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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CRC	Child Rights Convention
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal
CNAS	Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
DCWC	District Child Welfare Committee
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FWDR	Far Western Development Region
FY	Fiscal Year
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPEC	International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives
MWDR	Mid-Western Development Region
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NLFS	Nepal Labor Force Survey
NLSS	National Living Standards Survey
NPA	Nepal Plan of Action
NPAC	Nepal Plan Action for Children
NPC	Nepal Planning Commission
NSAC	Nepal South Asia Center
RA	Rapid Assessment
WE	World Education
WFP	World Food Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child labor and poverty are inevitably bound together and, if you continue to use the labor of children as the treatment for the social disease of poverty, you will have both poverty and child labor to the end of time (Abbott, 1938).

Child labor, an important part of Nepalese society is a consequence of socio-economic and political reality which is even a bitter reality of many third world countries. Thus, child labor is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world. Like other developing countries, the rural communities in Nepal going through a painful situation created by increasing social injustice, economic exploitation and backwardness. The growing marginalization among the rural population, rural migration and urbanization has also contributed to increase in the magnitude of child labor exploitation (CWIN, 1998).

The term “child labor” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. International conventions define children as people aged 18 and under. Individual governments may define "child" according to different ages or other criteria. "Child" and "childhood" are also defined differently by different cultures. A "child" is not necessarily defined by a fixed age. Social scientists point out that children’s abilities and maturities vary so much that defining a child’s maturity by calendar age can be misleading. (ILO, 2013)

Numerous children work in industries and factories which are too dangerous and hazardous. They are found in mines, factory, making glass bangle, matches and firework, fishing and in commercial agriculture and so on (ILO, 1998).

Nepal is one of the nations with a very high proportion of child labor. An estimate based on Labor Force Survey in 1998/99 showed that about 2 million (41%) children out of the total population of 4.9 million of ages between 5 to 14 years were involved in work .Migration is a process for children to become worker, especially in urban areas. The migration rate of children in Kathmandu valley is about 1.7 percent. The percentage of child migrated to urban areas was

54 irrespective of place of origin in 1996 of the migrant to urban area, about 54 per cent from rural and 55 per cent from urban areas. In the Kathmandu valley, the migration of children is overwhelming (Gurung, 2001).

The constitution of Nepal forbids the engagements of minor in a factory, mine or in a dangerous work places. The children Acts prohibit the employment of children below 14 years in factories and industries. It also provides for the protective and safety measures for children aged 14 and above. The act also requires employers to send photographs and details of all child labors to District Child Welfare Board (NPAC, 2012).

In reality, children do varieties of works in widely divergent conditions. The work takes place along a continuum way. At one end of the continuum, the work is beneficial, promoting or enhancing a child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development without interfering with schooling, recreation and rest. On the other end, it is probably destructive or exploitative. There are vast areas of activity between these two poles, including work that need not impact negatively on the child's development. But to treat all work by children as equally unacceptable is to confuse and trivialize the issue and to make it more difficult to end abuses. This is why it is important to distinguish between beneficial and intolerable work and to recognize that much child labor falls in the grey area between these two extremes (Groot, 2010).

Children are recognized throughout the world as the most important segment of any nations as they are the future citizens whose role is really significant for the development of the nation. Although the child works are not harmful and they can contribute to the healthy development of the child but child labor consist all types of work, performed by children up to the age of 16 that hampers the children's health or their physical, mental, intellectual, moral or social development and interferes their education. The worse forms of child labor are all forms of slavery and practices similar to slavery such as trafficking of children, bonded labor and recruitment of children for armed conflict. It also includes children who are engaged in activities like prostitution, pornography and in illegal activities such as drugs production and drugs trafficking and any works in hazardous condition (Ojha, 2014).

Oxford dictionary defines a child as a newly born boy or girl and labor means bodily or mental work. Thus the meaning of child labor suggests bodily or mental work done by a child. Child labor is not only the problem of an individual or family but also the general problem of society.

Child labor is regarded as any work of children under recreation that requires them. It is the working of children an unfit age for unreasonable hour or under unhealthy conditions.

Child means a minor not having completed the age of sixteen years. The Act also tells that no child having not attained the age of 14 years shall be engaged in work as a labor. No child shall be engaged in any risky business or work referred to in the schedule. The Act also tells that no child shall be engaged in work as a labor against his/her will by way of persuasion, misrepresentation or by subjecting him/her will by way of persuasion, misrepresentation or by subjecting him/her to any influence or fear or threat or coercion or by any other means. The Act also tells that no child shall be engaged in work for a period after six o'clock at the evening to six o'clock at the morning. No child shall be engaged in work for more than six hour in a day and more than thirty-six hour in a week either giving or not giving additional remuneration. A child is entitled to leisure of half an hour after engaging in work for a consecutive period of three hours and one day leave given in every week. The Act also tells that the child already engaged in one enterprise shall not be caused to engage in work of another enterprise on the same day (Child Labor Act., 1999).

Migration of people from one place to another in search of livelihood is our social reality where the children are also the part of this fact. Besides poverty, landlessness, unemployment, hardship of life and lack of opportunities are some of the push factor, peer pressure, curiosity and allure of cities adds to pull factors in rural to urban migration of the children. Above all the urban and semi-urban areas offer a demand for cheap labor force that do not bargain, which is fulfilled by the child labor.

Children in the country make an integral part of the workforce in every sector, from agriculture to industries. Fetching water, collecting firewood, cattle minding, looking after young sibling and assisting parents in working fields are the major responsibilities of rural children. Labor migrating to urban areas is very often the extension of already economically active children even though some starts working only after they migrate. In urban areas, migrated child labor are visible in many labors sectors such as domestic service, carpet and garment industries, transportation, stone quarries, sex work, etc. along with internal migration inside the country, cross-border migration of children for labor is also a reality where trafficking for sex work come

into forefront. Beside red light districts, Nepalese children are found working in carpet industry, domestic service, construction work and different seasonal labor across the border in India.

Children are migrating in different parts inside and outside the country for labor due to poverty of rural areas and also due to lack of education and of child rights. Due to this problem even parents send their children to work in urban areas and also children run away from their home. Periods of their separation from their homes and families vary so do the nature of work. Common experiences are lacking of love and guidance, loneliness, under pay, different kinds of abuse, exploitation, uncertainty and in many ways, loss of children.

Recently, child labor is pervasive over the world that had led to the serious violates of children's rights. These days, it is estimated that nearly about 250 million children are working in the extremely intolerable condition over the world. This has led the entire nation in the darkness as increase in child labor will leads in the increase in the illiteracy rate of the nation. The government has enacted the Children Act, 1992. However the problem of child labor is escalating. Different forms of child labor are seen in various sector and mode of life. A large number of children are employed as household workers. In this study child labor is defined as those workers who are under the age of 14 years, who work in other people's households, doing domestic chores, caring for children, cunnings errands, among other task.

As child labor is becoming a spread issue in present world as large number of children are compelled to enter the labor market per day without various expectations. During the time of being educated the child are forced to take the burden of work which will create mental pressure on the child's mind. Child labor especially represents the family with poor economic condition where it is too tough even for the livelihood and daily hands to mouth. As large percentage of population is under the poverty line and it's hard for them to fulfill the basic needs of family so they force their child to enter the labor market so that they can contribute for the livelihood of family which will lead to increase the number of child labors in labor market.

Talking about the issue of child labors in Nepal there seems a huge problem especially in city area. Thus we can say that Situation of children in Nepal is miserable as children working and attending school 2481,843 (79%) children attending school and not working 4,194,755 (54.0%),

children neither working nor attending school 433,065 (5.6%) Working children (irrespective of school attendance) 3,142,501 (40.4%) Children working and not attending school 660,858 (21%) Total children 5 to 17 years old 7,770,321 (NLFS, 2008), but going through the present time it is nice to know that the labor force participation rate of working children aged 5 to 17 years declined from 48 per cent in 1998 to 41 percent in 2008 (CBS, 2008).

Talking about the issue of child labor in Bardaghat Municipality it was found that no survey was done regarding the child labors. But during the primary survey period it was found that there is a huge influence of child labors especially in southern part of municipality where child labors are found working at brick kilns and child labors were also found working at hotels, workshops and many other places with low level of money paid. Consulting several experts they argues that the rate of child labors is decreasing but there is no any records of child labors at past and presents.

This study is an attempt to add a stone towards the topic. It will also be a contribution towards this field. Bardaghat municipality is selected for the study area, it will be useful for the municipality, Government organizations, District Co-ordination Office, other NGOs and INGOs who has planned for the benefit and welfare programs to the child labor.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labor has been most serious trends and process in developing countries like Nepal. Large numbers of children are forced to work as a labor in several areas as house workers, at hotels, at bricks kilns, labors on transportation sector and so on. There is high presence of child labors in city areas in comparison to remote areas. Nepal has high rate of illiteracy because of which parents are unknown regarding the concept of child rights and they think that child is the source of income for the family which force child to enter labor market. Several researches have been done regarding the subject matter child labor which shows that the main cause behind the increase in child labor is poverty.

As the child labor is increasing but government is not successful in controlling the increasing number of child labor and implement effective policy that could favor children and protect their rights. Many NGOs, INGOs and the government institutions, community level and private

organizations have been working to improve the situation of children and create awareness about the child workers in Nepal but improvement is not visible as expected so far. Many children especially from rural areas migrate to urban areas- sometimes alone or with family, relatives or brokers in search of better economic opportunities.

So this study is basically focused on socio-economic conditions of child labors in Bardaghat Municipality and will address the following research questions:

1. What is the parental socio-economic condition of the children in the study area?
2. What are the causes and consequences of increasing child labor in the study area?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study basically deals with the causes of increasing child labors along with its adverse effect on the life of child, living conditions of children who are already in labor market along with the parental socio-economic conditions. But in particular the study is mainly based on three main objectives in the study area. They are:

1. To identify the parental socio-economic condition of the child labors.
2. To find the causes and consequences of increasing child labor.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Nepal is one of the countries with very high proportion of child labors. Because of low economic conditions and poor family backgrounds, children's are compelled to leave their home and which has given rise in numbers of child labor. Large numbers of children are becoming any way victims of forced child labor. Several governmental and non-governmental organizations have launched several plans and programs to solve this problem, but it is not enough toward this.

Toward the step solving and reduction of the problem of the child labors, many research and actions were undertaken world-wide. It has been found that there are even no adequate studies and research in the field of child labor. However, there are very limited authentic information and documentations available about child labors.

This study focused on the pivot of causes, consequences and effective measures for mitigation of child labors, prevailed in several sectors of Bardaghat Municipality of Nawalparasi district.

