

**A STUDY ON DOMESTIC CHILD LABOUR AND IT'S IMPACT ON  
HEALTH**

**Submitted by**

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## ABSTRACT

This paper examines the relationship between national income and child labour. We are particularly interested in evaluating the economic role of children at different stages of development. Our objective is to show that in the aggregate, at a low level of development the direction of the relationship between the incidence of child labour is indefinite. Child labour may increase or decrease with income. Forecasts of the child labour force participation rate and domestic product are made for each country in the sample. We also forecast future levels of the primary net enrollment ratio in an effort to provide empirical support for our policy recommendations.

The objectives of this study are to analyze the situation of Domestic Child Labor in Nepal and to fulfill the requirement of Master Second Year program. Three basic objectives included preparing the thesis. They are To study the socio-economic status of DCL, to assess the situation of child labor in Dharan and to analyze the general working condition of DCL.

This study is related to the domestic child labor in Dharan. Every study has its own limitation and this study is also not exception. The following are the delimitations of this study, Due to short time and vast areas of child labor, this report is only focused in Dharan and domestic child labor. Only 105 DCL are included during the study period.

Domestic child labor have low income. Most of them earn Rs.3000 per month. However, they work a lot of hours a day. Most of DCL are not able to attend school. The principal reason why they are not in school is that they could not afford it, their parents and employers did not send them to school. In the developing country like Nepal, there are many problems faced by associated NGOs, society etc. about domestic child labor. There are different studies that have been taken as child labor till today, like CWIN is voice for children, a works for the advocacy, protection and promotion of the rights of the child. The study mainly presented and analyzed the socio-economic status and general working condition of DCL on different background characteristics like cast, education, age, sex, family resource, working hours, monthly salary etc are included.

In Nepal the labor act 1992 and children act 1992 and has declared that employing children under the age of 14 is prohibited. To resolve the problem of DCL there must be mutual understanding and help government and non government sector.

From this study most of the DCL from age group 14-18. Percentage of boys out of DCL are higher from brahman, chhetri out of 4-6 members. Relatives plays important role to recruit them as domestic child labor. In addition most of the domestic child labor are from neighboring districts, regarding the analysis of general working condition of DCL most of them are working for kitchen and working for 8-12.

Most of them get the salary between 3000-4000. The percentage of both boys and girls are being scolded in case of doing mistake is highest and hence cannot communicate with their masters. It is found that most DCL are not schooling although boys get more opportunity to go to school. Most of DCL are satisfied with this job due to economic support to their family. But most of them have desire to go to school but they can't go due to various reasons, mainly financial condition.

Aasha Rai

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A Thesis Submitted to Health Education Department on Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master's Degree in Health Education in Janata Multiple College Itahari.

This research report has been prepared to enhance the understanding of the plight of domestic child labors in Dharan. Children and their employers cooperated during the field data collection and I think them all for answering my question.

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## ABBREVIATION

CCWB	=	Central child welfare board
CDR	=	Centre for Development Research
CFR	=	Children right forum
CRC	=	Convention on the right of child
CWIN	=	Child work in Nepal
DCL	=	Domestic child labor
DOE	=	Department of Education
GEP	=	General Education Project
HDI	=	Human development index
HDR	=	Human Development Report
LII	=	Legal Information Institute
ILO	=	International labor organization
INGO's	=	International Non-government organizations
MOE	=	Ministry of Education
NEWCD	=	National Council for Women and Child Development
NFE	=	Non Formal Education
NGO's	=	Non-government organizations
No.	=	Number
UN	=	United Nations
UNICEF	=	United nations children's fund

## CHAPTER-I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

About 2.5 million of children in Nepal, according to ILO/IPEC, are engaged in economic activities, making ends meet like the adults. Most are unable to join schools or get the chance to live as normal kids. Once they start work either to support in the household income or to survive on their own they would lose all opportunities to use their rights as set by the international convention of the rights of the child. Child labor in Nepal has a long history as a regular source of income for many families across the country; children start the work at teenager ages to support economically poor families. The number of child labor is lower than ever before or it is decreasing trend at the present time in Nepal. Many children can be found working in agriculture as Nepal is an agrarian country and rest of the economically active children were found in different areas of occupation such as service and related sector, construction and transportation, general technical work, manufacturing, commercial and trade, domestic and household work etc.

Child labor is one of the problems that Nepal is facing today. Nepal government has given top priority to solve this problem. Various domestic legislation has been enacted to address the issue of child labor. Many national and international government and non-government organizations have been working together in this sector and multi-national and bi-national programs have been launched. It is said that over the year three has been a sharp drop in the various sectors.

Child labor is commonly defined as under aged children working for money or goods. In a third world country like ours there are thousands of children who work as laborers in factories, construction sites and homes. There are worst forms of child labor i.e. domestic child labor, child porters, bonded child laborers, child sexual exploitation and trafficking, child rag pickers, children working in carpet industries, child mineworkers. Among them child labor is one of the main worst form of child labor.

They are working in an employer's house with or without wage. These children are employed to perform domestic chores such as washing dishes, cooking cleaning the

house, looking after young children and any other house hold related activities. They are often considered as helping hand and hiring such live in children is an integral part of the South Asia Tradition.

