

**SITUATION OF DOMESTIC CHILD LABOURER:  
A Case Study of Karaputar Municipality, Lamjung**

**A Thesis Submitted to  
The Central Department of Rural Development  
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Degree of the Master of Arts (M.A)  
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Rural Development**

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "Situation of Domestic Child Labourer: A Case Study of Karaputar Municipality, Lamjung" Submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purpose. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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## **RECOMMENDATION LETTER**

This thesis entitled "**SITUATION OF DOMESTIC CHILD LABOURER: A CASE STUDY OF KARAPUTAR MUNICIPALITY, LAMJUNG**" has been prepared by Mrs. Kopila Bhusal under my guidance and supervision. I found her work Satisfactory. I would like to forward this dissertation for final approval.

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## **APPROVAL LETTER**

This is to certify that this thesis entitled "Situation of Domestic Child Labourer: A case Study of Karaputar Municipality, Lamjung", submitted by Mrs. Kopila Bhusal has been accepted and approved as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Masters of Arts in rural Development.

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The research study entitled "SITUATION OF DOMESTIC CHILD LABOURERS: A CASE STUDY OF KARAPUTAR MUNICIPALITY, LAMJUNG" was prepared as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Rural development. It aims to analyze the situation of domestic child labour of Lamjung district.

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## ABSTRACT

Lamjung district, one of the 75 districts of Nepal is a part of Province No. 4 with Besisahar as district headquarters covers an area of 653 sq miles and population of 1,67,724 containing mixed habitation of different cast and ethnicity. Karaputar is a municipality of established on 19 September 2015 with center of Karapu bazaar and population of 10,836. Child labour is prevalent in Nepalese society. Generally, child labourers are those who are below 14 years of age, deprived of minimum level of facilities, working long hours, and getting low scale salary or wages and damage their physical and mental growth. The domestic child labour as a crucial issue around the world as well as Nepal has been taken as problem to be studied. The main objective of this study is to study the social demography of Domestic Child Labour in context of Nepal.

This study is based on research design of descriptive and explanatory as well as quantitative and some qualitative ones. The major data as primary and some secondary data from reports have been used in the study. The primary data was taken from 90 households of Karaputar Municipality, Lamjung, ward no 4 and 5. The information for the research was collected through personal interview with the DCLs using technique of both random and non random sampling. A set of questionnaires filled with both open and closed questions and key informant interview were used.

Out of 90 respondents 47 were male and 43 female. 78 % of DCLs belong to age group 10-15. 10% DCLs are working as per their parents' advice and 65.12% DCLs were found to do all types of work. Almost DCLs (90%) were literate and the job satisfaction percent is also 62.22. 18.9 % DCLs fell illness while on working period. Most of the children had time for recreation. 57.7% have bed facility and 96.7 % use mattress and blankets. About 93% were free to leave the job. Only 44.4% were found paid work. All DCLs had facility to watch TV. Most DCLs were from Lamjung. Most of DCLs had chance to take bath at least 4 times a month, most of them felt that they were loved more by their mistress. Nepal has already signed ILO and agreed in the elimination of worst form of child labour. But, government should focus on education and poverty alleviation to meet goals and the agreement get practically implemented.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATION**

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CRID	:	Research Center of Educational Innovation and Development
CWIN	:	Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Center
DCL	:	Domestic Child Labour
HMG	:	His Majesty's Government
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
INGO	:	International Non-Governmental Organization
INSEC	:	Informal Sector Service Center
IPEC	:	International Programme on the elimination of Child Labour
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
SAARC	:	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
TV	:	Television
UN	:	United Nations
UNESCO	:	United Nation Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children Fund

# CHAPTER- I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a small underdeveloped, land locked South Asian country with a great diversity in social, economical and geographical distribution. Nepal is a multiethnic, multi-lingual and multi-religious country.

Lamjung district, a part of Province No. 4, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal, a landlocked country of South Asia. The district, with Besisahar as its district headquarter, covers an area of 1,692 square kilometres (653 sq miles) and as of 2011 had a population of 167,724. Lamjung lies in the mid-hills of Nepal with spanning from tropical to trans-himalayan geo-ecological belts, including the geographical mid point of the country i.e. Duipiple. It has mixed habitation of different cast and ethnicity - host probably the highest density of Gurung ethnic population in the country.

Karaputar is a municipality of Lamjung District in Gandaki Zone of central Nepal. The municipality was established on 19 September 2015 by merging the existing Bangre, Bhorletar, Isaneshwor and Karapu village development committees. The center of the municipality is established in former VDC Office of Karapu bazaar. After merging the four VDCs population it had a total population of 10,836 according to 2011 Nepal census.

Karaputar Municipality ward no. 4 and 5, taken as study area are the wards of newly formed municipality with eleven wards from the then four VDCs. These two wards of the municipality completely covers the then Bhorletar VDC. The total population of these two wards had the total population of 4,059 according to 2011 Nepal Census.

Child labour is prevalent in Nepalese society and it has become the part of the life. Traditionally, children in Nepal were involved in agriculture, domestication of animals, handicrafts, etc. Generally, child labourers are those who are below 14 years of age, deprived of minimum level of facilities, working long hours, and getting low scale salary or wages and damage their physical and mental growth. Children who are prematurely living adult lives and deprived of

educational training opportunities that could help to make their future bright, are the serious form of child labour (CWIN,1999).

Among all kinds of child labour, the domestic child labour has become a crucial issue around the world. In a recent international convention eliminating Worst Forms of Child Labour, ILO has also highlighted on the issue regarding it as a serious and most exploited form of child labour. In our context, domestic child labour has remained invisibly confined with households. So, an issue has not been able to come out in the forefront. (CWIN, 1992).

The universal declaration of human rights states, “The child needs special safeguard and care including appropriate legal protection before as well as after birth. They shall enjoy the special protection opportunity and facility to develop them in a normal and healthy manner and in a condition of freedom and dignity.” Although many conventions have been attempted for the abolition of child labour, but success has been gained very less.

The recent ILO Global report on child labour stated that the number of working children under the age of 15 years in Asia and the Pacific declined by 5 million to 122.3 million from 2000 to 2004. Despite this positive development, the region still faces major challenges. The number of working children in Asia Pacific is by far the largest in the World and represents 18.8 percent of the 650 million 5-14 year-olds in the region. Furthermore, the progress in eliminating child labour is still modest as compared to progress in Latin America and the Caribbean. Many worst forms of child labour are still important concern, including child trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, bonded child labour, child domestic work, hazardous child labour and the recruitment and use of children for armed conflict and drug trafficking. A high tolerance for child labour in many countries and political volatility and conflict in certain others (e.g. Afghanistan, Nepal, Indonesia and Sri Lanka) exacerbate the problem and can hinder the implementation of action against it. In addition, a large number of children in areas affected by natural disasters – tsunami (India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka) and earthquake (Indonesia, Pakistan) – are vulnerable to entering child labour, (IPEC, 2007).

Though, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 2000 has been implemented, it isn't still being effective in the control and reduction in Nepal. In addition, social mobilization is an important key factor which helps in the declination of Child Labour.

Child labour is a violation of the rights of the child. The different forms of exploitation include use of labour without wages or salary; physical, mental, psychological and sexual abuse; using them in hazardous sectors; long working hours and poor working condition; and denial of opportunity for education and entertainment.

IPEC believes that governments must be the driving force behind the elimination of child labour. Not only do they need to make the necessary policy and legal changes to fulfill their obligations under the conventions, but they should identify and coatinil, resources to scale up successful programmes and make sure that child labour concerns are mainstreamed into other relevant socio-economic programmes. (IPEC, 2007).

### **1.1.1 The Global Action Plan 2006-10**

The new Action Plan for 2006-10 proposed in the recent Global Report starts from the premise that effective elimination of child labour can only be achieved at the country level and that member States must be at the forefront of this effort. The Plan calls for the adoption of time-bound targets to meet the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labour and eventually all its forms and identities various means by which the ILO can support this process through IPEC. The action plan proposes that the ILO and its member States continue to pursue the goal of the effective abolition of child labour by committing themselves to the elimination of all worst forms of child labour by 2016. To this effect, all member States would, in accordance with the convention no.182, design and put in place appropriate time bound measures by the end of 2008. In pursuit of this ambitious goal, IPEC will look to strengthen its efforts to develop coherent and comprehensive approaches to abolishing child labour worldwide. The Action Plan rests on three pillars:

1. Supporting national responses to child labour, in particular through more effective mainstreaming of child labour concerns in national development and policy framework.
2. Deepening and strengthening of the worldwide movement as a catalyst; and

3. Promoting further integration of child labour concerns within overall ILO priorities.

For the ILO to be the centre of excellence on knowledge on child labour, all three pillars will have to be backed up by solid research, particularly in regard to the relationship between child labour and other relevant issues, such as education, national employment, respondent growth and poverty reduction. IPEC will help build and strengthen research capacity at the national level and promote networking among research institutions (IPEC, 2007).

### **1.1.2 Ways to Reduce Child Labour**

A number of approaches have been suggested to combat child labour. The major thrusts are; reducing poverty, educating children, providing support services for working children, raising public awareness, legislating and regulating child labour; and promoting eliminating of abusive child labour through international measures. These approaches are, of course, not mutually exclusive and are adopted in various combinations in child labour reduction strategies (Fallon, 1998).

#### **1.1.2.1 Reducing Poverty**

It is generally agreed that widespread poverty is the major cause of harmful child labour in developing country like Nepal. In poor household, children may contribute a significant proportion of household income, which means that because such households spend the bulk of their income on food, income from child labour may be critical to survival. Programmes that improve the labour earning of the poor, address capital market imperfections, and provide safety nets may be particularly relevant here. There is widespread consensus that poverty reduction is the most- powerful long term approach. But this is a lengthy process that, even when successful will in practice tend to raise the incomes of the poor unevenly, thus leaving room for a substantial incidences of child labour for some time to come(Fallon, 1998).

#### **1.1.2.2 Educating Children**

Interventions aimed at increasing participation in primary education also have wide support, particularly if embedded in a strategy of poverty reduction. These foster human capital development with positive economic and social spin-offs. The impact on child labour is likely to



depend, however, on the nature of the intervention. There are three approaches; making basic education compulsory, making it easier for children to attend both work and school; and reducing the cost to households of school attendance (Fallon, 1998).

### **1.1.2.3 Providing Support Services for Working Children**

Most of these initiatives have tried to help children working in the urban informal sector, although there have also been initiatives in rural areas and with child domestics. Urban projects include feeding schemes, night shelter, literacy programmes, and other ventures. Some projects also try to help the families of working children. While such projects offer scope for improvement in the lives of child workers, they tend to concentrate on those working visibly on the street and to give over emphasis to feeding programmes.

### **1.1.2.4 Raising Public Awareness**

This covers a wide spectrum of activities including: improving child knowledge of work hazards; raising parental awareness of the human capital loss that may be associated with child labour; and changing the emphasis of policymakers. Improved awareness is more likely to lead to cooperation between local communities, INGOs and governments to put pressure on employers. Although there is widespread agreement with this approach, it is important that it become part of a wider strategy. Putting pressure on employers alone doesn't solve the problem unless alternative sources of income are created for affected families. Similarly, increased awareness in developed countries of child labour problems in the Third World can lead to demands for inappropriate action against countries in which child labour is a serious problem without sufficient attention to the consequences for the child workers themselves (Fallon, 1998).

### **1.1.2.5 Legislation and Regulation**

As noted earlier, most countries have child labour laws and regulations, but enforcement is often weak. Increasingly, it is recognized that in the circumstances of many developing countries, stricter across-the-board enforcement may damage those whom it intends to protect by reducing the incomes of poor families and forcing working children into more dangerous hidden forms of employment. If the salaries of labour inspectors are low, then the potential for bribery and

discretionary enforcement becomes a real danger. Legislation works best when it fits in with an ongoing trend.

The alternative is to focus enforcement only upon the most intolerable aspects of the problems, such as children working in hazardous conditions, child prostitution, and bonded labour. This requires sensitization of inspectors and police towards the nature of child work and a willingness to prosecute culpable employers.

### **1.1.2.6 Promoting Elimination through No Regulatory Means.**

Regulatory measures aside, the main mechanism suggested to eliminate child labour is through trade-related measures such as trade sanctions, consumer boycotts, social clauses, and certification or labeling schemes. There are number of problems with this approach. First, if, as is usually the case, exports produced in the formal sector are the products most hit by trade measures, the effect will be to force child workers into the informal sectors where working conditions are worse. Second, smaller countries are more likely to be targeted, given internationally concerns about the global effects of sanctions on large countries. Third, the imposition of sanctions may be little more than a cover for those who are wise to introduce trade protectionist measures in developed countries party to social clause or labeling schemes may simply be non-monitorable, thus rendering these measures ineffective(Fallon, 1998).

