: Population Distribution of Study Area

No	Household	Population				Total	Total (%)
		Male	%	Female	%		
1	138	375	49.53	385	50.47	757	13.84
2	92	279	56.63	272	49.37	551	10.07
3	84	245	46.58	281	53.42	526	9.61
4	76	202	49.14	209	50.86	411	7.51
5	58	179	49.44	183	50.56	362	6.61
6	174	590	51.43	557	48.57	1147	20.96
7	113	356	48.17	383	51.83	739	13.51
8	104	280	49.73	283	50.26	563	10.29
9	75	196	47.34	218	52.66	414	7.56
Total	914	2702	49.39	2768	50.61	5470	100

(Source: Dhungharka VDC office, 2003)

4.2.1 Economically Active and Dependent Population

In every society, the certain portion of population is dependent. Economically or physically inactive population represents those below 15 years and above 60 years. Among the total population of DVDC dependent population is 2541(46.45%) and 2929(53.55%) population is economically active.

Table 4.2.1: Economically Active and Dependent Population

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
0-4	308	335	643	
5-9	391	388	779	
10-14	406	378	784	40.32
15-19	325	358	683	
20-24	271	263	534	
25-29	149	175	324	
30-34	157	160	317	53.54
35-39	146	164	310	
40-44	129	132	261	
45-49	87	90	177	
50-54	88	99	187	
55-59	80	56	136	
60+	165	170	335	6.13
Total	2702	2768	5470	100

(Source: DVDC office, 2003)

4.2.2 Educational Status

Dhungkharka VDC is not excessive remote than most of the VDCs of Kavre district. There is proper educational facility. There is a higher secondary, four lower secondary and five primary as well as two private schools which are being currently operated in Dhungkharka VDC. For the attainment of higher education students go to Banepa, Dhulikhel and Panauti. Some students also study in Kathmandu University, which is one of the national level university in Nepal. Some of the students go to seek employment in Kathmandu. This shows that there is problem of poor economic condition and unemployment in Dhungkharka VDC.

Table 4.2.2: Educational Status of DVDC

Educational attainment	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Illiterate	182	7.60	839	34.48	1021	21.15
Literate	645	26.94	421	17.30	1066	22.08
Primary	440	18.37	445	18.29	885	18.33
Lower secondary	430	17.96	385	15.82	815	16.88
Secondary	260	10.86	240	9.86	500	10.35
S.L.C	209	8.73	65	2.67	274	5.67
Intermediate or equivalent	155	6.47	27	1.10	182	3.77
Graduate or equivalent	52	2.17	11	0.45	63	1.30
Masters	21	0.87	-	-	21	0.43
Total	2394	100	2433	100	4827	100

(Source: DVDC 2003)

4.2.3 Caste/ethnic Composition

Table no. 4.2.3 shows the caste/ethnic, language and main religion of the study area. Brahmin, Tamang, Newar and Chhetri are the major castes of this VDC. According to the table, the Brahmin comprise of 61.84 percent of the total population while 18.77 percent is covered by Tamang whereas rest people are Newar, Chhetri, Kami, Damai and Magar. Among the whole people of the VDC 81.22 percent speak Nepali and 18.78 percent speak Tamang. Hinduism and Buddhism are the two main religious philosophies of this VDC.

Table 4.2.3: Caste/ethnic Composition of Dhungharka VDC

Caste	Total population	Percent	Language	Total	Percent
Brahmin	3383	61.84	Nepali	4443	81.22
Tamang	1027	18.77	Tamang	1027	18.78
Newar	376	6.87	-	-	-
Chhetri	324	5.92	-	-	-
Kami	218	3.98	-	-	-
Magar	88	1.60	-	-	-
Damai	42	0.76	-	-	-
Others	12	0.21	-	-	-

(Source: CBS 2001)

4.3 Economic status of Dhungharka VDC

Due to the lack of alternative occupation and industrial development, more than 74 percent of people of the study area depend on agriculture and make their livelihood from agricultural products. Therefore, it is the backbone of the village economy. 2925 economically active population of VDC has been divided into major occupational groups but the majority of the active people are engaged in livestock farming and agriculture. Table no. 4.3 shows that female have been confined to agriculture and livestock farming than other occupations. However, many people dominate service, business and wages sectors.

Table 4.3: Economy of Dhungharka VDC

Occupation	Population		Total	Percent
	Male	Female		
Agriculture/Livestock farming	947	1225	2172	74.25
Service worker	412	13	425	14.50
Wage workers	161	54	215	7.37
Industrial workers	12	3	15	0.48
Business workers	73	25	98	3.40
Total	1605	1320	2925	100

(Source: DVDC, 2003)

According to above table, 74.25 percent economically active people have been engaged in the agricultural sectors. Majority of people make their livelihood from crops farming as well as dairy farming. Nowadays people have been engaged in horticulture. The expected quality and quantity of crops production have not grown due to the lack of improved seeds, lack of fertilizers, sloppy structure of land and lack of irrigation. Only about 35 percent households of this VDC can produce food crops for the whole year. Similarly, 50 percent household is able to produce food crops for six months. 15 percent population of this VDC has been facing food deficit problem due to lack of land for cultivation. Since 2063 BS main crops maize and paddy of this VDC are suffered by unknown disease. 90 percent maize and paddy production is being lost due to that disease. Therefore, all families are facing food deficit problems

and their income is being used for the import of crops since two years. Children and old aged persons are excessively being affected by food deficit problems.

4.4 Source of Income and Expenditure

Milk production, crop production and livestock sales are the main source of income. Similarly, purchase of livestock food and clothes, expenditure on traditional culture and festivals are the main topics of expenditure. Table 4.4 shows income and expenditure pattern of the VDC.