Child labor signifies form of work, which hampers the children rights . Child labor in general , exists the following circumstances:

- To young to work inappropriate work for children.
- Low wages and long working hours.
- Work at night.
- Economic exploitation by adult.
- Lack of basic education opportunity.

As per the provision of the convention on the Right of Child, Labor Act 1992 and children Act 1992, child labor can be defined as a work or activity carried by children below the age as and depends on the type of work activity there is variation in the consideration on minimum ages for employment. If there are following elements in the labor done by the children, then it is said labor falls under the definition of child labor.

- For the light work in fixed time setting the minimum age for employment id 14 years.
- The minimum age for other employment not involving physical and mental hazards in 16 years.
- If the work involves special care to avoid physical or mental hazards the minimum age is 18 years.

Uses of children in prostitution, drug trafficking etc. Are illegal involvements of children in physically and mentally dangerous situation and or in the illegal form of employment will be considered as the worst form of child labor.

## **1.2 Statement of Problem**

In the developing country like Nepal, there is many problem faced by associated NGO, INGO's society etc. about domestic child labor. The statement of problem creates the major questions about the related topic and it provides the preliminary information about report. This report has tried to identify not only the problem faced

by associated NGO, INGO's etc. but also by society. The following statements of problem related to this topic are given as bellows:

- How is the child labor is appearing day by day?
- What are the common reasons for the prevalence of child labor ?
- How is the socio-economic status of DCL in Dharan?
- How is the working condition of DCL?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are to analyze the situation of Domestic Child Labor in Nepal and to fulfill the requirement of Master Second Year program. The basic objective behind preparing this report is follows:

- To study the socio-economic status of DCL.
- To access the situation of child labor in Dharan.
- To analyze the general working condition of DCL.
- To study the impact of health and education.

### **1.4 Research Question**

Questionnaire will be prepare for study Child Labor in Dharan. In that questionnaire will include condition of child labor, socio-economic condition and provide recommendation for eliminating child labor.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study will help the student to be familiar with the situation and generate more knowledge about the phenomena under the investigation. The most important of this study can be list as follows.

- This fieldwork report helps to know the condition of children who work as a DCL.
- This report can be used as guidelines for NGOs and other organization for formulating plans and policies regarding child right and development.
- It can help any person for further study about the domestic child labor.
- This report is prepared as per the T.U. curriculum. It is of great importance to the student to acquire Master Degree.

## 1.6 Delimitations of the Study

This study is related to the domestic child labor in Dharan. Specifically, this report is prepared based on secondary data to fulfill the partial requirement of field work for academic degree in Master. The result may not be match with the exact domestic child labor condition of Dharan. Every study has its own limitation and this study is also not exception. The following are the delimitations of this study,

- Due to short time and vast areas of child labor , this report is only focused in Dharan and domestic child labor.
- This report is mainly based on primary and secondary data sources provided by CWIN and other website.
- Only 105 DCL will include during the study period.
- All information will unable to get due to short time.

## 1.7 Operational definition of the key terms

**Child** A person between birth and full growth, a boy or girl.

**Child Labor** It is work that children should not be doing because they are too young to work or it they are old enough to work because it is dangerous otherwise unsuitable for them not all work done by children should be classified as child labor that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescent's participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interface with their education is generally regarded as being something positive. Whether or not particular forms of "work can be called child labor" depends on the childish age, the type and hours of work performed and the conditions under which it is performed as set out in the ILO convention.

**Child Right** A child is a person and not a sub person over who the parents have an absolute possessory interest. The term Child dose not necessarily mean minor but can include adult children as well as adult nondependent children. Children are generally afforded the basic right embodied by the constitution see" Child Right of children. The equal protection clause of the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment is said to apply to children born within a marriage or not but excludes children not yet born. There are both state and federal sources of Child Right Law.

**Drug Trafficking** Drug trafficking is a global illicit, trade involving the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of substance which are subject to drug prohibition laws.

## CHAPTER –II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Review of Theoretical Literature

The children act 2049 (1992) institute legal provision in order to protect the right and of interest of children and allows for their physical, mental, intellectual development. Under the act child is defined as a person who is below the age of 16. Different organization like CWIN, save the children is working in favor of child right and development in Nepal. Moreover, any child below the age of 14-16 shall not be made as labor . It shall be provide equal remuneration for equal work without discrimination af any kind , irrespective child sex, religious, color, cast, community etc.

Conceptually same works given by different author's research scholars etc. this report is reviewed from different books, research paper, senior report, books and article published by CWIN, concern - Nepal and etc. according to the report proportion of children was involved in Bidi – making due to the lack of alternative economic activities for many households in our sample. Most households are poor and they would like to grab any income generating activities such as Bidi- making is not uncommon.

Domestic child laborers are also exposed to hazarders work. Some are victims of emotional deprivation and psychological violence and physico abuse. A majority of the Nepalese children interviewed in this study felt lonely they were immobile and living in confinement without seeing their family and friends for years they stated that they lived too far away from home.

In most definitions of domestic child labors a child is considered to be below 16 years of age. Yet as the new ILO convention stipulates that any person under the age of 18 years to be protect from employment in the worst forms of child labors. This study will consider any person age 7 to 18 working if an employer's household as a domestic child labors.