### **1.1.3 The Child Labour Act in Nepal**

According to Government of Nepal, "Child" means a child who has not completed sixteen years of age. The Government of Nepal has focused that a child shouldn't be engaged in work. Moreover, nobody shall engage a child in work who has not completed fourteen years of age as a Labourer and nobody shall engage a child in a risky occupation or work set forth in the Schedule. The name of this Act is Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. 2000 (HMG, Nepal, 2000).

The Act also notify that nobody shall engage a child in work as a labourer by pleasing, gratifying or misrepresenting him or under greediness or fear or thereat or coercion or any other way against his will.

The Act is strict on the working period and hour by children. According to which

1. No child shall be engaged in work during a period from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.
2. No child shall be engaged in work exceeding six hours a day and thirty-six hours a week by giving or not giving extra remuneration.
3. A child must be given half an hour's rest time every day after he/she has worked for three hour consecutively and one day's leave in each week.

Furthermore, the Act also states about remuneration and facilities which are as follows.

1. An Establishment shall be required to give a child who has worked as a labourer, equal remuneration and facilities without discrimination on grounds of sex, colour, religion or tribes.
2. Remuneration, allowance, leave and other facilities, a child working in an Establishment is entitled to, shall be as prescribed.
3. No Manager shall so employ a child in work in an Establishment as to give remuneration and facilities less than the one prescribed pursuant to subsection (2) (HMG, Nepal, 2000).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Childhood is the formative stage of human life. Children are an integral part of human society in the continuation of life and progeny. It is impossible to imagine the existence of human offspring without children. Children are the rays of hope. Moreover, to move forward of a nation depends upon the development of children. In short, the possibility of making a developed country will increase, when the child feels free from slavery trends. If the children are facilitated with food, care, affection, love and education, then they will grow in a proper way and become a good citizen of the country. When he/she becomes child labourer, then there will be no hope in succeeding and contribution for the nation.

It is very difficult to give accurate figures on child labour in Nepal due to lack of national level survey on child labour. In spite of growing number of INGOs and NGOs, it is very difficult to get actual statistics on child labour in Nepal. However Nepal is agro based country; most of the people may or may not have land, which is the prime source of income for Nepalese. One of the major features of Nepalese is poverty and low income. Despite it, there are very much economical differences among the people of Nepal. The recent report of IPEC showed that there

is the declination phase of child labour in the world scenario, but in context of Nepal, it is reversed. Poor families are unable to fulfill the basic needs of themselves and their family. So, the children have to work to support their family by leaving their home to work somewhere else. Bhorletar is the VDC where there is high chance of hiring children as Domestic Child Labourers (DCLs). Therefore, it is necessary to study the situation of those domestic child labourers in Bhorletar VDC. The present study is, therefore designed to analyze the various situation of domestic child labourers in Bhorletar VDC, especially Lamjung District. In sum, the present study has attempted to answer the following research questions.

1. What is the social aspect of DCLs in Karaputar Municipality ?
2. What is the health and nutrition situation of DCLs? and
3. What are the causes in making DCLs'?

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

The general objectives of this study is to study the social demography of Domestic Child Labour in context of Nepal. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- I. To identify the socio-economic condition of Domestic Child Labourers.
- II. To assess the general working condition of Domestic Child Labourers.
- III. To analyze the general health and nutrition situation and problems of Domestic Child Labourers.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Child labour is very serious problem in Nepal. There are many studies and researches conducted by different NGOs, INGOs and Government of Nepal such as Ministry of Labour; National Planning Commission, etc. But none of them have tried to attempt and look at about the health situation including availability of balance diet in their daily food. Taking this in mind, this study had carried out which is expected to help in finding out the status of child labour in Nepal. The study will be significant in different ways such as to search the remedies of problems facing by child workers for planners and policy makers of NGOs, INGOs, Government and civil society.

The Present study would be quite useful for further welfare of child workers in general. Moreover, the study has spread the ideas and potential ways in the reduction and control of child labour.

### **1.5 Operational Definition of DCL**

Domestic Child Labourers (DCLs) is defined internationally as children working in an employer's house with or without wages, Domestic Child Labourers (DCLs) are basically employed to perform domestic chores such as washing, cooking, cleaning the house, looking after young children and other household related activities. The Domestic Child Labourers may be considered a helping hand in the household or solely responsible for various activities (Sharma, 2001).

Domestic child workers/labourers can be defined as the children aged 5-14 years of age who work as a domestic servant to earn wage/salary (In cash or other kind) to get food, shelter, etc in the return (Pradha, 1992).

In most of the definitions of Domestic Child Labourer, a child is considered to be below 16 yrs. of age. Yet, as the new ILO convention stipulates that any person under the age of 18 yrs. is to be protected from employment in the worst form of child labour. But in this study any person aged 5-17, working in an employer's household is considered as a domestic labourer.

### **1.6 Limitations of the Study**

The limitations of the study are those characteristics of design or methodology that impacted or influenced the interpretation of the findings from any research study. They are the constraints on general, applications to practice, and/or utility of findings that are the result of the ways in which researcher initially chose to design the study and/or the method used to establish internal and external validity.

The major limitations of this study are as follow:

- a. The study is based on the primary data collected in Karaputar Municipality ward no. 4 and 5
- b. The study belongs to the DCLs below 16 years of age only.
- c. Due to boundaries in time and money the sample size is restricted to 90 Domestic Child Labourers.

- d. Having being used purposive sampling technique, it may not be the representative of whole Lamjung district.
- e. Due to difference in various aspects, the recommendations made here mayn't be exactly applicable in other areas of the country.

### **1.7 Organization of the Study**

This research paper has been divided into five chapters. Chapter one has provided the background to the study, including the pertinent research questions and overall purpose. Chapter two contextualizes the study theoretically by presenting key features in a theoretical framework for this study. Chapter three deals with the research methodology, outlining the role of the researcher in this research study. This is followed by Chapter four with qualitative analysis of data presented based on emergent themes and their relationship to the research questions. This study concludes with consideration of the implications and limitations of the research, and suggestions for future research initiatives, all presented in chapter five.

## **CHAPTER - II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **Literature Review**

Review of Literature is an important part of any research work. For this research work different books, journals, previous research works, reports, acts, articles, policies other published or unpublished documents related to the subject were reviewed.

Literature review is the most important component of the previous research from which the researcher provides the other's experiences. The purpose of this chapter is to review the literature pertaining to child labour and child domestic works. The ILO's second Global Report on child labour, "The end of Child Labour: Within Reach", published in May 2006 summarized the results of IPEC's analysis of trends in child labour worldwide from 2000 to 2004. According to the new estimates, the number of child labourers fell by 11 percent from 2000 to 2004 to about 218 million. The 26 percent decline in the number of children involved in hazardous works was cited as a particularly hopeful sign of progress. The impressive decline recorded in Latin America and the Arabian is in large part behind the overall fall in child labour, as the education for Asia and the Pacific was more restrained and the number of child labourers in Africa actually increased. In terms of sectors, agriculture employs the largest number of children; early 70 percent of all child workers are found in this category. The Report also noted that with a more determined focus on eliminating child labour in Africa, the goal of eliminating all worst forms of child labour by 2016 should be attainable (IPEC, 2007).

Tamang (2006), had carried out a research entitled "Asylums of Exploitation" in which they found that the majority of child labour interviewed were from major hill ethnic communities (Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Sherpa, Magar, Gurung), followed by Bramhin/Chettri communities. The majority of the children had received primary education or higher prior to displacement. One fifth of the boys and three fifths of the girls were attending formal or non-formal education classes at the time of the study. Almost all children had access to medicines through their employers, but few had access to health care services.

All children interviewed received regular and adequate meals, with the exception of street children. Sanitation, space and comfort were lacking in the physical living situations of almost all children. Maharjan, (2003) found in his study that poverty plays a vital role to increase domestic child workers and domestic child workers are more in rural area than urban in number.

Then the findings show that there isn't knowledge of Child Labour Act with domestic child labourers.

Kandel, (2003), found that employers tend to take maximum advantage of their domestic child labourers for minimum pay. Domestic child labourers have to carry out almost all activities in house. Most of children work for long hours for meal and insufficient shelter. They are depriving of basic facilities like education, entertainments and health care. Majority of domestic child labourers are not taken to doctor at the time of illness/injury and some children are forced to work even at the time of illness/injury.

Karki (2002) conducted a study in two urban ward of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. He estimated 57 percent domestic child labourers are illiterate and 83.5 percent are born in rural area. The study also reveals that almost 40 percent of the DCLs are born in rural area. The study also reveals that almost 40 percent domestic child workers are suffered from employer's mistreatment of punishment during work.

Save the children Norway (2002) had suggested that there were 77000 domestic workers in Nepal, among which, 60 percent were domestic child workers. The study also indicated that 2100 domestic child workers were in urban area, of which 45 percent were female domestic child worker. Moreover, the study showed that average age group of domestic child workers was 13 years, among which, 10 percent were under 10 years and 70 percent were in between 10-14 years age group. On the other hand, the domestic child worker had to work more than 14 hours daily. The study also showed that the health situation of 51 percent of DCLs was very bad and 59 percent were suffering from various types of abuse. According to ILO-IPEC (Geneva, 2001) A rapid assessment has suggested that there are 21191 DCLs in Kathmandu are under the age of 18 years. It has also mentioned that the number of DCLs in urban areas under the age 14 years is 42674 and under the age 18 years are 55655. ILO has estimated the number of working children between the ages of 5 and 14 in developing countries to be 250 million, of whom 120 million work full-time. This implies that one in one hundred of the world's working children are found in Nepal.



More than 60 percent of the global child labour force lives in Asia. In an average, the labour force participation rate of children in Asia is close to 20 percent and may approach 40 to 50 percent in some South Asian countries. A comparison of the proportion of economically active children between 10 to 14 years of age in selected South Asian countries for 1995 showed that 45.2 percent of Nepalese children were economically active compared to 30.11 percent in Bangladesh, 14.4 percent in India and 17.7 percent in Pakistan (ILO, 2001 ).

In Nepal, the common reason for the prevalence of DCLs is said to be widespread poverty and good education for their children. Judging from the fieldwork, most do not regard that employment of children as domestic hazardous or exploitative work. In fact, several argue that the children are better if compared to the life styles they would be exposed to at home. However, a case-by-case examination shows that though some DCLs may have relatively good treatment and lifestyles, others are living and working in the most intolerable conditions (ILO/IPCC, 2001).

ILO-IPEC (Geneva, 2001) has revealed that the worst forms of child labour include:

- Slavery or practices similar to slavery including debt bondage, sale of children, serfdom, and forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflicts.
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution or for pornography.
- The use of children for illicit activities-particularly within the drug trade.
- Work that is likely to endanger the health, safety or morals of children.

The accompanying recommendation (No 190) draws attention to such cases where children are exposed to:

- Physical, psychological or sexual abuse.
- Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights, confined spaces.
- Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools.
- Manual handling or transport of heavy loads.
- An unhealthy environment exposing workers to hazardous substance, agents or processes; or temperatures, noise levels or vibration damaging to health.
- Work under difficult circumstances, including Long hours, during the night.
- Unreasonable confinement to the employer's premises.

The government of Nepal has repeatedly stated its commitment to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. ILO-IPEC has facilitated and supported these positive developments by choosing Nepal as one of three countries in which to implement a Child Labour Act. In preparation for this important initiative, five fields of child labour prevalent in Nepal have been tentatively identified as fighting in the worst forms category. These are domestic child labour, bonded child labour, child rag picking, child pottering and girl trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation (ILO/IPEC, 2001).

Domestic child labour is a controversial and emotional issue. It is also a complex and challenging one. Though full and comprehensive approaches require that solutions must be guided in the best interests of the child but a commitment to children's human rights, as enshrined in the convention on the right of the child (20 November 1989) as well as the minimum age convention (No. 138) of ILO which remain international documents of fundamental importance in combating child labour.

The recent rapid assessment conducted by the ILO, 2001 on worst forms of child labour estimates:

- 4000 rag pickers in Nepal out of which 88 percent are boys and 12 percent are girls. The rag pickers work 6 hours in an average and the average earning is Nepalese Rs. 87 per day.
- 55000 domestic workers.
- 46029 child porters.
- 57000 bonded child labourers between age group of 5-18 years.
- 12000 girls are trafficked every year and 20 percent of the sex workers in Nepal are under the age of 16.

According to UN Convention on the rights of the child: "The right of child is to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

INSEC (1996) conducted Domestic Child Labour surveys in Kathmandu and Pokhara respectively. These studies revealed that DCLs are migrants, almost half of them are not paid remuneration (though most receive room clothing, and some may be allowed to attend school) and most of their working hours exceeding recommended standard.

