SOCIAL BACKGROUND AND CURRENT STATUS OF DOMESTIC CHILD LABOUR IN PERIPHERAL CITY

A Thesis

Submitted to the Central Department of Sociology
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
The Degree of Master of Arts

In

Sociology

Submitted by:

Gira Rai

Symbol No: 00006538

T. U. Regd. No.: 6-2-576-86-2011

Central Department of Sociology

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu,

July, 2022

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that dissertation entitled **Social Background and Current Status of Domestic Child Labour in Peripheral City**submitted by me to the Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University, is an entirely original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of Dr. Guman Sing Khatri. I have made due acknowledgements to all idea and information borrowed from different sources in the course of writing this thesis. The result presented in this study has not been submitted and presented anywhere else for the award of any degree or other reasons. I am solely responsible if any evidence is found against my declaration.

•••••

Gira Rai

T. U. Regd. No.: 6-2-576-86-2011

July, 2022

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is certify that Ms. GiraRai has completed her dissertation entitledSocial Background and Current Status of Domestic Child Labour in Peripheral Cityunder my guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts in Sociology. Thereby, recommend this dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

Date:	

Supervisor

Dr. Guman Singh Khatri
Central Department of Sociology
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu
Nepal

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU

LETTER OF APPROVAL

This dissertation work entitled **Social Background and Current Status of Domestic Child Labour in Peripheral City**submitted by Ms. GiraRai has been evaluated and by the requirements Master Degree of Arts of in Sociology.

Evaluation Committee:			
Associate Prof. Dr. Youba Ra Head of the Department	j Luintel		
Dr. Tika Ram Gautam			
External			
Dr. Guman Singh Khatri			
Supervisor			
Date:			

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisorDr. Guman Sing Khatri,

for his inspiring suggestion encouragement, guidance and instructive comments

throughout this study. It would be not possible without his openness in answering my

question and detail completes this study.

I would also like to express my gratitude to Associate Prof. Dr. Youba Raj Luintel,

Head of the Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University for all his suggestions

and regular inspiration to develop this work.

I would like to express my gratefulness to all the faculties of the central Department

of Sociology, for their kind cooperation, suggestions and academic support during my

study. I am also indebted to the staff of CWLN for providing me the necessary

materials.

I am thankful to the community of Naikap 25, Kathmandu of districts where the field

work was conducted. My special thanks go to the respected respondents and their

friends who helped me by providing the required information.

Finally, I would like to remember my colleagues and teachers who were the source of

inspiration of educational goal. I must thank Mrs. NirmalaRai and SanjeelaTamang

who supported academically throughout the study. I am equally thankful to my

husband Dhanakumar, sister's Mankala, Nirmala, Bimala, Jyoti, father IchhaBahadur,

mother kamala and son Jayen for their patience when I was in field and providing

favorable environment to conduct this research work.

Gira Rai

July, 2022

iv

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DE	CLARATION	i
LET	ITER OF RECOMMENDATION	ii
LET	TTER OF APPROVAL	iii
ACI	KNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TAI	BLE OF CONTENTS	v
CH	APTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1-6
1.1	Background of the Study	1
1.2	Statement of Problem	4
1.3	Research Question	6
1.4	Research Objective	6
CH	APTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	7-20
2.1	Child Labour on International Context	8
2.2	Reviewer Policies	9
2.3	Child Labour and Hazardous Work by Children	13
2.4	Globalization and Changing Issues of Child Labour	15
2.5	Child Labour Situation in South Asia	16
2.6	Situation of Child Labour in Nepal	18
CH	APTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	21-24
3.1	Design and Method of the Study	21
3.2	Rational of the Study Area	21
3.3	Sample Size	21
3.4	Sources of Data	22
3.5	Tools and Techniques of Data Collection	22
	3.5.1 Interview	22
	3.5.2 Observation	23
	3.5.3 Case Study	23
3.6	Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures	24
3.7	Ethical Consideration	24
CH	APTER FOUR: THE NATURE OF CHILD LABOUR PRE	VAILING AND
	INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY ARE	CHILD
	LABOUR IN CURRENT STATUS	25-35
4.1	Introduction of Study Area	25

4.2	Introduction of Respondents in Naikap			
	4.2.1	Gender Status	25	
	4.2.2	Religion and Culture	26	
	4.2.3	Educational Background	26	
	4.2.4	Region of Respondents	26	
4.3	Absen	ce of Parents	26	
4.4	Poor Economic Condition		27	
4.5	Lack o	of Education	29	
4.6	Emplo	yment and Working Current status of Domestic Child Worker	29	
	4.6.1	Nature of the Work	29	
	4.6.2	Arrangement of Food and Living	31	
	4.6.3	Wage and Payment	32	
	4.6.4	Health and Hygiene Situation	32	
	4.6.5	Leaves and Holidays	33	
	4.6.6	Behaviors of Employer	34	
CHA	APTER	FIVE: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	36-37	
REF	EREN	CES		
QUI	ESTIO	NNAIRE SCHEDULE		
RES	SPOND	ENTS PHOTOGRAPHS		

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Though, we have been living in the twenty first century problems of food. Shelter and clothes have remained the same or even growing more complicated than earlier. Millions and millions of people in this world are suffering from hunger, disease and malnutrition and the same size of people are suffering without home and land. It means they are living the poorest life below the absolute poverty line but on the other hand a handful of people are getting rice and richer. It means, the gap between haves and haves not is widening with every passing days. This hindering reality of the world today is directly affecting the growing child labour and child exploitation. While speaking in the mass meeting and writing essay that the "Children are the future of the nation builders of the nation twinkle stars for the nation" and so on, but those who are taking responsibilities even do not care about what is happening to those children at present. The reality exposes the fact that a vast number of child populations is elapsing a dreadful and fantail life under certainty. Of course, the children are not happy to work in such a young stage but what shall they do for their hungry stomach? So, there is no other way except then to involve in the economic activities. But in the meantime, some people with the exploited nature do not hesitate to maximize the use of child labor because of cheapness and easy availability.

Another has for child workers, especially for girls, is sexual abuse. Young girls are regularly targets of sexual innuendo, or in more severe cases even rape, by male coworkers and management staff (CWIN, 1993). Though prostitution is illegal in Nepal, it is prevalent in urban areas and many young girls are trafficked to brothels in India and beyond. The increase in the sexual abuse of children is linked to the internationalization of sex tourism, together with the false perception that there is less danger of contracting AIDS from younger partners. Commercial sexual exploitation is one of the most brutal forms of violence against children whose victims suffer from extreme physical, psycho social and emotional abuse that can have lifelong and life threatening consequences. They risk early pregnancy, maternal and sexually

transmitted diseases. Therefore, the research intends to explore the status of the domestic girl child labour in the study areas.

Child Labor is considered to be illegal and unethical by country's law. Despite the laws made by Nepal government for children's rights, child labor is still found to be in practice in Nepal till present. Considerable differences exist between the many kinds of work children do. Some are difficult and demanding, others are more hazardous and even morally reprehensible. Children carry out a very wide range of tasks and activities when they work. Tarkowska, (2005).

According to Child Worker in Nepal Conceded Center, CWIN, (2012). Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescent's participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society their adult life.

Child labor means engaging children to work which affects his physical and mental development and deprived from his beautiful childhood and child right. Children working in hotels, domestic works and restaurants are considered to be an example of worst from of child labor. This works keep children away from school, physical, mental and moral development too. Generally, the children working in these sectors have to work excessively long hour and perform heavy labor. They have weak physical and mental health. They miss the golden days of childhood and likely to face abuse and torture from others. (Hearn, 1988).

Generally, these children faces health problems as cracks and rashes in their hands and legs, cuts from the knives and broken glasses or utensils, excessive tired ness from long working hours. 50% of these children have faced physical abuse, frequent cursing and verbal humiliation. Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescent's

participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regard as being something positive. ILO, (2012).

Nepal is one of the poorest among the poor countries in the world. The average percapital income of the Nepal is only US \$740. Almost half of the population lives under the poverty line. Agriculture is the pre-dominant occupation on which 80% of people of Nepal depend. Industrial and services sectors are growing but they are still in infant stage. The population size of Nepal 28.1 million out of which 41.66% of them are children under 15-years and half of the population of the children are economically active to support their poor families (CBS, 2012).