The Nepalese government established a child labor law in 1992 that set a minimum age for employment of children at 14 years. Furthermore, it limited children from working at factories, mines, or similar hazardous work and it prohibited any from of slavery, bonded labor, and trafficking of individuals. Nepalese government granted



thirty minute of break time for every three hours of child labor and one day off a week.

## **2.2 Review of Empirical Literature**

According to UNICEF, 1991, about five million children are dying each year from preventable diseases around the developing world , some three million children under five years of age are seriously disabled each year by diseases which could be prevented by immunization, about 20 percent of population aged 15 years and younger lived under "especially difficult circumstance" as victim of armed conflict, natural disasters or broken for family system.

Likewise, according to ILO, 1996, about 20 per cent of the children of school going age either did not have access to formal schooling or drop our be completing the primary level.

There is no authoritative estimate on working children. However, it is recently estimated that some 250 million children work throughout the world and 98 per cent of economically active children are found in developing countries.

Nepal is a small country where poverty is rooted in their history . According to the Human Development Index (HDI) from the united nations, Nepal ranks157 out of 18713 countries with the index of 0.485 Nepal HDI is a low number. United States for example has and index of 0.910. HDI is a combined score of life expectancy, education index, and income index. Therefore , a low index indicates that the quality of life is poor. The annual per capita gross domestic product of Nepal is \$1,049 (constant 2005 international dollars). The world bank data from 1996 shows that 42 per cent of population were estimated to be below poverty line. More recently, in 2011, the population below poverty line decreased dramatically and 25 per cent of the population was found to be poverty which includes 6 percent in rural area and 3.2 percent in urban area. Nepal's life expectancy at birth is 68.1 years. Over the course of 5 years, the life expectancy has improved 8 percent also the adult literacy rate is 59.1 per cent and it has improved 17.8 percent since 2004.

### 2.3 Implication of the review for the Study

Implications of the review for the study are as follows :

- i. It helps to access the situation of child labor in Dharan.
- ii. It helps to study the socio-economic status of the DCL.
- iii. It helps to analyze the general working condition of DCL.
- iv. It helps to study the impact of health.
- v. It helps to study the impact of their education.

### 2.4 Theoretical/ Conceptual Framework

In this chapter three inter locked and broader problems faced by domestic child labors and discussed in order to explain their educational problems and prospects. They are manifested in (1) children's household background (2) children's social and culture context and (3) school environment. General discussion on the issues helps ne to explain the educational problems and possibilities of education for child labors in Dharan. The empirical work has also given ideas and perspectives to explain the same issues. Child worker's context can be pictured with the figure below.

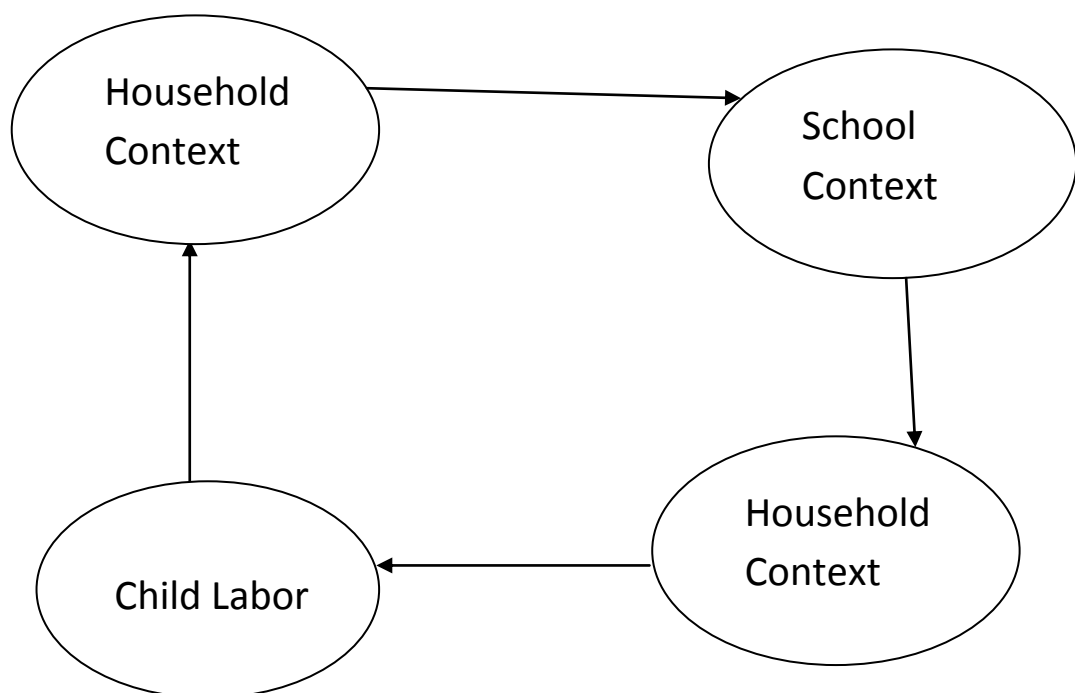


Figure Three major determinants of education for domestic child labors in Dharan.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **METHODS AND PROCEDURE OF THE STUDY**

#### **3.1 Design and method of the study**

The research design had descriptive. The study mainly focused on obtaining information about domestic child labor in Dharan Sub-metropolitan, Sunsari, Nepal.