The Children's Right Convention and ILO Conventions mention the worst form of domestic child labour is said to be exist if: (a) the child is sold (b) is bonded (c) works without pay (d) works excessive hours (e) works in isolation or in night (f) is exposed grave safety or health hazards (g) is abused (h) is at risk of physical violence or sexual harassment and (i) works at very young age. The presence of one or a combination of these elements would render domestic child labour a worst form of child labour.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The research design is both descriptive and explanatory in nature. It is explorative because it attempts to explore the socio-economic status of the DCLs and to better understand their lives and family background. Besides, it is descriptive as age, sex, ethnicity are described as well. The data collected and analyzed are mostly quantitative and included some qualitative data as well.

#### **3.2 Nature and Sources of Data**

From the point of view of sources of data, this study primarily, based on primary data; those obtained from field visits, questionnaire, interview and secondary data from reports and relevant literatures are also used whenever required.

Similarly, regarding the nature of data this study includes both qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data such as gender of domestic child labourer, level of job satisfaction, reasons for leaving previous work as well as quantitative data like age of the DCLs, remuneration of DCL. Working hour is measure nature of data that have helped the study completed.

#### **3.3 Universe and Sample**

The primary data was taken from 90 households of Karaputar Municipality, Lamjung, ward no 4 and 5. The information for the research was collected through personal interview with the DCLs. Regarding the model and technique of sampling both random and non random sampling have been used in this study sampling method such as purposive sampling, convenient sampling are used. Out of the 1033 household of Karaputar Municipality ward 4 and 5 only 90 households having domestic child labourers were selected with purpose. The researcher also approached the DCLs and related household one by one in Karaputar Municipality ward no 4 and 5 using non random sampling method and accidental sampling based on the objectives of the research study.

### **3.4 Data Collection Methods and Tools**

The tools and techniques used to collect the necessary data are described in the subsection as follows.

#### **3.4.1 Questionnaire**

A set of questionnaires filled with both open and closed questions were used. It consisted of questions on attitude of child behavior towards parents and master and vice versa.

#### **3.4.2 Key Informant Interview**

It is a good technique of primary data collection. Researcher built good rapport with the participant to collect reliable and valid data. High intimacies with the DCLs were built to get all genuine information.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

The data collected through different methods were classified in accordance with their nature and characteristics. While editing, it was put needed and rectified the not-needed. The processed data have been presented on the table and were analyzed by stratified as well as logical methods using pie-charts and bar diagrams.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

This chapter provides the result of the survey conducted in Karaputar Municipality, ward no 4 and five Lamjung. The study focuses on the demographic characteristics of domestic child labourers such as their age and sex structure, place of origin, family size, parental status and socio-economic characteristics of the family.

As the child workers are unable to raise the economic condition of family, parents send their children to work as domestic child labourers at the house of rich people where they suffer from many difficulties like heavy workload without pay or under pay, unlimited hours of work, abuse and humiliation.

Domestic child labourers working in urban areas of Nepal are engaged in all domestic chores and some work outside the house. Kitchen work, house cleaning, cloth washing, and baby care are the main activities in which domestic child workers are engaged.

#### 4.1 Distribution of Respondent by Age and Sex

In the study children below the age of sixteen and working as domestic servants have been considered as the respondents. Age sex distribution table gives the information that reveals the extent of domestic child labourers under different age groups as well as by sex.

**Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Age and Sex.**

Age Group	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
5 to10	2	4.26	3	6.98	5	5.56
10 to15	30	63.83	36	83.72	66	73.34
15 to20	15	31.91	4	9.30	19	21.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

Chart 4.1

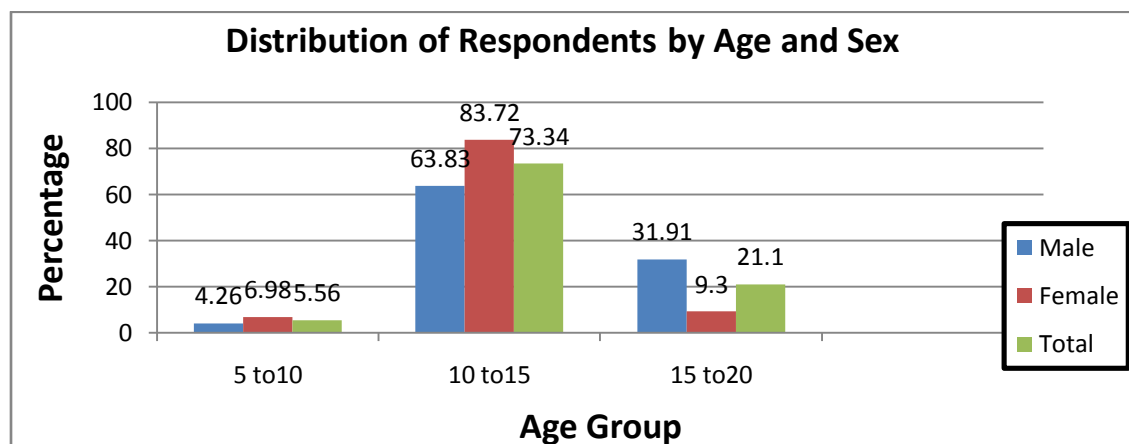


Table 4.1 shows that the age of child labourers ranges from 5 to 20 years, of which 47 are males and 43 are females. The majority of respondents are from age group of 10-15 years. The participation of elder children is higher than younger because elder children do not need any guidance but younger are not capable of doing their responsibilities properly.

#### 4.2 Distribution of Domestic Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste ethnic composition was analyzed to see the prevalence of domestic child labourers. It also helps to understand the social and economic condition of the different ethnic groups of the society.

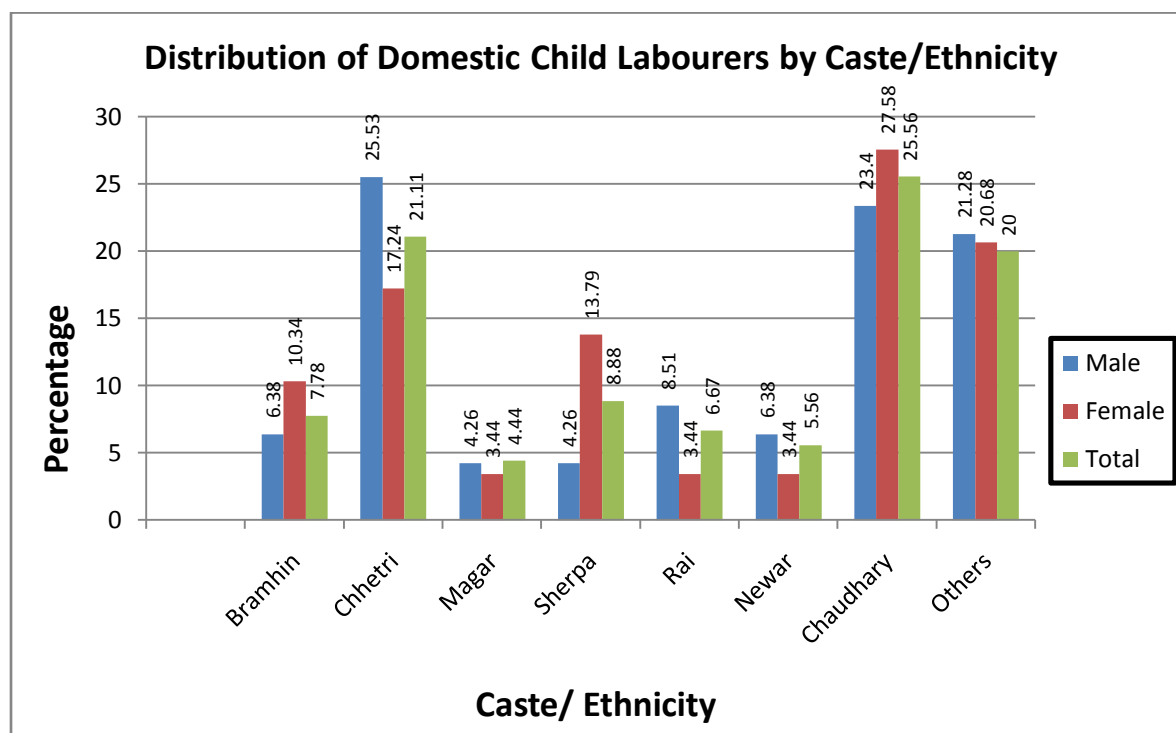
Table 4.2 Distribution of Domestic Child Workers by Caste/ Ethnicity

S.N.	Caste/Ethnicity	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1.	Bramhin	3	6.38	4	10.34	7	7.78
2.	Chhetri	12	25.53	7	17.24	19	21.11
3.	Magar	2	4.26	2	3.44	4	4.44
4.	Sherpa	2	4.26	6	13.79	8	8.88
5.	Rai	4	8.51	2	3.44	6	6.67
6.	Newar	3	6.38	2	3.44	5	5.56

7.	Chaudhary	11	23.40	12	27.58	23	25.56
8.	Others	10	21.28	8	20.68	18	20.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Chart 4.2



Caste ethnic composition of domestic child labourers was analyzed to see the prevalence of domestic child labourers.. Majority of the child labourers came from Chhetri, Chaudhary and other castes. Domestic child labourers from other castes are less as comparison to these caste groups.

### 4.3 Distributions of Child Labourers by Place of Origin.

This parameter was analyzed to assess the frequencies of children who are working as domestic child labourers from different districts. This information will help to implement different innovations to reduce children migrating from rural area to urban for seeking job as domestic child labourer.



**Table 4.3 Distribution of Child Labourers by Place of Origin.**

S.N.	District	No. of Respondents	Percent
1.	Lamjung	50	55.56
2.	Kaski	10	11.11
3.	Tanahun	20	22.22
4.	Gorkha	10	11.11

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

Permanent addresses of domestic child labourers were analyzed and details have been presented in table No. 4.3. Ninety domestic child labourers came from four districts. The highest numbers of domestic child labourers were from Lamjung (55.56 percent)

#### **4.4 Agents to Transfer Domestic Child Workers**

This information was collected to analyze the motivator to children who encourages them to come to Borletar Village Development Committee to seek job and other activity.

**Table 4.4 Agents to Transfer Domestic Child Workers**

S.N	Person the DCLs Came With	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1.	Parents	2	4.26	7	16.28	9	10.00
2.	Relatives	25	53.19	21	48.83	46	51.11
3.	Own Self	5	10.64	3	6.98	8	8.89
4.	Villagers	15	31.91	12	25.53	27	30.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

**Chart 4.3**

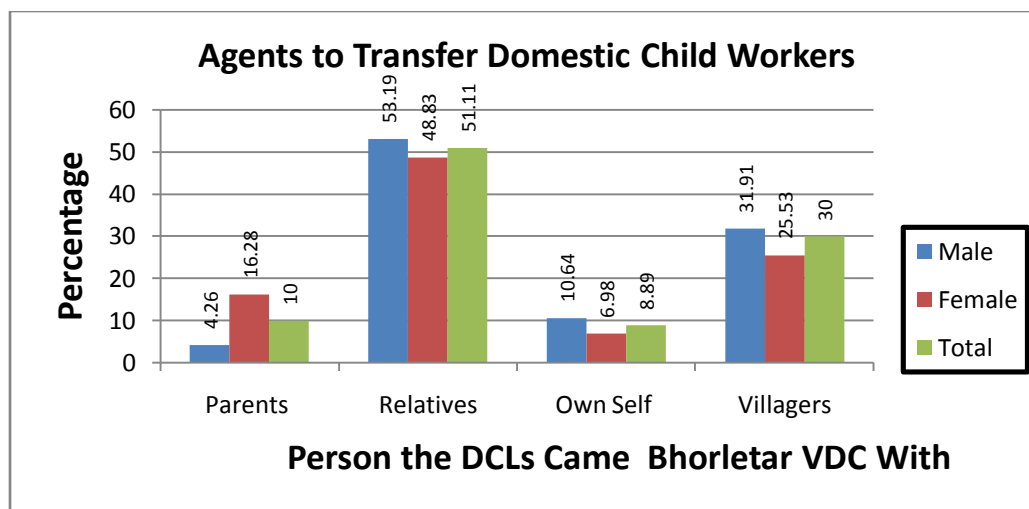


Table 4.4 shows that the person whom the children came to Bhorletar VDC to work as domestic child labourers with. It was analyzed and found that the highest number of both male (53.19 percent) and female (48.83 percent) children came with relatives. The second highest number of both male (31.91 percent) and female (25.53 percent) children came with villagers. Some were brought by parents and some of the children came themselves. In total, majority of the children (51.11 percent) came with relatives and the least (8.89 percent) of the children came themselves.

#### 4.5 Respondents by Availability of Parents.

This information was taken to assess the relation of parents' status and prevalence of domestic child labourers.