We have realized that the world today is full of unrest, anxiety and grievances. Though, we have been living in the twenty first century problems of food, shelter and clothes have remained the same or even growing more complicated than earlier. Millions and millions of people in this world are suffering from hunger, disease and malnutrition and the same size of people are suffering without home and land. It means they are living the poorest life below the absolute poverty line but on the other hand a handful of people are getting rice and richer. It means, the gap between haves and haves not is widening with every passing days. This hindering reality of the world today is directly affecting the growing child labour and child exploitation. While speaking in the mass meeting and writing essay that the "Children are the future of the nation, builders of the nation twinkle stars for the nation" and so on but those who are taking responsibilities even do not care about what is happening to those children at present. The reality exposes the fact that a vast number of child populations is elapsing a dreadful and fearful life under encertaiary. Of course, the children are not happy to work in such a young stage but what shall they do for their hungry stomach? So, there is no other way except then to involve in the economic activities. But in the meantime, some people with the exploited nature do not hesitate to maximize the use of child labour because of cheapness and easy availability. Another has for child workers, especially for girls, is sexual abuse. Youth girls are regularly targets of sexual innuendo, or in more severe cases even rape, by male coworkers and management staff (CWIN, 1993), Though prostitution is illegal in Nepal, it is prevalent in urban areas andmany young girls are trafficked to brothels in India and

beyond. The increase in the sexual abuse of children is linked to the internationalization of sex tourism, together with the false perception that there is less danger of contracting AIDS from younger partners. Commercial sexual exploitation is one of the most brutal forms of violence against children whose victims suffer from extreme physical, psycho social and emotional abuse that can have lifelong and life threatening consequences. They risk early pregnancy, maternal, mortality and sexually transmitted diseases. Therefore, the research intends to explore the status of the domestic girl child labour in the study area.

The researcher wanted to explore the circumstances that forced children to work as domestic child labour in Naikap, Kathmandu. The research presents characteristics of respondents, their work condition and circumstances in which they are living. The case study was done in Naikap, Kathmandu because Kathmandu has one of the highest number of child workers within Nepal and Naikap has great amount of domestic child labour.

The methodology of study conducted was primary and secondary method. Primary method includes questionnaires asked to respondents, interviews and direct field observation. On the other hand, secondary method includes findings from books, articles and so on.

Form case study, was clear that child labour is a great threat and a problem to society. While we step further into development and revolution, we may have blind folded ourselves to the consequences of child labour. The findings show that children from age 5 to 17 years are easily tamed by their employers to do as they want them to. While being employed to such employers, they are missing their opportunities to enjoy their rights by studying, playing, having balanced diet, sanitation e.t.c and thus Naikap's household has been using children for household works rather than helping them study and not deprive them of children's rights.

1.2 Statement of Problem

With tremendous change in social and cultural dimensions of human lives people's needs are increasing so far day by day. Especially, in developing countries like Nepal people are enforced to work hard to survive in this critical situation and its

consequences led children to work and earn for the family though they are very young mentally and physically.

There are many forms of child labour. Among which domestic servant is one of the most exploited and hidden forms of child labor. Many village children are brought to the cities and placed in urban household as a house servant. Many of the employees make the parent fell they are doing a favor for them by feeding and sheltering their children. Compared to other forms of child labor domestic savant seems to be better and safer, but in practice the child are more vulnerable.

There is no limit to the amount or kind of work to which child domestic servants are concerned. They have to work from early of the morning to the late night. They are paid very low amount of salary. It is found that children employed as domestic worker are frequently aroused. They are humiliated, bitten and even sexually abused. They are feed poorly and are treated unkindly, for example they have to eat separately and may be lacked out of the house when the families go out. Others may be kept in the house at all-time except to shop. None are given holidays (Sattaur, 19930).

The problem of child workers is continuing even today and is more critical is some countries. The condition of child labor is engaged is domestic services is generally worse than in other employing agencies. The volume of child labor in urban andsemiurban has been increasing rapidly. Most of the developing countries in the world today have faced child labor as serious and widespread problem especially in south Asia and Africa and the situation is not different in Nepal. Many children are being pushed into the labor market as a part of family survival strategy. Children are found to be working as an integral part of the family farming work force in the agriculture economy of Nepal.

They are engaged as labor either in formal or informal sectors. Informal sectors mainly include agriculture (agriculture related activities, tea states etc.) services (hotels, restaurants, child prostitutes, domestic servant, porters and bonded workers, etc.) and trade. In major cities, there is also a large number of street children who work mainly as rag pickers.

The exploitative practice of child labor has come to be recognized as a major socioeconomic problem, which retards the family status due to rapid population growth, poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and underemployment, poverty health, natural disaster, sluggish economic growth and agrarian economy (CWIN, 2011).

The condition of child laborers engaged in hotels and restaurants is generally worse than in other employing sectors. The employers prefer to employ child labor because they are easy to handle, cheaper, more pliable and play a supplementary role of adult labors. The life of hotel, restaurant and teashop child laborers normally starts before sunrise performing a long list of chores determined by the employers. They included demands such as cutting vegetables with dangerous tools, cooking in smoking kitchen, dish

Washing, cleaning tables, having water from distant taps and so one they are paid very minimum wages. A child labor continues these tedious chores throughout a day often more than 12 hours without any rest exhausting them physically, mentally with minimum levels of nutrients and deprived, of education facilities.

Children are found to be engaged in almost all the sectors of employment. Thus, child labor has not been the problem of an individual or a family only, but it has been the problem of society.

The study is attempted to find out the answer of the following questions.

1.3 Research Question

- 1. What are the current status of that force child to work as a domestic worker in Kathmandu?
- 2. How is the current status of domestic child workers are working and living?

1.4 Research Objective

- 1. To explore the current status that force child to work as a domestic worker in Kathmandu.
- 2. To explore the current status of how domestic child workers are working and living.

CHAPTERTWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is the most important function to develop any research which provides deeper knowledge, experiences and other ideas to the researcher. The researcher has made attempts to study some dissertation and related books to review the literature related to the study. Review of related literature helps the researcher to gain the insight in to the previous research studies that relate to the present study.

A number of researches have been conducted regarding child labour. Child labour in South Asia: Towards a UNICEF Strategy, a publication by UNICEF ROSA defines childhood and it should be based on biological and psychological requirement by different, age group. The reading considers a need of discussion which will offer scientific reasons to determine the ages at which certain types of work cannot be performed without hindering the physical social, and emotional growth of the child, he explains the three major interventions-poverty alleviation, primary education and improvement of coping skills-can play a very important and decisive role in strengthening the community and family capacity to manage their own resources in the best interest of children eventually stimulating a significant shift of children from work to learning. Despite these revealing facts the reading evaluation is unable to direct and suggest the role of state in fulfilling these needs education or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development.

Crawford argues that child labour has significant consequences for children, their families, their employers, and communities and countries in which the live. Although some types of work by children, such as work for a skilled trade or helping out with light household chores can be beneficial in terms of a child's and development. Children working in informal sector for hotels and shops are often forced to work very long hours in difficult conditions.

The long term economic costs of child labour in South Asia could be quite high. The low wages of child labour can restrict the purchasing power of the family. Cheap available child labour can prevent the payment of minimum wage and in some cases, devalues the labour market of adults. Domestic consumption is therefore limited, and

national production will remain law. The country will be dependent on exports and will be vulnerable to international trade sections. Finally, it is assumed that, by allowing children to labour long hours at unskilled jobs, the country is not building skilled and educated future work force. Child labour perpetuates poverty on large scale level as successive generations of children grow up to be adults lacking education and higher skills, who will continue to live in poverty, have large families, and put their children to work.

2.1 Child Labour on International Context

For centuries, child labor has been recognized as normal practice by every society in most part of the country. Poverty and deprivation are main key factors that have contributed to the growing number of children in the exploitative labour market. However, parent's ignorance, family breakdown and the trend of child exploitation have been multiplying the degree of child labour exploitation in the country. The challenges of child labour being come across by must of the third world countries have many serious social, economic and political dimensions. DhitalTarak said, if we go through the history of development countries, they had faced the problem of childlabour exploitation in one way or another. The developed countries, such as, UK, USA, Germany, Japan, France, Sweden, Portugal, Cyprus, Belgium and Malta also had a serious child labor problem until less than fifty years ago. (PradhanGauri, 1995).

Historically, the problem of child labour first appeared in the 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high-risk areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and the UK, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories, cotton mills, glass, match making, and brick kilns, whereas in Norway and Sweden, the problems existed in farming, herding and fishing.