#### **3.2 Population sample and sampling strategy**

The study carried out domestic child labor in Dharan Municipality and 105 DCL will selected for this study. It is impossible to the cover all domestic child labor thought the study made in Dharan . But although depending availability of DCL. The sample was extracted . the sample size limited within 105 DCL.

#### **3.3 Study area/ field**

Study area for this study is only focused in Dharan and Domestic child labor and only 105 DCL will be include during the study period.

#### **3.4 Data collection tools, technique and It's Validation**

Both are primary and secondary data will used for the required information. Primary data will collect by interviewing domestic child labor and observation whereas secondary data will collect from various research report, books, journals, and the newspapers, published by the different institution various seminar reports. After preparing the tools (interview schedule and observation check list) they were pre-test on 10 child of Sunsari district Dharan Sub- Metropolitan. After pre-test, interview schedule and observation checklist were rechecked and reformed by taking suggestion with supervisor and used them as study tools.

##### **3.4.1 Primary Data**

The data collection for the first time by the investigator himself/herself from the field of inquires is called primary data. An investigator can collect data by using different methods for his/her own purpose of investigation. These data has not been previously collected of assemble for any other known projects. So, methods of primary data collection includes interviewing, observation, survey, question etc.

### **3.4.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data refers to those data which has been already gathered by others. The source of secondary data can be divided into two groups, i.e. internal and external. The internal secondary data are found within the company. A source of such data includes sales reports data services and computer data banks.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedures**

The researcher visited the selected DCL in Dharan for the necessary information . Data will collect in the appropriate time for both party convinces. The question will asked to the respondents by visiting. Before starting the interview, the researcher will introduce herself to the respondents and had shared the purpose of the study. After building rapport the researcher had start filling the interview schedule. The researcher will provided adequate support to respondents during questioning period such as language, friendly environment and so on.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures**

After collecting the necessary data from the respondent. The data will analyzed through tables, percentage, chart and they had used for processing analyzing and interpreting the result. Since this is a descriptive study the quantitative information had interpreted and explained in detail. Possible discussion had added to clarify the collected information from the respondents. Some simple statistics rules (i.e. number and percentage) had also follows to make presentation more clear.

## CHAPTER-IV

### PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 Domestic Child Labor

Domestic child labor is commonly defined as a child working in an employee's house with or without wage. These children are employed to perform domestic chores such as washing dishes, cooking, cleaning the house, looking after the young child and any other household related activities.

In Nepal, the common reason for the prevalence of domestic child labor is said to be caused by widespread poverty and desire of parents to provide better exposure and a good education for their children. Most employers do not regard the employment of a child as domestic workers as hazards and exploitation but as charitable action. While most of the domestic child labor is fed, sheltered and clothed often better than their home. The emotional deprivation and psychological violence they face is great in home and lack of parental love and care can have serious consequences, loneliness, high workloads, bad treatment and these children as reasons why they believe other children might not enjoy this work cited violent forms of child abuse. Domestic child labor that works long hours under condition that qualify as a worst form of child labor.

##### 4.1.1 Distribution of DCL by Age

The domestic child labor is also categorized or distribution among the age group. The age group may less than 10 years, 10- 14 years, 14-18 years. The distribution of DCL according to their age group is presented in the table below.

**Table no. 4.1.1**

**Distribution of DCL by age group**

S.N	Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
1	< 10 years	34	32.3%
2	10-14 years	35	33.3%
3	14- 18 years	36	34.21%
	Total	105	100%

(Source: Appendix A)

The above table shows the domestic child labor condition under different age group. The child labor are in the age of 10- 14 years 33.3%, the children are below the age of 10 years 32.3% and 34.21% are the age group of 14-18 years.

#### 4.1.2 Distribution of DCL by Sex

All the human being is categorized among two sex , woman and gents. Therefore, the domestic child labor also distribute or categorized according to their sex, in Nepal the distribution of the domestic child labor and there percentage is illustrate by the following table.

**Table no. 4.1.2**

#### Distribution of DCL by sex

S.N.	Sex	No. of Children	Percentage
1	Girls	50	47.6%
2	Boys	55	52.5%
	Total	105	100%

(Source: Appendix A)

The above table shows the domestic child labor condition according to different two sex. The above show the 52.5% boys are involve in the domestic child labor and 47.6% girls are involve in the domestic child labor. The majority of the child domestic child labor is boys.

#### 4.1.3 Distribution of DCL by caste

All domestic labor have their own caste. It is found that the highest frequency of Brahamn Chhetri is used as DCL as they are pure to more extent. Newar, Gurung, Tamang, Tharu are comparatively less in frequency as in the hindu religion low caste child labours are considered as untouchable. It means that they are not allowed to perform household activities in the home of other caste. The distribution of the domestic child labor and their percentage is presented by the following table.