Table 4.4: Source of Income and Expenditure Pattern of Previous Normal Crops Production Year 2006

Income source	Income Rs	Percent	Items for expenditure	Expenditure	Percent
Cash crops	915423	2.16	Food	5162300	13.45
Milk production	1504230	35.54	Clothes	2560220	6.68
Business	3125780	7.38	Livestock	9033250	23.52
Salaries	1752450	4.10	Education	2538812	6.62
Pension	928675	2.19	Health	2045700	5.33
Wages	4924180	23.25	Smoking/drinking	2345200	6.12
Foreign employment	775250	1.83	Wage/fertilizer	4293625	11.1
Vegetable	349780	0.82	Electricity	1147252	2.98
Assets sale	2288725	5.41	Culture/festival	5268330	13.70
Others	2375280	5.63	Other expenditure	1785210	4.64
Total	42320083	100	Total	38431029	100

(Source: DVDC, 2005)

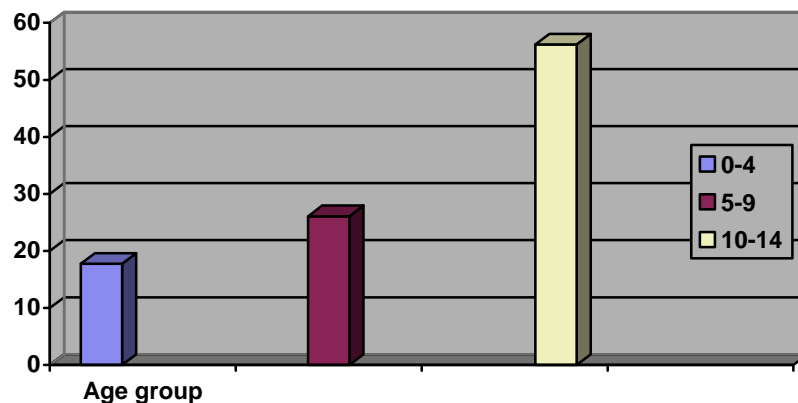
Above table shows that income from milk production is highest (35.54%) than other source of income. Similarly, income from vegetable is lowest than sources of income. On the other hand, it shows that maximum sources of expenditure is on livestock and feed for them. The lowest item of expenditure is electricity which covers only 2.9 percent of the total expenditure.

CHAPTER FIVE

EDUCATIONAL AND WORKING STATUS OF CHILDREN

Two sets of questionnaire are constructed for the purpose of the field survey. First one is household questionnaire and next set of question is related with children, who are being involved in economic and non economic household works. There are 108 households selected from purposive sampling method and equal number of child respondents is taken equally from each wards of Dhungharka VDC. All information is collected from Brahmin and Tamang communities. From the 108 household 299 children are less than 15 years. Among them 142(47.49%) are female and 157(52.50%) are male. This chapter has explained educational and working status in various ways according to the field survey.

Fig. 5.1: Age Composition of Children



(Source: Field survey, 2008)

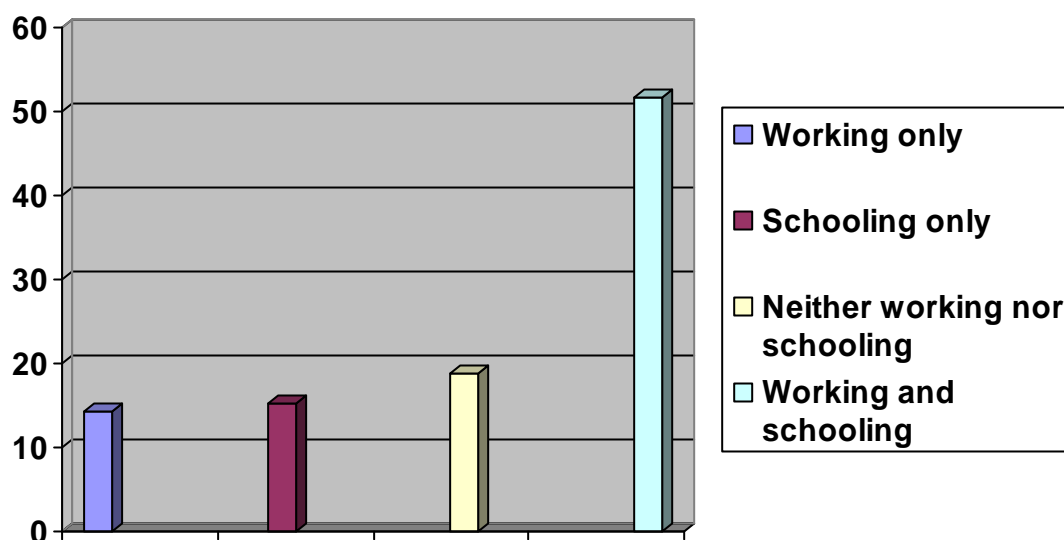
The 229 children less than 15 years have been categorized into three groups i.e. on the basis of the age interval of 5 years. The age group (0-4) comprises 53 children (17.72%), (5-9) consists of 78(26.08) and children of age (10-14) age group are 168 in number (56.20%).

5.2 Educational and Working Status of Children

Fig no. 5.2.2 has explained about the schooling and working status of children among the children of 108 households less than 15 years. The total number of children is 299.

Among them 42(14.24%) are working only, 46(15.25%) are schooling only, 56(18.72%) are neither working nor studying and 155(51.79%) are working and schooling.

Fig. 5.2: Educational and Working Status of Children



(Source: Field Survey, 2008)

5.2.1 Literacy Status of Children

Among the 299 children of 108 households, 33 are not living with their parents at home. They are living elsewhere (absent during enumeration). Among 33 children, 26 are living in Kathmandu. Among them 9 are working in carpet factory. Out of 9 children, 6 are female and 3 are male. 6 children are working as domestic labourers and 5 are working as conductor in vehicles and 6 are living in town nearby in the house of their relatives and rented room to study in private schools. 7 children are working in the hotels and restaurants.

Table 5.2.1: Literacy Status of Male and Female in Brahmin and Tamang Communities

Sex	Caste	Literacy rate					
		Literate		Illiterate		Total	Percent
		No	%	No	%		
Male	Brahmin	56	54.91	16	40.00	72	50.70
	Tamang	46	45.09	24	60.00	70	49.30
	Total	102	100	40	100	142	100
Female	Tamang	64	47.41	13	59.10	77	49.45
	Brahmin	71	52.59	9	40.91	80	50.55
	Total	135	100	22	100	157	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2008)

Literacy status among children of Brahmin and Tamang communities has been mentioned in the above table. In terms of literacy of the children out of the total children 135 male and 102 female are found to be literate whereas 20 male and 40 females are found to be illiterate. 40 percent of the Brahmin female are illiterate but 60 percent of the female from the Tamang community are illiterate among the female. In the context of male, 59.10 percent are from Tamang community and 40.01 percent are from the Brahmin family among the total illiterate male. In terms of the literacy by caste group, 47.41 percent male and 45.09 percent female are literate from the Tamang community. Similarly, 52.59 percent male and 54.59 percent female are literate from Brahmin community. The literacy rate is found high in Brahmin community in comparison to Tamang community for both male and female.