According to this (UNICEF, 1995) report, illiteracy and lack of awareness is another cause of child labour. Many parents who have had on action and skilled training themselves do not see the need for their children to have such opportunities. Some parents see child labour as useful apprenticeships for their children to acquire knowledge and experience, which will help them as adult workers. Some parents

prefer their child working to alternative, especially when school is not see as a viable investment for further gains. (UNICEF, 1995)

Child labour is an integral part of our society is the consequence of an exploitative economic and political reality. The magnitude of the problem is more transparent in South Asia. Out of the total of 250 million-child labours in the world as estimated by ILO and UNICEF, South Asia is the habitat for half of the world's child labour population (CWIN, 1998).

Although globalization has raised the awareness of child labor, there is also a perception that globalization has resulted in an increase in the amount of child labor. The commonly cited mechanism is that trade between an unskilled-labor abundant and developing country and a skilled labor abundant/ developed country will raise the relative rate of return to unskilled labor in the developing country. This change lowers the return to education and raises the opportunity cost of an education, thereby stimulating child labor

2.2 Reviewer Policies

The Children's Act, 1992: This Act was enacted to protect the rights and interests of Nepalese children and to ensure their physical, mental, and intellectual development. It also contains a number of provisions on child labour, and it has recently been amended to make the Act more abuse-specific, especially in relation to sexual abuse. The Act defines a child as a person below the age of 16 years and states that a child who has not attained the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a labourer;

The Labour Act, 1992, and Labour Rules, 1993, contain specific provisions for the prohibition of employment of children below the age of 14 years and prohibits admission to hazardous work for minors (aged between 14 and 18 years);

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1999, followed Nepal's ratification of the ILO Minimum Age Convention (No. 138), and has made important amendments in the Labour Act, 1992. The Child Labour Act enlists specific occupations as hazardous work and prohibits the use of children below 16 years of age in such activities. The Act regulates hours of work for children aged 14 - 16 and

provides that no child shall be engaged to work during a period from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. Further, it prohibits the engagement of children below 14 in any kind of employment..

Other legal provisions restricting child labour and trafficking in the country include: the Citizen Rights Act, 1955; the Begging Prohibition Act, 1962; the Prison Act, 1962; the Common Law Code, 1963; the Public Offence and Punishment Act, 1970; the Foreign Employment Act, 1985; the Trafficking Control Act, 1986, and the Drug Trafficking (Control) Act (ILO, 2009).

Child labor is a political as well as a social problem. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. The adoption of new laws and policies only cannot present the child labor problem unless society as a whole is mobilizes. It is an important device for building awareness and brining about positive change. Child laborers, parents, students, teachers, trade unionists, employer social workers and people of all walks of life effected and protection of working children in society. There is an increasing awareness in society about the exploration of working children causes of exploitation are being exposed. However, the government mechanism to regulate the prevention of child labor exploitation is not effective (CWIN, 2009).

It is estimated the total child population of Nepal in the 5-17 years age group as 7.77 million at the time, which is about 33 percent of child total population of the country. Of the total child population in that age group, 1,022,000(13 percent) live in urban areas, and 6.748,000 (87 percent) live in rural areas. It reflects the estimated distribution of household, population, children and average number of children per household. The survey estimates shows that there were 4.8 million households in total, 3.5 million (72.5 percent) of which have children. The total population is estimated as 23.5 million and the average number of children per households as. The average number of children per household is lowest at 1.7 in the Kathmandu Valley and highest at 2.4 in the Eastern, Min-Western and Far-Western Hill/Mountain and Western Tarai regions. In the development regions the average number of children per household is highest in the Mid-Western and Far-Western regions. (NLFS, 2008)

Recently, some positive steps been taken in Nepal with regard to child labour policy development. Nepal has prepared a core Education for All (EFA) document for the

period of 2004/09 The EFA envisages that by 2015, there should be universal access to quality basic education. A key measure to be implemented under the proposed EFA 2002/o9 is providing 60 percent of the education budget directly to schools. This will increase the net enrollment rate from the current 81 percent to 96 percent, and the literacy rate of those above 15 years of age from the current 48 percent to 60 percent by 2015. Also under the EFA is an initiative for five donors to provide financial assistance that will be spent in bringing 2.6 million new students to pre-primary schools. There various initiatives are expected to improve the access to and quality of schooling and will hopefully also benefit children in the worst forms of child labour. Among other important efforts figures the decision taken in July 2000 to outlaw the Kamaiya system of bonded labour, under which debt-ridden rural farmers and their children work as bonded labourers to pay off debts incurred by their ancestors Form the perspective of child development, the Ministry of Women, Children and social Welfare and its Central Child Welfare Committee assume the responsibility for children and their right to development and protection. The Ministry also leads the efforts to combat trafficking and with the assistance of IPEC, has revised the National Plan of Action to include combating trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation.

Which is a multi- topic household survey that collected information from 16,000 households (800PSU) on the current situation of employment, underemployment, unemployment and other specific characteristics? Some of the important and key findings from this report are presented here:

- Total households are estimated as 4.8 million, of which 3.5 million households (72.5 percent) have children.
- There are about 7.77 million children in Nepal between 5 and 17 years of age, of which 50.7 percent are boys and 49.3 percent girls.
- Children constitute about 33 percent of total population. Of the total child population, around 33 percent belong to the Janajati group, 29 percent to the Brahmin/Chhetri group and 5 percent to the Newar group.
- The largest child population in the 5-9 year age group (38.3 percent) followed by the 10-13 year age group (33.8 percent) and the 14-17 year age group (27.9 percent).

- The literacy rate of children (5-17 years) is 82.4 percent; 86.5 percent of working children are literate.
- The participation rate of child workers is estimated to be about 41 percent work cent- 44.9 percent for girls and 37.0 percent for boys.
- About 3.2 million children are economically active, of which 36,000 are currently unemployed, searching for a job and available for work.
-) Of the total number of working children about 47.7 percent are from the Janajati group and 46.8 percent from the Dalit group; about 29 percent of working children come from Terai castes and the Muslim community.
- Nearly 40 percent of working children work up to 14 hours a week, while 36 percent work from 15 to 28 hours and about 15 percent children from 29 to 42 hours a week.
- About 10 percent of working children spend more than 42 hours a week engaged in economic activities.
- On average working girls (22.1 hours) spend more hours than boys (21.5 hours) in economic activities. 87.7 percent of working children are engaged in agricultural, 9.8 percent.
- Are service workers and 2.5 percent work in the manufacturing industrial sector?
- 90 percent of child workers are contributing family members, 4.2 percent are paid employees and 5.9 percent self-employed.

Source: NLFS, 2008

This report has examined in detail the child labour situation in Nepal based on 2008 Nepal Labour Force Survey data, including the rural/ urban, agricultural/ nonagricultural and gender differentials. Although Nepal has made some progress in terms of per capita CDP over the last decade, the child labour participation rate is still very high. The first child labour survey in 1998 reported that 47.0 percent of the total child population (5-17 years) were economically active. The latest labour force survey conducted in 2008, however, has shown that the labour force participation rate of children aged 5-17 is about 40.9 percent, in which the participation of girls is 47.6 percent and that of the boys 36.1 percent. Some decline in the gender gap in the child

labour participation rate is observed when the data of 1998 and 2008 labour force surveys are compared.

2.3 Child Labour and Hazardous Work by Children

It is estimated that in Nepal 1.60 million children in the 5to 17 year age group fall into the category of child labour, I.e. about 50.9 percent of all working children and 20.6 percent of the total child population of these, 0.91 million are girls and 0.69 million are boys. The overwhelming proportion of child labour, involving over 1.5 million children, is found in rural areas, while by age group the distribution is 24.7 percent (395,000) in the 5-9 years age- group, 51.3 percent (821.000) in the 10-13 year age group and 24.0 percent (383,000) in the 14-17 year age group.

Another important finding of the report is that about 19.7 percent of working children in Nepal (621,000 or 8 percent of children as a whole) work under hazardous conditions. This is about 38.8 percent of the child labour population. Distributed by sex, about two- fifths of children engaged in hazardous work (248,000) are boys and three- fifths (373,000) are girls. Also, the share of working children engaged in hazardous work is 21.9 percent for girls against 17.3 percent for boys. Working children from the rural areas of Nepal relatively less exposed to hazardous conditions than children from urban areas. Although small in number, the children from Kathmandu Valley are relatively more exposed to hazardous conditions than in other parts of the country.