**Table no. 4.1.3 Distribution of DCL by Caste**

S.N.	Caste/ ethnic	Frequency	Percentage
	Brahaman/chhetri	26	24.7%
2	Newar	22	20.9%
3	Rai, Limbu, Gurung, Magar etc.	24	22.8%
4	Shah, Chaudhari, Tharu	19	18%
5	Low caste (Dalit)	14	13.3%
	Total	105	100%

(Source: Appendix A)

The above table shows the condition of domestic child labor in Dharan. Here children are higher from brahamin and Chhetri i.e. 24.7% while Newar and low caste are comparatively less frequency i.e. 18% and 13.3% respectively.

#### **4.1.4 Distribution of DCL by Literacy and Educational Status**

One of the main factors to increase the domestic child laborers is lack of education. In our country, most of the children and their parents are illiterate. That is why they are always behind in their right. The distribution of the domestic child labor and there percentage is presented by the following table.

**Table no: 4.1.4**

#### **Distribution of DCL by literacy and educational Status**

S.N	Grade level	Girls	Boys	Total
1	1-3	11	15	26
2	4-6	15	16	31
3	7-10	8	7	15
4	Literate	6	5	11
6	Illiterate	10	12	22
	Total			105

(Source: Appendix A)

The above table shows that out of 105 surveyed children 22 children illiterate. Out of 105 26 children leave the school in class 1-3 which reflects the domestic child workers leave the school on very short period. 32 children leave the school on class 4,5,6 leave the class 7- 10 due to their parents could not afford to send them. Some children said that their parents and employer did not send them to such.

#### 4.1.5 Distribution of DCL by family size

The data notice that children both from small and big families have come to domestic but more big family. Because most of poor people are illiterate and uneducated, so they are not aware of science and technologies. They are stilled wrapped in superstition and false belief. They give first priority to the birth of boy. Therefore the family size is also one of the main factors to increase domestic child laborers.

**Table no. 4.1.5**

**Distribution of DCL by family size**

S.N.	Family size	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-3	18	17.1%
2	4-6	58	55.2%
3	7-9	29	27.6%
	Total	105	100%

(Source: Appendix A)

The above table show that 17.1% of 105 children worker come from the family of 1-3 member, 55.2% from the family of 4- 6 member and 27.6% from the family of 7-9 members. Here DCL decrease according to their family size. Higher family size shows the lower number of DCL and vice versa.

#### 4.1.6 distribution of DCL by Economic Condition of their Family

The domestic child labor is also distributed according to the economic condition of the family. The economic condition of their family is distribution among their having land, landless, do not know. According to their family assets and the number of their percentage is calculated as below.

**Table 4.1.6**

**Distribution of DCL by economic condition of their family**

S.N.	Family assets	No of children	Percentage
1	Having land	33	31.4%
2	Landless	68	64.7%
3	Don't know	24	22.8%
	Total	105	100%

(source:Appendix A)



The above table shows out of 105 only 33 have land, 68 are landless and 24 don't know whether they have or no. these shows that 64.7% child are land less 31.4% have land and 22.8% don't know they have land or not.

#### **4.1.7 Distribution of DCL by Daily Working Hour**

Domestic child laborers generally work for long hours. Most of the children began working at 7 am or earlier and the vast majority finished after at 9 am. Regarding the daily working hours, most children in domestic service work for seven days in a week. It can be shown in the following table.

**Table no: 4.1.7**

#### **Distribution DCL by Daily Working Hours**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Working hours</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Up to 8	20	<b>19%</b>
2	8-12	65	61.9%
3	12 and above	20	19%
	Total	105	100%

(Source: Appendix A)

The above table shows that 19% of children works below 8 hours a day , 61.9% of them work for 8-12 hours and 19% work more than 12 hours. Most of the children works more than 8 hours.

#### **4.1.8 Distribution of DCL by Average Monthly Salary**

The domestic child labor also distribution according to the average monthly salary. The average monthly salary is categorized as up to 3000, 3000-4000, 5000 and above, which is shown in the following table.

**Table: 4.1.8**

#### **Distribution of DCL by Average Monthly Salary**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>	<b>No. of children</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Up to 3000	20	19%
2	3000 to 4000	60	57.1%
3	5000 & above	25	23%
	Total	105	100%

(Source : Appendix A)

The above shows the income distribution of the DCL. Here that 19% of 105 children get less than RS.3000 monthly salary. 57.1% of them get 3000-4000 and 23% get more than Rs. 5000 salary. Many children get very low salary.

#### **4.1.9. Distribution of DCL by Geographical region**

The domestic child labor also distribution according to the Geographical region. The geographical region is categories as village and city. It can be shown following table.

**Table: 4.1.9 Distribution of DCL by Geographical Region**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>No. of children</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Village	75	71.4%
2	Town	30	28.5%
	Total	105	100%

(Source: Appendix A)

The above table shows the distribution of DCL by geographical region. Most of the children are comes from village area. In above table 71.4% of DCL are comes from village area and 28.5% of DCL are come from town.

#### **4.1.10 Distribution of DCL by Cause of Recruit**

There are various cause of recruitment of DCL I Dharan. The most important cause are relatives parents and others. The distribution of DCL by cause of recruitment can be made clear from the following table.

**Table: 4.1.10 Distribution of DCL by Cause of Recruitment**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Relatives</b>	<b>No. of children</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Parents	30	28.5%
2	Relatives	55	52.3%
3	Others	20	19%
	Total	105	100%

(Source: Appendix A)

The above shows the income distribution of the DCL. Here that 19% other recruitment. 52.3% relatives and parents recruitment 28.5% of DCL is 105 out of them 30 children are recruited from parents, 55 from relatives and 20 from others sources.