This study is an analytical and evocative study, may be helpful to solve the problems to some extent for the welfare of child labors in different sectors. This study will help to find out the real cause behind children available at labor market which will be beneficial for the child labors elimination programs. This will also help to know the real figure of child labors of municipality along with the information of highly influenced area by child labor with in Bardaghat Municipality. The study will be help the child labor to forward their problems which they are victims of and help them to get rid of it. So the beneficiaries of this study are child labor available at different sectors.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

There are some limitations of this study which are follows:

1. This study is limited in Bardaghat Municipality only, so the findings may not be generalized at national level.
2. This study based on sample survey sampling error is applicable to this study, so it will not representative for all, but it gives guidelines and nature of child labor works as well as their socio-economic conditions in general.
3. This study is based on the immigrant child labor but it does not include child labor who has moved away from Bardaghat Municipality.
4. The study includes the educational and income sector of child labors but it does not include health sector.

1.6 Outlines of the study

This study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction of the study, incorporating the problem of child labor, objectives and limitations of the study. The second chapter is mainly focused on review of available literature. Third chapter is related to the methodologies adopted during this study along with the information of study area. Parental socio-economic conditions of the child labors have been presented in the fourth chapter. Fifth chapter is based on the causes and consequences of increasing child labors. The last chapter concludes this study with conclusions, findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

For present research work, this chapter presents about review literature on about child labor and related other documents and different sources i.e. ILO, IPEC, dissertations and other related published and unpublished documents are cited in this chapter. Subject matter and further the new contribution and prepositions may be helpful for a research work. It in fact it provides the strong foundation for advancing a comprehensive theoretical framework. Thus, here are some of the relevant literatures which are reviewed in this chapter.

2.1 National Literature Review

(CWIN, 1998) found out the actual scenario of hotel and was based on field observations and direct interviews with child workers usually called Kanchha in a hotels, restaurants and tea shops of Kathmandu. According to this study, the average age of the child is from 7-10, who comes mainly from the countryside to Kathmandu. According to this study, they have to face a great deal of difficulties: uncertain working hours, polluted working environment, no job security, maltreatment by the master, no medical facilities and leave among them important is no salary or very low salary. The study recommends that the problems of the child workers could be reduced, if the hiring of the younger children is not stopped. *If* the tendency to live the countryside is not discourage, if proper education is provided, and if a publicity campaign is launched to raise public awareness about the exploitation of the child workers.

(Dahal, 1989) revealed that major causes of child in labor in Nepal are identified as abject poverty and financial pressure, unemployment/underemployment, family disrespecting, lack of alternatives, inadequacy of the education system, inadequate, enforcement legislation, deception and prevalence of public attitudes and values which tolerable. Major causes of child labor are food insufficiency and unemployment because of the lack of land owned.

(Pardhan, 1995) has attempted to analyze the problem of child labor against the background of rural migration and urbanization. He points out that the prime cause of child labor in Nepal is the social recognition of it as way of life in our society. Poverty, starvation and deprivation are obvious key factors that have contributed to growing number of children in the exploitative labor market. Most parents in the rural and poor urban areas send their children to work not for the

addition income, but also to reduce the number of hungry stomachs to be fed and hence, release their financial burden. Pradhan in his paper, presents the problem of child labor in Nepal. This study finds that: child labor is as same as child abuse and child neglect. Unfortunately, the number of such children has been growing every year, partly due to poverty and unemployment, and partly due to growing urbanization. The child worker has been divided in to several categories on the basis of nature of work they perform: domestic services, non-domestic.

(Chhetry, 1996) indicates that, in Nepal districts with a high child labor tend to have a high illiteracy rate and districts with a high incidence of poverty tend to have a high child labor rate. Poverty compels children to participate in the labor force, which in turn deprives them of the education.

(UNICEF, 1997) revealed that, in Nepal, child labor is often directly linked to the poverty of the family. It has been mentioned that the necessity of having food and shelter, and factors such as unemployment or under-employment of adult family members, or the death of the bread winner, compel children to work from an early age.

The census 2001 has found that 166,000 children between the ages 5-14 years are economically active. According to the definition of National Planning Commission, 'economically active population means those who receive their wage in cash or kind in competition for their labor.' In reality, however child labor is a cause and consequence of exploitative labor relations in very common. The child workers between the age-group of 10-14 years generally do not receive any wage in cash and work only for food and clothes. Besides, hundreds of thousands of children below 10 years of age are believed to have been engaged in labor. It is estimated that there are at least 10 million children in Nepal working as child laborers in difficult circumstances, often in slavery, in carpet factories, brick kilns, domestic servant, agriculture, plantation construction, transportation, stone quarries and mines and as migrant workers.

(Karki, 2002) revealed parental force are the root cause of domestic child laborers. These children are from the economically poor and backward families and they represent the same community. The domestic child laborers have to survive under the most humiliating conditions of neglect, injustice and in human treatment compared to other member of the society. Majority of child laborers were found receiving monthly salary less than Rs.501. Only 27.5 percent

laborers have received support in education. Majority of them have to work more than 11 hours in a day. These domestic child laborers have to carry out of them are forced to work at the time of illness/injure and are not visited doctor at the time of illness/ injury.

(Prajuli, 2003) was based on the survey of 50 child laborers' (46 boys and 4 girls) who were interviewed at different places of Lalitpur. Seven categories of children have been included in this study, i.e. bus/tempo conductor, hotel/restaurant assistants, rag pickers, street hawkers, domestic workers, brick kiln employees and porters/labor workers. There is the trend of influx of children to Lalitpur from three different reasons – Central, Eastern and Western Development Region. Child labor in Nepal is response to the abject poverty due the existence of under and unemployment of adult family members in both rural and urban areas. They bear the brunt of harsh economic reality of their family. In recent years, child labor is becoming one of the major issues both in mass media and in academic circles. In study Parajuli have used both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Similarly study on economic condition child labors, reasons of being child laborers and socio-economic changes have been analyzed.

(Devkota, 2004) tries to clarify that there is no sector of employment in Nepal which is out from child workers and this trend has been growing. Although various efforts from the related sector to eliminate the child labor is done through various plans and programs, making law, political commitment it is difficult to eliminate it in country like Nepal without finding the root cause behind the increasing rate of child labor. According to Devkota the extreme household poverty is the main cause of child labor in general. Beside this other factors like family size larger than what they can afford , male-treatment in family, lack of schooling facility, family unawareness, insufficient food, market demand, modernization, peer group influence etc. are also equally critical cause. He tells that the market demand for child labor because of their cheap wage rate which also largely influence in increasing child labor. He in his study shows that the child worker working under the exploitative condition as well as unhealthy working environment. Despite of legal provision lays down not to employ children under the age of 14 years, working hours for children not more than 6 hours a day as well as provision for minimum wage for children, the study shows that it is not workable in practical life because majority of children enters in to labor market before they compete the age of 14. And some children are also found working more than 11 hours a day. The study also tries to analysis the heath condition of child

labors as it shows that due to lack of nutrient food, poor living condition, habit of smoking and drinking alcohol, hard work for long time, the majority has suffered from various types of sickness during work but many children don't go for treatment because of high medical cost.

(Kaphle, 2006) argues that children were becoming domestic child workers due to poor access of education and poverty. Parents and relatives influenced for being domestic child workers. Most of them were working as a household labors in very low wages. The common diseases, they suffered were fever/headache and cold/cough. The occurrence of disease was closely related to working hours. They did not get adequate time for study, play and rest or sleep. More than two-third of domestic child workers were abused during domestic work. Most of them were scolded by their employers.

(Nepal Labour Force Survey, 2011) the report concludes that: child labor is a widespread phenomenon in Nepal, and one that has not declined despite the existence of laws that prohibit burdensome forms of child labor and constant effort to of many governmental and non-governmental and international organization to protect children's right. The Child Labor Act, 1992 impose a sanction of up to three months in prison for employing an underage child. Employing children in dangerous work or against their will is punishable by up to one year prison. However, these legislations alone do not seem to be a sufficient to address the complexities of child labors situations in Nepal.

(Joshi, 2013) tells that Child labor has been one of the most sensitive and widely worked and discussed issues in Nepal. He also views that the roots of the problem of child labor in Nepal lie deep in the larger socio-economic and cultural system of the country. Sometimes the cause of the problem is assigned to the fact that 90 percent of the population lives in the rural areas and sometimes to dependence of 81.0 percent population on subsistence agriculture. Whatever may be the cause of child labor, it is stigmatic to live with the distinction of having a great number of child population working as child laborers in the country. More importantly, the persistence of the problem reinforces the cycle of disadvantage resulting from poverty, illiteracy and lack of viable economic alternatives. This situation not only deprives the children from their fundamental rights but also impairs the future of the child laborers as well as that of the society and nation at large.

In his article he also tells that lack of safety and hygiene, poor physical conditions and burden of repetitive job in absence of any standard occupational safety and health practices exposes children affecting their physical, mental and over all development. The gender differences at work contributing to unequal pay, sexual exploitation, debt bondage, and lack of access to health services, education and opportunities are some of the tips of iceberg relating to child labor phenomenon in Nepal. He also tells that elimination of all forms of child labor is a long-term goal, the achievement of which depends upon the overall economic development of the country. He recommends that without serious attempts to implement and enforce the existing laws on child labor and related issues, it is difficult to point out the exact amendments required. So, effective implementation and enforcement should take priority over new legislation and amendments. Clear divisions of responsibility, a culture of accountability, an end to impunity, hassle free and efficient justice systems are fundamental prerequisite for effective legal enforcement.

(Ojha, 2014) with the objectives of identifying the causes of child labors, find out the wage variations between child labors and adult labors in hotel and restaurants and perceptions of employer regarding child labor had showed that the number of females are less than that of male, most of the child labors are from remote and rural area and large size families is also the cause of increase in number of child labors. He also tells that majority of child labors are from agriculture occupation and most of their parents are employer at India for their livelihood. The study also shows that most of the child labors are illiterate and have sufficient land but the production is very low. Child labors used to do very low status of employment in their village (daily wage worker, porter, goat keeping etc.). The study also shows that most of the child labors parents are illiterate and majority of child labors (63%) are not joining school or dropping school. The study also shows that 76.12 per cent of child labors are in contact with their family. Among all the respondents 31.34 per cent of child labors are found to be aim less and among them majority of child labors lacks the information regarding child rights and child organizations. The study also tells that more than 50 per cent of child labors works more than eight hours a day but the average wage rate of child labors is between Rs.1000-2000 per month.

(Manandher, 2015) in his article tells that poverty is definitely an important factor but not a sufficient condition. According to him in Nepal, the girl child's economic participation rate is

higher than for the boys. And this difference is more pronounced in rural than in urban areas. He also tells that the poverty and socio-cultural explanation for child labor are purely supply-driven. According to him in the short run, child labor can provide a relief to a poor family through income support. However, the worst impact is that child labor takes away the job of an adult member in the economy and exacerbates the problems of unemployment and underemployment. Therefore, in the long run, child labor depresses economic growth and development. As mentioned in the article, 621 thousand children are estimated to be working in the hazardous forms of child labor in Nepal. This is about 8 per cent of child labor. He also says that there is now an international commitment, including the one made by Nepal, to eliminate the worst forms of child labor by 2016 and all forms of child labor by 2020. With the crippled economy as a result of earthquake, political agitations and economic blockades, it will be extremely difficult for Nepal to meet this goal.