Among children engaged in hazardous work, almost 56.8 percent current attend school, while 43.2 percent do not. Across age groups, figures vary widely. Some 38.3 percent of children aged 14 to 17 years who are performing hazardous work attend school, compared to 14.4 percent in the 10-13 year age group and 11.4 percent in the 5-9 year age group. In terms of occupation, about 58 percent of the total number of children engages in hazardous work was engaged in elementary occupations, which include work in agriculture and fisheries, manufacturing, mining and construction, transport and freight handling and domestic and similar help. The craft and traderelated activities are other occupations involving hazards which employ a large number of child workers in Nepal.

NLFS 2008 estimated the total child population of Nepal in the 5-17 year age group as 7.77 million at the time, which is about 33 percent of the total population of the country. Of the total child population in that age group, 1,022,000 (13 percent) live in urban areas, and 6.748,000 (87 percent) live in rural areas. Child labour is banned by the Country's constitutional and legislative measures. The worst and most hazardous forms of child labour are banned unconditionally. Children between 16 and 17 can participate in light work in a specific time period, for a given duration if adhering strictly to occupational health and safety rules. Among others, children working in hotels and domestics are an example of the worst forms of child labour. Work that is harmful to the child's physical and mental development falls within the category of the worst or hazardous from of child labour as the child is mentally, physically, socially, or morally deprived. The work interferes with schooling as it obliges them to leave school prematurely or requires them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long working hours and heavy labour. (ILO/IPEC, 2004).

Gauripradhan's article "Some Reflection and Reactions on the survey on Carpet Children" was published in "Voice of Child Workers". The main objective of this article was to draw attention of the national and international organization towards the problem of child labours in carpet industries in Nepal. This paper has described how CWIN could attract the attention of national and international organizations the problems of child labours in carpet industries in Nepal. The author refutes the arguments of those who under estimated the number and problems of the child workers in this sector in Nepal (GauriPradhan, 1992).

Child Hope Asia in a booklet presents an account of the street children in Asia. According to this booklet some of the street children, in the Asian countries belong to the neighboring countries. For example, they have found Nepalese children in the street of Delhi. In the same manner, 46% of the street children of Kathmandu are refugee from Tibet and Bhutan.

NPC/ GON and UNICEF/N their publication entitled, "children and women of Nepal; it asserts that the research on child labour is inadequate and insufficient in Nepal. Scarcity of data makes it difficult assess the nature and extent of the problem in this field more over the government has failed to enforce legislative measures on account of the constraints of resources, staff and physical facilities. In practice there is a clear

contradiction between the legal and constitutional provision prohibiting child labour especially in informal sector in which most of the child labour are engaged (UNICE 1999).

The head of the state or the government of South Asian Association for Regional cooperation in the seventh SAARC have reaffirmed their commitment to accord the highest priority to child survival, protection and development. Furthermore, the members reiterated that they had completed their National plans of action on children's rights, they also had endorsed the' Colombo Resolution on Children "and expressed their desire to take effective measures to protect children against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation (RupaDhital, 1993).

Even the encyclopedia of social sciences has not made clear distinction between child work and child labour and defines as "when the business of wage earning or of participation in self or family supports conflicts directly or indirectly with the business of growth and education the result is child labour. The function of work in childhood is primarily developmental and non-economic.

2.4 Globalization and Changing Issues of Child Labour

Amsterdam child labour conference workshop no 2: Globalization, liberalization and child labour conducted by ILO (1997) explains that for the developing countries, where over 95% of the world's working children are to be found, adaptation to a globalizing economy basically means two things: first, they must be able to expand their exports, and second, they must be able to attract a greater volume of direct foreign investment. Giving a supporting argument for relationship between globalization and child labour the workshop discusses that child labour is indispensable to the competiveness of developing countries in international commercial markets. Example is carpet industry. Child labour gives developing countries a competitive advantage in international trade. Though foreign inventory not directly invest the child labour, sub-contract pan of their production to families employ child work. Not in the least, it is not a help to reduce the child labour. Rather, it is in clearing dependency just like slow poison.

Child labour has undergone such structural changes as result of topic to the process of urbanization. Shifts are from agriculture to industry and services, a move to wage earning in industry as opposed to maybe worsening the plight of child workers. Due to the movement rapidly from planned to a market economy different problems have emerged. Child labour in the organized sector used to be virtually non-existent, and well-developed social infrastructure looked after the welfare of children. Reforms have led to rising cost of education, while new labour-intensive industries have created a demand for cheap labour together, a less attractive option and may have contributed to a higher incidence of child labour. However this publication does not try to give an analyzing aspect to mitigate die situation thus, developed by globalization.

2.5 Child Labour Situation in South Asia

Based on officially available statistic, it is estimated that there are 21.6 million children, aged between 5 and 14 years, working in South Asia out of a total of 300 children in this age group.

The factors that contribute to child labour in South Asia include parental poverty economic circumstances, lack of awareness, and lack of access to basic and meaningful quality education and skills, internal conflict, migration and trafficking and high rates of adult unemployment and under-employment. Attitudes towards child labour also play an important role. In South Asia, children are perceived as "adults" at an early stage. Children are expected to perform physical work equivalent to a children adult as early as 10 years old in same countries.

There is great deal of commonality across the South Asian countries in the forms of child labour, most notably in the areas of:

Child domestic labour;
 Children in hazardous child labour;
 Children in export oriented industries, much of it home-based;
 Child trafficking and migration (both internally and across borders);
 Child bonded labour particularly in agriculture; and
 Child labour in the informal economy, particularly in urban area;

The definition of child labor, as based on purely economic indicators given by the ILO, is somewhat problematic. It takes into account activities where production is aimed for the market, rather than considering all activities where the output is for the worker's own consumption. Likewise, this definition only considers work that is paid. This means that children working as paid domestic servants are considered as child laborers, whereas children working in their own household doing household chores (which could be the same type of work as domestic servants), are not considered to be child laborers (Bhukuth, 2008).

Within a household, there are several factors that determine whether the decision is made to make the child work or not. An indisputable fact is that poverty is one of the main reasons why children work (Basu and Tzannatos, 2003). Other household characteristics that are important for this decision are the balance of power within the household (Basu and Ray, 2002) and time preference (the extent to which the household prefers present consumption to future consumption). In addition, a household's decision may be influenced by educational opportunities in its area or by the social protection available in its country (Gilligan, 2003).

The Asia-Pacific region accounts for the largest number of child laborers with 122 million, followed by sub-Saharan Africa (49.3 million) and Latin America and the Caribbean (5.7 million). With 26 per cent, the proportion of children engaged in economic activities in sub-Saharan Africa is currently the highest of any region in the world. Child labor can also be found in industrial countries (ILO, 2005).

However, for the first time the ILO was also able to note a positive trend with an 11 per cent decrease of working children in the age group 5-17 between 2000 to 2004 and a particular reduction of children's involvement in hazardous work (26 per cent decrease). Overall, Latin America and the Caribbean saw the greatest decline in children's work. The estimated cost of the elimination of child labor is US\$760 billion over a 20-year period, but the estimated benefit in terms of better education and health is over US\$4 trillion. The economic benefits would therefore outweigh the costs by nearly six to one, not to mention the huge social benefits to be gained. (ITUC, 2008)

Child labour, an integral part of Nepalese society, is the consequence of an exploitational socio-economic and political reality. The magnitude of the problem is

very high and more transparent in south Asia. Exploitation of child labour in this part of the world is so inhuman and intolerable. No sector of labour is completely free from child labour exploitation. Studies have indicated that poverty is the crux of the problem of child labour in Nepal. There is a direct link between poverty and child labour in Nepal. For example, majority of the children working as rag pickers, shoe cleaners, hotel Kanchha street children, carpet weavers in Kathmandu Municipality, reported poverty as a main reason for their work (CWIN, 2008).

2.6 Situation of Child Labour in Nepal

According to different researches undertaken by Central Bureau of Statistic (CBS), Central Department of Population Studies(CDPS) and International Labor Organization (ILO), the total number of working children between 5 to 14 years is 2.6 million of which the economically active children number 278,000 are revealed by the rapid assessment of the worst forms of child labor. This assessment showed that the worse seven to child labour as define by the ILO are trafficking children in commercial sexual exploitation, rag picking, child porter in carpet factories, domestic child labor, bonded child labor, children in mines and porter children. The number is 127,000. Out of these children, 37 percentages are illiterate and 63 percentages of these children come from landless families (CWIN, 2002 cited in Maharjan S.N, 2003).