#### 4.1.11 Determination of cause of join to domestic child labor

There are various causes to join to come DCL. The most important causes are parents whose economic status were very low. And the second cause are domestic conflict. So it can be made clear from the following table.

**Table no 4.1.11 Determination of cause of join to domestic child labor**

S.N.	Causes	Percentage
1	Parents advice	54.28 %
2	Domestic conflict	45.71%
	Total	100%

(source : Appendix I)

From the above table out of 45.71% are join to domestic conflict. The above table shows the distribution of DCL by 54.28% are join to parents advice and. Most of the children are comes from village area. of DCL are comes from 54.28% are join to parents advice and of DCL are come from town.

#### 4.1.12 Distribution of DCL by Place

The domestic child labor also distribution according to the place. The place is categories as first place, second place and more than two place. It can be shown following table:

**Table no. 4.1.12 Distribution of DCL by Place**

S.N.	Place	Percentage
1	First place	80.95%
2	Second place	9.04%
3	More than 2 place	10%
	Total	100%

(Source: Appendix I)

From the above table out of 80.9% are worked first place, 9.04% are worked second place and 10% are worked more than two places.

#### 4.1.13 Distribution of DCL by workload and pay and their satisfaction

All domestic child labor have their own workload and pay. It is found that the highest workload and pay and also found that high workload and low pay. It can be shown following table.

**Table no. 4.1.13 Distribution of DCL by workload and pay and their satisfaction**

S.N.	Satisfaction	Percentage
1	Satisfied	71.42%
2	Not satisfied	28.57%
	Total	100%

(Source: Appendix I)

. The above table shows the distribution of DCL by geographical region. Most of the children are comes from village area. In the above table 71.42% are satisfied with their workload and pay and 28.57% are not satisfied with their workload and pay

#### 4.1.14 Distribution of DCL by sickness

All domestic child labor are sick from various diseases during their work period. And some are not sick during their work period. It can be shown following table.

**Table no. 4.1.14 Distribution of DCL by sickness**

S.N.	Sickness	Percentage
1	Sick	90.47%
2	Not sick	9.52%
	Total	100%

(source : Appendix I)

The above table shows the distribution of DCL by geographical region. Most of the children are comes from village area. above table 90.47% DCL are answered sick during their worked period and 9.52% DCL are answered not sick during their work period

#### 4.1.15 Distribution of DCL by medical expenses

When DCL were sick. Some DCL pays own self their medical expenses, some DCL are pays by master and some DCL pays by other (i.e. parents, relatives, friends...). It can be shown following table.

**Table no.4.1.15 Distribution of DCL by medical expenses**

S.N.	Medical expenses	Percentage
1	Self	58.0%
2	Master	28.57%
3	Other	13.33%

(Source: Appendix I)

The above table shows the distribution of DCL by geographical region. Most of the children are comes from village area. From the above table 58.0% DCL self pays their medical expenses, 28.57% DCL pays by their master and 13.33% DCL pays by other.

#### 4.1.16 Distribution of DCL by Master behavior

All domestic child labor and master behavior some are schooling, Beating and both of them. It can be shown following table

Table : 4.1.16 Distribution of DCL by Master behavior

S.no	Behavior	Percentage
1	Schooling	13.33%
2	Beating	28.57%
3	Both of them	58.09%
	Total	100%

(Source : Appendix A)

The above table shows the distribution of DCL by geographical region. Most of the children are comes from village area. above table 13.33% DCL are answered schooling master behavior, 28.57% DCL Beating behavior and 58.09% and Both of them Master Behavior.

#### 4.1.17 Distribution of DCL by study

The domestic child labor also their do want study Some DCL one Wont study and some are don't study. It can be shown following table

Table 4.1.17 Distribution of DCL by study

S no	Study	Percentage
1	Yes	71.42%
1	No	28.57%
	Total	100%

(Source : Appendix A)

The above table shows the distribution of DCL by geographical region. Most of the children are comes from village area. From above table 71.42% DCL are answered want to study and 28.57% DCL are answered don't want study.

#### 4.1.18 Distribution of DCL by activity

The domestic child labor are different types of activities kitchen, house clean and other domestic work. It's can be shown following table

#### 4.1.18 Distribution of DCL by activity

S.NO	Activities	Percentage
1	Kitchen	23%
2	House clean	57.1%
3	Others	19%
	Total	100%

( Source : Appendix A)

The above shown the activities distribution of the DCL here that 23% of 105 Children work in kitchen, 57.1% DCL are House clean and 19% DCL are domestic works.

#### 4.1.19 Distribution of DCL by leisure time

The domestic child labour also distribution according to the leisure time. The leisure time are study, watch TV and there they have not leisure time. It can be shown in following table

#### 4.1.19 Distribution of DCL by leisure time

S N	Leisuer Time	No. of children	Percentage
1	Study	30	28.5%
2	Watch TV	20	19%
3	Don't have time	55	52.3%
	Total	105	100%

( Source : Appendix A)

The above table shows the distribution of DCL by geographical region. Most of the children are comes from village area. From the above table total no. DCL are 105 out of them 28.5% study, 19% are watch TV and 52.5% DCL are they have not leisure time.