5.2.2 School Enrollment Status of Children

School enrollment status of children is the most important indicator of the educational status of children. Children who are not enrolling in formal and non formal educational institutions are mostly engaged in different works. The schooling and non schooling of both male and female children in study area is mentioned in the table no.5.2.2 from the comparative study between Tamang and Brahmin communities.

Table 5.2.2: School Enrollment Status of Children

Sex	Enrolling status	Caste of respondents				Total	
		Tamang		Brahmin			
Male		No	%	No	%	No	%
	Yes	55	83.70	59	92.18	114	89.77
	No	8	12.70	5	7.82	13	10.23
	Total	63	100	64	100	127	100
Female	Yes	51	87.94	52	86.66	103	95.37
	No	7	12.06	8	13.33	15	4.63
	Total	58	100.00	60	100.00	118	100.00

(Source: Field Survey, 2008)

In the case of male by caste group, 87.30 percent Tamang and 92.18 percent Brahmin children have said that they are currently enrolling in school. From the study we can say that enrollment is less in Tamang than Brahmin community in overall male children less than 15 years.

In the case of female, 87.94 percent are currently enrolled in Tamang and 86.66 percent in Brahmin community. There is not enrollment difference in both sex of Tamang community but there is high enrollment discrimination between male and female in Brahmin community. From the one selected secondary school record, it is found that the number of students enrolling school is found high below in grade 4 and the attendance is decreasing while the classes are increasing. From the study it is found that 158 children are enrolled in less than class 4, only 20 are attending in secondary level.

5.2.3 Educational and Working Status of Children

Among all children of schooling ages, 15.75 percent are studying only, 5.54 percent are working only, and 74.01 percent are studying and working. The detailed information about working and educational status of children has been mentioned in table below.

Table 5.2.3: Working and Educational Status of Children

Sex	Children status	Caste of the respondent		Total	
		Tamang	Brahmin	No	%
Male	Schooling only	14.28	17.18	20	15.75
	Working only	6.34	4.68	7	5.54
	Schooling and working	73.01	75.60	94	74.01
	Neither schooling nor working	6.34	3.12	6	4.73
	Total	63	64	127	100
Female	Schooling only	10.34	16.67	16	13.55
	Working only	12.06	13.33	15	12.72
	Schooling and working	77.58	70.00	87	73.74
	Neither schooling nor working	0	0	0	0
	Total	58	60	118	100

(Source: Field survey, 2008)

On the context of male 14.28 percent Tamang and 17.18 percent Brahmin children are studying only. It means they are not giving any time for work in economic and non economic activities. Similarly 73 .01 percent Tamang and 75 percent Brahmin children are working and schooling. They are being used in different activities in the morning, evening, and holiday leisure .Among them 6.34 percent Tamang and 4.68 percent Brahmin male children are working only .Similarly 6.34 percent Tamang and 3.12 percent Brahmin male children are neither schooling nor working .These children are parents less, out of control of parents and disabled .On the context of female, 10.34 percent Tamang and 3.12 percent Brahmin are only schooling. There is not gender difference in Brahmin community for schooling only. But higher gender difference in Tamang community. Similarly 77.58 percent Tamang and 70 percent Brahmin female children are working /schooling. On the other hand, 12.06 percent from Tamang and 13.33 percent from Brahmin female children are working only.

From this information we can say that there is not difference between Tamang and Brahmin communities in female working percent only but higher difference in gender within Tamang and Brahmin both communities.

Table 5.2.3: Types of Work Done by Schooling/Working Children

Types of work	Female (%)s	Male (%)	Total (%)
Supporting in field work	6.90	12.76	15.52
Care for sibling	13.80	3.19	12.71
Grass collecting	18.40	15.95	26.27
Fetching water	14.95	5.31	14.40
Working in kitchen	24.13	3.19	15.25
Washing clothes	22.98	10.63	26.33
Collecting firewood	17.24	21.27	25.42
Care for cattle	22.98	19.14	25.35
Bringing milk in dairy	24.19	37.23	31.35
Others	17.24	12.76	22.88
Total	48.066	51.94	100

(Source: Field survey, 2008)

Out of total children aged 5-14 years, some are being forced to work in one and some are being forced in two and more than two works. From the table no 5.2.3, it is found that 15.22 percent children are supporting to their parents in their own farm. Excessive female children are forced towards washing cloths, household works, care for sibling and so on. Similarly , most of the male children are forced towards farm work ,grass collecting ,fire wood collecting and bringing milk in dairy to comparing with female .Out of 87 female are being engaged in works average 4 hours daily in schooling days and they are working average 8 hours in holidays. Similarly among the 94 male children are forced to woks average 3 hours in schooling days and 6 hours in holidays.

Table 5.2.3b: Daily Schooling Performance of Schooling/Working Children

	Sex of respondents		Total
	Female	Male	
Daily schooling			132(67.40)
Yes	71.40	77.44	59(32.60)
No	28.60	22.56	181
Total	87	94	100%

(Source: Field survey, 2008)

It is found that 67.40 percent children attain their school regularly and remaining 32.60 percent children don't attain their school regularly. In case of female 71.40 percent have said that they daily go to school for study and 28.60 percent have said that they cannot get chance to go to school daily. Similarly, 77.44 percent male children attain their school daily and 22.56 percent cannot get chance to go to school daily. It is found that school attaining male children is more than female and daily school not attaining male are less than female children among schooling and working children. Schooling performance of children gives the educational attainment of children. Children not enrolling and not attaining the school regularly mean that they are undergoing vulnerable condition by means of child exploitation in economic and non economic work. That also reflects the social and economic conditions of the family and society as well. From the analysis it is found that Brahmin children are daily going to school and children of Tamang community are not going to school regularly.