As mentioned above child labor is a problematic issue in Nepal as 34% of its children below 14 is involved in child labor. There are more female than male child laborers, and the situation is worse in rural than urban areas. In the 2010l2011 Nepal Living Standards Survey Statistical Report Volumell, it was found that children from the poorest quintile has the highest percentage (18.7%) of children who worked for more than 40 hrs a week as compared with the rest of the consumption quintile.

Sharma, (2006) said that in Nepal the issue of juvenile justice was raised after the ratification of CRC and enactment of children's Act in 1992. Before that the treatment and procedures were almost same for all irrespective of their age and degree of crimes. Even after of ratification of CRC and enforcement of Children's Act, Nepal does not have comprehensive juvenile justice system. The children not systematically

separate from adults at all stages of the criminal proceedings and juvenile justice is no yet perceived as a separate and an independent system.

Safi (2011) conducted a study about "knowledge and practice of family planning Dhobi women in Rampur Malahaniya VDC Saptari district", the objectives of the study is to find out the demographic socio- economic and educational status of Dhobi women, to identify the knowledge and practice on family planning of married women of Dhobi community ,to find out the cause and problem for not using contraceptives ,sampling techniques of the study was simple random sampling ,tools of data was to use for interview schedule and investigation ,the major findings were (81 percent) ,respondents are farmers and 14 percent were service holders ,there was 58.8 percent respondents were literate and 41 percent respondents were illiterate.

Pakhare (2011) said that the history of child labor can be traced back to the Industrial Revolution, when very young children were forced to work in coal mines, factories, sweatshops, and even as domestic servants. Even today, as per UNICEF, a whopping 150 million children all over the globe are engaged in child labor. Child labor is widely observed in the mining, ceramics and glassware, garment and carpet manufacturing, and fireworks industries. This form of exploitation denies children their basic right to education which is so crucial in their growing years. To curb this malevolent practice, we need to take a deeper look into its causes and harmful effects.

Nakate (2011) wrote that child labor facts and statistics are taken into consideration, the period prior to and during the Industrial Revolution was one of the darkest in the history of mankind. Some of the child exploitation practices of this period continue even in today's world. During the period of Industrial Revolution, child laborers were paid only 10-20 per cent wages as that of adult workers. Abandoned children and orphans were sold as 'pauper apprentices'; these children worked without any payment. Those who tried to escape/run away used to be whipped. In worst cases, the practice of riveting irons on the ankles was used.

Tiwari (2013) conducted a research entitled "Situation of Child Labour in Hotel and Restaurant A Case Study of Mahendra Highway in Chitwan District". The general objective of this study is to access the current understanding of the situation of child labour in hotels & restaurants of highway site. The study shows that children have to

do all kind of work in the hotel/restaurant like cooking, cleaning tables, washing plates, serving meals etc. Most of the workers in this field have to work for more than 8 hours per day and 56 hours per week. More of them have to work from early in the morning to late night. Practice of child labour is widespread phenomenon in Nepal from ancient agrarian period to post modern period, and gradually this trend has been growing. The present study shows child labourers in hotel/restaurant are working under hazardous condition, exploitative condition as well as in unhealthy working environment.

Patterson (1970: 229) describes that child labour is not only a problem of an individual or a family but it is also the problem to the society. Child labour may be regarded broadly as any work of their children under condition that interferes with the opportunities for physical development, education, which children require. It is the working of children at unfit ages for unreasonable hours or under unhealthy conditions.

Pant (1970: 229) states that child labour is a source of cheap labour. It is due to the poverty that compels parents to make children work for wages and that employment of the children increase the earning of the family but it is ignored that child labour deprives children of educational opportunities, minimizes their changes for vocational training stunts their physical growth limpers their intellectual development by forcing them into the any of unskilled labors.

Okhanda and Rana (197) observed that if children find unable to get enough food in homes due to poor economic condition, they leave their home in search of job. Some children lave their home to fulfill their personal needs and some to help their family economically.

CHAPTERTHREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodology of this study. This study will be based on descriptive type of study. The chapter deals with the sources of data and its validation, standardization, data collection procedure and also method of data analysis and interpretation. The detail description about theses is given below.

3.1 Design and Method of the Study

To make data reliable and valid, I have adopted mix research design and through the way of interview, I have done case study of selected respondents. I have done non-controlled participant observation as a means to cross check. The purpose of this research is to explore circumstances that force children to work as child labour and their working and living condition. The findings of this research are analyzed through descriptive method. This research has use children rights activist theory to understand the condition of child labour in Kathmandu valley.

3.2 Rational of the Study Area

The main reason of choosing Kathmandu's Chandragiri Municipality ward no.15, Naikap for my research is because I am local people of Kathmandu. I am familiar with local language, culture and tradition. There were no research about condition of child worker in Naikap in the past. Thus, to fulfill the research gap, this research was conducted in Naikap, Chandragiri ward no.15 of Kathmandu district as my research field. I have seen child labour from the day I arrived in Kathmandu valley. So, I am Curious and interested to know about this topic.

3.3 Sample Size

This refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample. Thus, in this study, the sample of 7 respondents was used, for domestic child labour in the selected areas of Naikap, Chandragiri. The size is convenient to the researcher since it serves time and money. The sample is said to be representative as Naikap, Chandragiri.58 household respond with in domestic child labour were

selected out of believed those 50% child labor. Because I receiver's household sufficient for this research.

For my research, I chose purposive sample as my research is based on qualitative approach. Purposive sampling was employed to respondents who had no alternatives of other works except child labour. This sample was used to collect qualitative approach for the participants and these are needed in order to learn in-depth experience and obtain information on the respondents.

Among 37 respondents, I did sample on 7 respondents in total as this researchers serves time and money.

3.4 Sources of Data

Sources of data were one of the important parts of the research, which included both primary and secondary sources. They are as follow:

3.4.1 Primary Source of Data

This research has explored through, various circumstances of children who were forced to become child labour. This research particularly has taken seven child workers as respondents and done case study via interview for the primary data collection. I had asked (open ended) questions to the respondents related to the topic and got the primary information about my research from the respondents. To recheck my obtained data and information, I have also done non controlled participant observation.

3.5 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

The interview, observation and case study were used as a tool to get required data and information for my study. Interview questions were prepared to collect the required information for my research which are as follow:

3.5.1 Interview

Interview is a mean of research technique where researcher asks questions as per his interview questions and collects the required data and information. This technique

was used to collect primary data using structure and unstructured questionnaires. It is useful to provide information and influencing factors of domestic child worker in the household of Naikap. The qualitative and quantitative data and information was gathered from the interview.

In my interview the children who works as a labour were the respondents as I, took direct interview with them. I took the interview with 37 children's who were worked as labour and still working as a labour in different fields. So, the number of respondents in my interview 37. For my interview I chosed the direct method as it is the best way to interact with each other and from this kind of interview we can know about them in details. While taking an interview I selected the place where I can ask any questioners related to my respondents without making them uneasy for their further work.

3.5.2 Observation

The observation method is described as a method to observe and describe the behavior of the respondents. It is a way of collecting relevant information by observing. Qualitative information was obtained from this technique.

While observing respondents, I got to know that must of my respondents are compelled to worked as labour due to their poor family background but some of them are working with their own interest not only that, from the observation I also knew that only the few children are paid well but must of the children are not well paid in time and even get tortured from their owner.

3.5.3 Case Study

The type of research technique where researchers collect information and life history of the respondents through the help of an interview is case study. Seven domestic child workers were taken as respondent for the case study. This case study is conducted via direct interview. It has both structured and unstructured questionnaires for interviews. Case study is carried out to get depth information and to explore the center phenomena of the domestic child labours status.

For case study, I took direct interview with respondents and also asked some questions with the neighboring people related with the respondents. For further details, I went for the observation where my respondents were working.

After case study, I collected many data and information related to the respondents. Those data and information includes the age group, family background,(poor, uneducation, polygamy, drug addiction e.t.c), salary structure(highly paid, less paid), education (go for study, do not go for study) and owners behavior towards the children (child labour).

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures

After the collection of data, the researcher needs to organize and analysis the data to comes to conclusion. The researcher decides to analyze the data as per his/her purpose, nature of study and convenience. Generally, the data from qualitative research is analyzed using description and language and the data from qualitative research is analyzed using statistical tools. I followed both descriptive and statistical analysis such as percentile to analyze and interpret the gained data.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

Ethical consideration is a collection of principles and values that should be followed while doing human affairs. The ethical conditions make sure that no-one acts in such a way that is harmful to society or on individual.