According to mentioned in the article a program is underway in Bhaktapur district to declare it as a child labor free district in Nepal. Because of high intensity of brick manufacturing works in Bhaktapur district, a large number of children can be found working in brick kilns. In addition to this, child labor can be found in domestic works, hotels and restaurant business, transportation, embroidery and carpet industry. The total estimated number of child labor in the district is 2,561 with nearly half of them in hazardous jobs. With community monitoring of child labor, including rescue and rehabilitation of rescued child labor, a program by the name of Green Flag Movement against Child Labor (GLMCL) is being implemented. As per the program, green flags and stickers are issued to units and enterprises without child labor. Once all units and enterprises are able to secure green flags and stickers, the whole of the district will be declared as a child labor free zone. Bhaktapur is the smallest district of Nepal; can it make a big leap in eliminating child labor? The question remains to be answered.

(Regmi, 2014) tries to tell that the existence of household children is not a new phenomenon. Despite the growing number of INGOs and NGOs, it is even more difficult to get a count of those children who are invisible: work behind closed door, confined to factories, mines black room, kitchen quarters, in illegal activities or other more invisible occupations such as domestic workers or sexually exploited children and being helpless street children. He argues that the child labor is an important part of Nepalese society, is the consequence of exploitive socio-economic

and political reality of the country which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries. He also says that like other developing countries, the rural communities in Nepal are going through a painful period created by increasing social injustice, economic exploitation and backwardness. The growing marginalization among the rural population, rural migration and urbanization has also contributed to an increasing in magnitude of child labor exploitation. Thus, realizing the above fact a case study is attempted to analyze the condition of child labor in Butwal Municipality. He also argues that although child labor is a serious issue in developing countries but considered as the most neglected form of the labor. The study also shows that most of the employers are not interested in their education, most of the domestic child laborers or are either forced to dropout from school as their work time get along with the school. Most of the children are uneducated despite the government announced free education scheme to all.

(K. C., 2016) the article stated that children involved in labor are mostly employed in the informal sector where policies and legislation are yet far beyond reach. Henceforth, children are forced to work even in slavery-like conditions. This report ranked Nepal on 31st position of having the highest number of people in modern slavery globally, 13th in proportion to total population and 7th in the Asia Pacific region. The report also tells that the mega earthquake of 2015 has increased the vulnerability of children. CWISH, a child rights organization, reports Dhading, Kavre, Gorkha, Nuwakot, Ramechhap and Sindhupalchowk as major supply districts of child labor which happen to be the most affected districts of the earthquake. The earthquake has affected the livelihoods and living circumstances of 2.8 million people, putting 1.1 million children at risk of labor as families struggle to care for them. Post-earthquake, Child Protection Sub Cluster reported incidence of child trafficking and children coming to urban areas for labor. CWISH analyzed the prevalence of child labor pre-earthquake and estimated additional 154,000 children at risk of coming into labor. The article also tells that the problems children were facing included rude behavior from employers, deprivation of education, inadequate time to study, physical and humiliating punishment, suppressed freedom, inadequate and stale food, sometimes no time to eat food, low and no wages, deprivation of learning their own culture, sexual abuse, discrimination, excessive working hours, no leave and no recreation. The article also tells that children involved in labor have the same rights as those not involved in labor. They also have equal right to education to develop their full potential and enjoy their childhood. Henceforth, it is

high time for the country to think about producing skilled and competent human resources by providing access to opportunity to develop oneself ultimately contributing to national as well as global development. This is possible by creating a child friendly environment where children can enjoy rights to the fullest and access holistic development.

2.2 International literature review

(Hirway, 1992) has shown that the problem of child labor remains pressing problem in greater part of the world today. In industrialized economies, especially of Europe, North America, Australia etc. child labor has been reduced to a considerable extent but child labor is not being totally eradicated from there. In some countries, child labor is the result of social problem, education system and poverty which has increase the number of child labor. But today, many developing countries have been facing the serious problem of child labor in various sectors.

The book tries to tell that the child labor is the consequence of exploitative system existing at all local, national and international level does not only close the door of better future of millions of children in the third world countries but also drastically restricts many development prospects of these countries. Therefore, it concludes that the increasing in the number of child labor is threat to the overall development and peace in the world. Therefore, the book clearly tells that the eradication of child labor is a major goal for every country which should be achieved as far as possible. The finding of this study is that the threatening condition of child labor should be reduced with the broad based perspective planning for enriching the free quality education to the children that could create awareness among the general level and reduce the number of child labor in several sectors.

(UNICEF, 1994) ascertained that in the third world countries child labor has emerged as a critical and major problem as a result of rapid population growth. For survival more and more children are being pushed in labor market for financial betterment. In terms of the size of the population involved, child labor is probably the issue that involves the largest number of children worldwide.

(UNICEF, 1997) has published a report which is based on the information gathered from 6,500 household of which 4,000 belongs to rural, 1,500 urban and the remaining 1,000 households of kamaiya families (bonded labors) in Banke, Bardiya, Dang, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts.

One of the major findings of the study is that over half of the children work outside for pay in cash or in kind or they work in domestic chore. Apart from agriculture sector, the problem of child labor exists in the industrial sector. However the study claims that the child labor is still in its modest form within the size-able-limit of 2.9 percent. Most of the child workers work for 8 to 10 hours, for which they earn less than Rs.500 a month. The study formulates appropriate policy, plan of action and programs for direct intervention in the area of child labor.

This report concludes that most children who work do not have the power of free choice. They are not choosing between career option with varying advantages, drawbacks and level of pay. A few fortunate minorities have sufficient material, means behind them even more economic advantages. But the vast majority is pulled into work that often damage their development by three key factors: the exploitation of poverty, the absence of education and restriction of tradition.

(Fallon & Tzannatos, 1998) in their child labor issues and directions for the World Bank, Fallon and Tzannatos have mentioned that though children should not have to work, about 250 million children are working worldwide. The paper proposes that the World Bank should take stronger actions and outlines what and how to do. Despite it being harmful, child labor have been perceived as one of the best alternatives to poverty for children and their families, and if legislation is unevenly enforced it can make matter worse and push children to even worst conditions. These remarks are perhaps sufficient to show the complexity of the problems of child labors. The report prescribes that the Bank is required to integrate Child labor considerations into its programs within the context of its Country Assistances Strategies (CAS).

(Devi & Roy, 2008) the overall prevalence of child labor in the study was 32.5 percent. The number of students who worked in the rural and urban area was 131 (42.8%) and 103 (24.9%) respectively. Irrespective of the area, educational level of the mother, crowding in the family, families being in debt, presence of a handicapped or alcoholic member in the family, gender and religion were significantly associated with the working children. Ninety percent of the children in the rural area and 80.8 percent in the urban area said low income was the main reason for them to go to work. Overall, 78.6 percent visited a health facility like a health center or hospital in the past 1 year for any health complaints. About 75.9 percent of the rural working children reported that their employer scolded them at the workplace. The proportion of working children who were scolded by their employer at the workplace in urban area was 87.2 percent. In the rural area, 65.1

percent of the working children were beaten or scolded by their employer for working slowly. Similarly in the urban area, 62.8 percent of the working children were beaten or scolded for slow work.

(Groot, 2010) the study was mainly focused on the child labors privilege in brick kilns, child potters and child working in tea shops and small restaurants in Kathmandu city. The study clears that most of the child labors encountered in study had come to work in brick kilns with relatives or with other acquaintances from their village. The study also shows that most of the child workers are not attending schools but approximately 10 children are found to be attending school regularly. The study also shows that work was given more priority than other any things. Groot also found that the reasons behind the involvement of child labors in brick kilns is poverty and children interest to work rather than attending schools. The study also shows that there are 5.087 short porters aged 6-17 in Nepal, with 1.404 in the age group 10-14 in urban area. The study shows that most of the child potters are from rural areas to the city in search of workers as they are found to be from poor segments of society. According to study kalamati is found to be most popular market for child potters on the basis of its size and availability of works. Many of child potters are found that they have entered the labor market due to the influence of friends. Child potters below 15 years in general are found to lift the weight up to 40-50 kg and the earning depends on the working hour as they are found to be paid on the basis of per load. The child potters earns Rs.200-250 per day and the saving is Rs.100-150 per day after deduction of living expenses. As per the study of tea shops and small restaurants it shows that there are boys in high percentage in comparison to that of girls. Most of child labors are found serving customers and surrounding shops and offices. The study also shows that the environment is unhealthy and there is work load for the child labors and they are found to be working more than 13 hours a day but are paid very low but still send some amount to their family occasionally and visits home once in per two months.

(ILO, 2013) defines child labor as “Not all work done by children should be classified as child labor that is to be targeted for elimination, children’s or adolescents’ participation in the work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling is generally regards 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 the children’s development

and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be a productive members of the society during their adult life”.

The term child labor is often defined as that work that deprive the children of their childhood their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

It refers to work that:

- It is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- Interferes their schooling by:
- Depriving them of *the* opportunity to attend school prematurely or
- Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

(Tanver, Isma, & Malik, 2014) attempt to describe the socio economic conditions of child labor in Lahore to highlight the different causes of child labor, their activities, employment status and their qualification level. The results of this study shows that groups aged 12 to 13 years and 14 to 15 years are most active groups in child labor. It is clear from the study that around 55% of the child labors are illiterate. They also tell that children are compelled to share the economic burden of their families.

(Fatima, 2013) aims to explore the supply and demand side determinant of child labor at macro, meso and micro level. At macro level it explores the effect of globalization (defined as openness to trade and inflow of foreign direct investment) and credit market imperfections on child labor. At meso level it explores the effect of labor market conditions on child labor. As the above two levels of analysis are mainly concerned with the demand for child labor, the micro level analysis explores the supply side determinant of child labor. At micro level this dissertation explores the effect of intra household distribution of power on child related outcome. Specifically it explores the effect of mother’s decision making power on her child’s labor and schooling. The macro level analysis is based on cross country regression framework while meso and micro level analysis is based on the data from Pakistan.

At macro level, this dissertation points out that trade openness and FDI inflow raise the standard of living in an economy thereby reducing child labor incidence. As the channel through which trade could affect child labor is by increasing income of the poor, credit market imperfection shows insignificant effect. At meso level, this dissertation points out that high adult wages in an

area increase demand for child labor while presence of adult unemployed proportion in an area reduces demand for child labor. However, presence of unemployed adult in a house increases supply of child labor. Exports, on one hand, reduce supply of child labor by affecting the income of poor at macro level while on the other hand at meso level, subcontracting of production process to small informal sector increases demand for child labor. The informal sector being unprotected by law employs a high proportion of child labor. At micro level mother's decision making power significantly decreases child labor supply and increases child schooling. The effect is significant in case of girls but not in case of boys. This study also shows that whether children work for generating income or as family helpers, mothers are equally concerned for their welfare. Their decision making power significantly reduces labor among children.