Table 5.2.3c: Causes of Less Attendance

Causes	Sex of respondents		Total
	Female	Male	
Sickness	33.40	20.84	13(26.53)
Not interested	0	8.34	2(4.08)
Social performance	35.40	29.16	16(32.66)
Economic cause	20.45	33.34	13(26.53)
Others	10.55	8.34	5(10.39)
Total	25	24	49(100)

(Sources: Field survey, 2008)

Table no. 5.2.3c reveals that there are 25 female and 24 male children altogether that do not go for full attendance within a week. Out of 25 female from both communities 33.40 percent are not schooling due to sickness, 35.40 percent by social performance and cultural activities, 20.45 percent by poor economic condition and 10.55 percent by other causes. In the case of female only 20.84 percent are not going to school regularly due to sickness, 29.16 percent due to social performance, 33.34 percent due to economic causes, 8.34 percent by not interested and rest 8.34 percent by other causes. There are some social causes also to dropout them from school. Among them all the social causes have been mentioned in the case study.

Case 1

Prakash Tamang(Waiba) is 13 years old. He has gone to school when he was in class 7. Now he has broken the study and present in social institution due to the discrimination by high Brahmin children. According to him, once he was carrying meat of dead buffalo from Brahmin community towards Tamang community with his relatives and neighbors. Some of his colleagues saw him with basket of meat. From the next day they started to avoid them to play with them. They always teased him and gave him mental torture. Poor families of Tamang communities accept dead bodies of animal for meat. Prakash knows that there should not be such discrimination by Brahmin children but he is unable to say with them because they always dominate him in group of students.

Table 5.2.3e: Analysis of Working Children Only

Sex	Tamang	Brahmin	Total
Male	4	3	7
Female	8	7	15
Total	12	10	22

(Source: Field survey, 2008)

There are 22 children altogether working only. Among them 15 children of schooling age female and 7 are male. Different questions are asked for working children to get reliable information. From the study it is found that some are not getting chance to study in school and some have dropout from the study. Among the working only children female are two fold more than male. According to the above table, 4 males

and 8 females are deprived from regular school education. Among them 5 females Tamang children are allowed to work by their parents. Among them 3 female children's economic condition is very poor. Their parents are landless. Their livelihood is maintained by wage earned by their parents. There is the problem to get the regular work for their parents. These 3 female children should also collect some herbs in the forest to earn some money. They hope, that will also be helpful to maintain family spends. Among the 8 female Tamang children 3 are living with their mother because their father is dead. Their mothers are unable to maintain income for family. They have to work in farm and animal herds. Due to these causes they are compelled to leave their study. Rest 2 female Tamang children are left their school by force of their parents because they have to be engaged in marriage in beginning of coming year. They said that `they have to be trained in household works this year.

In the context of 4 Tamang male children 2 are left their school education because of their poor economic condition and 2 children among them are forced to engage in training of their father's occupation: construction of wooden material. 2 poor Tamang children carry milk. According to them they can earn Rs. 60 every day by carrying load of 20 liter can of milk.

In the context of Brahmin male children more than half children are deprived of school education. But female are more than male child. Among them 2 male children have left their study by the force of their step mothers because their mother are dead and one is not interested to go to school. Among the 7 Brahmin children the causes of not going to school are similar to that of Tamang girls.

Case 2

Goma Singtan wakes up early in the morning .She brings water from tap, cleans house, prepares tea and distributes for all members of family. Then she goes to the private forest to bring grass for cattle .When she returns from forest, she takes meal and clean utensils. In the afternoon, she involves in farms works i.e. , collecting fodder for animals, collecting fire wood and, washing clothes according to needs and order of parents. Some days she goes to work in the farms works of neighbor's .Some days she has to go in water mill for processing crops. She needs to be involved at least 9 hours per day.

5.3 Heavy Weight Carrying Performance

Out of total working children, three male and six female should be involved to carry heavy loads daily. They are being affected physically and mentally.

Table 5.3: Heavy Weight Carrying Performance

Sex	Physical and mental effect		
	Sometimes	Never	Total
Male	2	1	3
Female	4	2	6
Total	6	3	9

(Source: Field survey, 2008)

(Case 3)

Prava Dhungana is 13 years old children. She has left her study before two years while she was studying in class 5. She stopped her study by the force of her parents. Now a day, she wakes up early in the morning and starts to do works such as; bringing water from tap, cleaning house, preparing tea and continuing kitchen works to prepare foods for morning. She takes meal with their family members. After taking meal she moves towards cattle shed. It lies two hours far from her house. All the time of full day she spends with cattle i.e. collecting grass giving forage and rearing cattle in jungle. She always return home in the evening. Than she prepares foods for night. She has to clean utensils after taking meal .She has two younger brothers . They both go the school for study. Their parents are focusing them giving full time and money for study. But Prava has not get chance to continue her study. She said that if she get a chances, she will continue her study. But her parents are not ready to send her in school because she has to be taken full responsibilities of works in cattie shed. This is the transparent example of gender discrimination in study area.

According to the table no. 5.3, two male children are being physically affected but one is not being affected mostly by heavy load .Among them four female are being physically and mentally affected due to the carrying heavy load. But one male and

two female, who are working only but they never carry heavy loads. They always work light wage earning activities. There have not facing physical and mental problems. The two children, who are carrying heavy loads of milk can daily is being affected by back pain. Some times they incidentally in accident while walking. There is more complex to rich in milk centre in rainy season

5.4 Knowledge about Child Rights in Parents

Among the 108 families 53 are taken from Tamang community and 55 are taken from Brahmin community. Among the 53 household heads of Tamang community 42 are male and 11 are female. Similarly among the 55 household heads of Brahmin community 45 are male and 10 are female. The detail information about the knowledge of child rights is mentioned in the table no. 5.4.

Table 5.4: Knowledge about Child Right in Parents

	Tamang		Brahmin		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Yes	35.71	27.27	46.66	20	41(37.96)
No	64.28	72.73	53.34	80	67(62.04)
Total	100	100	100	100	108(100)

(Source: Field survey, 2008)

Among the 53 household of Tamang community, 64.28 percent male & 72.73 percent female household heads are unknown about child rights. They are fully unknown about the impact of exploitation of the children and national and international legal provision. Similarly, among the 55 households of Brahmin community, 45 are male and 10 are female. Among them 53.34 percent male and 80 percent female household heads of Brahmin are also unknown about the child rights. But both Tamang and Brahmin household heads are aware about the importance of child education to improve their future. Most of the household heads are ready to afford for child education.