**Table 4.5 Respondents by Availability of Parents**

S.N.	Availability of Parents	No. of Respondents	Percent
1.	Both Alive	69	76.67
2.	Mother Only	12	13.33
3.	Father Only	6	6.67
4.	Both Dead	3	3.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

Present parents' status of domestic child labourers was analyzed and presented in table no. 4.5. Majority of domestic child labourers having both father and mother live (76.67 percent) was the highest of all. And 13.33 percent of the DCLs were found to have mother only whereas 6.67

percent had their father only. The least 3.33 percent of the DCLs were found with both parents dead.

#### 4.6 Occupation of Domestic Child Labourers' Family

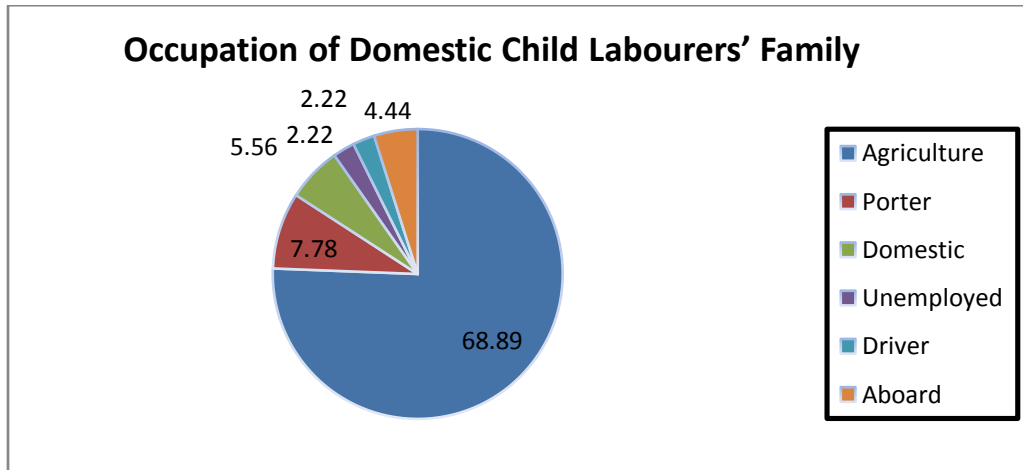
Occupation of the domestic child labourers is one of the key determinants of the child labourer. It is the reality that the lower the income of the households, the greater the necessity of sending the child to work.

**Table 4.6 Occupation of Domestic Child Labourers' Family**

S.N.	Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Agriculture	62	68.89
2	Porter	7	7.78
3	Domestic	5	5.56
4	Unemployed	2	2.22
5	Driver	2	2.22
6	Aboard	4	4.44
7	Others	8	8.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

**Chart 4.4**



The above table shows that agriculture is the main occupation of families of domestic child labourers. Almost 68.89 percent of total children’s families have agriculture as a main occupation. Physical labourer, which provides daily wages, is another occupation of children’s family.

#### **4.7 Household Size of Respondents**

The size of the family of child workers ranges from the lowest four members to as many as 10 members as shown in table 4.7.

**Table 4.7 Household Size of Respondents**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Household Size</b>	<b>No. of Respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
1	Up to 4	9	10
2	5 to 7	60	66.67
3	8 to 10	21	23.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

**Chart 4.5**

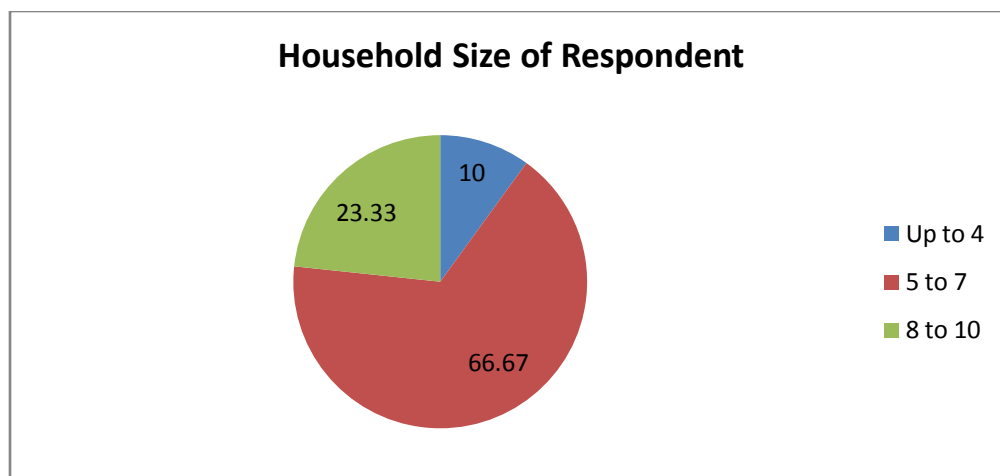


Table 4.7 shows that 10 percent of the child workers belong to small sized family and nearly 66.67 percent belong to medium sized families. The remaining belongs to large sized families.

#### 4.8 Literacy Status of Child Workers' Parents

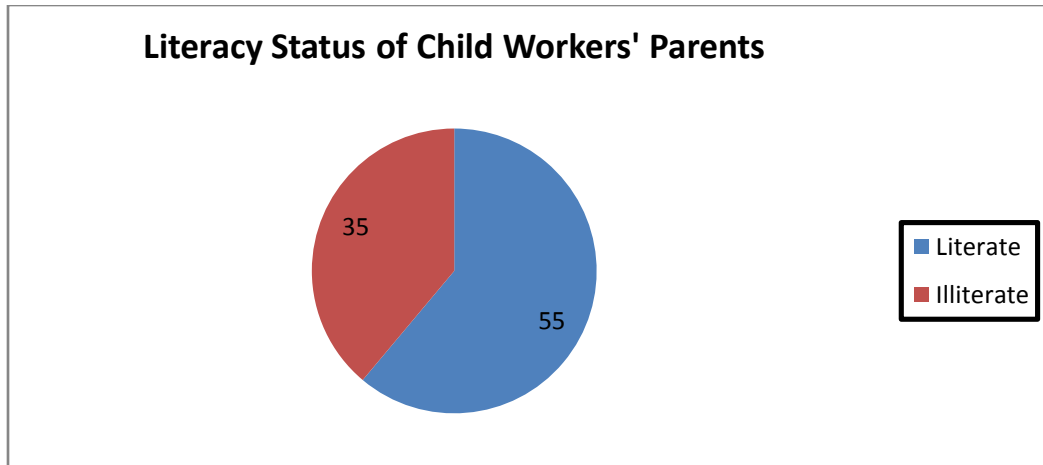
This information was taken to assess the relation of parents' status and prevalence of domestic child labourers.

**Table 4.8 Literacy Status of Child Workers Parents**

S.N.	Literacy Status	No. of Respondent	Percent
1	Literate	55	61.11
2	Illiterate	35	38.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2015*

**Chart 4.6**



This table shows that 61.11 percent parents of domestic child workers were literate and 38.89 percent were illiterate.

#### **4.9 Literacy Status of Domestic Child Labourers**

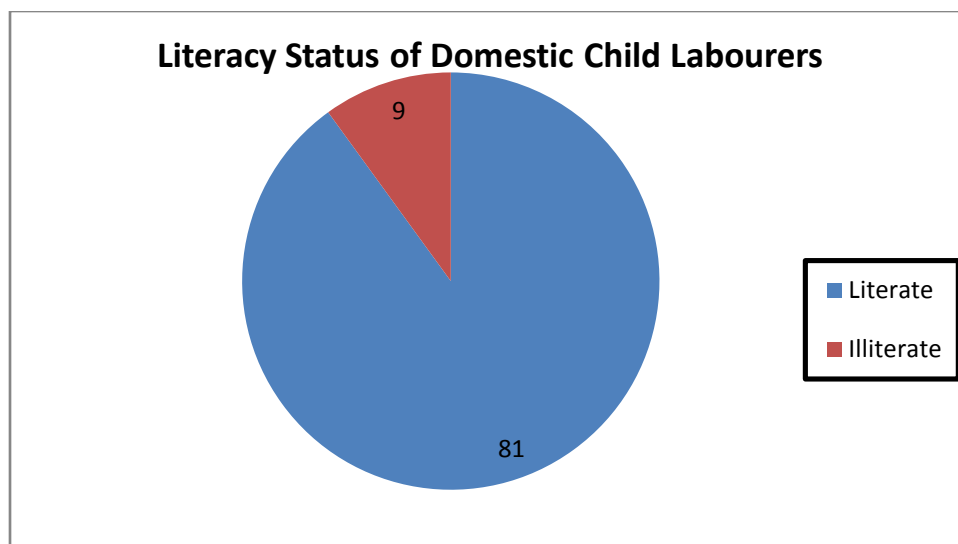
Many children in our country either do not go to school or leave school soon after admission. The educational level of the child workers is shown in table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Literacy Status of Domestic Child Labourers**

S.N.	Literacy Status	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Literate	81	90
2	Illiterate	9	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

**Chart 4.7**



This table shows that majority of the child labourers were literate (90 percent) and rest of the child labourers were illiterate.

#### 4.10 Respondents by School Enrollment

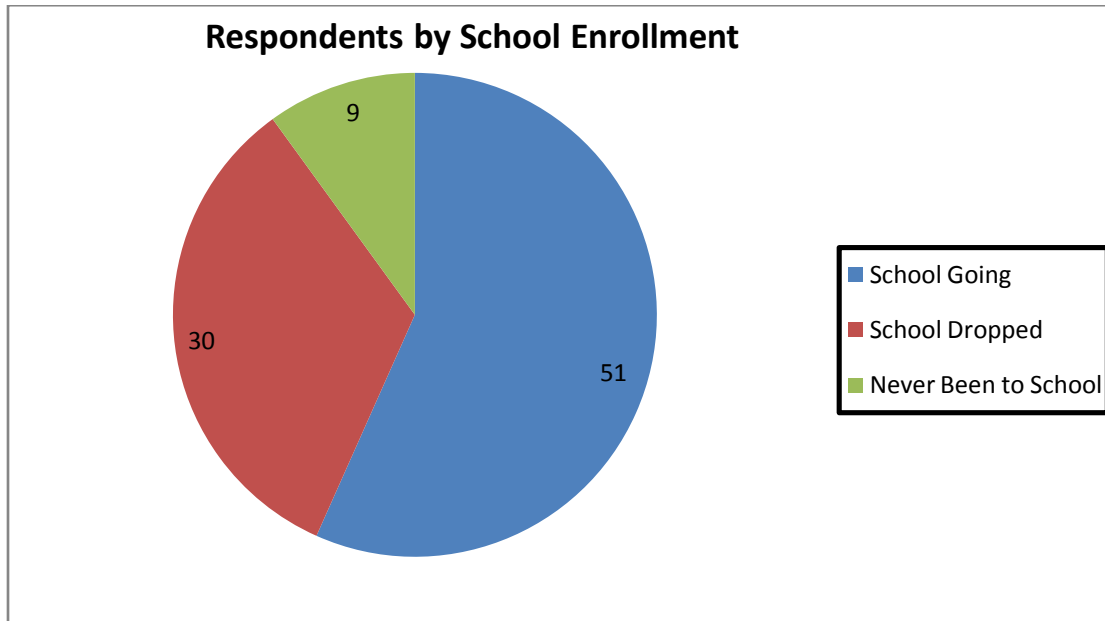
Nepalese constitution enjoins the state to provide free and compulsory education of secondary level.

**Table 4.10 Respondents by School Enrollment**

S.N.	Enrollment Situation	No. of Respondents	percent
1	School Going	51	56.67
2	School Dropped	30	33.33
3	Never Been to School	9	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

**Chart 4.8**



In the present study table 4.10 indicates that 10 percent domestic child labourers were never enrolled in any school and 33.33 percent were dropped, school going domestic child labourers were 56.67 percent in Borhetar VDC.

#### **4.11 Reasons for not Enrolling in School**

Involvement of children in domestic chores and economic activities was likely to reduce their motivation to attend school. Domestic responsibilities in anyway affected their interest in studies.