(ILO, 2013): shows that Child labor and the lack of decent work opportunities for youth is very clear. Some 168 million children remain trapped in child labor. While at the same time there are 75 million young persons aged 15 to 24 years of age who are unemployed and many move who most settle for jobs fail to offer a fair income. The result of this comparison is consistent across 12 countries where these data are available. Prior involvement in child labor is associated with lower educational attainment and with jobs that fail to meet basic decent criteria. Young persons who were burdened by work as children are consistently more likely to have settled for unpaid family jobs and are also more likely to be in low paying jobs.

(Gladstone, 2015) report tries shows the present situation of child labor. Before Syria was plunged in to war more than four years ago, nearly all children went the school. Now, according to a new report on child labor, large number of children- some as young as 6-are compelled to work for supplement family support.

Save the Children and the United Nations Children Fund which collaborated on the report released on July1, 2015, says that the children were working in more than 75 percent of households surveyed inside Syria. Among the Syrian war refugees surveyed in neighboring countries, the report says nearly half of the children were joint or so bread winners.

The Syria crisis has dramatically reduced family livelihood opportunities and impoverished million of households in the region, resulting in child labor reaching critical level. Though it was not necessarily a surprise, given all the other deadly risks confronting children in Syria, the

report added a largely overlooked dimension to the crisis that has engulfed that country and its neighbors since the war began in March 2011. The report said the most vulnerable of all were those children involved in armed conflict, commercial sexual exploitation and illicit activities including organized begging and child trafficking.

(Cochrane, 2016) the report shows that thousands of children are working in Indonesia's tobacco industry, one of the world's largest, are being subjected to nicotine poisoning and exposed to pesticides, according to a report released on May 25 2016, that called for establishing traceable supply chains to discourage the use of child labor. The report, published by Human Rights Watch, based in New York, said that many Indonesian children working on tobacco farms, mostly on the country's main island of Java, suffer from nausea, vomiting, headaches or dizziness, all of which can be signs that nicotine has seeped into the skin. The children, who usually work without protective clothing, are also exposed to pesticides, and they face the additional hazards of doing heavy labor in extreme heat using sharp tools, the report from the rights group said. Kids are handling tobacco in their bare hands, and it can soak into the skin.

2.3 Research Gap

Many research are found to be done regarding the subject matter child labor and most of the research report shows that poverty is the major cause behind the increase in number of child labor but the researcher are founded to be less concerned regarding the environmental condition of the working place, their fooding behavior, level of satisfaction from the job they are in, amount of earning and saving of child labors. Most of the research works are found to be focused in particular place which cannot provides the entire child labor figure of the nation. The research entitled Socio-Economic Conditions of Child Labors in Nepal: A Case Study of Bardaghat Municipality is also concerned with the study of particular area but has tried to find out several factors which are found to be lacked on other research.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction of Study Area

The study area, Bardaghat Municipality of Nawalparasi district lies in Lumbini Zone of Nepal. It is surrounded by Daunne Hill/Binayak Gaupalika from east Sarawal Gaupalika from west Binaya Gaupalika from north east and Pratappur Gaupalika from the south. This was converted into municipality on 18 May 2014 by merging existing Makar and Panchanagar Gaupalika. The total population of the municipality was 16,206 which includes 2780 households (1991 Nepal census). But later on Dawannedevi Gaupalika, Jahada Gaupalika, Jamuniya Gaupalika (1 and 8 wards) Dhurkot Gaupalika (6 and 7 wards) and Rupauliya (1 and 2 wards) were also included within this municipality. The total household has increased from 2780 to 13327 and population increased 16206 to 60917 after expansion of municipality. Among them 27819 are males and 33098 are females (CBS, 2011). This municipality lies south-west of the Chure hilly range.

Figure 3.1: Natural Map of Bardaghat Municipality



Source: CBS, 2011.

3.2 Research Design

This study is based on both an explorative and descriptive research. Both the qualitative and quantitative techniques are used to achieve the objectives of the study. Descriptive research design is made to describe the socio-economic condition of child labor.

3.3 Sources of Data

The data are basically based on primary sources. Along with it data are also based on the several secondary sources such as published and unpublished books, journals, research reports, several web sides related with the subject matter child labors.

3.4 Primary Data

Primary data are mainly based on the field survey where the data were collected with the help of structured questioners which are prepared to meet the pre-set objectives of the study. During survey period child labors were visited at their own working place along with the parents of child labors in possible circumstances. The data were also collected through the observation procedure. Thus the methods of primary data collection are field visit, questionnaire survey and observation.

3.4.1 Questionnaire survey

Questionnaires were prepared as per required set of objectives of the study. After preparing questionnaire, pre-test to the respondents were applied in the study area. For appropriate result and easy response of respondents, with some revisions final questionnaire were prepared. Questions are close type or multiple choice type for eliminate unnecessary and lengthy arrangement of variables as well as easy tabulation purposes. Questionnaire is in Appendix. Most of the information about the child workers and their works were collected through face to face interview with the sample respondents. Questions were developed for interviewing the child workers to collect quantitative data. Separate information and observation sheet were prepared for the gathering qualitative data. The questions are both structured and unstructured with focus on the objectives of the study. (For questionnaires see appendix)

3.4.2 The Population and Sampling Procedure

The population of this study will comprise of all children working as hotel labor, agriculture labor, workshop labor and brick kiln labor in Bardaghat Municipality. Data were gathered by

purposive sample method for the study purpose. The Bardaghat is new municipality announced by Nepal Govt. in 2013. It is newly extended, growing and developing town in every economic and social aspect. In this newly emerging town, there are no sufficient and multi employment opportunities/choices for labor as well as child labor. The business and economic activities within this town are in initial stage. Child labors in this municipality are limited in numbers as well as no job diversification. Most of the available child labor who were contact interviewed with the permission of employer for study purpose. In every case it was not possible, because employers of child labor hesitate and discourage to child labor to do so. Exception case is on brick kiln where work starts from October to May. The child labor come with their parents and broker there on mid of October and returns to their home on mid of May before rainy season. They are mostly from India and Dang district. In the time of sample survey these child labor were absent. Other child labor and their parents from Bardaghat Municipality were interviewed visiting their homes.

3.4.3 Child Labor Respondent and Sample size

Bardaghat municipality is developing town, so child labors are found migrating from other villages on it. The child labor respondents are the representatives of hotel labor, labor of brick kilns, Vehicles helper, Rag-pickers, Mechanical workshops, labor at small street shops, domestic labor and water supplier at bus stand-inside bus and household's workers but there might still be other child labor which might not be in the reach of our study. The respondent are only the immigrant child labors but it hasn't included the child labor who had migrated away from Bardaghat Municipality to different parts of nation. The survey is based on 55 child labors working in different sectors (hotel, workshops, brick kilns, vehicle helper, domestic servant, waste picker, shops and agricultural sector). As the study is tuff to include the entire area of municipality so the sample was done on random basis where the selected number of child labors from different area are mentioned on table 3.1

Table 3.1: sample size respected to the ward numbers

Ward number	Number	Percentage
1	3	5.45
2	9	16.36
4	11	20.00
9	4	7.27
10	5	9.09
11	3	5.45
12	4	7.27
13	13	23.64
14	3	5.45
Total	55	100.00

It shows the sample number of different wards which were taken on the random sampling method and on the basis of approach. Thus the collected 55 samples are from the above mentioned ward where the highest percentage is from ward no 13 that is 23.64 percent as there seems more influence of child labor. (Table 3.1)

3.5 Secondary data

The study is also based on the secondary data so in order to collect secondary data several published and unpublished articles and reports were consulted, several experts were consulted, municipality report along with previous data of Makar, Panchanagar, Daunne devi, Jahada, Jamuniya, Rupauliya and Dhurkot Gaupalika were also included to achieve the objectives of the study.

3.6 Method of Analysis

After completing data collection procedure the collected data were tabulated as per the pre-set objectives of the study. Tables are arranged as required chapters and objectives. Necessary figures to clear the subject matter are also prepared. To achieve reliable and accurate out comings, tables and figures are analyzed. Various statistical tools as editing, coding, tabulation were used in order to meet the objectives of the study. The analysis of data were processed and

clarified according to the pattern of data available. Besides, some graphs, charts are presented in order to interpret the subject matters of the study. Simple statistical method is used for the data analysis method.

CHAPTER IV

FAMILY STATUS OF CHILD LABOR

Child labors' parents socio-economic condition seems to be a below average people of the country. When parents could not provide adequate food, daily necessities, proper education and other requirements to their child, they tend to move for seeking better opportunity outside their home. On the other parents also press their children for work at their own home or outside for income generation to support their family.

4.1 Educational Status of Parents

As education is a basic need of present time, for the overall development of people as well as economic strength of the families. The field survey shows that, in study area most of the parents of child labors were found illiterate. And it is one of a major cause of the increase in child labors. Table 4.1 shows the educational status of child labors' parents.

Table 4.1: Educational Status of Child Labors' Parents

Educational Status	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Literate	21	38.2	12	21.8
Illiterate	34	61.8	43	78.2
Total	55	100.0	55	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

It is obvious that 78.2 percent of child labors mothers are illiterate, where 61.8percent fathers are illiterate. It shows males are more literate than female. Illiteracy of parents is the one of major cause of increasing child labors in the study area. As the study shows that illiterate parents have no feeling of responsibilities to their spouse. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Occupations of Child Labors' Parents

The parents of children working as a labor are engaged in low status as well as low income earnings type of occupations. They work in agriculture sector, either they have no land or they own very small pieces of land for their residence. They were found engaged in low status work

as well as low income earning works as *Batwara* (50% of production should be given to land owner), other work of child labors parents are domestic servants and daily wages worker.

Table 4.2: Parental Occupation

Occupations of parents	Number	Percent
Agriculture	17	30.91
Domestic Servant	15	27.27
Driver	3	5.45
Construction Worker	14	25.46
Foreign Employment	5	9.10
Others	1	1.81
Total	55	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

It is found that 30.91 percent of child labors parents are engaged in agriculture sector. Most of them either do not have their own land, as they work in others' land on daily wage basis or *Batawara*. Among the child labors parents 27.27 percent of parents were found engaged as a domestic worker as they do household works on the basis of daily wage, 25.46 percent of parents works as the construction workers as they works on daily wages basis, 9.10 percent of parents are foreign employers, 5.45 percent of parents are drivers and 1.81 percent parent mentioned other as their job as they didn't want to tell about the occupation. (Table 4.2)

4.3 Family Income of Child Labor

Economic status/ level of income of family is a major factor for the minimum living standard of family, the overall expenses of household as well as for the basic requirements of child. As family income is a vital and important factor to reduce child labor. As the income remains high children doesn't have to leave home and do not need work outside the home for their livelihood.

