

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Every child, who comes into the world, has the hopes and dreams as the human beings. Children are the bearers of our common future that is in our hands. The world has the knowledge, the resources and the legal imperatives to revive every child the best possible start in life, in a family environment that offers the love, the care and the nurturing that children need to grow, to learn and to develop to the fullest.

Child labour is a stain on the image of modern society. It's a worldwide phenomenon that majority of children are exploited, neglected and also abused in different sectors. It is all owing to ever increasing poverty, anarchy, war and conflict. The situation in the developing countries is even worse. Most of the children are compelled to work for their mere survival, and Nepal also cannot be an exception.

Employing children and engaging them in the labour oriented activities are not a new phenomenon. It has been a traditional and social as well as economic reality of this tiny Himalayan Kingdom. The so called influential people in the society, feudal, landlords and people from upper echelon of the society have been employing a number of people as servants, bonded labourers and attendants in homes. With the march of time, the system of slavery was legally abolished in Nepal more than 75 years ago. However, slavery like practices still exist in our society in different other forms.

Children are employed in about 65 sectors of the country, of which agriculture is the biggest sector. There is a growing tendency in the biggest sector. There is a growing tendency in the urban centres to employ children as domestic 'Servants' mostly with the well off families. Thousands of children are working as Domestic Child Labourers (DCL) in urban areas. But it exists also in rural areas and rural DCLs are involved in agricultural labour as well. Confined within the four walls of the house and forced to work on the orders of other and for long hours, the condition of urban DCLs is very sad. People often prefer to employ children than adults because children are docile and are ready to work hard and long without complaining creating any problems and trouble. (Gauri Pradhan; 1995)

According to National Child Labour Survey Report, there are 11,550,000 children below the age of 18. Of these 2,600,000 children are working. It is estimated that at least

300,000 children are working in the worst forms of child labour, which puts the children at risk for their survival, health and development.

Since the number of child workers in urban and semi-urban areas of Pokhara Valley is growing, Domestic Child Workers have been selected as the subject of this dissertation. The main study is to find out the socio-economic conditions of domestic child workers of Pokhara. Various aspects of Domestic child workers have been studied, and attempt has been made to analyze the causes behind such labour migration of children from the villages to the cities searching for better future and ending up to become a DCWs and its spirally effects.

Children in Nepal start working from very early ages. Ages as subsistence agricultural country, more working children are engaged in various kinds of agricultural labour such as farming operations, collection of fodder and firewood, and tending livestock. The children's contribution to the household economy is taken for granted and their survival being a critical concern, they are deprived of education and other development right. This is particularly true of the girl child who often has to work both inside and outside the home. The harsh living conditions into hilly regions of the country lead to large scale seasonal as well as permanent migration from rural areas to urban areas. (ILO; 1998)

Children engaged as domestic workers are invisible as they are mostly confined to four walls of households and have the limited connection/ contact with outside world. Domestic child wage workers are probably the fastest growing segment of child labour in Nepal led by rural to urban migration and lopsided development pattern of the country concentrated in urban areas and its periphery. Due to stagnant rural sector and depending poverty, there have been working and push factors for child Labour phenomenon. Prosperous urban areas, on the other hand, have lured children to migrate to urban areas in search of wage work and better living and other opportunities. (NLA; 1999)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labour is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Child labour is especially prevalent in rural areas where the capacity to enforce minimum age requirements for schooling and work is lacking. Children work for a variety of reasons, the most important is being poverty and the induced pressure upon them that lead them to escape from this plight. Though children are not well paid, they still serve as major contributors to family income in developing countries. Traditional factors such as rigid cultural and social roles in certain countries as well as further limit educational attainment increase child labour.

There are 608 domestic child workers in Pokhara. Out of them 30.03% are boys and 64.97% are girls. The total child workers, in hotel are 249. Likewise, there are 51 child workers in agricultural sector. Likewise in the construction sector, there are 107 child workers. While in others sector like in transport, sand mines, entertainment, Boating and in others, there are 205 workers in Pokhara. (CLEPP/PSMO; 2010)

Of about 4.7 million children ages six to fourteen years in Nepal, 25.5 percent are economically active and about 4.4 percent are wage workers. Among the children working for wages, almost 40 percent or some 83,000 children work in the informal service sector, which is largely comprised the domestic labour.