**Table 4.11 Reasons for not Enrolling in School**

S.N.	Reasons	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Poverty	13	33.33
2	Parents' Illiteracy	7	17.95
3	Parents' Negligence	6	15.39
4	Master's Negligence	5	12.82
5	Self Negligence	8	20.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*



**Chart 4.9**

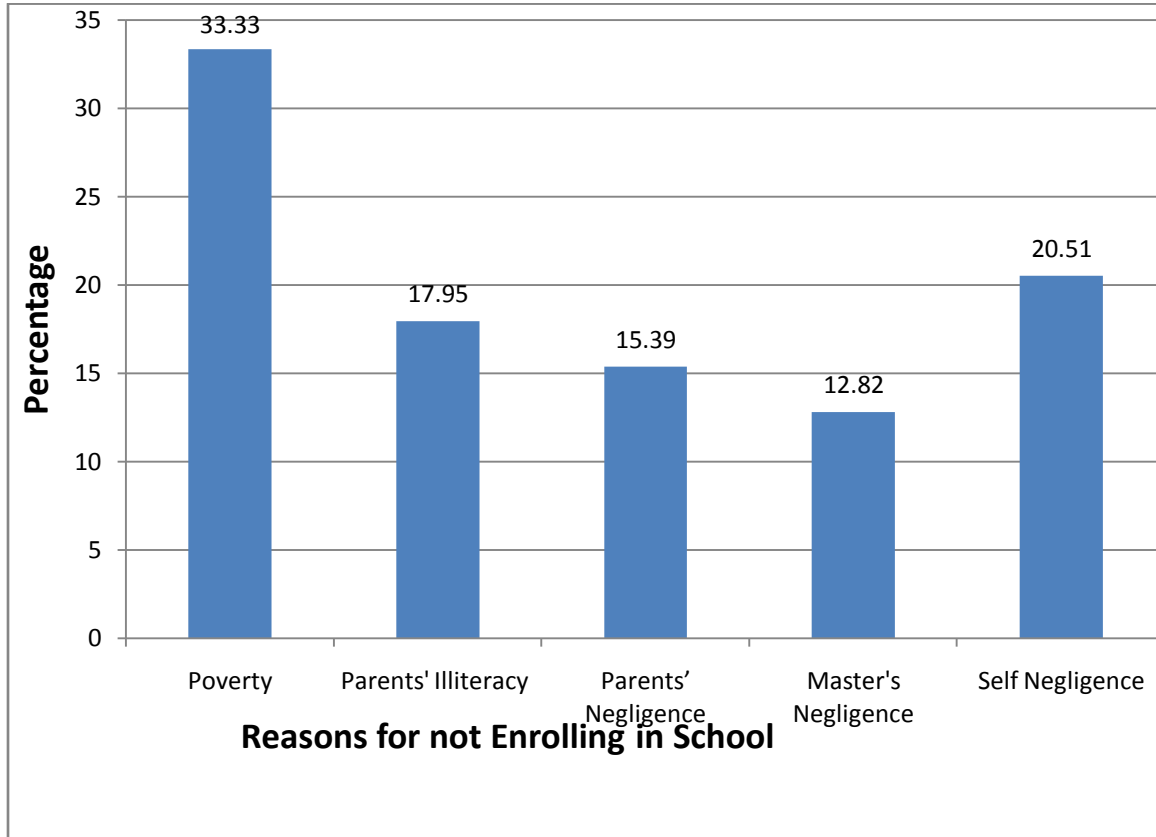


Table 4.11 shows poverty is the main reason of domestic child labourers for not enrolling in school (33.33 percent). And self negligence (20.51 percent) is another reason for not enrolling in the school. Other reasons are parents' illiteracy (17.95 percent), parents' negligence (15.39 percent) and master's negligence (12.82 percent).

#### **4.12 Distribution of Domestic Child Labourers by Major Roles in Household Works.**

After knowing the hours of work of the child labourers it is wise to know what sorts of work they perform. Different types of work done by respondents are shown in the table below.

**Table 4.12 Distribution of Domestic Child Labourers by Major Roles in Household works.**

S.N	Nature of works	Male		Female	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Cooking	3	6.38	2	4.65
2	Cleaning	1	2.13	-	-
3	Cooking and Cleaning	5	10.64	4	9.30
4	Baby Sitting	-	-	3	6.98
5	Washing Dishes and Clothes	6	12.77	6	13.95
6	All the Above Mentioned	32	68.08	28	65.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

It was found that the highest percent of both male and female DCLs, 68.08 percent and 65.12 percent respectively perform all the works of cooking, cleaning, baby-sitting, washing dishes and clothes. 12.77 percent male and 13.95 percent female engage in washing dishes and clothes, 10.64 percent male and 9.30 percent female involve in cooking and cleaning, 6.98 percent female only doing the work of baby sitting and 2.13 percent male only perform cleaning. It also shows that babysitting is the work that involves girls only.

#### **4.13 Working Period of Domestic Child Labourers.**

Finding out how long the respondents have been working in the current house, the answer is presented in the table below.

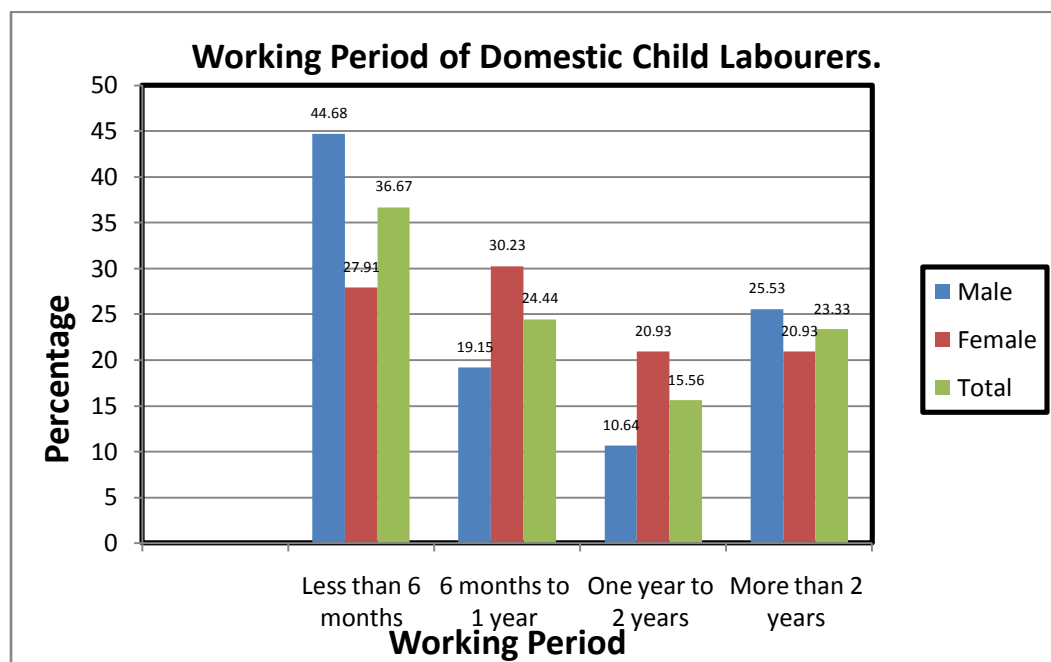
**Table 4.13 Working Period of Domestic Child Labourers.**

S. N	Working Period	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	N0.	Percent
1	Less than 6 months	21	44.68	12	27.91	33	36.67
2	6 months to 1 year	9	19.15	13	30.23	22	24.44
3	1 year to 2 years	5	10.64	9	20.93	14	15.56

4	More than 2 years	12	25.53	9	20.93	21	23.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Chart 4.10



It was found that 25.53 percent male and 20.93 percent female have the longest experience of serving for more than two years followed by 10.64 percent male and 20.93 percent female for 2 years, 19.15 percent male and 30.23 percent female for one year and 44.68 percent male and 27.91 percent female having the least experience of less than six months.

#### 4.14 Previous Work of Child Labourers

For analyzing the situation, it was necessary to know if these respondents were working only in present house or had the experience of working in other houses earlier.

Table No. 4.14

S.N.	Previous Work Situation	Male		Female		Total	
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1	Worked as DCL Earlier	10	21.28	4	9.30	14	15.56
2	Did Not Work Earlier	37	78.72	39	90.70	76	84.44
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

It was found that 78.72 percent male and 90.70 percent female were serving in only the current house and 21.28 percent male and 9.30 percent female had already served in other houses earlier. It also showed that house changing decision was taken more by boys than girls.

#### 4.15 Reasons for Leaving Previous Work

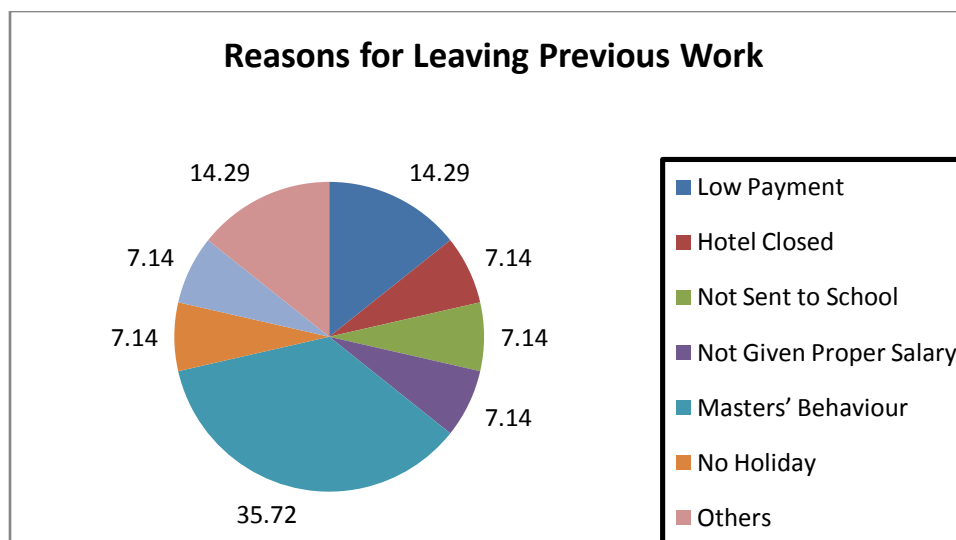
Since some of the sample population had already served the other house. They seemed to change the work place in pursuit of better job or least better condition of employment. This data indicates that some of the DCLs are found moving from one place to another.

**Table 4.15 Reasons for Leaving Previous Work**

S.N.	Reasons	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	Low Payment	2	14.29
2	Hotel Closed	1	7.14
3	Not Sent to School	3	7.14
4	Not Given Proper Salary	1	7.14
5	Masters' Behaviour	5	35.72
6	No Holiday	1	7.14
7	Others	2	14.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

**Chart 4.11**



It was found that majority of the DCLs who had served the other house (35.72%) left because of masters' misbehave, 14.29 percent left because of low payment and others each. It could be analyzed that masters' misbehave forced them more to leave their job rather than low payment.

#### 4.16 Distribution by Compensation for Work

In the study area, researcher found that 44.68 percent male and 44.19 percent female were paid for their work and 55.32 percent male and 55.56 percent female were not paid for their work as DCLs.

**Table 4.16 Distribution by Compensation for Work**

S.N.	Status of Payment	Male		Female		Total	
		No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
1.	Paid for Work	21	44.68	19	44.19	40	44.44
2.	Not Paid for Work	26	55.32	24	55.81	50	55.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.17 Wage Level

Domestic child labourers are used by upper class people and personnel having job to reduce their busy time or to show their supremacy in the community. Especially, DCLs can get nominal salary. So, this condition of low payment to DCLs expands worldwide very seriously. Out of

those paid for their work, the level of payments to them were found at different categories and presented in the table below.

**Table 4.17 Wage Level**

S.N.	Wage Per Month	No of Respondents	Percent
1.	Less Than Rs 500	4	10.00
2.	Rs 500 to Rs 1000	16	40.00
3.	Rs 1000 to Rs 1500	11	27.50
4.	More Than Rs 1500	9	22.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

Researcher found that 10 percent were getting the wage less than Rs 500 per month, 16 percent were getting Rs 500 to Rs 1000 per month, 27.5 were getting Rs 1000 to Rs 1500 per month and only 22.5 percent were getting more than Rs 1500 per month.

#### **4.18 Distribution by Possession of Earning**

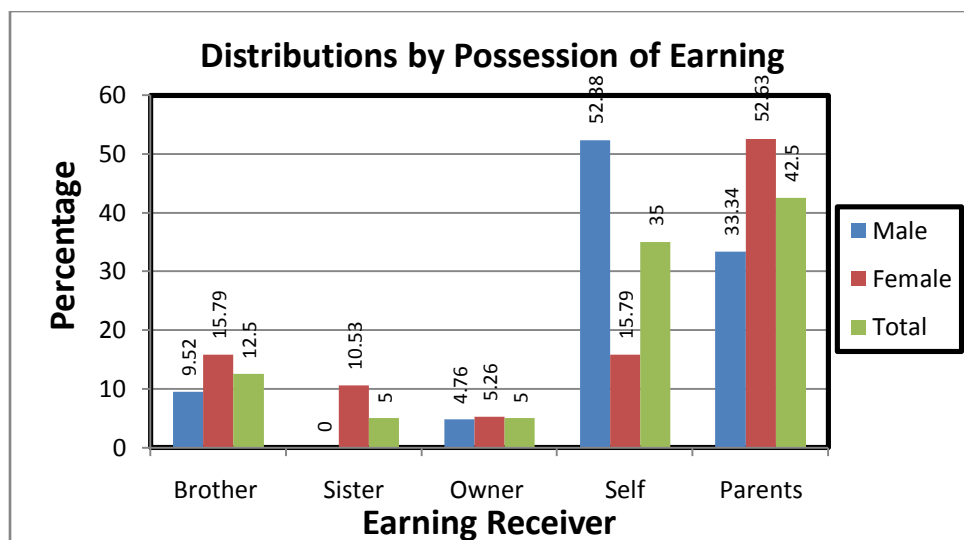
The child workers who get payment for their work, it is necessary to know who keeps the earnings are presented in the table below.