Opposite to this, if the family income is low children are compelled to work outside home for their livelihood. The income level of child labors' family is shown in table 4.3

Table 4.3: Monthly Family Income

Monthly income (NRs.)	Number	Percentage
Below 3000	8	14.5
3001-6000	11	20.0
6001-9000	3	5.5
9001 and above	12	21.8
Don't know	21	38.2
Total	55	100.0

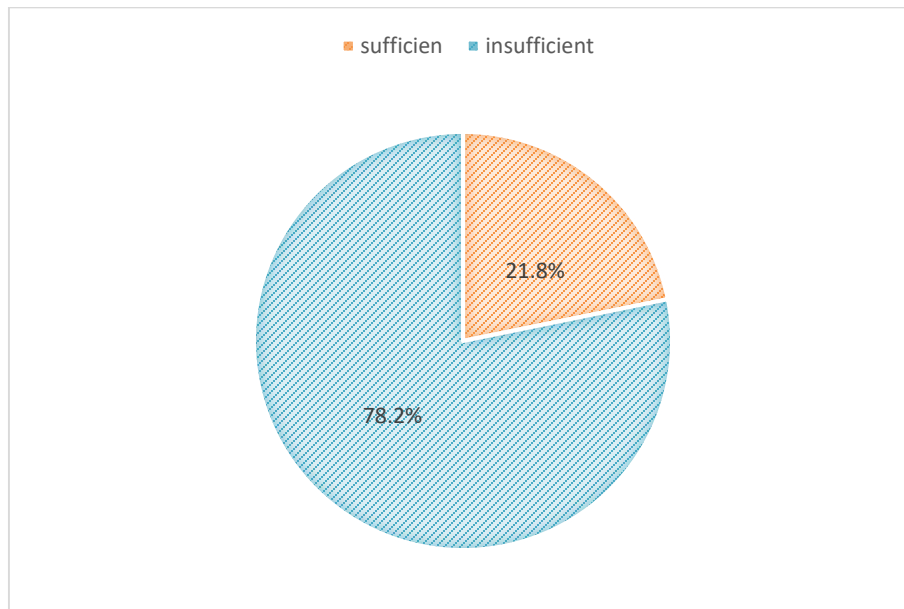
Source: Field Survey, 2017.

A total of 38.2 percent of child labors are unknown regarding their family income. Among them 21.8 percent of family members of child labors earns more than Rs.9001 per month, twenty percent of child labors' family income is between Rs.3001-6000, 14.5 percent have less than Rs.3000 per month and 5.5 percent of family earns Rs.6001-9000 per month . Maximum income of less than Rs.9000 cannot be considered as sufficient income to fulfill the families' basic needs. As the respondents tells that the income is even insufficient for hands to mouth twice a day as the cost of commodity is rising sharply in resent day. (Table 4.3)

4.4 Family Income

Majority of child labors have no idea about their household expenses. But some child respondents were found more responsible about their household economic conditions. As the main reason behind increase of child labors is insufficiency of parent's income to run the daily needs for their households. The field study shows that the parents income is too low and it became insufficient, so child are compelled to work in order to support their family for livelihood.

Figure 4.1: Parental Income



Source: Field Survey, 2017.

From the above pi-chart, it is clear that one of the main reasons behind the increase in number of child labors is insufficiency of family income. Sufficient / insufficient are relatives terms cannot be find by the quantitative figures. In the case of child labors' families luxury items are very far from their reach, food is basic items to them to alive. As data shows that 78.2 percent of family income is insufficient to their families expenses, the deficit amount fulfilled by taking loan or debt from neighbors and relatives it includes child labors' small amount of income. Only about 21.8 percent of family income is sufficient which shows that one of the reason behind increase in child labor number is insufficiency of family income to run the families livelihood properly.

4.5 Land Ownership

Nepal is an agricultural based country. Majority of people livelihood depend on farming. Land plays an important role to feed family members whole members work to their own land and grow cereal grains and other agricultural production on land. If it becomes possible to produce some extra surplus production by utilizing the land they have, the surplus income can be used for other requirements of the household. But large number of child labors' family doesn't own their land which is shown in table 4.4

Table 4.4: Land Ownership of Parents

Land in Hectare	Number	Percent
No land	18	32.7
below 0.0338	14	25.5
0.0338- 0.0676	11	20.0
0.0676- 0.169	9	16.4
above 0.169	3	5.5
Total	55	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

It is obvious that 32.7 percent of parents of child labors do not have ownership of land, 25.5 percent poses below 0.0338 hectare of land and just 5.5 percent poses more than 0.169 hectare land which is not sufficient for their livelihood and become a major reason behind the increase in number of child labor. (Table 4.4)

4.6 Number of Family Member's in Child Labor's Family

Family size is an important factor, if we take positively, it provides the manpower for the development purpose, and in other side it increases household expenditures. As we all know that higher the number of children, higher the household expenditures. The large size of family will largely may influenced the economic balance of household of family which leads to the increase in child labors. The number of siblings is shown in table 4.5

Table 4.5: Number Family Members

Number of Family members	Number	Percentage
4 or less than four	10	18.18
Five	15	27.27
Six	11	20.00
Seven	9	16.36
8 or more than 8	10	18.18
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

It is obvious that 27.27 percent of child labors have five family members, 20 percent have six members in their family, 18.18 percent of child labors have eight or more than eight family members and on the same way 18.18 percent of child labors have four or less than four family members and 16.36 percent of child labors have seven family members. As the average family size of Nepal is 4.88(CBS 2011) but the family size of study area is 4.57 (CBS2011) which is lower in comparisons to the national family size. But the family size of the child labors is higher in comparisons to the average family size of Bardaghat municipality which shows that the child labors are from the family with large numbers of members. As per the family size is bigger the family higher the expenditure, it is directly related with income of the family. As the survey has shown that (78.2%) of family income is insufficient so in order to increase family income to meet the needed expenditure children should also contribute for livelihood which will leads to the increase in number of child labors. (Table 4.5)

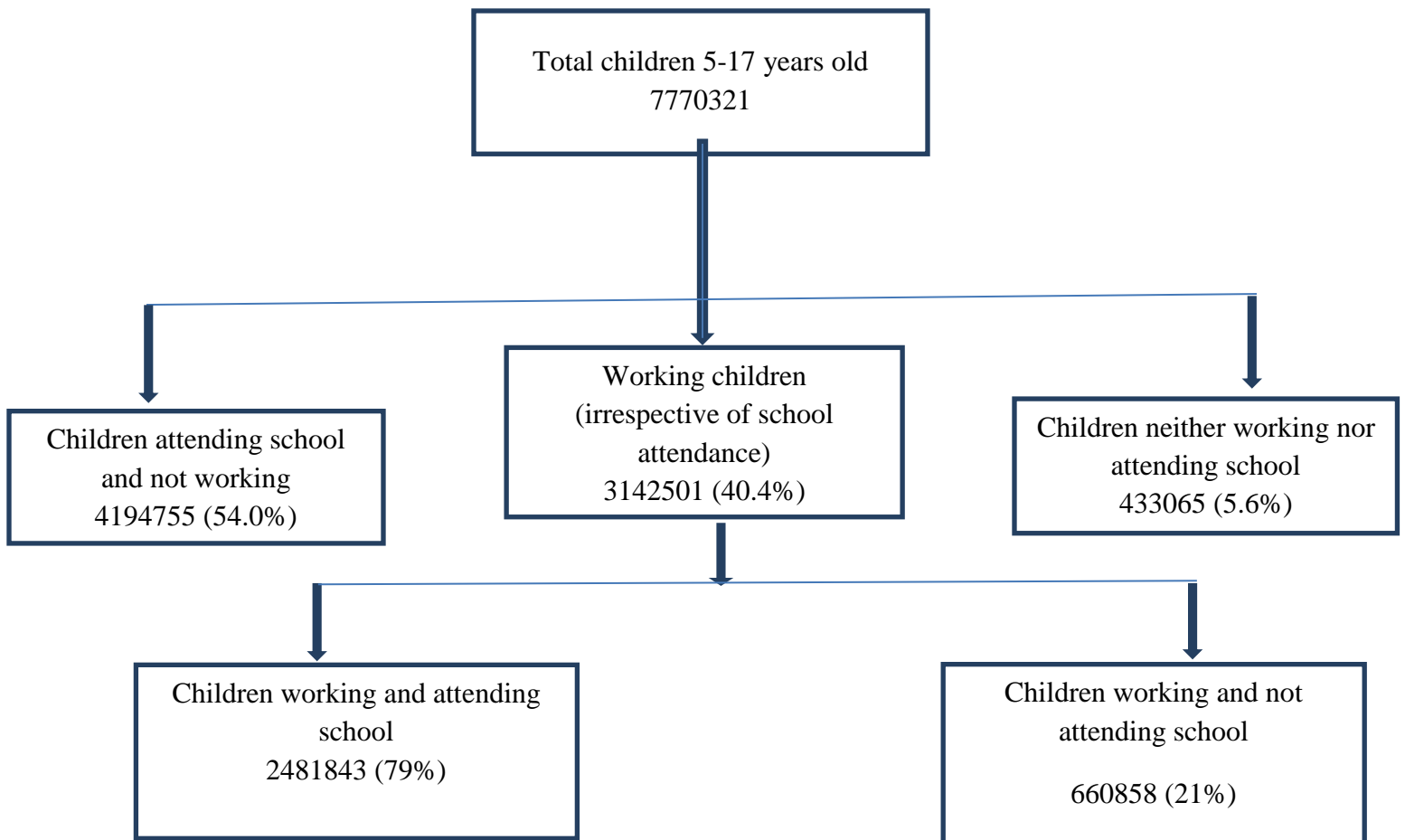
CHAPTER V

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INCREASING CHILD LABOR

5.1 Situation of child labor in Nepal

Child labor is the major concern of this study, it is also worldwide concerned of present situation. The incidence of child labor in Nepal is relatively high compared with other countries in South Asia. According to data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and other national surveys, Nepal has 34 percent of its children between the age of 5 and 14 who are involved in child labor, compared with 12 percent in the South Asia region as a whole. (NLFS 2008).

Figure 5.1: Situation of child labor in Nepal



Source: Nepal Labor Force Survey 2008.

5.2 The Causes of Increasing Child Labor

There are several causes behind the increase in number of the child labors as the child are forced to enter the labor market due to various reasons some of the causes are described below.

5.2.1 Educational Status of Parents

Parent's plays an important role in the life of children as children has to depend on their parents for everything's. Parental education is one of the most important factors the children's future if parents are educated there will be no room for children begin labor at time of going to school. It is because of poor economic condition and lack of awareness. As education is the basic concern of the human life and it is only the thing that have lifted human above the animals. As the parental educational condition largely influence child labors. As per the study large numbers of child labors parents are found to be uneducated and this is the reason behind increase in number of child labors. From survey it is clearly stated that the causes of increasing child labors is educational status of parents. The survey clearly shows that 61.8 percent father and 78.2 percent mother are illiterate where only 38.2 percent father and 21.8 percent mother are only literate (table 4.1). As the number of child labors from illiterate family is higher in comparison to literate family which shows that the parental educational status is the major cause for the increase in number of child labors. As parents are illiterate that they themselves will be un-aware about the rights of children they unknowingly desires of support from their children for livelihood which will increase child labors.