The use of domestic child labourers (DCL) is common in Nepal especially in its affluent urban areas. However, specific information on the incidence of DCL in urban and rural settings is lacking though it is suspected that at least half of DCL may be working urban centres in Nepal. Indeed, there is general lack of data and information to allow for a through analysis of the incidence and nature of DCL at both national and local levels. (ILO/IPEC; 2001)

It is easy to say that poverty is the main cause of child labour, but it is not a sole cause of the problem. In the case of domestic child labour, many children are brought to the urban areas by selling them a "good-dreams" like opportunity to study in good schools, earning money, getting exposure, enjoy city life, a job security in future. Some children from the "better off families" run away from the houses and enter into the urban centers because of several attractions of the town. Social recognition, social attitude of taking the children as the source of income, death of parent, maltreatment and abuse of children by parents and step parents, lack of facilities and opportunity in rural areas etc. are some of the contributing factors for being a domestic child labour.

Although people of all ages are found to be working as domestics, about 60% of the total urban domestic labourers are children under 16 years. Some of the reasons to get higher priorities by the children from employers in domestic sector are as follows:

- Easy to employ and get things done by children
- Cheap or low wages and salary
- More reliable than the adult/no or low risk
- Discipline and loyalty
- Lack of adult workers to employ as domestics
- Less demanding and easy requirement

There is no limit to the amount or kind of work to which child domestic servants are subjected. They do varieties of household works like washing dishes, clothes for the whole family and guests, cleaning the house, cooking food, gardening etc. If there is any construction work, they act as labourers by fetching cement and cleaning rubble. They are compelled to work since early morning to late hours, but they are paid little amount of wages. Many children work just for food and shelter.

It is found that children employed as a domestic worker are frequently abused. They are humiliated, beaten and even sexually abused. They are fed poorly and are treated unkindly. For example, they are been kept separately and may be locked out of the house, when the family goes out, others may be kept in the house at all times except to shop. None is given holidays. (Sattar; 1993)

"Every child should enjoy the right to survival, health, education, getting family environment, play and culture, protection from exploitation and abuse of all kinds". But the deprived children are compelled to face different types of problems. They are not provided adequate amount of food, constant exposed in cold and heat. They do not get parental love and care and cannot take part in recreational activities. They are isolated from the family members resulted bed wetting, insomnia, and nightmares. They also suffer from malnutrition, stunted growth and susceptibility to diseases. They are verbally abused and beaten with sticks, slippers, utensils etc. They are molested, raped and attempted to rape.

This dissertation is about the socio-economic condition of domestic child workers of Pokhara sub-metropolis Ward No. 7-8 in which the following questions will be raised.

- What is the present socio-economic condition of DCWs?
- What factors forced them to come in the domestic service sector?
- What are the elements of exploitation?
- What is the relationships between domestic child workers with their employers?
- What are the employers perceptions towards child labour?
- What are the major problems faced by domestic child workers?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

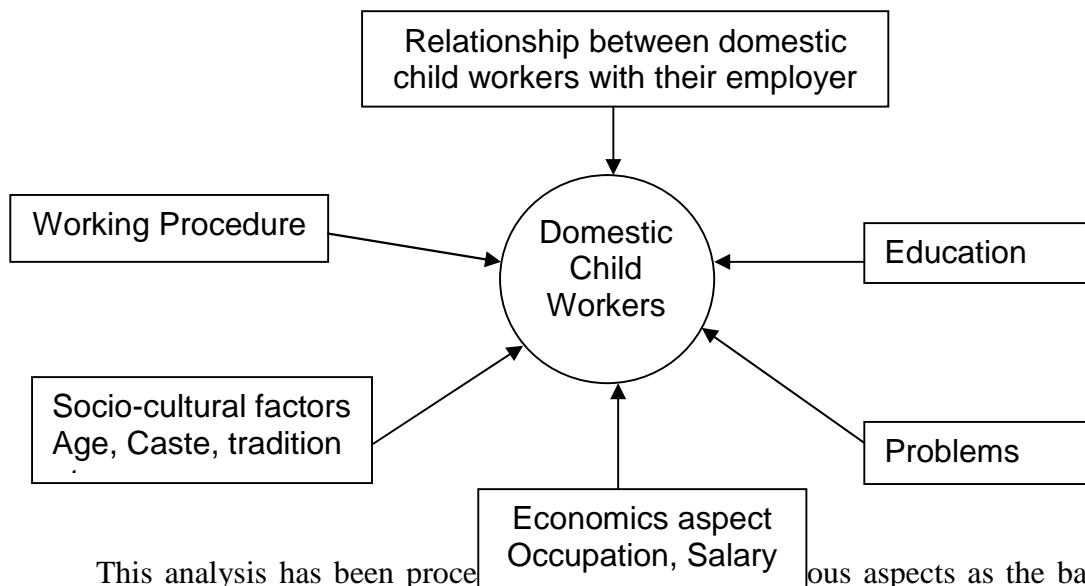
The general objective of this study is to asses the socio-economic conditions of the domestic child workers. The specific objectives of the study are:

- To study socio-economic conditions of the domestic child workers.