This research-involved human beings as participants and the primary sources are the main parts of the research. After obtaining the approach, I have invited my participants of domestic child labour. I informed the participants about questionnaires and handed them the questionnaire.

With informed consent of respondents and their voluntary participation, questionnaires were asked. To maintain confidentiality, the respondents name were changed and their work schedule was maintained so as to be intact. No any kind of harm was inflicted on respondents and thus, ethical consideration was properly applied in the research.

CHAPTERFOUR

THE NATURE OF CHILD LABOUR PREVAILING AND INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY ARE CHILD LABOUR IN CURRENT STATUS

4.1 Introduction of Study Area

This chapter presents research findings as obtained from the field visits done in Kathmandu district. The study area included 37 respondents form which 7 were selected for case study of circumstances that force child to work as a domestic worker in Kathmandu. My study area which is Chandragiri Municipality is densely populated and consists people from all ethnicities and cultures. Due to dense population, there are numerous hotels and restaurants which use child worker as cheap employment. But more than hotels, there are more houses and house owners are mostly economically stable. These owners use child worker as domestic workers to do their household works and chores.

The chapter presents data which were collected through questionnaire, interview guides and observations. It is upon this chapter where all these forms of data will be presented and related to match the research question.

4.2 Introduction of Respondents in Naikap

The sample respondent's chosen were seven. They were of different age, sex and so on. Speaking of age, the respondent's age ranged from 7 to 13. One of them was 7 years old, two of them 9, one was 11, one 12 and one13. Despite of their age, respondents were given large amount of work and what a 7 year old had to do was not different from what a 13 year old had to do in another house.

4.2.1 Gender Status

Male child workers are more in number compared to that of female child workers. Both male and female are employed to do household works and the chores that are included in it. There were 17 male for every female, meaning 20 male for 17 female. Among the seven respondents that were chosen for case study, there were boys and four girls all employed to do household chores.

4.2.2 Religion and Culture

Majority of the people in the municipality are Hindu followed by Buddhist, Muslim and others. The major festivals include Dashain, Tihar, Chhath, Holi, MagheSankranti, Eid, Ramadan, Rakhibandhan, Shivaratri etc. Similarly, major social cultural practice are marriages, mundankuldevta puja.

4.2.3 Educational Background

Among the respondents, only 2 of them were able to read and write and they responded going to school before getting employed as child worker while remaining 5 responded that they never attended school and were unable to neither read nor write. This explains involvement of children into child labour because of lack of knowledge about children rights.

4.2.4 Region of Respondents

Most of the respondents belonged to western Nepal i.e. province 7, 3 province 1 province 2 and province 2. The respondents belonged to an economically and infrastructure wise backward community. Their family was low in economy and could not afford to fulfill basic needs properly. When asked about drinking water and electricity services, the respondents replied not having provision for electricity and that they have to walk hours just to fetch water. Some added they needed to travel half a day to reach the nearest hospital.

Among the 7 chosen respondents, all of them came from backward region and thus faced crisis during their journey.

4.3 Absence of Parents

While observing my respondents I found that many of them are working as child labour because of absence of parents. Some of them have only mother or father where as some of them don't have any of their parents.

In case of LaxmiAdhikari it was identified that she doesn't have any of her parents as they were died many years ago in one accident. So, Laxmi was send by her relatives to work at Kathmandu as a child labour.

LaxmiAdhikari(changed name) 10 years old, had no parent figures, just like other four respondents. Because of lack of guidance and love from his parents, he was sent by relatives to Kathmandu to work at his employer's house. He never got leaves during his work and thus did not get enough time to socialize. He was seen always busy from direct observation and never got attention and care as a child should get. In short, Laxim was deprived of his child rights and worker rights.

The other respondents, who also have absent figures lack sense of child rights and they are forced to work in order to survive.

Under this part the researcher intended to know if children's had parents or not. Respondents were required to answer yes if they had father or mother or both or not. Respondents were required to answer yes if they had father or mother or both or no if they had none. Most of them responded that about they did not have parents. Others responded that they had only mother or only father or step-parents.

Father and mother of four children respondents were not alive. One of the respondents she responded that only h father was alive while another responded that only her mother was alive. The other two respondent had step-parents but were not cared and nurtured properly.

LamxiAdhikari of age 10 mentioned that, "She was very happy at village with her family. But, the accident took her both parents. Due to death of parents she was alone and none of her relatives were there as her caretaker. So, after some months of her parent's death some of her relatives send her to the Kathmandu against her interest and compelled to work. I have no parents so that I involved this work."

4.4 Poor Economic Condition

From observation, I got to know that, my respondent, SitaKhadka is from poor family. The number of members in her family was large with no income sources and unemployed. Though the number of family members were move none of them do any

jobs and they don't even have any kinds of income sources like land, job and animals. They were middle class before but when she faster passed away due to heart attack they had to bear this situation.

This sub-heading falls under circumstances that forced children to work as domestic workers in Kathmandu. The researcher wanted to know the economic condition of respondent's family. The question asked was if the children's family was able to fulfill their basic needs.

The response was that before, they were unable to feed themselves and used to live in huts. This however was fulfilled after joining employer's domestic work. They were poor and used to wear ragged, dirty clothes. After wards, the economic condition of family is still poor though.

One of the respondents, Sita Khadka (changed name) 12 years old, said that her family had six members, one mother four siblings and herself. Since her father had passed away when she was two years old, her family suffered from low economy and poverty. Since then, her mother had been working as maid and housekeeper. Due to large family size, it was hard to feed all children and she was abandoned ultimately. Sita claims that she still sends money to her family as the family has been backward economically which hindered the growth of her siblings and fulfillment of basic needs.

Further observation indicated that she still wants to return to her family and do somework at her birthplace and support her mother in every way she could.

SitaKhadkaog age 12 said that, "She was from middle class family and the income that her father brought was enough for her family. But, one day her father suddenly had heart attack on which he passed away. After the death of her father the family's condition was so poor and messed up. Due to the work pressure on her mother she frequently started to feel sick due to which she was compelled to come in Kathmandu to work and earn some money to help her mother at her small age.Lack of income sources, lack of proper or loss of land."

4.5 Lack of Education

During the research, the researcher wanted to know if the respondents were involved in school or not. 3 out of 7 respondent did not involve in school and educational activities. Remaining 4 respondents went to school for primary level education. But due to poor economic condition of family and illiteracy in parents, children could not afford to attain school for higher educations, therefore, forcing them to do domestic works for little wage.

Because of low literacy rate, parents would not think much about family planning and the children thus had large number of siblings. After family breakdown, the abandoned child was forced to work for their survival.

An effort was made to find out the age of the domestic child labour at entering the service.

LaximAdhikari 7 years old was among the three respondents who were not able to read and write. The other two respondents were SitaKhadka, 12 years and Rita Paudel, 11 years old. When asked why he did not join school, Laxim answered that he was not interested in school and learning. He also has a elder brother in his birth place, Salyan, who is currently in rheas because of his drug addiction. His mother and father were illiterate and could not afford to give their offspring proper education. This later made them believe education is not necessary and pushed him to work as child labour after demise of his parents.

ReemaTamang of age 12 that, "some of them are still going to school for further education and most of them had already left the school after completing primary level. Most of them didn't get any education though they have given the greed at of providing education before joining the work. Due to high number of family members money was not enough to fulfill the needs."

4.6 Employment and Working Current status of Domestic Child Worker

4.6.1 Nature of the Work

After observation, related to my respondent I got many information and details her family background was poor and uneducated as well due to which her family believed that, if they would be able to work in city area then they will have move earning and gets facilities of many things like food, health, transportation etc in comparison of village. So, PramitTamang was send by her own family to earn more and to support her family economically.

PramitaTamang, (changed name) 11 years old, one of the respondents, work up at 6am at the corridor of her employer's house. She cleaned the kitchen and made tea for every family member of the employer. She then cleaned the toilet polished her employer's shoes and cleaned herself. After 10am, she was assigned to baby's it a two-year old children. She fed the children and was able to do her job properly. She was given task of preparing dinner as well. Her work schedule seemed pretty tiring but she was not exhausted at all.

Pramita has is one of the most relatable work nature to other respondents work nature. Others were even assigned to clean roofs, wash cars, wash the dogs and do some shopping.