5.2.2 Economic Conditions of Family Members

The economic condition of family members is also the major cause behind increase in child labors. As the family economic condition is good the children are not compelled to do any shorts of work. When child labors is from poor economic conditions family than he/she should also contribute economically for the livelihood of family which will ultimately give rise for the number of child labors. As the survey shows that about 31percent of child labors parents are engaged in agriculture sector. Most of them either do not have their own land (32.7%), they work in other land on daily wages basis or Batawara. Among the child labors parents 27percent of parents were found engaged as domestic worker nearer to their villages. Another employment to child labors parents' were found other income generating works behind agriculture and domestic works is 25.45percent of i.e. carpenter, construction labor who works on daily wages basis. Only

16 percent parents of child labors were found working as service holder/ driver and foreign employer (table 4.2). From the survey we can clearly say that the monthly income of family is less than Rs.9000 which is supposed to be low but despite of this 34.6 percent of family's income is below Rs.6000 per month which is too low (table 4.3). Because of low family income the parent's wants support from their children for their livelihood and force them to be engaged in economic activities which is the cause of increasing child labors. Beside monthly income land ownership is also the major indicators of economic conditions of family. As the survey shows that 32.7 percent of family of child labors does not poses their land which shows that they have to depend on other for food and vegetables (table 4.4). This is also the cause of increase in number of child labors as children have to work for food and clothes as a domestic labors (10.9%) child are working on food, housing and clothes (table 6.10).

5.2.3 Non-availability of Proper Basic Needs in Home

As it is the cause behind the increase in child labors as the child has several desires. As there are sufficient facilities for children then the children are not interested in labor work and this is highly dependable to income level of family. As large number of family does not earn sufficient income they have to face the problems in livelihood. So children are compelled to work for the fulfillment of their basic needs (Food, education, clothing, housing, entertainment and so on). Large numbers of children are not getting proper facility of education, quality food, health services and proper housing so it has result in increase in number of child labors.

Table 5.1: Sufficiency of parent's income in family of child labor

	Number	Percent
Sufficient	12	21.8
Insufficient	43	78.2
Total	55	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

It is obvious that 78.2 percent of family does not have sufficient income and only 21.8 percent families have sufficient income. As the children from family with insufficient income have to work which is the cause of increase in number of child labors As the insufficiency of income will create scarce the family has to bypass through several hazardous conditions and to solve the problem it is necessary to increase the income level of family for which children are to be engage

in economic activity which will increase the number of child labors. So we found that sufficiency of family income is a cause of increasing child labors. As the income is directly related with the availability of fooding, health facilities, education and shelter to the family. (Table 5.1)

5.2.4 Large Size of Family

Families are the biological and psychological units of the society. Family is influenced in general social, cultural and economic values of that region. Poor families normally have higher fertility rates larger the family size may create hands to mouth problems. Due to large size of family and high dependency ratio causes of family conflict that will be the major push factor to the children have to move into the labor market. In large family, children can be assumed as family burden and they are not properly cared. So, large number of family size and number of child workers have positive relationship. As family size becomes larger the family expenses increases and to meet family expenses family income should be higher where family has to depend on children for the earning. As the survey shows that 54.54 percent of child labors are representatives of family where the average family size is larger than that of municipality which is shown in table.

Table 5.2: Number family members of Child Labor

Number of Family members	Number	Percentage
4 or less than four	10	18.18
Five	15	27.27
Six	11	20.00
Seven	9	16.36
8 or more than 8	10	18.18
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

A total of 27.27 percent of child labor have five family members, 20 percent have six members in their family, 18.18 percent of child labors have eight or more than eight family members and on the same way 18.18 percent of child labors have four or less than four family members and

16.36 percent of child labors have seven family members. As per the family size is bigger the income is insufficient so in order to increase family income to meet the needed expenditure children should also contribute for livelihood which will leads to the increase in number of child labors. (Table 5.2)

5.2.5 Multiple causes

Poverty is the main cause of leaving homes and seeking new job outside from their residence at the business centers. Except special case child labor were found they do not move long distance for their livelihood .Table 5.3 shows the several causes which forces child to enter the labor market which are the causes of child labor working at different places of Bardaghat Municipality.

5.3 : Reason to leave their home

Reasons	Number	Percent
Better life	17	54.83
Too much work at home	1	3.22
No schooling	6	19.35
Influence by friends	5	16.12
Too much torture at home	2	6.45
Total	31	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

The table 6.6 shows that the reasons to leave home by child labor of the study area 54.83 percent the child labor leave their home seeking better life, 19.35 percent of child labor leave their home due to no schooling, 16.12 percent child labor leave their home due to friends influenced, 6.45 percent of child labor left their home due to high torture at home and very few (3.22%) of child labor left home due to work pressure at home.

Friends influence is also the cause to increase in number of child labors. As the survey shows that, 9.3 percent of total surveyed child labors are engaged in labors market because of friends influence. As the child has immature state of mind and that can be easily diverted elsewhere and friend suggestion is very important at this stage. As the child observe the lifestyle of his/her friends than they too will be egger to spend same which will push them in to the labor market. As the study shows that child are becoming the victims of sexual harassment, trafficking, hotel

labors, domestic labors, vehicles labors, industrial labors and so on but they will be paid for their labors which will definitely bring changes in their life standard and this will directly influence friends who are closer to him/ her and track them on same path where the friends are and this will ultimately give rise in the number of child labors.

As the education and schooling will largely help in controlling child labors as children going school won't have enough time to work as their time is spend on study. But no schooling is major cause to increase the child labors as children will be free and will have sufficient of leisure time and to utilize the leisure time child gets engage in various physical activities which will increase the number of child labors. Proper care of children is most necessary for the overall development of the child but lack of proper care of child of child at home will not provide proper guidelines for the betterment of their life. As child don't get proper care they may miss track the path which will ultimately leads them on wrong path. And child may be involved in various economic activities which will increase the number of child labors. As survey shows that 80.00 percent of child labors are in labors market because they are not getting the availability of schooling and child labor argues that they are in labor market due to their free time.

Parent's plays an important role to control child labors. As in many cases children disorder their parents and run away from house in search of freedom and get rid of parents order. Death of parents is also the cause of increasing child labors as death of head of family will puts extra burdens on the solder of children and the responsibility increases and that will ultimately results for the increase of child labors. As the survey shows that 12.73 percent of child labors said that they are in labor market due to the death of head of family death (father/mother). Torture from parents is also the major cause of increasing child labors. As child gets torture from the parents epically from step parents so they runs away from house to get rid of torture which will leads to the increase in number of child labors in labors market. Burden of works at home is also the cause of increasing child labors. As in the case of economically weak family the children have to look after the house-holds activities and other several domestic works which will puts the burden on child and he runs away to get rid of the burden which will give rise for the child labors in labor market. (Table 5.3)

5.3 Consequences of Increasing Child Labor

As everything has positive as well as negative aspect weather in long term or short term. There may be positive consequences in short term but in long term there is negative impacts which are described below.

5.3.1 Positive Consequences

A. Availability of Cheap Labor Forces in Labor Market

As child labors are paid low in comparison to adult labors. As there is no any certain limitations for the payment of child labors as it is an illegal to keep child labors for working purpose. As the child labors does not has high expectation and desires they will be ready to work even for food and shelter only as the survey shows that 10.9 percent of child are working for food and shelter, 25.5 percent are working at the wage rate of below Rs.100 per day. And it is found that the child labors are paid very low and increase in child labors will leads to the availability of chief labor force in labor market. As income/earning is a major thing for every physical as well as mental labor. Child labors are engaged in work in order to gain some income so that they could support family members for livelihood. The child labors are low paid and some of them are working for food and shelter. The detail information is shown in table 6.10

Table 5.4: Monthly earning of Child labors

Earning (Rs.)	Number	Percentage
Less than 3000	18	32.73
3000-6000	19	34.54
6000-9000	7	12.72
More than 9000	5	9.09
No money	6	10.91
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

We can clearly say that 32.73 percent of child labors earns less than Rs.3000 per month, 34.54 percent of earns Rs.3000-6000 per month, 12.72 percent of child labor earns Rs.6000-9000, 9.09 percent of child labor earns more than Rs.9000 and 10.91 percent of child labors works for food and shelter as they are not paid in the form of money. This shows that the child labors are paid low which is paradox on the labor market. (Table 5.4)

B. Economic support to family for livelihood

Economic condition of family is the major factor to pull child in labor market. As child labors are especially from economically backward families where the family income is low and it is hard even for the livelihood. But child labors will support family for livelihood as child will also act as the economically active member in family once he enters the labors market.

Table 5.5: Economic Support to Family

Amount of support(Rs.)	Number	Percentage
No support	17	30.91
500-1000	3	5.45
1000-2000	11	20.00
More than 2000	22	40.00
Some amount occasionally	2	3.64
Total	55	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

As survey shows that 69.10 percent of child labors supports their family economically for the livelihood. Which clears that the positive results of child labors is economic support to family for livelihood. As the main cause behind the increase in number of child labor is lowers economic conditions of the family. Child labors have to support their family for livelihood. The economic contribution of child labors in family is shown in table. It is clearly view that large numbers of child labors are responsible for the economic contribution in the family. 40.00% of child labors

support more than 2000 per month on the same way 30.91 percent of child labors doesn't support their family members economically. 3.64 percent of child labors support their family occasionally. This shows high dependency of family on their child for economic support. (Table 5.5)

C. Easy to conduct house hold activities

The availability of child labors will help in conducting the house hold activities such as caring of siblings, domestic works, farming and grazing. As the study shows that child labors used to have several works to be done at home which are shown by the help of table 5.6

Table5.6: House-hold activities performed by Child Labor

House hold activities	Number	Percentage
Farming and grazing	16	29.1
Caring siblings	3	5.5
Study	2	3.6
Domestic works	34	61.8
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

It is clear that large numbers of child labors are engaged in several house hold activities as 61 percent of child labors are engaged in domestic works such as cooking, fetching water, washing clothes and dishes. 29.1 percent of child labors are engaged in farming and grazing, 5.5 percent are given the task for caring siblings and just 3.6 percent of child labors study at home. As it is found that large number of child labors do several task at home which will make easier to conduct house hold activities. (Table 5.6)

5.3.2 Negative Consequences of Increasing Child Labor

There are several negative consequences behind the increasing child labors. Some of them are listed below:

A. Deprived of family love

Family is the main source of love and affection for the children. Being away from them is the paradox for everyone. The survey showed that this is the negative consequence of increasing child labor in Bardaghat Municipality which is shown in table 5.7

Table 5.7: Birth Place of Child Labors

Birthplace	Number	Percentage
Nawalparasi	37	67.27
Rupendehi	4	7.27
Palpa	2	3.63
Dang	6	10.90
India	4	7.27
Total	55	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Among child labors respondents 67.27 percent are from different parts of Nawalparasi, second rank of birthplace is Dang valley that is 10.90 percent, 7.27 percent are from neighboring nation India on the same way 7.27 percent are from nearer district Rupendehi and 3.63 percent from Palpa. It shows that child labors don't move long distance for the work and livelihood as high percentage of child labors are from Nawalparasi. (Table 5.7)

B. Under Age Workers

Age is the basic determinants whether the worker is child labors or not. The respondents are below the age of 15, although many of the child labors hesitate to declare their actual age due to the fear of legal provisions of Nepal. Another negative consequence is under age of children labor in the study area. The age of child labor working different occupation were found from 10 years of age and up to 18 years. The employers were found more conscious as illegal work to employ child labor. Majority of child labor 34.54 percent are age of 14, 30.90 are from the age group of 15-18, 21.89 percent of child labors are found to be of 13 years and 12.72 percent are found to be the age group less than 12 years. (Table 5.8)

Table 5.8: Age of Child Labors

Age of child labor	Number	Percentage
Less than 12	7	12.72
13	12	21.89
14	19	34.54
More than 14 less than 18	17	30.90
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

C. Deprived of Education Facility

Education is the very important basic needs for every child. It is right of every child to be educated. As per the survey large numbers of child labors are continuing their study along with their work.