- To assess the inter-relationship and interaction between domestic child workers and their employers.
- To find out the problem faced by the domestic child workers.
- To explore the influencing factors to become a child labour.

1.4 Conceptual Framework

Domestic child workers are related with various aspects. According to the figure, we are going to study about the child workers and their attachment with the various sectors.



This analysis has been processed based on various aspects as the base of the study, such as working procedure, education, socio-cultural factors (such as age, caste, tradition) economic aspect (occupation, salary), problems, relationship with their employers etc.

1.5 Rationale of the Study

Children are the pillars of the society. They are future man power/backbone of the country. Child labour is a global problem. It has become the source of human exploitation in future. It will be an obstacle to the overall development of the nation.

Child labour problem has been gradually increasing in Pokhara like other urban areas of Nepal. A study done by National Labour Academy in 1999 has found more than 1600 domestic child labours in Pokhara as a domestic servant.

This study will make a present situation analysis of the Domestic child labour, which will be helpful for providing information. It may also figure out some practical solutions for the improvement of the condition of domestic child workers. This study will be helpful for

researchers, policy makers and other concerned agencies that will be subjected to improve the condition of domestic child workers who are working in the domestic service sector.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study will focus on the socio-economic conditions of the domestic child workers and their problems. This covers the child workers in Pokhara Sub-metropolis ward number 7 & 8. So, the generalization of the research may not be equally applicable to other parts of Nepal. The study focuses on the domestic child worker in the age group of 8-15 yrs.

The research work is mainly conducted for an academic purpose based on the information from primary sources.

1.7 Organisation of the Study

This thesis is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter is a general introduction that covers background, statement of the problems, objectives of the study conceptual framework, rationale of the study, limitations of the study and organisation of the study. Likewise, the second chapter provides information on theoretical reviews and reviews of the previous studies. Third chapter gives the information of research methodology.

Chapter four includes the socio-economic conditions of domestic child workers. Similarly, the fifth chapter provides the information about the relationship between child workers and their employers. Likewise, the sixth chapter deals with problem faced by domestic child workers followed by seventh chapter with factors of becoming domestic child workers. Finally, the eight chapter has the summary, conclusion and the recommendations.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Reviews

There are many studies and models relating to child labour, which have tried to establish patterns and order, information and rights in understanding on various aspects of child labour, but few studies have been done about domestic sector specifically. In this connection, the relevant literatures pertaining to child labour and child domestic workers are reviewed.

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

The term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

It refers to work that:

-) Mentally, physically, socially or morally is dangerous and harmful to children.
-) Interferes with their schooling.
-) Deprives them of the opportunity to attend school.

In its most extreme forms, child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities - after at a very early age. Whether or not particular forms of "work" can be called "child labour" depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed, the conflicts under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual

countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries. (<http://www.ilo.org/ipec>)

Child domestic labour is widespread and growing global phenomenon. This practice traps as many as ten million children or more-mostly girls-in hidden forms of exploitation, often involving abuse, health risks and violence.

Children in domestic labour are usually invisible in their communities, toiling for long hours with little or no pay, frequently abused and regularly deprived of the chance to pay or go to school. These children comprise a substantial portion of more than 200 million children working in the world today. (<http://www.endchildlabour.org>)

World vision and INGO have encountered child labour in many of the countries in which they work and recognizes that often the activities in which children engaged are deeply harmful such types of works are regarded as exploitative and characterized by the employment of very young children (under 12 years age). Long working hours, the presence of some form of debt bondage or employment in harmful and dangerous conditions can be characterised under child labour. Child labour is simply the single most important source of child exploitation and child abuse in the world today. The economic exploitation of children is an insult to humanity. All over the world, children continue to work, putting at stake their education, their health, their normal development to adulthood, and even their lives. Millions are working in headraces occupation, in prostitution and pornography, or are exploited as slaves and bonded labourers. (ILO; 1996)