**Table No. 4.18 Distribution by Possession of Earning**

S.N.	Earning Receiver	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Brother	2	9.52	3	15.79	5	12.50
2	Sister	-	-	2	10.53	2	5.00
3	Owner Him/Herself	1	4.76	1	5.26	2	5.00
4	Him/Herself	11	52.38	3	15.79	14	35.00
5	Parents	7	33.34	10	52.63	17	42.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey 2015*

#### **Chart 4.12**



The table shows that 9.52 percent male and 15.79 percent of female earning were kept by brothers, 10.53 percent female earning by sisters, 52.38 percent of male and 15.78 percent of female earning by themselves and 33.34 percent of male and 52.63 percent of female earning were kept by parents. Maximum numbers of DCLs were found sending their earnings to home.

#### 4.19 Recreation

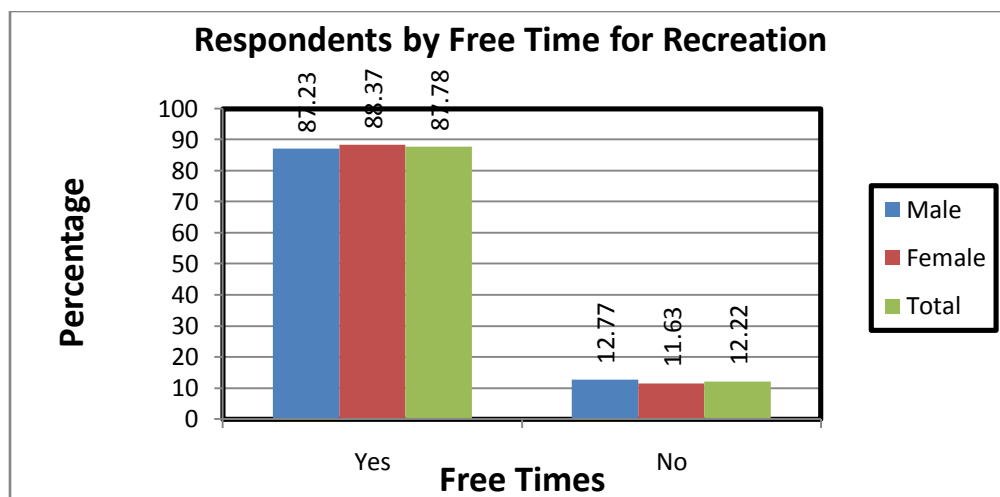
Although the respondents work at others' houses, they would be willing to play games and want to involve in recreation as they are children. Their recreation information is shown in the table below.

**Table No. 4.19 Respondents by Free Time for Recreation**

S.N.	Free Times	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Yes	41	87.23	38	88.37	79	87.78
2	No	6	12.77	5	11.63	11	12.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey 2015*

**Table 4.13 Respondents by Free Time for Recreation**



It was found that 87.23 percent male and 88.37 percent female were provided with free time to play games and to have recreation and 12.77 percent male and 11.63 percent female that were not allowed to play games.

#### 4.20 Access to Watching TV.

Besides playing games, TV is also one of the popular means that provides entertainment. Access to entertainment sources is measured in terms of access to TV. This is not only to state whether they watch TV but also what is their position while watching TV. It was found that all male and female were allowed to watch TV in their master's home. Some children were allowed to sit on the chair. Most of the children usually sit on the floor while watching TV.

#### 4.21 Distribution of DCLs by Nature of Punishment.

Domestic child labourers are abused and humiliated in different ways. The information received is shown below.

**Table 4.20 Distribution of DCLs by Nature of Punishment**

S.N.	Nature of Punishment	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Beating	2	4.56	4	9.30	6	6.67
2	Pulling Hair	-	-	1	2.33	1	1.11
3	Abusing all the Time	10	21.27	12	27.91	22	24.44
4	Heavy Workload	2	4.56	1	2.33	3	3.33

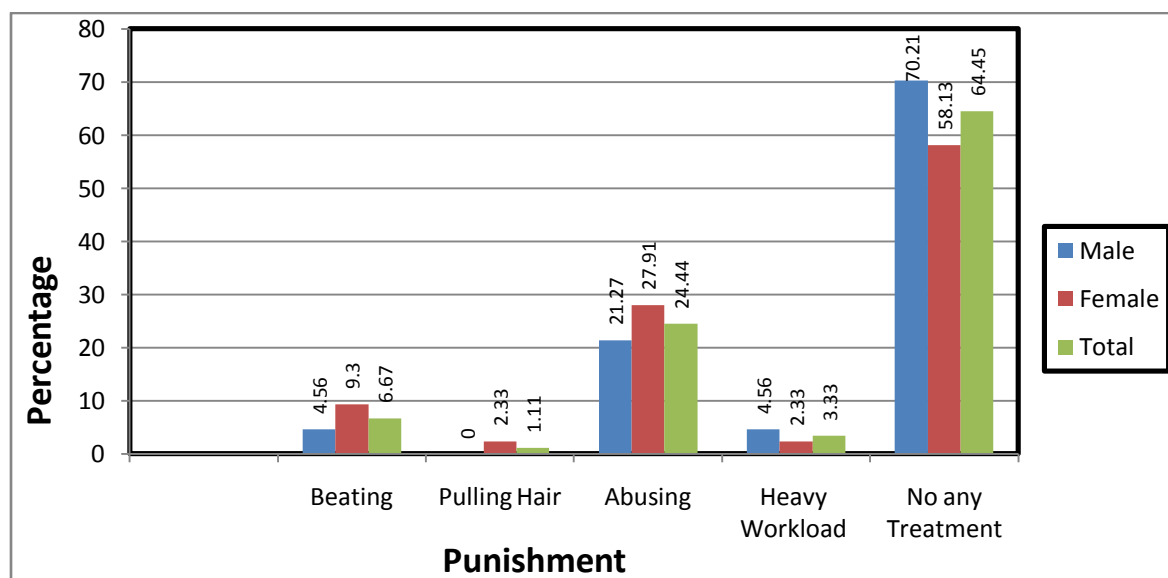


5	No any Treatment	33	70.21	25	58.13	58	64.45
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2015

**Chart 4.14**

**Distribution of DCLs by Nature of Punishment**



It was found that 4.56 percent male and 9.3 percent female were beaten by their master/mistress, 2.33 percent female children were pulled hair, 21.27 percent male and 27.91 percent female were abused all the time, 4.56 percent male and 2.33 percent female were found punished by heavy workload and 70.21 percent male and 58.13 percent female were not getting any punishment by their master/mistress.

#### 4.22 Distribution of the Children by Getting Sympathy.

Love and sympathy indicate their relation to employer. So, we can say that employer's treatment plays an important role for the promotion of children's ability.

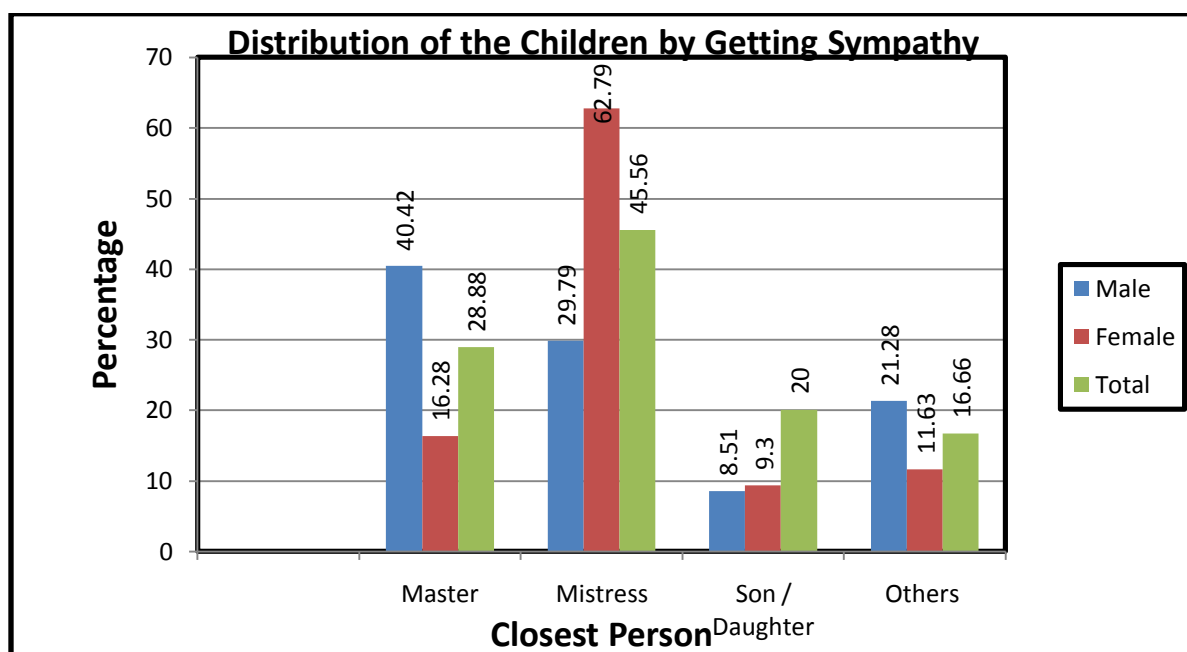
**Table 4.21 Distribution of the Children by Getting Sympathy**

S.N.	Closest Person	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Master	19	40.42	7	16.28	26	28.88
2	Mistress	14	29.79	27	62.79	41	45.56

3	Son and Daughter of Master	4	8.51	4	9.30	8	20.00
4	Others	10	21.28	5	11.63	15	16.66
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Chart 4.15



This table shows that most of the domestic child workers were loved by mistress with 62.79 percent female and 29.79 percent male followed by master with 40.42 percent male and 16.28 percent female and others with 21.28 percent male and 11.63 percent female.

#### 4.23 Home Visit of Domestic Child Labourers

Regarding the visit of the home by domestic child labourers, the information received through the questions is shown in the table below.

Table No 4.22 Home Visit of Domestic Child Workers

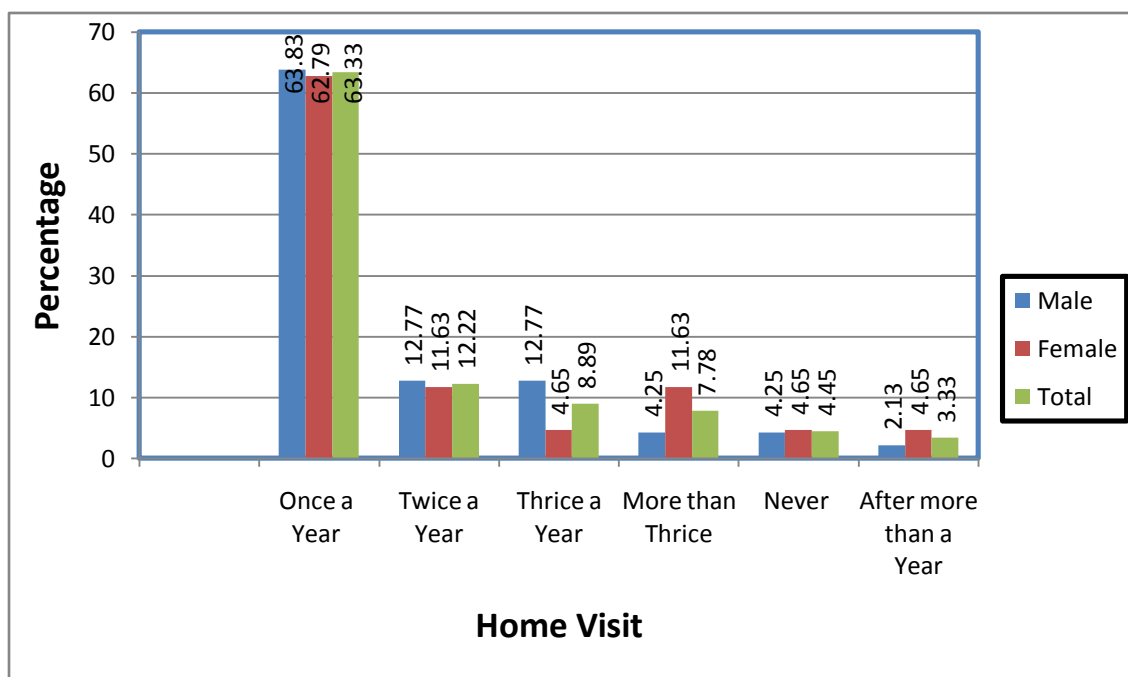
S.N.	Home Visit	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Once a Year	30	63.83	27	62.79	57	63.33
2	Twice a Year	6	12.77	5	11.63	11	12.22
3	Thrice a Year	6	12.77	2	4.65	8	8.89
4	More than Thrice	2	4.25	5	11.63	7	7.78
5	Never	2	4.25	2	4.65	4	4.45

6	After more than a Year	1	2.13	2	4.65	3	3.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2015

Chart 4.16

Home Visit of Domestic Child Labourers



It was found that majority of the child workers go home once a year. 63.83 percent male and 62.79 percent female visit their home once a year, 12.77 percent male and 11.63 percent female visit their home twice a year, 12.77 percent male and 4.65 percent female visit their home thrice a year and only 4.25 percent male and 11.63 percent female visit their home more than thrice a year. Similarly, 4.25 percent male and 4.65 percent female never visit their home whereas only 2.13 percent male and 4.65 percent female visit their home after more than a year.