Table 5.9: Educational Status of Child Labor

Level	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	7	12.72
Primary(1-7)	36	65.45
Secondary(8-12)	7	12.72
Informal	5	9.09
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

It shows that most of the child labors are educated up to the primary level (65.45%), among the respondents 12.72 percent of child labors had not attended school or any other informal education where 12.72 percent of child labors are educated up to the secondary level and 9.09

percent of child labors had gained informal education. This shows that large number of child labors has gained education up to primary level. (Table 5.9)

D. Increase the Number of School Dropouts

As education is a basic need of every child. But due to various reasons children are compelled to be dropped out from study despite of their interest in study which might be the paradox of nation in the future as child is the future leader and lack of education will definitely harm the capacity of the children. On the same way large numbers of child labor are found dropping their study due to various reasons the various reasons behind discontinuing school is shown in table 5.10

Table 5.10: Reason of discontinuing school

Reasons	Number	Percent
Lack of Money	7	23.33
Not interested	16	53.34
Negligence of parents	7	23.33
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

It is clear that high percent of child labor (53.34%) are discontinuing their study due to the lack of interest on study, 23.33 percent had discontinued their study due to lack of money and on the same way 23.33 percent of child labor had discontinued their study due to the negligence of parents among the 30 child labor who had discontinued school. If there won't have been the child labor and they won't have got the works they would have been compelled to continue their study. (Table 5.10)

E. Health Hazards

General Child injuries and effects like cuts, burns and lacerations, fractures, tiredness and dizziness, excessive fears and nightmares as child labors are forced to work at brick kilns (21.82%) and carry heavy loads behind their capability which will make them tired and excess torture from owner will create fear on the mind of child labors. Majority of child labor are engaged on lower status of work for their livelihood. Household guardians encourage their children to leave in search of jobs that lead a lot of children to adopt street living for their survival. Majority of child labor were found engaged in brick factory labor, mechanical

workshop assistant and others were found restaurants labor, highway/shop sales person and works like this. Table 5.11 shows occupation and age of child labors of study area.

Table 5.11: Occupation of Child Labor

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Hotel	8	14.54
Workshop	9	16.36
Self-business	7	12.73
Brick Factory	12	21.82
Sales Person	5	9.09
Rag pickers	1	1.82
Vehicle helper	4	7.27
Domestic servant	3	5.45
Others (Agricultural/ Painting)	3	5.45
Total	55	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

From the table 21.82 percent of child labor were found to be engaged in brick factory. They are not independent themselves, for working these places: they were brought to the brick factory by their family members i.e. fathers, mother, brothers or grandfathers. This type of job is seasonal as well as part-time for child labors which will leads to the injuries during the time of carrying heavy loads beyond their capacity. Beside this 16.36 percent child labors were found as mechanical workshop assistant and they are also found that they face several health problems due to lack of hygienic food and proper shelter, 14.55 percent child labors were found working as hotel and restaurant workers, they were found attracted for these types of jobs due to easy availability of foods and shelter and they are also found to face the problem of cuts and burns

during their work, 12.73 percent of child labors were found working as self-business, these child labors sales mineral water, prepared and instant seasonal foods on bank of highway as well as inside bus. Sometimes they travel up to 15 kilometers and returned by another passenger carrying vehicle from opposite direction for selling purpose on commission basis of these items. And during the time of work they gets injured by falling from the buses and face the sever health problem and remaining child labors are 7.27 percent vehicle helper, 9.0 percent, sales persons, 5.45 percent are domestic worker and 5.45 percent are agricultural worker and painters who are also compelled to face several health hazards during their work time. (Table 5.11)

F. Emotional neglect

As family is the best medium to share our emotions and feelings but child labors does not get chance to share their emotions to their family which will leads to the condition of depression. Thus emotional neglect is also the negative consequences of child labor as owner does not have emotional attachment and they do not visit home frequently. The frequency of home visit is shown by the help of table 5.12 below

Table 5.12: Frequency of home visits

Home visit	Number	Percentage
Daily	28	50.9
Weekly	4	7.3
Monthly	9	16.4
Yearly	1	1.8
Never	7	12.7
Occasionally	6	10.9
Total	55	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

We can clearly say that 50.9 percent of child labor live at their parents' home and work nearby market centers of Bardaghat Municipality daily and 16.4 percent of child labor visits their home monthly, 12.7 percent hasn't visited their home after they leave homes. This clearly shows that majority child labors are from Bardaghat Municipality and they work staying at home with their

parents. As the child labor does not visit their home frequently they lacks family attachment which will lacks the sharing of feelings and emotions. (Table 5.12)

G. Excess Working Hour

It is estimated that nearly 40 percent of working children work up to 14 hours a week whereas 36 percent work from 15-28 hours and 15 percent work from 29-42 hours. About 10 percent of working children spend more than 42 hours a week for economic activities. Working hour is the basic concern of the study as large number of child labors are seems to be working 7-9 hours per day and on the same way large number of child labors are seems to be working more than 13 hours per day. The frequency of working hour is shown in table 5.13

Table 5.13: Working Hour of Child Labor

Working hour	Number	Percentage
3-6	13	23.6
7-9	17	30.9
10-12	14	25.5
13 and above	11	20.0
Total	55	100

Source: Field visit, 2017.

It shows that the child labor working 7-9 hours per day are in large number, than child labor working 10-12 hours per day are 25.5 percent, child labor working 3-6 hours are 23.6 percent and 20.0 percent of child labors are working more than 13 hours a day which shows variations in working field on the basis of nature of work. As child labor won't be aware of working hour so they are forced to work long which will leads to dizziness and tiredness. (Table 5.13)

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary and conclusion are drawn from the previous chapters. This chapter present major finding of the research, some recommendation for government and non-govt. organizations to make policy and implementation to reduce the number of child labors and to prepare a welfare program to child labors.

7.1 Summary

As child labor is the global issue which is spreading all over the world and several plans and policies are formulated and implemented to overcome this problem but they are not totally applicable. Despite the several plans, and policies child labor is becoming the major concern of every developing countries in the present time. Despite of several efforts from NGO and INGOs to eliminate the problems of child labors they are still unable to eliminate it completely. But there are still 265 million working children in the world- almost 17 percent of worldwide population (ILO world report on Child Labor 2013).

This report shows that the ratio of boy child labor is higher than that of girl child labor. Most of the child labor are from illiterate family where the family income is insufficient with agriculture the major occupation although high percent does not poses their own land. The research also told that the income of child labor is very low and the major cause of increasing child labor is poverty so child labor has to support their family economically. It is also found that child labor is following the wrong path due to lack of guardianship and they are also found to be moving frequently from place to place as they are not stable at single work and most of the child labor are from madeshi community and are in labor market because of their parents and most of them goes to work with their parents.

7.2 Major Findings

1. Among child labor were interviewed, 87.3 percent are boys and 12.7 percent are girls which shows that there are more boys in comparison to girls child labors.

2. Among all the respondent 34.54 percent of child labor are found to be the age groups of 14 years, 30.90 percent are between the age groups of 14 to 18 years and 34.54 percent of child labor are below the age groups of 13 years.
3. Most of the child labor (67.27%) are from Nawalparasi district, 10.90 percent are from dang districts, 7.27 percent are from India on the same way 7.27 percent are from Rupendehi and 3.63 percent are from Palpa.
4. Majority of child labor (47.27%) are from families having 5-6 members in the household.
5. Majority of child labor (30.91%) reported that their parental occupation is agriculture, twenty seven percent parents are domestic workers, twenty five percent parents are construction workers, nine percent are foreign employer and five percent are service holder or driver.
6. Thirty three percent of child labor parents does not poses their own land, twenty five percent poses less than 0.0338 hector of land, twenty percent poses 0.0338-0.0676 hector of land, sixteen percent of parents poses 0.676-0.169 hector of land and six percent of parents poses land more than 0.169 hector of land.
7. Thirteen percent of child labor have never been to school or had any informal education, majority of child labors had been to school up to primary level (65.45%), 12.72 percent of child labors had been school up to secondary level and 9.09 percent had gained informal education.
8. It is found that 53.09 percent of child labor has dropped out their study due to lack of interest on study on the same way 23.33 percent had dropped out due to lack of money and on same way 23.33 percent of child labors had dropped out their study due to the negligence of parents.
9. It is reported that 38.2 percent of fathers are literate and 61.8 percent are illiterate on the same way 21.8 percent mother are literate and 78.2 percent of mother are illiterate. It shows that highest proportion of child labor is from illiterate families.
10. Fifty one percent of child labor reported that they stay with their parents', sixteen percent visit their home monthly, thirteen percent has never visit their home after they started work as child labor, eleven percent visit their home occasionally, seven percent visit weakly and two percent visits home yearly.