Child slavery describes a situation where an employer exercises rights of temporary or permanent or ownership over a child. The owner can have child work directly for him or her send out to a third party. Slavery has been banned by several of the most widely satisfied international conventions and in most countries those who practice it are punished by law though the reports of the United Nations working group of contemporary form of slavery on observation of the ILO's supervisory bodies bear ample witness to the existences of the child slavery today (ILO;1995)

The end-decade review of progress for children shows that there is still much work to be done. The scourge of civil war and armed insurgencies continues to wreak havoc on the world's children of the approximately 31 million refugees and displaced person's world wide the majority are children and women. Growing chasm between rich and poor have led to force child labour's increased in trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Some 250 children between the age of 5 and 14 work in developing countries, and some 50 to 60 million children between the age of 5 to 11 work in hazardous circumstances (ILO; 2001)

In the decade since the adoption of the convention on the Right of the Child, more than 2 millions children have been killed and more than 6 million have been injured or disabled in armed conflicts. Tens of thousands of children have been maimed by land mines and thousands have suffered in the upsurge of conflicts fuelled by a seemingly insatiable hunger for land and natural countries of gems and oil. The proliferation of light, inexpensive weapons has meant more child soldiers fighting adult wars. Countless others have been recruited as sex slaves or porters. (ILO; 2001)

More than 4.3 millions children under age 15 have been killed by AIDS. More than 4.3 million children under the age of 15 are living with HIV. Every minute five young persons aged 15 to 24 are infected with HIV. That is 7000 everyday 13 millions have been orphaned by AIDS as their parents died of the disease. At the same time, at least 30% of children under 5 suffer from severe or moderate malnutrition and even in the richest countries, 1 child in 10 is raised in family living below the poverty line. (ILO; 2001)

The urgency of the plight of working children and the problem of child labour has gradually gained the attention of the international community. It is estimated that there are 200 to 300 millions and even up to 400 millions child labourers throughout the world. (ILO; 2001)

ILO and UNICEF have estimated 250 millions child labourers in the world. The majorities of these economically active children are found in the developing countries. The magnitude of the problem is more severe in South Asia. South Asia is the habitat for half of the world's child labour population. According to ILO survey in 1995 after Africa (with 26.36), Asia has the high percentage (13%) of child labourers in the age of group of 10-14 yrs in the world. In Asia, while Bangladesh has 30.1% of the children and Pakistan has 17.7% of the children 10-14 yrs age group as economically active. In India nearly 15% of the children are child labourers. In Nepal, 2.6 million children are involved in labour force and 1.0 million children are involved in worst form of child labour. (CWIN; 2001)

It is not easy to distinguish which are the worst forms of child labour and which are not. Any work could be the worst form of child labour if it hampers the overall development of the child. According to ILO, time bound programs in Nepal are concentrated mainly in seven different areas viz-rag pickers child porter, children trafficking for forced prostitution, domestic child labour, child labourers in carpet factories bonded labour and children in

mines. However, we should not forget that other potential worst forms of child labour also exist in our society. Protection should be also given to the children living and working in other worst forms of child labour while working for the protection of children in the defined areas.

According to various different researches undertaken by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Central Department of Population Studies and International Labour Organization (ILO), the total number of working children between 5 to 14 yrs is 2.6 millions (25, 96, 000) of which the economically active children are 1.7 millions (1, 66, 000). Wage earning children number 279,000 as revealed by the rapid assessment of the worst forms of child labour. This assessment showed that the worse seven areas defined by the ILO such as trafficking in children for commercial sexual exploitation, rag picking, child porter, child labour in carpet factories, domestic child labour, bonded child labour, children in mines and porter children, the number is 127,000. Out of these children, 37% are illiterate and 63% are school dropouts. Likewise, 58% of these children come from landless families. (CWIN; 2002)

According to human Development Report - 1993, child labours are among the world's most exploited workers. Hundreds of millions of children work in fields and factories, on streets and in garbage dumps all over the world. Most do some forms of works from their earliest years helping around the home or running errands. But the term child labour implies exploitation that children are working long hours for low pay, sacrificing their health, their education and their childhood. (UNDP; 1993)

The raise in the number of domestic workers have been a result of the increasing migration of people and resulting growth of urban population. The growth is reflected in the raise in the number of municipality on the one hand, and the increase of the population in towns on the other hand. For instance, the population of Kathmandu in span of ten years from 1981 to 1991 has almost become doubled, increasing at the rate of 6 percent every year. (IPEC/ILO; 1998)