Domestic child labourers have almost any fixed work schedule. They have wide range of activities at their employer home from kitchen work to house cleaning. It was found that majority of respondents had to do household chores. Some children have specific roles such as babysitting many of children said that they had to help in cooking, cleaning and washing dishes. The field observation justified this fact.

These children were always on standby to do every works such as polishing shoes, cleaning toilets, going to nearby shop, fetching a glass of water and soon by every family member. Majority of respondents said that they had to work for more than 12 hours that is from rarely morning to late night before sleep. Only some of child labor workers had less than 6 hours of work. All of the domestic child labour workers work up before 6 in the morning. So, they had let time or no time to have fun and relax. In

PramitaTamang of age 12 said that, "she was not agreed with her family's decision of working at city but due to the lack of economic condition and poor family background she was compelled to come in city and work as a child labour. I was expecting high before joining the work but it was just like expectation vs reality."

4.6.2 Arrangement of Food and Living

While I was observing about my respondent Rita Paudel I found that she got whatever she wished for. Before joining as a child labour she had wish of getting meal to fill her stomach and roof to live under. Her employers were kind towards her, so they gave her whatever they gat and also gave separate room for living not only that they gave her good salary according to her work and on time also.

Rita Paudel, (changed name) 11 years old said that she did not involve in educational activities and was always focused on what she would eat and her living place. Coming from parbat, she hoped to get a work that could fill her stomach and give her roof to live under. This wish of her was fulfilled when she joined as child labour as guided by relatives.

Rita claims that she gets adequate amount of food and her employer gave her separate room in store to look after things and have some sleep. After her tiring schedule, she goes to store-room at 10 pm and sleeps there. To ensure has safety, she puts her own tent inside store room. From further questioning, it was revealed that she would also buy some food for herself while shopping for her employer's family and eat it inside her tent.

Here, some of child workers reported that they were given separate room usually made for storing varied items, followed by majority domestic child labour who reported that they had to sleep on the kitchen floor. Remaining 42.84% were given other space such as the corner of the employer's children's room or corridor of the house.

As all the child workers were staying at their master's house, flooding arrangement was also made available at their work place. They were all given the some food as master's family. All the respondents mentioned that they were given adequate quantity of meals.

Rita Paudel of age 11 said that," she was not expecting good food and place for living while come pay from village, but when I joining the work she got good food as well as good place to live. She also mention that, her owners are kind and wise. They paid her good salary at a fixed time. I was dreaming of good food and living but it was only my dream."

4.6.3 Wage and Payment

I knew that only few number of respondents are paid highly paid and on time. But, many of respondents are not paid well and on time. Most of the child labours are paid cash directly. Whereas others are paid through online service.

When I was studying my case some of them are getting the wages according to their working nature and hard work but many of them are paid low than their hard work. The maximum salary of respondents were between 5-8 thousands with facilities of food, clothes and shelter etc. Whereas the minimum salary of respondents were 8-10 thousands without including the facilities of food, clothes, shelter etc.

Some cases labours are not paid any wages but given the place to stay, food to eat and school service. The children who got directly paid had to send their payment to their family and who got paid through online services also had to send their wages through their owners without receiving wages their selves.

Rita Tamang of age 12 that, "some of were happy with the salaries and facilities provided by their owner's where as others are not satisfied with the salaries and facilities provided by their owners. I did get good and enough salary as I expected."

4.6.4 Health and Hygiene Situation

In my observation it is observed that the maximum number of respondent were not getting hygienic food as well as good health service but some of them are getting both good and hygienic food as well as health service. They are given the medicines without concerning with doctors.

PreeyasTamang,(changed name) a twelve years old child worker claimed that he got sick only once after joining the work. After wards, he did not have major health issues. His employer would give him paracetamol in because he gets headache or fever without consulting medical professionals.

Speaking of hygiene, he had cut his nails but had grown his hair to his shoulders. When asked how frequently, he takes a bath, he responded that he took a bath once in a week. Preeyas wore dirty clothes and worked in unhygienic places of house.

Other respondents took a bath either every five days or once in two weeks. One of the respondents.ReemaTamang claimed to have headache frequently and no medication that her employer gave could help her cope with the pain. Others seemed healthy and no signs of any diseses.

Health is wealth. Health and hygiene situation is required for all. Since children's are exposed to unhygienic and unhealthy working conditions, the researcher wanted to ask the child labour workers if they were facing any health problems. Some of respondent mentioned they were never ill while many reported being ill once after they joined the work. According to them, the employees gave them medicine without having checked up with medical professionals.

PreeyasTamang of age 12, mentioned that, "They are having a medicines without prescription given by doctors which let them towards more critical health condition instead crying their diseases and pains.I not getting good and proper care when I fell sick."

4.6.5 Leaves and Holidays

From observation it is found that many of my respondents were well treated by their owners but some of them were mistreated by their owners. Among respondents said that many problems in the works. Owners not supported her works.

LaximChaudhari, (changed name) 12 years old, reported not getting any leaves or holidays even when he had fever. He was given medication without consulting medical professionals. He could not mange time to go out because his employer made him work hard. During Dashain and Tihar he was busy serving dishes and babysitting. He was not given holiday on other festivals as well.

Rima Tamang, as well responded she did not know about holiday or leave system. The remaining five respondents responded that they would get leave of two weeks maximum in case they needed it.

Domestic child labour are deprived of their own parentless affections. So, they need to have enough opportunities to get holidays and meet their family or dear ones. 4 out of 7 were unaware about holidays since, they were not give holidays. The employers

were strict about work and would always keep them working. Other 3 respondents mentioned that they were given holidays during festivals by the employers.

Both Rima Tamang of age 12 and LamxiChaudhari of age 13 mentioned that, they really get holidays festivals and occasion instead of getting leaves they have to double ,works and comparison to others days, as those days the numbers of guest and visitations are more at owners home. I expected leaves and holidays on occasion or important work but my owner didn't give me any holidays."

4.6.6 Behaviors of Employer

From observation it is found that many of my respondent were well treated by their owners but some of them were mistreated by their owners. Among 7 respondents ArohanGhale was the one who was the victim of his owner's misbehave or mistreat. He was not given good salary according to his works schedule and not even given in the time. Employers showed unwanted dissatisfaction and fault of him without any reason. Not only that, sometimes his employer gave physical punishment as well.

ArohanGhale, (changed name) 13 years old respondent responded that he was being victim of domestic violence when asked how he was being treated by the employer. He added that he would be scolded for every single mistake he made. He was assaulted physically if he refused to follow the employer's order. Once, when he served hot tea to his mistress, he was spilled the same tea to his face. This behaviors of employer hampers the growth of children and affects them negatively.

For healthy growth of childrens, he/she needs love and respect. Therefore, it is important to see how have been relationship between the employer and the domestic child labour. Large proportion of children. Beside that domestic girls child labours could also share their problems with their mistress. Thus, this indicates that child labour faced punishment from the employers.

The nature and intensity of punishment given to domestic child labour by their employing family varied. Were limited to scolding while majority children were some of child workers reported to have been physically assaulted.

ArohanGhale of age 13 said that, "he was not getting the facilities of the things like food, clothes, shelter and education. Before joining the work he was provoked by his relatives and owners to join that work by showing the greed of above facilities.Implore showed greed's of many falsities before joining the works but after getting into the job I got none of the above facilities."

CHAPTERFIVE

SUMMARY ANDCONCLUSION

My research is a qualitative research. This research has used interview, observation and case study as research technique. The research is based in Naikap, Chandrgiri Municipality, and ward no. 15 of Kathmandu district. This research have tried to explore the circumstances that force children to work as household child worker in Naikap, Kathmandu and their working and living condition. In my research, seven child workers have been taken as the respondents. This research is solely based on Kathmandu valley so the conclusion or findings of this research may not coincide with the result of different social settings. The findings of this research have been presented as descriptive methods.

Due to absence of parents and guardian figures of family, they do not get enough guidance and love, ultimately join service of household child labour. The family of most respondents are economically as well as socially backward. Due to lack of money, they are unable to attain education and thus are forced to seek refuge in child labour to earn for their living. Lack of literacy among parents and subsistence puts children in difficulty to get proper education and understand social norms and ethnics. Parents cannot afford for education of multiple children as they bear more than four offspring's in most cases due to lack of family planning. If children can get food and shatter, they will follow every order of their employer and seek love and guidance from them. The children show less concern in health and hygiene. As they are exposed to unhygienic working conditions, they need to take both thrice a week. But they have no concern in their hygiene child workers. They are scolded and sometimes beaten for their mistake. The treatment is just harsh. Due to lack of literacy, some are not given leaves when they are sick or holidays during festival. Most get holidays for two weeks during festivals like Dashain. This makes them work-oriented and less freedom.