#### 4.1.20 Distribution of DCL by the work when you are sick

The domestic child labour also distribution according to the work when they are sick some DCL are work with sick. Some are don't work. It can be shown following table

#### 4.1.20 Distribution of DCL by the work when you are sick

S N	Work with Sick	No. of children	Percentage
1	Yes	75	71.4%
2	No	30	28.5%
	Total	105	100%

( Source : Appendix A)

The above table shown the distribution of DCL by work when they are sick 28.5% and 71.5% are don't work with sick.

## 4.2 Summary

Nepal is essentially a rural country dotted with small village and shanty towns where the majority of the population has no access to basic infrastructure such as clean drinking water, roads, health facilities, school, electricity and telecommunication. Ranked among the poorest of the poor nation in the world the country is under growing major political and economic upheavals. The situation of children is far from satisfactory. Many of the children have been deprived of their basic amenities and childhood rights. Economically weak people employ children to work in order to support the family. In some case children leave own home their own will and migrate to urban areas to search of job. Due to poor economic condition, most of parents send their children especially in the city as a domestic child labor.

There are mainly pulling and pushing causes to do domestic work i.e. influence by friends, earn to city, death of parents, stepparents, to see Kathmandu. Child labor is thus a result of poverty, illiteracy, parent's ignorance and social injustice. Few of them joined the school and leave ti soon. So most of them are illiterate.

Children have employed in various sector of economic like the agricultural sector, manufacturing sector and domestic sector as well. In the rural communities and urban poor area most children to the household chores like fetching water, cutting grass, looking after young siblings and so on. Such activities are undeniable and everyday work of children in the rural areas. If we could properly introduce compulsory primarily education for children and motivate their parents towards this goals, we can surely bring down the burden of child labor exploitation and protect their childhood rights.

Domestic child labor have low income. Most of them earn Rs.3000 per month. However, they work lot of hour a day. Most of DCL are not able to attend school. The principal reason why they are not in school is that they could not afford it, their parents and employers did not send them to school. In the developing country like Nepal, there is many problem faced by associated Ngo, INGOs, society etc.about domestic child labor are work for protection of child and their rights. There are different studies have been taken as child labor till today, like CWIN is voice for children, a works for the advocacy, protection and promotion of the rights of the child. The study mainly presented and analyzed the socio-economic status and general working condition of DCL on different background characteristics like cast, education, age, sex, family resource, working hours monthly salary etc are included.

In Nepal the labor act 1992 and children act 1992 and has declared that employing children under the age of 14 is prohibited.To resolve the problem of DCL there must be mutual understanding and help government and non government sector.

From this study most of the DCL from age group 14-18. Percentage of boys out of DCL are higher from brahaman, chhetri out of 4-6 members. Relatives plays important role to recruit them as domestic child labor. In addition most of the



domestic child labor are from neighboring districts, regarding the analysis of general working condition of DCL most of them are working for kitchen and working for 8-12.

Most of them get the salary between 3000-4000. The percentage of both boys and girls are being scolded in case of doing mistake is highest and hence cannot communicate with their masters. It is found that most DCL are not schooling although boys get more opportunity to go to school. Most of DCL are satisfied with this job due to economic support to their family. But most of them have desire to go to school but they can't go due to various reasons, mainly financial condition.

### **4.3 Findings**

- Domestic child laborers are in the age of 10-14 years. 33.3% of these children are below the age of 14 and 32.3% are them even below 10. The majority of the child domestic workers are between 14-18 years old. The mean age is 13 years.
- Domestic child labor condition according to sex, both the boys and girls are used as DCL. Out of 105 DCL, comparatively girl's domestic labors are in low frequency. 52.3% are male domestic child labor and 47.6% are female in the contest of Dharan.
- Children are higher from Brahmin, chhetri i.e. 24.7% while low caste children are comparatively less in frequency i.e. 13.3%. second higher is 22.8% from the group of Rai, Limbu, Gurung and Magar community. Similarly second lowest is 18% from Newar community in Dharan.
- Out of 105 surveyed children 22 children illiterate. Out of 105 26 children leave the school in class 1-3 which reflects the domestic child workers leave the school on very short period. 32 children leave the school on class 4,5,6 leave the class 7- 10 due to their parents could not afford to send them. Some children said that their parents and employer did not send them to such.
- Most of the children come from family with maximum of 4 – 6 member. It shows that about 17.1% comes from family 1-3 member and 55.2% from the family size 4-6 members. Here DCL decrease according to their family size. Higher family size shows the higher number of DCL and vice versa.
- Domestic child laborers reported that their families are landless. Due to poor economic condition, most of parents send their children especially in valley as a domestic child laborer. About table shows that out of 105 only 33 have land 68 are landless and 24 don't know whether they have land or not.
- 19% of 105 children are below 8 hours a day. 61.9% of them work 12 hours though Nepalese law has strictly prohibited making children working more than 6 hours daily and six days in week. 19% work more than 12 hours in a day.
- 19% of them get less than 3000 monthly salary. 57.1% of them get Rs. 3000 – 4000 and 23% get more than Rs 5000 salary. Regarding the paying methods, some children get as annual wage. Parents receive children's salary.