5.5 Presence of Parents in Family

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of socialization and multi-aspect development of children. Whether father or mother of children both are alive or dead make tremendous difference in security and well being of family. It creates positive and negative psychological effects in all members of family specially in children. In the patriarchal societies, father is presided in the family. In the presence of father feeling of security and internal conference of children automatically increase according to their knowledge and age. When one of the parents dies, it compels to fulfill the vacancy by step parents which is the main cause of family quarrel and compel to children to leave their home. A significant proportion of child workers in study area is reported that they have their step mothers. So it is important to know about the parental status of the family of the child workers. Among the 108 working children, some are working only and some are working and schooling. Schooling children are using their leisure time and holidays in their works.

Table 5.5: Information about Presence of Parents in Family

Parental status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Both alive	34	59.64	52	82.36	76	70.38
Both died	5	8.78	2	3.93	7	6.48
Either father/mother died	10	15.55	4	7.84	14	12.96
Step parents	6	10.53	3	5.88	9	8.34
Either father/mother deserted	2	3.50	0	0	2	1.85
Total	57	100	51	100	108	100

(Source field survey 2008)

According to above table, among 108 children, 64 percent boys and 82.36 percent girls have their both parents. Among them 8.78 percent boys and 3.93 percent girls are father and mother less. The representatives of their parents are replacing by their elder siblings and their step parents. 15.54 percent boys and 7.74 percent girls had lost their one parent, and 10.53 percent boys as well as 5.88 percent girls are excessively being dominated by their step mothers. Some of them said that hatefulness, physical

and mental torture of step mother is the main cause of works. The survey result has also shown that the incidence of 3.5 percent boys is deserted. From the above information, all children are being engaged in works due to poverty, self desire, force of step mother, different kinds of torture of step parents.

5.6 Family Size

In traditional societies, the size of family is determined by sociological reasons .Poor families normally have higher fertility rates and hence higher family size. A higher family size creates various pressing needs in the family which might compelled the children to works.

Table 5.6: Family Size

Family size	Boys		Girls		Both	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Up to 5	28	49.12	22	43.13	52	48.14
6-8	18	31.58	20	39.12	36	33.18
9 & above	11	19.30	9	17.65	20	18.51
Total	57	100	51	100	108	100

(Source: Field survey, 2008)

In total, 43.13 percent children of both sex are from the families of up to 5 members. It means 52 children respondents belong to 5 or less than 5 family members in their family. 39.22 percent belong to 6-8 family members and 17.65 percent are from 9 and above family members. According to research it is found that Tamang households have more family members than Brahmin households. Average family members are also more than national average.

5.7 Land Holding Status of Parents of Children

It is true that hidden unemployment or disguised unemployment is excessive in agricultural activities in national level. Due to this excessive children are being involved in agriculture in study area. More children are being used in own agricultural activities in family and wage earning activities of other families. Land holding status

of farmers shows the own child workers in the family. Children are forced to enter in to different wages earning activities for their survival. Landless family's children are in much vulnerable condition in study area mainly in Tamang community.

Table 5.7: Land Holding Status of Respondents

Land holding status	Boys		Girls		Both	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Agriculture landless	12	19.29	9	17.65	21	19.45
With agricultural land	45	80.71	42	82.35	87	80.55
Total	57	100	51	100	108	100

By area of land

Less than one ropani	6	13.33	2	4.76	8	7.40
1-5 ropani	24	53.33	21	50	45	41.60
Above 5 ropani	15	33.34	19	45.24	34	31.40
Total	45	100	42	100	108	100

(Source field Survey, 2008)

According to the above table, 19.45 percent working children are landless. They are fighting against the problem of food crops. The excessive share of income of them is used in food supply. 80.55 percent families have more or less agricultural land. They have been fulfilling the food supply. Since two years the crops have been greatly affected by an unknown disease. Among the families having their own agricultural land, 7.40 percent families have less than one ropani, 41.60 percent family has 1-5 ropani and 31.40 percent have more than five ropani.

5.8 Working Hours

Working hours is aloe one of the indicators of the particular form of child labour. Children's Act 1992 defines "a child below 14 years shall not be employed in any works as laborer. While engaging a child labourer he/she should not be engaged more than 6 hours a week. The working hours of child labourers in the study area is presented in the table no.5.8.

Table 5.8: Information about Working Hours of Children

From working only

Working hours per day	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than 2 hours	12	41.38	6	33.33	18	32.74
From 2 to 4 hours	11	37.94	14	53.84	25	45.46
More than 4 hours	6	20.69	6	23.08	12	21.23
Total	29	100	26	100	55	100

From schooling

Less than 6 hours	2	28.57	4	26.66	6	27.27
From 6 to 8 hours	4	57.14	5	33.34	9	40.90
More than 8 hours	1	14.29	6	40.00	7	32.0
Total	7	100	15	100	22	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2008)

According to the above table, 37.5 percent children work less than 6 hours, 40.90 percent work 6-8 hours per day, 32 percent work more than 8 hours daily. Similarly, 32.72 percent work less than 2 hours, 45.46 work 2-4 hours and 21.23 percent work more than 4 hours from schooling and working children among 55 of both sex.

5.9 Controlling over child income

Child labour gives a grate contribution to fulfill the basic needs of related families. Parents and other members of the family are also taking economic support from their children. From the field research it is fond that most of the children , who have been earning as a salary and wage are supporting to their family. Among the 108 children, 86 were schooling and working. They are excessively used in non wage household works. Thy are supporting in farms works and other seasonal planting and harvesting crops, vegetation, and fruits .Some are collecting herbs in jungle to earn .There is not evaluation of earning who are being engaged in looking after sibling, collecting firewood, fetching water, supporting works related with cultural activities and so on. Here has mentioned controlling over their income that are not schooling and working only.