The convention establishes that the minimum age should not be less than the age of completing compulsory schooling and in no event less than 15 yrs of age. It allows a developing country to specify initially a general minimum age of 14 yrs of age instead of 15. Child labour legislation is one of the most powerful instruments available to government in combating child labour. In most countries, labour legislation, the employment of children under a certain age, which is generally higher for hazardous work, is usually 18. It also regulates working conditions for children above the age. (ILO; 1996)

The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 1990, the Labour Act 1992, the children's Act 1992 and the nicely endorsed child labour prohibition and Regulation Act 2000 all have strict provisions to prohibit child labour under the age of 16 in Nepal. A child bench has also been established as an enforcement mechanism to punish child abusers and offenders of the existing national legislation of children. But despite all the programs of action being carried out by the Government, the NGO's and now even the employers and trade unions themselves, despite all the mass awareness campaigns, the problem of child labour is aggravating with each passing day. (ILO; 1996)

The Regional Working Group on child labour works with a definition of child labour that is guided by focuses on the ILO convention 182 on the worst forms of child labour. (ILO; 1996)

Child work includes activities that are harmful, which may contribute to the healthy development of a child. Child labour consists of all types of works performed by children upto the age of 18 yrs that damages the children's health or their physical, mental, intellectual, moral or social development.

Conventions & Conferences

International Labour Organization Convention (30 Oct. 2009) has its 32nd session in March 2008. The ILO Governing Body has agreed to place our items on their agenda. In 2010, the 99th Session of the International Labor Conference talked about "Decent work for Domestic Workers", their discussions focused on Setting Labor Standards for domestic workers. By 2011, the International Labour Organization in Geneva with more than 156 member countries, including India adopted an international standard listing our rights as workers. We have been working with labour organizations since the last seven years to ensure that domestic workers get their rights. In the beginning, it looked impossible but now it looks like we will soon be able to make it possible.

The ministry of labour has contacted the National Domestic Workers Movement (NDWM) and we will surely share the experiences of domestic workers with them. The national office has initiated this process in the different states and soon we will have enough data to make it easier for the government to complete the questionnaire.

CIDSE Conference at Netherlands (20 Feb -2008)

For the occassion of the 40th anniversary of the Population Progression (PP), selected team members of the National Domestic Workers' Movement at the behest at the Broderlijk

Delen presented the work of the Movement through various case studies of victimized domestic workers. They described how the Populorum Progression and Catholic Social Teaching have had a strong influence in the work of the Movement.

ILO Workshop on Skills Development (17 Oct–2007)

The ILO in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour & Employment is Operational compromising the Skills Development initiative by designing and undertaking a pilot programme with a focus on four selected clusters: Brassware, Glassware, Textile and Domestic Workers. On the 17th -18th October 2007, the third workshop was held in the series of consultation and addresses for the Domestic Workers. Sr. Lissy, Regional Co-ordinator, Andhra Pradesh and Core Member, National Team, represented the Movement, and shared her views and findings in areas of Capacity Building for Domestic Workers. This initiative combines the development and provision of short-term training courses - Modular Employable Skills (MES) and certification based in a public and private partnership.

South Asia Regional Conference of the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (10 Oct 2007)

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in collaboration with the Home Ministry, organized a two-day conference on the Global initiative to Fight Human Trafficking. The conference was held on the 10-11 October 2007. It was successful in bringing together 800 people to put forward a declaration in the struggle against human trafficking in South Asia. Participant from across South Asia included private sector leaders, government officials, artists, media, civil society organization and other UN agencies. Sr. Christin Mary, Regional Co-ordinator for Maharastra state represented the National Domestic Workers' Movement at the conference. She provided inputs in the working group area of Trafficking for forced labour. Here, she indicated the need for strong awareness campaigns through street plays, skits, leaflets, posters, etc. at the source areas to help curb the menace of trafficking. Further the local government bodies should encourage to form self help groups and job opportunities for women in their region. Moreover, village level vigilant committees should be formed at the source areas to identify and bring to task trafficking agents.

Asian Domestic Workers' Assembly (17 June 2007)

The first Asian Domestic Workers' Assembly was held on 17-18 June 2007 at Philippines. Ms. Marina Basumatary from the National Domestic Workers' Movement North-east Region represented the Movement. This was the second regional consultation focusing

on 'migration and development' and the position of migrant domestic workers in Asia. A Statement of Unity was drawn out affirming their stand that Domestic Work is Work! Women's Work is Work ! They resolved to address priority issues at pre-departure stage, onsite and at workplace and on return and repatriation. Together, they sought to build the Asian Migrant Domestic Workers' Regional Alliance and Strategic Action agenda.