**4.24 Job Satisfaction of the Child Labourers.**

Many children become labourers due to poverty and deprivation of education. Food problem and lack of employment opportunity entails to involve in earning activity at early ages. Personal feelings and job satisfaction at present job and their ambition are discussed in the following table is discussed in the following table.

Table 4.24 Job Satisfaction of the Child Labourers.

S.N.	Job Satisfaction	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Satisfied	29	61.70	27	62.79	56	62.22
2	Not Satisfied	4	8.51	5	11.63	9	10.00
3	No Idea	14	29.79	11	25.58	25	27.78
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey 2015*

Table no 4.23 shows that most of the children (61.70 percent male and 62.79 percent female) and only 8.5 percent male and 11.63 percent female were not satisfied with their job and 27.78 percent in total had no idea about the satisfaction from their job.

#### 4.25 Domestic Child Labourers on the Basis of Illness

Domestic child labourers are more vulnerable for health problem because of heavy workload; health status of domestic child labourers for this study has been analyzed based on illness.

**Table no 4.24 Domestic Child Labourers on the Basis of Illness**

S.N	Illness	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No	Percent
1	Yes	8	17.02	9	20.93	17	18.89
2	No	39	82.98	34	79.07	73	81.11
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2015.*

It was found that 82.98 percent male and 79.07 percent female did not suffer from any illness whereas 17.02 percent male and 20.93 percent female became ill during the work as DCLs.

#### 4.26 Mode of Treatment of the Domestic Child Labourers.

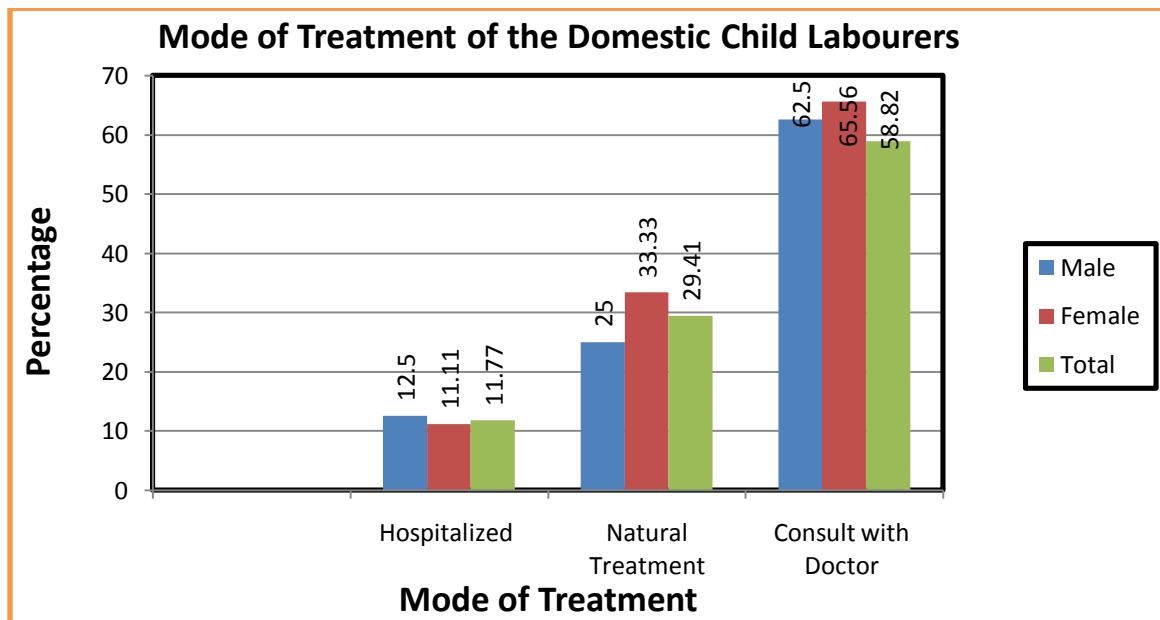
Provided all medical expenses to DCLs when they suffer from illness during the work and similarly it is their right to get medical expenses. But in some cases they are forced to manage all the expenses themselves. DCLs, less paid are often innocent; therefore they need all sorts of care.

**Table No 4.25 Mode of Treatment of the Domestic Child Labourers.**

S.N	Mode of Treatment	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No	Percent
1	Hospitalized	1	12.5	1	11.11	2	11.77
2	Natural Treatment	2	25.00	3	33.33	5	29.41
3	Consult with Doctor	5	62.5	5	65.56	10	58.82
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2015.*

**Chart 4.17 Mode of Treatment of the Domestic Child Labourers**



The above table shows that 62.5 percent male and 55.56 percent female of those who became ill during work consulted with doctor, 25 percent male and 33.33 percent female cured by natural treatment and only 12.5 percent male and 11.11 percent female were hospitalized for treatment.

#### 4.27 Bathing of Domestic Child Workers

One has to maintain hygiene to remain healthy and cleanliness is one of the main parts of hygiene. Having bath is also a factor related to hygiene of a person. Therefore, bathing frequency of the respondent DCLs was asked and presented in the table below.

**Table No 4.26 Bathing of Domestic Child workers**

S.N	Bathing condition	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No	Percent
1	More Than Once a Week	14	29.79	16	37.21	30	33.33
2	Once a Week	25	53.19	22	51.16	47	52.22
3	Thrice a Month	5	10.64	4	9.30	9	10.00
4	Less Than Thrice a Month	3	6.38	1	2.33	4	4.44
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015.*

The table shows that 53.19 percent male and 51.16 percent female take bath once a week and 29.79 percent male and 37.21 percent female take bath more than once a week. Similarly, 10.64 percent male and 9.30 percent female take bath thrice a month. And 6.38 percent male and 2.33 percent female take bath less than thrice a month.

#### 4.28 Distribution of Respondents by Sleeping Arrangement.

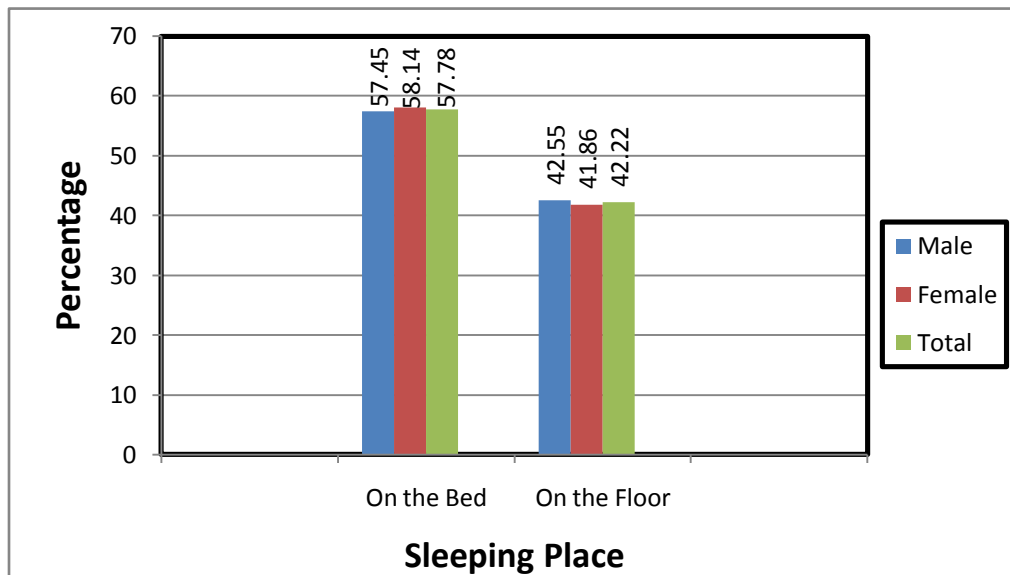
Questionnaire to know about the place arranged or provided to DCLs for sleeping were used to have information regarding the issue of sleeping arrangement. The information that was presented in the table below.

**Table 4.27 Distribution of Respondents by Sleeping Arrangement.**

S.N	Sleeping Place	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No	Percent
1	On the Bed	27	57.45	25	58.14	52	57.78
2	On the Floor	20	42.55	18	41.86	38	42.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: *Field Survey, 2015*

**Chart 4.18 Distribution of Respondents by Sleeping Arrangement**



It was found that 57.45 percent male and 58.14 percent female were provided bed to sleep and 42.55 percent male and 41.86 percent female were not provided bed for sleeping. Therefore, those who were not provided bed slept on the floor.

#### **4.29 Arrangement of the Shelter**

The condition of shelter also determines the health and security of a person. When the domestic child labourers were asked about their master's house condition, the result that was found is presented in the table below which seems more than satisfactory.

**Table 4.28 Arrangement of the Shelter**

S.N	Arrangement of the	Male	Female	Total
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	Shelter	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Own House: Rented to Others	15	31.91	17	39.53	32	35.55
2	Own House: Non Rented to Others	30	63.83	20	46.51	50	55.56
3	Rented House	2	4.26	6	13.96	8	8.89
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

This table shows that 63.83 percent male and 46.51 percent female DCLs' master lived in their own house without renting rooms to others and 31.91 percent male and 39.53 percent female DCLs' master lived in their own house renting some extra rooms to others. Only 4.26 percent male and 13.96 percent female DCLs' master lived in the house rented from others.

#### **4.30 Use of Mattress and Blanket of Domestic Child Labourers**

After finding out the respondent sleeping on the floor and bed, it was sensible to know whether they use mattress and blanket or not. The data that was found is presented in the table below:

**Table 4.29 Use of Mattress and Blanket of Domestic Child Labourers**

S.N	Use of Mattress	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Yes	45	95.74	42	97.67	87	96.67
2	No	2	4.26	1	2.33	3	3.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

It was found that 95.74 percent male and 97.67 percent female were provided with mattress and blankets and 4.26 percent male and 2.33 percent female DCLs' were not given mattress and blanket for sleeping by the masters.

#### **4.31 Ventilation Condition of Room of DCLs**



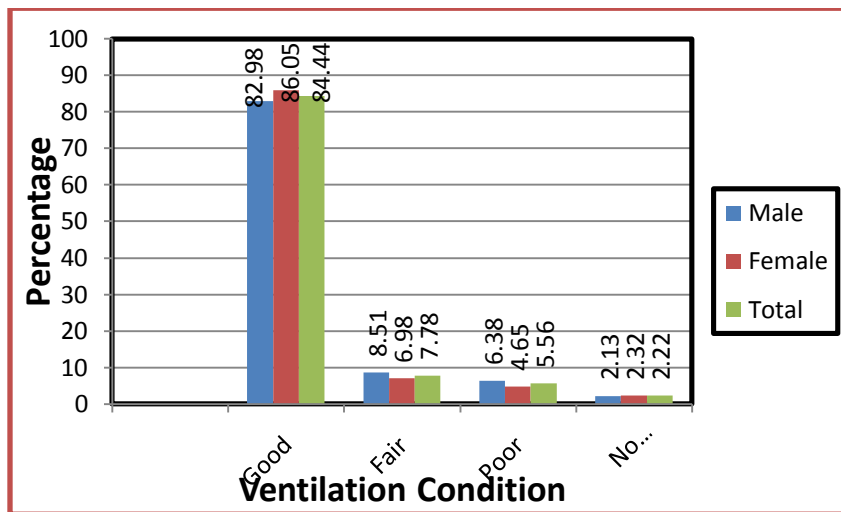
The study questionnaire also focused on the ventilation condition of the rooms provided to the DCLs by the master. The findings that came through the questionnaire is presented in the table below.