Table 5.9: Controlling Over Child Income

Income drawing persons	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Parents	4	57.15	11	73.33	15	66.18
Self	3	42.85	3	20.00	6	27.28
Others	0	0	1	6.66	1	4.55
Total	7	100	15	100	22	100

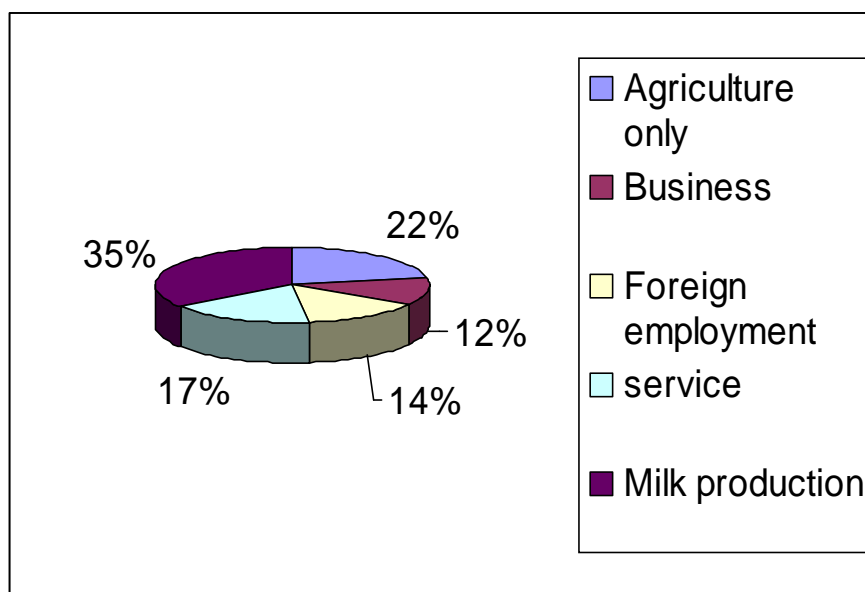
(Source Field Survey, 2008)

According to above table 57.15 percent children's income or earning is drawing by their parents. Among them 42.85 percent children are keeping own income by them selves. However some times they buy necessary goods according to the order of their parents.

5.10 Source of Income and Expenditure Pattern

Majority of people in study area have adopted agriculture and livestock farming. Least people are engaged in service, business, construction and other sectors. Among them excessive child labour are being used in agriculture and livestock farming. Similarly, more children are used in unproductive household works. The share of income of 108 households in study area is mentioned in figure no. 5.10.

Fig 5.10: Source of Income Where Child Labourers are Being Used



(Field survey, 2008)

According to figure no 5.10, excessive source of income is being milk and milk product .From the study it is found that 35 percent income of people is covering by buffalo’s milk production. Market and reasonable price is facilitating .Similarly 22 percent only is covering by agriculture sector. Since two years agricultural production is being negatively affected by unknown disease. People of study area being affected by food deficit problems. Most of the child workers are also being affected by the problem of lack of adequate food. 17 percent of income is held by private and government services.

5.10.1 Pattern of Expenditure

Least income is used in education. It reflects the educational status of children. Only 10 percent of the 108 households spend for educational purpose. Excessive 31 percent of income is spent in the food supply. From this we can say that the study area has been affected badly by the food deficit problem. Children of this area are suffered greatly by malnutrition. 11 percent of the income is used for the celebration of festivals. 19 percent of the income of the families is spent for the cultural practices, and celebrations. 17 percent income is used in health sector. 12 percent of the income is used in incident happening and emergency period. The expenditure pattern of the people of the study area has been shown in the table.

Table 5.10.1: Pattern of Expenditure

Sources of expenditure	Expenditure (%)
Education	10
Emergency	12
Food supply	31
Celebration of festivals	11
Cultural activities	19
Health/ treatment	17
Total	100

5.10.2 Correlation Between Income and Expenditure

There are various mathematical methods to explain the results of this study. Here we have the data of personal income and expenditure to find the relationship of daily income and expenditure of the working only children between Tamang and Brahmin community. Among them who are earning wage or salary from different forms of works. Only working children are being engaged in construction, carrying loads, wage earning agriculture related activities, carrying milk, works related to furniture and so on. Among these children all are above 10 to 15 years.

S.N	Income	Expenditure
1	75	24
2	68	20
3	65	20
4	60	25
5	40	15
6	45	20
7	50	20
8	35	10
9	40	15
10	35	10
11	30	10
12	45	15

Correlation between income and expenditure

S.N	X (Income)	Y (spends)	$x=X-\bar{X}$	$y=Y-\bar{Y}$	x^2	y^2	xy
1	75	24	26	7	676	49	182
2	68	20	19	3	361	9	57
3	65	20	16	3	256	9	48
4	60	25	11	8	121	64	88
5	40	15	-9	-2	81	4	18
6	45	20	-4	3	16	9	-12
7	50	20	1	3	1	9	3
8	35	10	-14	-7	196	49	98
9	40	15	-19	-2	81	4	18
10	35	10	-14	-7	196	49	98
11	30	10	-9	-7	361	49	133
12	45	15	-4	-2	16	4	8
Total	588	204			2362	308	739

Average income(\bar{X}) = $\phi X/N = 588/12 = 49$.

Average spend(\bar{Y}) = $\phi Y/N = 204/12 = 17$.

We know that,

$$\text{Correlation}(r) = \frac{\sum dxy}{\sqrt{\sum dx^2} \sqrt{\sum dy^2}}$$

We have,

$$\phi xy = 739.$$

$$\phi x^2 = 2362.$$

$$\phi y^2 = 308.$$

$$R = \frac{739}{\sqrt{(2362 \times 308)}}$$

$$= \frac{739}{(48.60 \times 17.56)}$$

$$= \frac{739}{852.92}$$

$$= 0.8664.$$

From the result, correlation between income and spends of working only children of Tamang community is positive. It means daily their daily spends depends upon income. When the daily income is high, expenditure is also high and when daily income is less expense is also less.

Income and spends of Brahmin child labourers

S.N.	Income	Spends
1	65	15
2	55	20
3	60	15
4	50	10
5	45	15
6	45	10
7	40	10
8	45	15
9	35	10
10	40	10

Calculation of correlation of coefficient from above table

S.N.	Income(X)	Spends(Y)	$x=X-\bar{X}$	$y=Y-\bar{Y}$ ψ	x^2	y^2	xy
1	65	15	17	2	289	4	34
2	55	20	7	7	49	49	49
3	60	15	12	2	144	4	24
4	50	10	2	-3	4	9	-6
5	45	15	-3	2	9	4	-6
6	45	10	-3	-3	9	9	9
7	40	10	-8	-3	64	9	24
8	45	15	-3	2	9	4	-6
9	35	10	-13	-3	169	9	39
10	40	10	-8	-3	64	9	24
Total	480	130			810	110	185

Average income(\bar{X}) = $\phi X/N = 480/10 = 48$.