Second International Conference on Child Abuse & Nepal (7 May 2007)

Professor Peter Adrienssens and his team in the Confidential Centre for Child Abuse and Neglect in the Catholic University of Leuven in Belgium take efforts to attend the needs of children. They rehabilitate them to a fuller life through trauma counseling for the children and their parents. The Second International Conference on Child Abuse & Neglect, which was held on 7th May 2007, was a training and exchange of proven practices in the areas of child abuse and neglect. 19 participants from NDWM along with Sr. Jeanne were invited to participate in this conference. The conference featured eight experts from United Kingdom, United States and Belgium, each with authority on specific fields related to child maltreatment, and all providing information about contemporary trends in search and practice in the field of dealing with child abuse and neglect. The participants included practitioners, policy makers and researchers. Princess Matilde of Belgium was also present and spoke about her concerns for these children. Thereafter, she gave an audience to the Indian delegates to learn more about the work of the movement.

The training was a platform to share and learn from each other's experiences and create a better partnership for the work of the cause. It also boosted the spirit of the team members to work with deeper commitment.

South Asia Exchange Program (1 Nov. 2004)

This program was a follow-up to the International Practitioners Meeting that was organized in November 2004 in Bangkok, Thailand. This field exchange program was designed to generate a deeper understanding of issues and strategies relating to sustaining interventions for child domestic workers. The program was organized by NDWM and Arunodhaya Centre for street and working children as members of Child Workers in Asia (CWA) and in partnership with Anti-Slavery International. The eleven day exchange program brought together 30 participants from different organizations in South Asia working with child domestic workers.

2.2 Reviews of the Previous Studies

Many studies do suggest that one of the main drawbacks of the countries development is child labour, Thapa et al (1996) conclude that child labour exists largely due to the lack of access to resources (Poverty) and low levels of literacy rate. Thapa also points out that even if education facilities are to be improved and access increased, school attendance may not be expected to increase without an improvement of the family poverty situation.

In poor rural families, children play significant role in the family survival. In the poor rural families, sending of children for employment in domestic sector has become a normal for valued poverty coping and income generating strategy. Children assist to their parents in household works while they are in their homes and provide economic support to the parents while they are in city as DCWs. Some of the children are kept as DCWs with the agreement of schooling rather than in salary. (Rameshor, Baral; 2003)

The changing of spouses in the poor communities are relatively high and the step parents push the children to work very hard, misbehave them and even in many cases they do not get the food and clothing also which push them to seek any employment for their food. They suffer many difficulties like workload, abuse and humiliation. They are paid very low amount comparing with their work. Then, they become a sort of street children. (Nirmala, Bhattarai; 2002)

As per Article 3 of ILO convention No 182, the wrost forms of child labor 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 conflict.
-) The use, procuring or offering of a child or prostitution or for pornography.
-) The use of children for illicit activities particularly with in the drug trade.
-) Work that is likely to endanger the health, safety or morals of children.

(<http://www.google.com.ilo.org>)

Domestic Child Labour in Nepal

"Children working as domestic child labourers should not be tortured, Those who employ young children should be strictly punished. The children should only allow to work according to their age. They should be given an opportunity to go to school and given enough time to study. Those who abuse and beat the children should be made to pay compensation. Those who abuse and torture children severely, should also be put in jails. No person in high position should employ young children like us. We have suffered a lot and we do not want

other children to suffer any more. The tradition of employing young children in households and abuse of them should be ended from now. This is our demand".

A 15 member delegation of former domestic child labourers met with the minister of state for women, children and social welfare, at her office and submitted an appeal prepared by them on May 2001 during the Global Campaign against DCL. This is the first occasion in Nepal that the survivor children have met with the minister and submitted an appeal. The appeal was read to the minister by Dhiraj K.C. who was inhumanly tortured and kept in chains while working as a domestic child labourer few years ago. He is currently studying in Grade VII with the help of CWIN's (Child Workers in Nepal) support. (CWIN; 2001)

Conditions of Domestic Child Labour

More than two thirds of DCL work 14 hours or more per day, usually beginning a 5:00 AM. Their main chores include kitchen work, dish washing, child minding, clothes washing, house cleaning, cattle rearing, and shop keeping. About 50% of DCL are not paid wages for their services. In the majority of cases of the 40% who do receive a salary, their parents collect the money. An overwhelming majority of children interviewed reported that their employers fed them better than at home, and that their sleeping premises were better than at home. This speaks to the size and poverty of their own families, and the discrepancies in the standards of living that exist.