The reference literature on which my research is based on depicted the fact that child labour has slowly become a social norm. Despite the improvement on total literacy rate and family planning knowledge, child labour has not been eliminated completely.

The researcher after took observing 37 respondents was able to conclude that child labour is slowly becoming a social norm, which actually is negative aspect. In this study, the researcher found out that at small age, children can be tamed to do whatever as the orders want them to. Since children seek for love, attention and care, they do what elder's tell them do. In this case, the employer (elder) may have given them food and shelter but the children are still deprived of love and care. The following paragraphs will conclude the finding of the researcher.

The children belonging to economically poor were serving as domestic child worker and family breakdown and loss of parents were other significant reasons for child labour. The guardians and relatives were agents to fix the domestic child worker. The money earned by them was kept by their available parents or relatives. Domestic child workers had been low paid and therefore exploited in terms of remuneration, lack basic amenities and even lack security.

Children involving in child labour means not letting one grow up or develop. The children may have gotten good food and a shelter but that is not enough for one. He/she also needs proper education and should be cared properly. Since, children's are the future pillar of our county, we should join hands with each other to stop child labour from prevailing further in the society. This will ensure good future of children and nation as well.

The seven respondents from Kathmandu district are just example of child labour, slowly being a social norm. Child labour is a social problem and from direct observation, it obvious that children were not happy to work at small age. They were not guaranteed proper future and lacked social skills.

One cannot imagine his/her children working at small age with low remuneration and low facilities. It would be a pain to have no bright future and it was depicted through their face. More research is needed ultimately, to improve children's ability and make them functional members of the society.

REFERENCES

- Central Burenu of Statistics (2012). *National Population and Housing Census 2011*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, Government of Nepal.
- Creswall, J, W, (2003). Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches. (2nd Ed). New Delhi: SAGE Publication.
- CWIN (1998). State of the Right of the Child. Vol. 25, Kathmandu: Child Workers in Nepal.
- CWIN (2001). The State of the Right of the Child in Nepal 2001. Summary of National Report Child Workers in Nepal, Kathmandu: CWIN.
- Dhital, Tarak (2000). One Decade of Convention on the Right of the Child Commitment. Implementation and Achievement. *Workshop Paper*. CWLN November 23.
- GoN (2015). Constitution of Nepal 2015. Kathmandu: GoN.
- Hirway, I,J.Cotly and P. Panday, 1991. *Towards Eradication of Child Labour*. Ahmedabad: Gandhi Labour Institute.
- HMG/ Nepal (1992). *Nepal Children's Act, 1992*. Kathmandu: Ministry of Law and Justices, Nepal.
- ILO & IPEC & Save the Children UK (South America programmer) (1999). Conclusions: International Technical Meeting on Child Labour in Gther People's Household-Lima. Peru: ILO.
- ILO/ IPEC (2006). *Project on Sustainable Elimination of Child Bonded Labourin Nepal*(Secbl-11). Kathmandu: ILO.
- Khair, S, (2004). *Child Domestic Workers in Dhaka City: Situation Analysis*. Dhaka: International Labour Office.
- Miller, Mary E (2010). Child Labor and Protecting Young Workers around the World: An Introduction to This Issue. Geneva: ILO.
- Mills, MB.andHuberman, AM. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis* (2nd Ed). London: SAGE Publications.

- Neera, B. (1995). *Born to Work: Child Labour in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- O, Kaine, Claire (2004). Marginalizes Children as social actors for social justice in South Asia. *British Journal of Social Work*, 32(5): 697-710.
- Patton, Q, (1990). *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods*. (2ndEd). New Delhi: SAGE Publication.
- Pradhan, G, (1995). Urban Domestic Child Labour in Nepal. Kathmandu: CWIN.
- Pradhan, Gauri (1994). *Dimension of the Child Labour Problems in Nepal*. Kathmandu: CWIN.
- Rodgers, G, and Standing, (1991). Child Work, Poverty and Under Development. Geneva: ILO.
- Sattaur, Omer (1993). Child Labour in Nepal, Anti- Slavery International and Child Worker in Nepal Concerned Center, Kathmandu: CWIN.
- Suriyasarn, B. (2006). From the Kitchen to the Classroom: Call for Political Commitment and Empowerment to Get Girls out of Child Domestic Labour and Into School. Washington, D. C.: United Nation.
- United Nation Children's Emergency Fund (1997). The State of the World's Children. New York: UNICEF.
- United Nations (2005). Child Labor and Human Rights: Making Children Matter.

 Lynne: Rienner Publishers.
- United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (1995). *Child Labourion South Asia.Towards a UNICEF Strategy*.New York: UNICEF.

QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULE

Naı	ne:		Age:
Cas	ste/ Ethnic:		No of family members:
Sex	: Male: or Female:		
Per	manent Address:		Place of Work:
	Gro	up 'A' Educational E	Background
1)	Have you even been to	school?	
	Yes: No	:	
	If Yes, Grade	• • • • •	
	If No, Cause of not Joining School:		
	a. Poverty	b. Death of parent	
	c. Negligence ofparent	d. Other (Sate).	•••••
	2). Do you go to school	ol now?	
	Yes	No	
If n	ot, then why did you leav	ve your school?	
a.	Due to backwardness of economic condition		
b.	Due to working load		
c.	Self not interest		
d.	As school was so far		
e.	Other (State)		
		Group 'B' Migra	ation
3) DHow did you come here?			
	a. Myself	b. Parents	
	b. Relatives	d. Middle class	
	e. Others (state)		
4)	What are the main reasons for leaving home?		
	a. Family	b. Village l	ife har
5)	Influenced by friends	d. Other (state)	
6)	Why did you come here	?	
7)	Where did you live before	ore this place?	
	a. House	b. Other place	

8) For how long have you left your home?				
a. Year				
b. Month				
9) Do you go to home?				
a. Yes b. No				
If, yes				
a. Daily b. Weekly				
b. Monthly d. Yearly e. Sometime				
Group' C' Family background				
10) Do you have your own home in your village?				
a. Yes b. No				
11) Do you have sufficient land to feed your family)				
a. Yes b. No				
If, no how many months it is sufficient?				
a. 1-3 month b. 4-6 month				
b. 7-9 month c. more				
12) Are your parents alive?				
Father: a. alive b. Dead c. don't know				
Mother: a. alive b. Dead c. don't know				
13) What is your family's (parent's) occupation?				
a. Agriculture b. Domestic Servant and labour				
c. Business d. Services				
e. Don't f. Other (sate)				
14) Do your family earn sufficient income for family's survival)				
a. Sufficient b. Insufficient				
e.Just sufficient d. Don't know				
15) What type of work do you do at this home?				
a. Cooking b. Cleaning				
c. Cooking and Cleaning d. Others				
16) Why did you choose this work?				
a. Ease to do b. Easy to find				
c. Others				
17) If yes, what was the disease?				
a. Cough and Cold b. Fever c. Headache e. Join pain				

18) How did you get better	?			
a. Hospitalized b	a. Hospitalized b. Medicine			
b. Rest	b. Rest d. Other			
19) Who helped you at that time?				
a. Parents b	. Friends			
c. Self e. l	Employer			
20) Do you get enough food?				
a. Yes	b. No			
21) Where do you sleep?				
a. Home Othe	r			
22) Do you have sufficient cloth to wear?				
a. Yes b. N	lo			
Group' G' Attitude towards the job				
23) Are you satisfied with your present work?				
a. Yes	b. No			
If not, why?				
a. No chance to studyb. Low salary				
c.Too much work	d. Other			
24) Would you like to leave it?				
a. Yes b. No				
24) What do you prefer?				
a. Go to home	b. Continue the work			
c. Join alternative job e. Other				
25) Do you know child labor act?				
a. Yes	b. No			
26) Do you face problem while staying here?				
a. Yes	b. No			
If yes, what type of problems have you faced since working here's				
a. Economic problems	b. Sleeping			
c. Sexual harassment	d. Over work			
e. Health	f. Other			

RESPONDENTS PHOTOGRAPHS