- There are 71.4% DCL coming from village and 28.5% from city respectively. We can also say that there are more DCL from village than town.
- DCL coming from different three relation. According to this, there 28.5% parents, 52.3% relatives and 19% other.
- There are 54.28% child are join the DCL cause of parents advice and 45.71% child are join DCL cause of domestic conflict.
- 80.95% DCL are worked at first place and 19.04% DCL are worked at more places.
- There are 71.42% DCL are satisfied with their work and 28.57% DCL are not satisfied with their work.
- There are 90.47 % DCL are answering the fallen sick and 9.52% DCL are not sick.
- There are 58.09% DCL are self pay their medical expenses , 28.57% DCL are pay by master and 13.33% DCL are pay by other.
- They are 13.33% DCL schooling masters behavior 28.57% DCL are beating and 58.09% are both of than master behavior.
- There are 71.42% DCL are want study with work and 28.57% DCL are not want study.
- There are 28.5% are study with leisure time, 19% DCL are watch TV and 52.5% DCL they have not leisure time.
- There are 28.5% DCL are answering they work with sick and 71.4% DCL are don't work with sick.

## **CHAPTER-V**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Child labor employment in dangerous areas is prohibited since 1959. The following conclusion have been made from this study.

- In Nepal the labor act 1992 and children act 1992 and has declared that employing children under the age of 14 is prohibited.
- To resolve the problem of DCL there must be mutual understanding and help government and non government sector.
- From this study most of the DCL from age group 14-18. Percentage of boys out of DCL are higher from brahaman, chhetri out of 4-6 members. Relatives plays important role to recruit them as domestic child labor. In addition most of the domestic child labor are from neighboring districts, regarding the analysis of general working condition of DCL most of them are working for kitchen and working for 8-12.
- Most of them get the salary between 3000-4000. The percentage of both boys and girls are being scolded in case of doing mistake is highest and hence cannot communicate with their masters. It is found that most DCL are not schooling although boys get more opportunity to go to school.
- Most of DCL are satisfied with this job due to economic support to their family. But most of them have desire to go to school but they can't go due to various reasons, mainly financial condition.

#### **5.2 Recommendation**

As child labor is virus. We should eliminate this in time. Strategies and policies that help to improve socio-economic status of children should be developed. For this everyone, government, Ngo's, INGO's, reputed person of society etc are responsible. The following recommendation have been made to facilitate the improvement program of DCL, to related parties.

- Government should make such policies that help to develop socio-economic status of children and it should be implemented.
- While making policies government should give first priority to the education.
- Non government organization like NGO's and other social organization launch such program, training that the more children can participate to develop their skill and they can learn to the self-reliant and do not get frustration in life.
- The government and other organization most do the needful to bring about an end to poverty, which in turn will automatically end child labor.
- How is the School Climate and Management Sensitive to the Conflicting demands for child labour and a need for education.
- More training to be provide for teachers and headteachers in particular.

- More detailed study of individual children throughout the whole day, to get a more accurate picture of their day.
- Classroom observation of the school work, provided for children, with particular reference to remedial work.
- Identification of what sort of help can/would parents provide.
- More detailed investigation of the link between health, work and education
- More detailed study of the links between work, disability and education.
- The identification of good practice, particularly in supportive strategies and the policies adopted by school to help working children.

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## APPENDIX-I

### Questionnaire Schedule

#### Personal data:

1. Name : .....

2. Age : .....

3. Sex :        i. Boy (    )                      ii. Girl (    )

4. Caste/ ethnic group : .....

5. Literacy :

          i. Literate                      ii. Just literate                      iii. Illiterate

6. Family size :

          i. < 4 person                      ii. 4-6 person                      iii. > 6 person

7. Economic condition :

          i. Having assets                      ii. Landless                      iii. Don't know

8. Why did you come here?

          i. own opinion                      ii. Parents advice                      iii. Domestic conflict

9. With whom did you come to join ?

          i. parents                                      ii. Relatives

          iii. neighbor                                      iv. Others

10. Is it your first place of work?

          i. yes                                      ii. no

11. What are your main activities ?

          i. Kitchen                                      ii. House cleaning

          iii. factory                                      iv. Others

12. Are you satisfied with workload and pay?

          i. Yes                                      ii. No

13. How many hours do you work ?

          i. < 8                                      ii. 8-12                                      iii. > 12

14. How much salary do you get ?

- i. up to Rs.300      ii. Rs. 300-500      iii. Rs. 500 and above

15. Are you Currently Schooling ?

- i. Yes      ii. No

16. If yes which grade you studying ?

.....

17. How many times do you work ?

- i. 1-2      ii. 2-4      iii. None

18. How did your master behave with you?

- i. Schooling      ii. Beating      iii. Both of them

19. What do you want to do when you have leisure time ?

- i. To study      ii. To watch TV      iii. Don't have time

20. Do you want study ?

- i. Yes      ii. No

21. Have you fallen sick here?

- i. Yes      ii. No

22. Who pays for medical expenses?

- i. self      ii. Master      iii. Other (specify...)

23. Do you have to work when you are sick?

- i. Yes      ii. No