Domestic child labourers, even when allowed the freedom to visit their homes, do not return home frequently, Almost one fifth of DCL reported that due to their parents, they were not free to leave their job. The Majority of DCL worked for the same employer for most of the duration of their employment. Loneliness, high work loads, bad treatment, and extreme and violent forms of abuse were cited by the children as reasons they believed other children might not enjoy this work. While most DCL are fed, sheltered and clothed often better than in their own homes, the emotional deprivation and psychological violence they encounter are great, and the lack of love and care hold live consequences. (Sharma Shiva et al;2001)

Situation of DCL in Nepal

Few studies have been carried out in the field of DCL, but those studies focus only on the urban areas. So, there is a lack of information on DCL in rural areas. Out of the total population of Nepal 22.7 million, 41% are below 16 years (Census 2001).National Labour Force Survey (1998/ 99) shows that 41% of the total populations of the age of 5-14 years are economically active. Studies on Child Labour situation in Nepal estimated that there are 2.6

million children involved in different types of work. About 90% of the child labourers are working in informal sector and domestic is one of the major sectors. (ILO/ IPEC; 1998)

The first study of CWIN on DCL in 1993 estimated their incidence (aged 5-16 years) in Kathmandu at 19.2 percent, that is for every 1000 households in the capital, 192 households reported to employ a DCL and it is estimated there were about 21,303 DCLs in Kathmandu. Another study by NLA, 1998 covering three municipalities, shows the percentage of households employing DCL are 5.5 in Pokhara, 5.6 in Butwal and 8.1 in Siddharthanagar. The Latest Rapid Assessment on situations of DCL in Kathmandu shows there are 21,191 DCL (aged < 18 yrs) in Kathmandu, out of this 70% are below the age of 14. It is estimated that total DCL in urban areas of Nepal are 55, 655 (below 18 years), of them 42, 674 are below 14 years of age. (ILO/ IPEC 2000)

DCL working in urban areas of Nepal are engaged in all kinds of domestic chores and some work outside the house. Kitchen work, dish washing, child minding, cloth washing, house cleaning, cattle herding, shopping, gardening, escorting the children to and from school are the main works of urban DCL. Besides the high workload, beating and scolding are normal for DCL. Some cases of physical abuse, torture and sexual abuse are reported, but many cases couldnt come out from the four wall of the house. Some of the major findings of the studies are given below.

- 15% of the children are found to have started working as DCL from a very young age of 5-9 years and 30% have joined the job as a DCL when they were 10-11 years. Among the DCL 46% are girls.
- 18% DCL are illiterate and 10% are just able to write their name.
- 61% go to school before they become DCL. 33% DCL are admitted in the school but whether they attend school regularly and get a chance to study in the households is not known.
- 31% DCL are in debt bondage and 53% didnt get salary. 9% even dont know about their salary.
- 30% DCL worked 12-14 hours daily, 64% worked 14-16 hours daily and 5% worked more than 16 hours a day. Only 1% DCL worked less than 12 hours a day.
- 44% DCL were not allowed to visit their homes previous year of the study and 42% have got a single chance to meet their parents.
- 59% of DCL were found to be suffering from different kinds of abuses from employers, of that 14% were sexually harassed.
- 35% want to go to school and 20% want to go back home. (ILO/IPEC; 2000)

The 1990 World's Summit Children and Convention on the Rights of the child helped to make more important policies. Record 192 countries agreed to the UN Convention on the rights of the child. 155 countries prepared programs of the actions to fulfill their promises made at this World Summit. New and important regional promised was made. International laws strengthened the privacy of children. There are 3 million less children dying now than there were 10 years ago. Polio is also gone forever. Through salt iodolization, 90 million babies are protected every year from losing their ability to learn. (UNICEF; 2001)

The migration of Nepalese children to the urban areas has been increasing tremendously and this has ultimately contributed to cover the magnitude of child labour, carpet and garment industries, confectionery, brick kilns, roads and building construction, transportation and stone quarries are employing many children as they are cheap source of labour and uncomplaining. (CWIN; 1998)

In the domestic sector, girls between 5-9 years of age contribute 3-39 hours daily, while boys of the same group contribute 2.33 hours. Similarly girls spend 7.32 hours on domestic hours in comparison with the 4.93 hours that boys of the same age group spend. (CWIN; 1999)