Average spend(\bar{Y}) = $\phi Y/N = 130/10 = 13$.

Here, average daily income is Rs. 48 and average daily spends is Rs. 13. Now,

$$\phi xy = 185.$$

$$\phi x^2 X 810.$$

$$\phi y^2 X 110.$$

Correlation between income and spends can be obtained as:

We know that,

$$\text{Correlation}(r) = \frac{\sum dxy}{\sqrt{\sum dx^2} \sqrt{\sum dy^2}} \quad \text{where,}$$

$$\sqrt{\sum dx^2} \sqrt{\sum dy^2}$$

$$x=X-\bar{X}$$

$$y=Y-\bar{Y}$$

$$= \frac{185}{\sqrt{(810 \times 110)}}$$

$$\sqrt{(810 \times 110)}$$

$$= 185 / 298.49$$

$$r = 0.6197.$$

From the result, correlation between income and spends of working children only from Brahmin community is positive. It means their daily spends depends upon daily income but correlation of income and spends is less than that of Tamang. ($0.6179 < 0.8664$)

Variance ratio test

Variance ratio test is used to test the significant difference between two independent normal data. It can be applied to test whether two samples are taken from normal population having same variance or not. Here, we have taken daily income of child labourers who are being engaged in work without going to school in schooling age. Among all children 12 are from Tamang and 10 from Brahmin child labourers. All are working for wage and salary. Variance ratio test from their daily income can be calculated as:

Sample A	75	68	65	60	40	45	50	35	40	35	30	45
Sample B	65	55	60	50	45	45	40	45	35	40		

From the two independent sample, 12 and 10 items from Tamang and Brahmin child labourers along with their earning is given in the above table.

For $\bullet u_1 = 11, u_2 = 9, f_{0.05} = 3.10$ if $f_1 > f_2$

For $\bullet u_1 = 9, u_2 = 11, f_{0.05} = 2.90$ if $f_2 > f_1$

a. Setting hypothesis

Null hypothesis (H0) $\exists^2x = \exists^2y$ i.e. income from two independent population has same variance.

Alternative hypothesis (H1) $\exists^2x \neq \exists^2y$ i.e. income from two population have not same variance.

b. Level of significance: = 0.05, 5%.

c. Test statistics

To compute the difference of income we apply variance ratio test or f-test.

Computational procedure

i.e. $f = \frac{\text{Greater variance}}{\text{Smaller variance}}$

Smaller variance

S.N.	Income(X)	$x=X-\bar{X}$	x^2	Spends(Y)	$y=Y-\bar{Y}$	y^2
1	75	26	676	65	17	289
2	68	19	361	35	7	49
3	65	16	256	60	12	144
4	60	11	121	50	2	4
5	40	-9	81	45	-3	9
6	45	-4	16	45	-3	9
7	50	1	1	40	-8	64
8	35	-14	196	45	-3	9
9	40	-9	81	35	-13	169
10	35	-14	196	40	-8	64
11	30	-19	361			
12	45	-4	16			
Total	588		2362			810

Mean income from Tamang child labourers (\bar{X})

$$= \frac{\sum X}{N} = \frac{588}{12}$$

$$= 49.$$

Mean income from Brahmin child labourers (\bar{Y})

$$= \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$= \frac{480}{10}$$

$$= 48.$$

We know that,

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{(n-1)} \sum (X-\bar{X})^2 \text{ where, } \sum (X-\bar{X})^2 = 2362.$$

$$S_1 = \frac{2362}{11} = 214.72.$$

Again,

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{(n_2-1)} \sum (Y-\bar{Y})^2 \text{ where, } \sum (Y-\bar{Y})^2 = 810.$$

$$S_2 = 810/9 = 90.$$

We know that, Variance ratio (f) = S_1/S_2 because $S_1 > S_2$.

$$= 214.72/90$$

$$= 2.3857.$$

d. The tabulated value of $f_{0.05} = 3.10$. ($u_1 = 11$ and $u_2 = 9$).

e. Decision:

As calculated, value of f is less than tabulated value.

$$(2.3857 < 3.10)$$

Null hypothesis is accepted. This means the income of both communities child labour have same variance.

Chi square test:

There are two hypotheses to be tested. One is variance ratio test and the other is chi square test. Variance ratio test of income of child labour of Tamang and Brahmin communities have been tested. Now we have to test chi square test in two hypotheses i.e.

1. Parent's education and occupation are independent among child labourers.
2. The amount of saving is independent of age of child labour from working only children among wage and salary getting children.

First hypothesis (Parental education and occupation are independent in child labour)

Most of the child labourers are from poor families. Parents are being engaged in agriculture, some are involved in business, service in government and non government organizations and also in construction. The hypothesis should check either the education of parents alters their occupations.

Setting hypothesis

Null hypothesis

- a) H_0 : Parental education and occupation are independent among child labourers.
- b) Alternative hypothesis (H_1): Parental education and parental occupation are not independent among child labourers.
- c) Test statistics: χ^2 - test.
- d) Level of significance: 5 percent.
- e) Computation:

The number of child labourers has been categorized with respect to their parental education and occupation. Two square data from the wage and salary earning and schooling/working children are taken from observed data.

Occupation→	Agriculture	Business	Service	Others	Total
Education↓					
Educated	14	11	15	3	43
Uneducated	47	3	6	9	65
Total	61	14	21	12	108

Calculation of estimated hypothesis by χ^2 c manifold contingency table

Changing observed data in expected values:

Occupation	Agriculture	Business	Services	Others	Total
Education					
Educated	24.28	5.58	8.36	4.78	43
Uneducated	36.72	8.42	12.64	7.22	65
Total	61	14	21	12	108

Calculation of chi square from second observed expected values:

Observed frequency	Estimated frequency	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
14.00	24.28	-10.28	105.6784	4.352488
11.00	5.58	5.42	29.3764	5.264588
15.00	8.36	6.64	44.0896	5.273876
3.00	4.76	-1.76	3.0976	0.650756
47.00	36.72	10.28	105.6784	2.877952
3.00	8.42	-5.42	29.3764	3.488884
6.00	12.64	-6.64	44.0896	3.488101
9.00	7.22	1.78	3.1684	0.438837
				$\phi=25.83548$

Tabulated value of $\chi^2_{0.05}$ at $(\uparrow-c) (c-1) = (2-1) (4-1)$ is 7.81473.