11. Thirty eight percent of child labor reported that they are unknown regarding the family income, twenty two percent reported that the family income is more than Rs.9000, twenty percent reported that the family income is between Rs.3000-Rs.6000, fifteen per cent of child labors reported that the family income is less than Rs.3000 and six per cent child labors families income found between Rs.6000-Rs.9000.
12. Seventy eight percent of child labor reported that the family income is insufficient to run their livelihood but twenty two percent reported that the family income is sufficient for their livelihood.
13. Twenty seven percent of child labor reported that there are five family members, twenty percent reported that there are six members in their family, eighteen percent of child labor reported that they have eight or more than eight family members, on the same way eighteen percent reported that they have the family members four or less than four and sixteen percent reported that there are seven members in their family.
14. Majority of child labor (43.64%) reported that they lives at their own home on the same way 30.91 percent reports that they have left home for better life as well as 10.91 percent have left home because of not schooling 9.10 percent left due to the influence of friends and 1.81 percent due to work burden at home.
15. Among the respondent 21.82 percent of child labor are from brick kiln 16.36 percent are the child labor of mechanical workshop 14.54 percent are hotel labors 12.73 percent of child labor are water supplier at bus stations 9.09 percent acts as a sales person in shops and stores 7.27 percent are vehicles helper on the same way 5.45 percent of child labor are agricultural labor, domestic labor each and 1.82 percent is rag pickers.
16. Among all child labor 30.9 percent works 7-9 hours per day 25.5 percent works 10-12 hours per day on the same way 23.6 percent of child labor works 3-6 hours per day and 20.0 per cent works 13 or more than 13 hours per day.
17. Maximum percent of child labor (34.54%) of child labor earns Rs.3000-6000 per month 32.73 percent of child labor earns less than Rs.3000 per month 12.72 percent earns more than Rs.6000-9000 per month and 9.09 percent earns more than Rs.9000 per month beside this 10.91 per cent of child labor works for food, shelter and clothes.
18. Among the respondents 23.6 percent of child labor do not save any amount, 27.3 percent saves Rs.2001-3000 per month, 20.0 percent save more than Rs.3000-4000 per month

12.7 percent saves more than Rs4000 per month on the same way 14.5 percent of child labor save less than Rs.1000 per month.

19. Majority of child labor (60.0%) have meal three times a day 25.5 percent of child labor have their meal two times a day and 14.5 percent of child labor have their meal four times a day.

20. Majority of child labor (74.5 %) are satisfied with the job they are involved and 25.5 percent of child labor are found to be un-satisfied with their job.

21. Seventy three per cent of child labors are unknown about any information regarding any child organizations and seventy two per cent of child labors have the information regarding child organizations.

22. Forty percent of child labors support more than Rs.2000 per month for their family but 30.91 percent of child labors does not support their family 20.0 percent support Rs.1000-2000 per month on the same way 5.45 percent of child labor supports up to Rs.1000 per month and 3.64 per cent of child labor support some amount occasionally.

23. Majority of child labor (67.3%) reports that there are no any problems at their working places 20.0 percent shows environmental pollution as their problems on the same way 5.5 per cent shows work load as their problem 3.6 percent shows residential problem and 1.8 percent of child labor shows the problem of food and clothes as well as low salary is also the problem of 1.8 percent of child labor.

7.3 Conclusion

Child labor is not a new issue of the Nepal. Although it is said that the poverty is the root cause behind the increase in number of child labors but this study shows that poverty alone is not the cause behind the increase in number of child labors several factors such as educational status of parents, land ownership of family, friends circle, work burden up on child at home, miss treatments from step parents, large family size also plays an equal role behind the increase in number of child labors.

As the survey shows that the child labors found in labors market represents economically poor family where the expenditure for livelihood is also found to be insufficient. Child labors are especially from socially back ward society. Only few percent of child labors (32.72%) are found

to be continuing their study whereas 67.28 percent of child labors are found to be illiterate or school dropouts where poverty is seems to be the major cause along with lack of child interest towards study. From above it is also clear that large number of child labors are from Nawalparasi district (67.27%) which also shows that the child labors is compulsion rather than interest but some child labors are in labor market with the motives of learning work and with the future aim of Owing their own business which also shows the development of awareness among child labors.

The study also found that there is no implementation of labor policy as the child labors are compelled to work with the minimum wage rate which even seems to be insufficient to fulfill the basic requirements. It was also found that large percentage of child represents illiterate family (70.0%) and just 30.0 percent are found to be educated which shows the miserable conditions of education. This also shows that the illiteracy rate of female is higher in comparison to that of male which shows the dominance up on female. As child labor is the vicious circle there is the low chance of getting out of this circle as poverty was not the recent problem of family. The study also found that children are pressurized from family members in order to support family for livelihood.

Despite of availability of several organizations working in the favor of children there does not seems to be much effective in solving the problems of children as 72.7 percent of child labors are unknown regarding the availability of such organizations. It is also found that there is no constancy on child labors regarding their job and most of them hadn't made any plan for the betterment of their life as they are found to be aim less. We also found that the employee are well known regarding the legal provisions against child labor but they keeps child labors because they can be ordered easily and are low paid. In the southern part of Municipality it was found that parents themselves takes their children for work with them in bricks kens. Very few numbers of parents are found to poses land under their own ownership which also shows the dominance of higher-ups people up on the labor groups. As agriculture is found to be the major parental occupation of child labors but still they do not have sufficient food for the fiscal year.

Majority of child labors told that they are satisfied with their present job and they do not have any problems regarding the job they are involved (67.3%). But it was also found that child labors do not stay at a same job for a long time period as they are always in search of alternatives and

their nature was found to be unstable types. Based on the characteristics of work, working condition and behavior of employee, this study supports the notation that child labor is considered as one of the worst form of child exploitation so an effective programs should be lunched along with strong implementation with legal provisions through the active participation of child organizations for the upgrading of socio economic conditions of children.

7.4 Recommendations

Child labor is the results of poverty, illiteracy, no land ownership, socio economic structure of the family. It is not a newly emerging issue but it is a globally spread issue where many efforts are done from several sectors in order to eliminate the existing problem but none of them are able to pull out child labors completely from labor market. Despite of being strong legal provisions and child are provided with child rights but only few number of children are found to be out of labor market. As Nepal is a developing country and still large number of populations are under the line of poverty which is the root cause behind the increase in number of child labors.

Although several poverty elevations programs were lunched in different parts of nations through the collaboration of several national and international organizations but the targeted groups are not getting the benefits so that the problem is not solved. There are several organizations working for the welfare of children but they mostly seem to be city oriented, their programs seems to be limited in documentation only

1. NGO and INGOs working for the children should apply proper plans and policy in practical way rather than being limited with in the theoretical perceptive.
2. Skills oriented programs should be organized mostly in the affected area so that the family income can be generated by using gained skills and trainings.
3. Parents should be made aware regarding the child rights and about the legal provisions regarding the child labor
4. Awareness programs regarding basic hygiene and safety, as well as providing information on where to go with health issues.

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Appendix

Survey Questionnaire

Socio-Economic Condition of Child Labor in Nepal:

A case study of Bardaghat Municipality

Structural Questions

- 1) Name:
- 2) Age:
- 3) Gender: a) Boy b) Girl
- 4) Birth Place:
- 5) Cast:
- 6) What is the source of family Income?
 - i) Agriculture
 - ii) Domestic Servant
 - iii) Service/ driver
 - iv) Worker
 - v) Business
 - vi) Foreign Employment
 - vii) Other (specify)
- 7) What is the educational status of family heads?
 - Father: i) Literate ii) Illiterate
 - Mother: i) Literate ii) Illiterate
- 8) What is the monthly family income?
 - i) Below Rs. 1000
 - ii) Rs. 1001-3000
 - iii) Rs. 3001-6000
 - iv) Rs. 6001- 9000

- v) Rs. 9001 and above
- 9) Is the family income sufficient for the survival of family?
- i) Sufficient
 - ii) Insufficient
- 10) Land Ownership by a family?
- i) No land
 - ii) Below 1 kattha
 - iii) 1-2 kattha
 - iv) 3- 5 kattha
 - v) Above 5 kattha
- 11) What is the total number of family members?
- i) Four and less than 4
 - ii) 5 members
 - iii) 6 members
 - iv) 7 members
 - v) Eight and more than 8 members
- 12) What is the reason behind the child labor?
- i) Insufficient family income
 - ii) Unknown about legal provisions
 - iii) To make child busy
 - iv) Child eagerness themselves
- 13) What is your educational status?
- i) Illiterate
 - ii) Primary (1-7)
 - iii) Secondary (8-120)
 - iv) Informal education
- 14) Why were you dropped out from school?

- i) No dropped out
- ii) Lack of money
- iii) No interested
- iv) Negligence of parents
- v) Death of parents

15) In what condition would you re-join school

- i) Not interested in study
- ii) If some person helps
- iii) To be educated

16) Are your parents alive?

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| Father: | i) Alive | ii) Not Alive | iii) Don't Know |
| Mother: | i) Alive | ii) Not Alive | iii) Don't Know |

17) Who brought you here?

- i) Parents and relatives
- ii) Broker
- iii) Self
- iv) Step-parents
- v) Employer themselves

18) What is the reason to leave your home?

- i) Expectation of better life
- ii) Too much work at home
- iii) No schooling
- iv) Influenced by friends
- v) Lives at home
- vi) Too much torture at home

19) What is the frequency of home visits?

- i) Haven't visited after joining work
- ii) Daily
- iii) Weekly
- iv) Monthly
- v) Yearly
- vi) Occasionally in festivals

20) What types of work you used to do when you were at home?

- i) Farming and grazing
- ii) Caring of siblings
- iii) Study
- iv) Domestic works

21) Why do you do this work?

- i) Lack of appropriate job
- ii) Easy to get/ parents are in this job
- iii) Friends are in this job
- iv) To learn the work

22) How many hours do you work per day?

- i) 3-6 hours
- ii) 7-9 hours
- iii) 10-12 hours
- iv) 13 and above

23) What is your payment mode?

- i) Product basis
- ii) Salary basis
- iii) Daily wages
- iv) Food and shelter

24) How much money do you earn daily?

- i) Rs. 0-100
- ii) Rs. 101-200
- iii) Rs. 2001-300
- iv) Above Rs. 300

25) Who is the owner of your income?

- i) Myself
- ii) Family members
- iii) Relatives

26) Where do you use much of your income?

- i) Food/ clothing
- ii) Food, smoking/drinking
- iii) Food and entertainment
- iv) Other (specify)

27) How much money do you save per months?

- i) Don't save any amount
- ii) Below Rs. 1000
- iii) Rs. 1001-2000
- iv) Rs. 2001-3000
- v) Rs.3001-4000
- vi) Rs.4001 and above

28) How much amount do you support your family per months?

- i) No support
- ii) Rs. 500-1000
- iii) Rs. 1001-2000
- iv) Rs. 2001 and above
- v) Some amount occasionally

29) What type of entertainment do you prefer?

- i) Watching cinema/ TV and mobile
- ii) Playing cards/ carramboard
- iii) Travelling and watching cinema
- iv) Sports

30) How is your current working place?

- i) Good
- ii) Fair
- iii) Bad
- iv) Worst

31) How many times do you have your meal per day?

- i) One
- ii) Two
- iii) Three
- iv) Four

32) Who helped you when you were sick?

- i) Haven't been sick
- ii) Employer
- iii) My-self
- iv) Family members and relatives

33) Are you satisfied with your present job?

- i) Yes
- ii) No

34) Do you have any problem regarding your job?

- i) Environmental pollution
- ii) Residential problem
- iii) Fooding and clothing

- iv) Homesickness
- v) No problem
- vi) Work load
- vii) No sufficient wage

35) Why didn't you join this kind of organizations working for children?

- i) No idea about such organization
- ii) Fear from employer
- iii) In contact with child organizations

Thank you