**Table 4.30 Ventilation Condition of the Rooms of DCLs**

S.N	Ventilation Condition	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	Good	39	82.98	37	86.05	76	84.44
2	Fair	4	8.51	3	6.98	7	7.78
3	Poor	3	6.38	2	4.65	5	5.56
4	No ventilation	1	2.13	1	2.32	2	2.22
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Chare 4.19 Ventilation Condition of the Rooms of DCLs**



The above table shows that 82.98 percent male and 86.05 percent female respondents were provided room with good ventilation condition. Similarly 8.51 percent male and 6.98 percent female were provided with fairly ventilated room, 6.38 percent male and 4.65 percent female with poorly ventilated room and only 2.13 percent male and 2.32 percent female with no ventilated room.

### 4.32 Management of Foods of the Domestic Child Labourers.

Information received on the question regarding the management of the foods the DCLs take is shown in the table below.

**Table 4.31 Management of Foods of the Domestic Child Labourers**

S.N	Management of Foods	Male		Female		Total	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	House Owner	46	97.87	41	95.35	87	96.67
2	Self	1	2.13	2	4.65	3	3.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source:** *Field Survey, 2015*

The above table shows that 97.87 percent male and 95.35 percent female respondents' foods were managed by the house owners and only 2.13 percent male and 4.65 percent female managed the foods they took themselves. It also shows that the percentage of female DCLs with self management of foods is higher than male DCLs.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Summary

This is the findings from the study of domestic child labourers through field survey conducted in Karaputar Municipality ward no 4 and 5, Lamjung. Ninety child labourers under the age of sixteen were observed of at work on the basis of purposive sampling technique. The information were gathered mainly to study the domestic child labourers' socio-economic factors compelling children to work, to find out the family background and to explore present working conditions. The present study is descriptive in nature. An interview schedule for the domestic child labourers was the main tool to collect primary data used in this study.

The major findings of this study are summarized as follows.

- Among the 90 respondent domestic child labourers 47 were boys and 43 were girls. The majority of the children were from the age group of 10-15 years.
- Regarding the ethnicity, 25.56 percent were Chaudhary, 19 percent were Chhetri and rest were from other six castes.
- The highest numbers of domestic child labourers were from Lamjung. (55.56 percent) followed by 11.11 percent each from Kaski and Gorkha. 22.22 percent from Tanahun.
- 51.11 percent child labourers came to Lamjung with their relatives and 30 percent came with villagers.
- Of the total 90 child labourers, 76.67 percent had both of the parents alive, 13.33 percent had only mother alive, 6.67 percent had only father alive and 3.33 percent had both of the parents dead.

- If we think about occupation of respondents' parents, agriculture (68.33 percent) is the main occupation followed by other manual works such as porting, domestic works, abroad job, driving and others.
- The numbers of families having 5 to 7 members were highest with 66.67 percent followed by 23.33 percent with 8 to 10 and 10 percent with 4 or less members in the family of DCLs.
- Most of the domestic child labourers' parents (61.11 percent) were literate and 38.89 percent were illiterate.
- Majority of the child labourers (56.67 percent) were going to school and 33.33 percent had dropped school. The percentage of DCLs never been to school was also significant with 10 percent of the total.
- The main reason for dropping from school was extreme house hold poverty (33.33 percent) followed by other reasons which were self negligence (20.51 percent), parents' illiteracy (17.95 percent), parents' negligence (15.39 percent) and master's negligence (12.82 percent).
- Most of the children (65.12 percent) did all types of works such as cooking, cleaning, baby sitting, washing dishes and clothes.
- It was found that 23.33 percent children had long experience of serving for more than 2 years and 36.67 percent had less than 6 month experiences of working as DCL.
- It was found that 84.44 percent were new in domestic work and 15.56 percent had worked as DCL earlier. Majority of the children (35.72 percent) left previous job because of masters' misbehave.
- It was found that 44.44 percent children were paid for their works. They received salary of less than Rs 1000 per month in an average.
- It was found that the earning of 42.50 percent children was possessed by their parents and 39.28 percent themselves.
- Most of the children were allowed to play games and watch TV.
- About 35.55 percent domestic child labourers were sometimes scolded by their masters if they made mistakes at the work, 64.45 percent did not get punishment by their masters.

- Most of the children were being loved by mistress followed my master and son or daughter of master.
- About 94.55 percent children were free to leave the work to visit their home but 4.45 percent couldn't leave because of various reasons.
- About 62.22 percent DCLs were satisfied with their job while 10 percent were not and 27.78 percent had no idea.
- About 19 percent DCLs reported that they had illness while working, and among them 11.77 percent were hospitalized, 58.82 percent consulted with doctor and 29.41 percent were cured by natural treatments.
- Most of the children took bath at least 4 times a month.
- Majority of the DCLs (57.78 percent) had bed facilities.
- About 97 percent DCLs used mattress and blankets.
- About 91 percent masters had their own houses.
- Majority of the children (84.44 percent) had good condition of ventilation, 7.78 percent had fair, 5.56 percent had poor and 2.22 percent had no ventilation in the room provided to them.
- About 96.67 percent DCLs' food was managed by house owners and only 3.33 percent managed food themselves.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Domestic child labour has its origin in poverty. Most of parents are farmers and they subsistence their life by the low marginal productivity due to economic insufficiency and lack of alternatives. Therefore, many children came to Karaputar Municipality, Lamjung to get relief from the economic burden.

The parents do not earn enough to feed their children two meals a day in such a situation; they send their children to work as domestic child workers to the house of the rich people. The parents seem to console themselves that if their children served others, they would get two meals a day, which the parents would not be able to provide. At their own home also the child workers would fetch water, graze cows, help parents in the farm, cut grass and so on. Only the different work for these domestic child workers seemed to be washing clothes.

The study reveals that the domestic child labourers have to survive under the most humiliating condition of neglect, injustice and inhuman treatment compared to other members of the society. It was found that the master does not consider these children to be as vulnerable as their own offspring employers tend to take maximum advantage of their child domestic for a minimum of pay giving them no leave and exploiting them as much as possible.

Some of the owners do not send child workers to school. Most of the masters send the DCLs to school but after doing such a heavy workload, only a few would do well in studies. The parents of such children feel more indebted to the owners. Where the owners would take advantages of it and exploit the children (DCLs) more.

Finally, all different sorts of work performed by child workers are not free from humiliation, abuse and heavy workload and their lies the real problem and miserable situation of the domestic child workers.

### **5.3 Recommendation**

Children are valued as the hope of the society and pillars of the nation. Children of poor family have to contribute to support the family or look for better opportunities and are therefore punished in to various forms of labour.

- The main cause of the domestic child labour is poverty. The parents do not earn enough to provide two meals a day to their children. So the government should implement poverty alleviation, income generation programmes should be launched in rural areas.
- A system should be created to keep record of domestic child labourers at the ward office. The record system should include vital statistics and address of domestic child labourers and their employers, schooling and wage status of the domestic child labourers.
- Timely inspection and supervision should be done to the government school by the concerned authorities.
- The existing laws and provisions of the country for the protection of child rights should be enforced and implemented well.

- Adequate programmes should be launched to protect child rights.
- Social support should be obtained impressing wards to provide schooling opportunities to domestic child labourers.
- Parents should be properly informed about the negative impacts of child labour and the employers should be discouraged to employ children for the work.

#### **5.4 Further Research Issues**

- The findings of this study cannot represent the findings of the whole country as it is limited in the specific area. So, research representing different areas of the country is essential.
- As domestic child labour is not only confined to urban areas, studies of phenomenon in rural areas are also necessary.
- To know the future perspective of the domestic child labourers, a research should be conducted among the persons who had at least once worked as domestic child worker.

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## APPENDIX - 1

### Questionnaire

Socio-Economic Situation of Domestic Child Labourers of Nepal

(A case Study of Karaputar Municipality, ward no 4 and 5 Lamjung)

Please (✓) the appropriate answer.

Date : .....

Master's Name : .....

Address : Ward No : ... VDC/Municipality : ..... District : .....

Name of the DCL : .....

Home Address : Ward No : ... VDC/Municipality : ..... District : .....

#### 1. Personal Details :

1.1 Migrated or Local : .....

1.2 Gender  Male  Female

1.3 Age :  5 to 10  10 to 15  15 to 20

1.4 Ethnic Group/Caste

1. Tamang  2. Magar  3. Sherpa  4. Rai  5. Gurung   
6. Newar  7. Bramin  8. Chhetri  9. Chaudhary   
10. Others(Specify).....

1.5 Whom did you come here with?

- with the villagers  With the parents  
 With the relatives  Myself

#### 2. Family Background

2.1 Father's name : .....

Dead  Alive

2.2 Mother's Name : .....

Dead  Alive

2.3 Parents' Occupation : .....

Agriculture  Porter  Driving  Domestic Work

Abroad Job  Unemployed  Others (Specify).....

2.4 Number of Sisters .....

2.5 Number of Brothers .....

2.6 Parents Education

a) Father

Literate

Illiterate

b) Mother

Literate

Illiterate

### 3. Education of the DCL

3.1  Literate

Illiterate

3.2 School Enrollment

School Dropped

Never been to school

School going

3.3 If you are attending school, who supports you ?

Masters

Parents

Self

3.4 If you dropped or never joined school, what was the reason?

Poverty

Parents' illiteracy

Parents' negligence

Master's Negligence

Self Negligence

3.5 Do you want to continue or join to school?

Yes

No

3.6 Does your master want to send you to school?

Yes

No

### 4. Working Condition

4.1 Nature of Work

Cooking

Cleaning

Cooking and Cleaning

Baby Sitting

Washing Dishes and Clothes

All the above mentioned

4.2 Working Period

Less than six months

Six months to one year

One year to two years

More than two years

4.3 Previous Work (If any specify) .....

4.4 Why did you leave your previous work?

Low payment

Hotel closed

Not sent to school

Master's behavior

No holiday

Want to come to Kathmandu

Improper salary      Others (Specify) .....

**5. Earnings**

5.1 Wages

Paid      Unpaid

5.2 If you are paid, how much are you paid for a month?

Less than Rs. 500       Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000

Rs. 100 to Rs. 1500      More than Rs. 1500

5.3 Who keeps your earnings?

Brother

Sister

Parents

Master

Myself

Others (Specify).....

**6. Recreation**

6.1 Are you provided free time for games and recreation?

Yes

No

6.2 Do you watch T.V?

Yes

No

6.3 Do you play game?

Yes

No

6.4 If you watch T.V, where do you watch?

In master's house

In others' house

6.5 While you watch T.V in master's house, where do you seat?

Inside the room on the chair      Inside the room on the floor

Standing and sticking to the wall       Outside the room at the gate

**7. Punishment and Sympathy**

7.1 Does any of your master's family members treat you badly?

Yes

No

7.2 If yes, who treats you badly?

Master

Mistress

Son and Daughter of Master

Others (Specify).....

- 7.3 How do they misbehave you?  
 Beating                      Pulling hair                      Heavy workload  
 Abusing all the time                       No any treatment

- 7.4 Who loves you the most?  
 Master                       Mistress                       Son and daughter of master  
 Others

**8. Health and Personal**

- 8.1 Have you ever been sick since working here?  
 Yes                       No
- 8.2 If you have been sick, specify the nature of sickness. ....
- 8.3 How did you get recovered?  
 Hospitalized                       Consulted with doctor  
 Natural treatment                       Others (Specify) .....
- 8.4 How often do you take a bath?  
 More than once a week                       Once a week                       Thrice a month  
 Twice a month                       Less than twice a month
- 8.5 How often do you visit your home?  
 Once a year                       Twice a year                       Thrice a year  
 More than thrice a year                       Less than once a year                       Never
- 8.6 Job satisfaction  
 Satisfied                       Not satisfied                       No idea

**9. Food and Shelter**

- 9.1 Where do you sleep?  
 On the bed                       On the floor
- 9.2 Arrangement of Shelter  
 Own house: Rented                       Own house: not rented  
 Rented house
- 9.3 Do you use mattress and blanket?  
 Yes                       No
- 9.4 Ventilation condition of your room ,  
 Good                       Fair                       Poor                       No ventilation  
  71

9.5 How is your food managed by?

House owner

Yourself

## APPENDIX – 2

### Key Informant Interview Questionnaire

1. How did you come to know about DCLs at first?

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2. Please briefly tell about your experience with the DCLs.

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3. What do you think are the reasons behind the present situation of DCLs in Nepal?

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4. In your opinion, what are the most vulnerable problem of DCLs?

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5. How have your community taken the presence and roles of DCLs?

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6. How can you play role to improve the present situation of DCLs of Nepal especially in Lamjung?



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7. As a person actively involved in overall development of Lamjung district, what do you think are the policies and plans needed changes in the country regarding DCLs?

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8. In your opinion, what are the best solution to solve major problems of DCLs?

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9. Which programme components are essential for successful implementation of domestic child labour?

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10. Do you have any additional comments about the DCLs?

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Thank You !