Conclusion : (χ^2 calculated $>$ χ^2 tabulated)

As the calculated value of chi square is greater than the tabulated value, it is obvious that the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence, education and occupation of parents are independent among child labourers.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Different forms of exploitation of children at works exist and persist, but they are particularly difficult to research due to their hidden, illegal or criminal nature. On the other hand, most of the children in our societies are being used in different economic and non economic household works transparently. It is because any kind of child labour reflects socio-economic condition of the society. National and international attempts are not being successful in discouragement and elimination of child labour. The goal has also not been successfully achieved due to poverty and other social and economic reasons. In the course of analysis of child labour situation in study area, different aspects of Tamang and Brahmin child labour in agricultural and non agricultural activities are taken. Attempts are made to interpret background, characteristics, working conditions, their perspectives and socio-economic conditions and analyze them.

In the process of study, different qualitative and quantitative data have attempted to analyze the status of child labour in two communities of study area. In this context, different efforts are made to present the social facts about child labourers. Among the sample of 108 households, working children of Dhungharka VDC are taken for study about the child labour in different works. The sample is selected on the basis of judgment sampling method. Proportional no. of households from each ward of Dhungharka VDC are taken with their working children.

6.1 Summary

- Among the 108 households, there are 299 children less than 15 years. 17.72 percent 0-4 years, 26.0 percent are 5-9 years and 56.2 percent from 10-14 years.
- Among the all less than 15 years children, 14.24 percent are working only, 18.72 percent are schooling only, 18.7 percent are neither studying nor working and 51.79 percent are working and studying.
- From all children, 33 are not living with their parents. 27 are being engaged in different forms of child labour in urban areas and 6 are studying in urban schools.

- Among the all schooling age 142 female children, 102 are literate and 40 are illiterate. Similarly, among the 157 schooling age male children, 135 are literate and rest 22 are literate.
- From the study, it is found that 87.30 children from Tamang and 92.18 percent children from Brahmin communities have been enrolled in school.
- From the study it is found that 74.01 percent male and 73.74 percent female of schooling age are working and schooling.
- Among the schooling/working children, only 57.40 percent are attaining their school daily. Rests are being absent one or two days of a week due to different causes.
- Among the all children of working only in their schooling age, 7 are male and 15 are female.
- Among the 9 heavy weight carrying children, 4 female and 1 male are being physically and mentally affected.
- Among the 53 Tamang and 55 Brahmin families, only 37.96 percent parents have knowledge about child education.
- Majority of children in study area are used in related works of agriculture and livestock farming.
- From the study it is found that excessive source of income is being used in food crops supply and least share of income is being used in education.
- From the study it is found that Rs. 49 is mean daily income and Rs. 17 is average daily personal spends of the wage and salary earning children.
- Among the 108 respondents children, 6.48 percent children's both parents are dead and 12.96 percent children's either father of mother are dead. They are being dominated by their step parents or other representatives of their parents.
- Among the 108 children respondents, 19.45 percent are landless for agricultural purpose but 80.5 percent 5 have their own agricultural land.
- Among the 55 schooling and working children 32.74 percent are working less than 2 hours. 45.46 percent are working 2-4 hours and 21.23 percent are working more than 4 hours per day.
- Among the 22 only working child respondents, 27.27 percent are working less than 6 hours, 40.90 percent are working 6-8 hours and 32 percent are working more than 8 hours per day.
- Among 22 working children, 57.15 percent children's income is drawn by their parents, 27.38 percent children's income is being used by themselves and 4.55 percent children's income is drawn by others.

6.2 Conclusion

This study is based on the sample of 108 households' child labour in Dhungharka VDC of Kavre. The judgement sampling method has been used in the interview. In the course of observation, from qualitative and quantitative information following conclusions has been mentioned here.

The child labour in Tamang and Brahmin communities has rooted by different causes. In Tamang community it is caused by landlessness, caste domination, illiteracy, and insufficient food and their traditional thinking. Similarly, in Brahmin community it is rooted by over ownership of agricultural land with livestock, gender discrimination, religion, parent's occupation and level of education. The families of both communities are adopted children as a means of supplementary household income. Most of the parents of working children are unaware about the physical, mental and emotional impact in children by child work.

The majority of the child labourers who are literate and dropout from school are also unwilling to go to school. Excessive children are dropout from school due to the reason of cash to pay fee and unwillingness by their parents. Significant proportion of children does not receive their own earning because their earning is collected and used by their parents.

Landlessness, poverty, poor socio-economic condition, illiteracy, scarcity of food for family, unemployment, least chances of alternative jobs for parents and disability compel the guardians to allow their children in works instead of sending them to study in schools. Due to these causes child labour is a vital problem in study area.

6.3 Recommendations

There is an excessive incidence of child labour among Brahmin and Tamang communities in study area. The problem of child labour is directly related with poverty, landlessness and social cultural environment. Some points are recommended in order to improve the overall status of child exploitation in different economic and non economic activities.

- Government should provide the land for homeless families of poor Tamang and Brahmin communities in study area.
- Legal provisions should be done by the state to punish against untouchability and discrimination on the basis of caste and ethnicity.
- There should be provisions of scholarship for the school going children with freeship especially for girls of minority and marginalized families.
- Income generating programmes should be introduced effectively with financial support and loan to mobilize unemployed matured labour force in Tamang and Brahmin communities of study area.
- Governmental and non governmental financial aid should be managed and used to raise the living standard of Dalit and Janajati of study area.
- Regular awareness campaign should be continued to discuss about gender and caste oriented traditional activities and perceptions of people.
- All kinds of social discriminations and violence against women must be punished strictly according to criminal activities.
- Local agencies should play effective role to manage health and sanitation programmes focusing in poor Tamang and other Janajati communities.
- VDC should establish association with district, regional and central authorities to fight against injustice, inhumanitarian activities and domination on societies to get their basic rights.
- There should be specific research and regular investigation about child labour and its consequences.
- Special education for disabled, adults should be introduced.
- Local political parties, civil society, academic persons, social workers and local self government should play effective role to improve child education against child exploitation. Debate, advocacy and awareness should be spread formally and informally according to capacity of individuals and institutions.

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