There is an increasing awareness in society about the exploitation of working children, which means that the violations of the rights of working children are gradually being exposed CWIN recorded 62 cases of exploitation of child labourers, which was less compared to last 81 years. The CWIN helpline rescued 35 cases of severely tortured child labourers. Among them 22 children were domestic workers, who were exploited and tortured in the households where they worked for a living. (CWIN; 2002)

National Statistics

- Statistics show that about 7 millions children between 5-14 years old are working in Nepal, about 3 million are found to be regularly working and 1.7 million children are found to be economically active. (Xinhua, Comtext; 2000)
- The number of child labourer is estimated at around 2,060,000 where about, 94.7% are involved in agriculture and household work and the remaining 5% are engaged in service and manufacturing industries. For every 100 children in the 6-14 years age group, 4-5 are engaged in paid work. (ILO-IPEC; 1999)
- Of 2.59 million working children, 278,000 or 4.5% of all Nepali children are in paid work and 1.38 million or 22.2% of all children are in unpaid work. (ILO-IPEC; 1998)
- According to Tribhuvan University estimates there were 261,000 children working for wages in Nepal in 1997. (ILO-IPEC; 1999)

- According to a study by CWIN, about 62,000 children are working in urban areas among them 20,000 are in Kathmandu Valley. 50% of these child workers are below 14 years. (ILO-IPEC; 1999)
- The number of bonded children is estimated as 33,000. (ILO-IPEC; 1999)
- 40,000 children are estimated to be in debt bondage. (ILO-IPEC; 1998)
- 40,000 Nepalese girls under 16 in Indian brothels are forced into prostitution. (Penelope Saunders; 1998)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

The study about domestic child workers has been done in Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan of District Kaski which is located in the Gandaki Zone of the Western Development Region of Nepal. In this study area, we got different groups of people from various castes/ ethnicity, economy and occupations.

Due to the growth of urbanization the flow of people from rural areas to Pokhara is fastly increasing. Nowadays females are also advanced in various sectors. So, the male and female both are involved in various jobs outside from their houses. Thus, there is a great demands of domestic child workers for the supporting of different household services. The main reason for selecting this area is the availability of higher number of domestic child workers and the author itself is the resident of this locality. Due to these causes it became relatively easy to get the respondents for the study.

Pokhara was named Nagar Panchayat in 1962. After the restoration of multiparty democracy it became municipality in 1990. In 1995 it became the sub-metropolis under the municipality Act 1991.

Pokhara sub-metropolitan city which is included in the Kaski district (Fig. 1 and 2), is the second largest city of Nepal. The main part of the Pokhara valley ($27^{\circ} 55'$ to $28^{\circ} 30'$ N and $83^{\circ} 48'$ N to $84^{\circ} 11'$ E) is situated about 200km west from the Kathmandu.

3.2 Research Design

This research is descriptive and exploratory in nature. It is exploratory because the study aims to exploring the socioeconomic conditions and identifying the major problems of the child labourer. On the other hand, descriptive research design enables the researcher to present a clean picture of the phenomenon under investigation. This design helps to analyze the socio-economic status, living conditions, educational level, informal studies and present situation of domestic child workers. Different types of quantitative and qualitative datas have been collected and analyzed in this study.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

In this study, both primary and secondary sources of information have been used. Primary data collected during the field survey with the help of questionnaires, direct participation, interview, observation and case study. Secondary data collected or obtained from books, articles, newspapers, documents, published and unpublished reports etc.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

Determining the size of the respondents from this study is a difficult task because the actual number of domestic child workers is unknown. The easiest way to achieve the objectives is, of course, the accidental sample techniques. Sixty domestic child workers representing different caste ethnicity working at present in different urban areas of Pokhara sub-metropolis ward No. 7 & 8 were selected randomly for the administration of survey questionnaire. Besides few other domestic child workers with different living conditions and socio-economic background were also selected for the comprehensive case-study.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques Used

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

Structured survey questionnaires were used to collect necessary information by taking interview with Domestic Child Workers. The questionnaires were included information on age, caste/ ethnicity, economic background, cases of migration, relationship with employer and major problem faced by domestic child.

3.5.2 Observation

The working and physical condition of domestic child workers were observed through direct observation.

3.5.3 Case Study

Case study was conducted to collect reliable information in the situation of the domestic child workers. A few case studies of domestic child worker were conducted in order to represent different socio-economic caste/ethnicity.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

The collected data has been analyzed descriptively. Higher statistical tools and methods were not used to analyze and interpret the findings. The simple quantitative data have been treated in terms of frequencies and percentages.

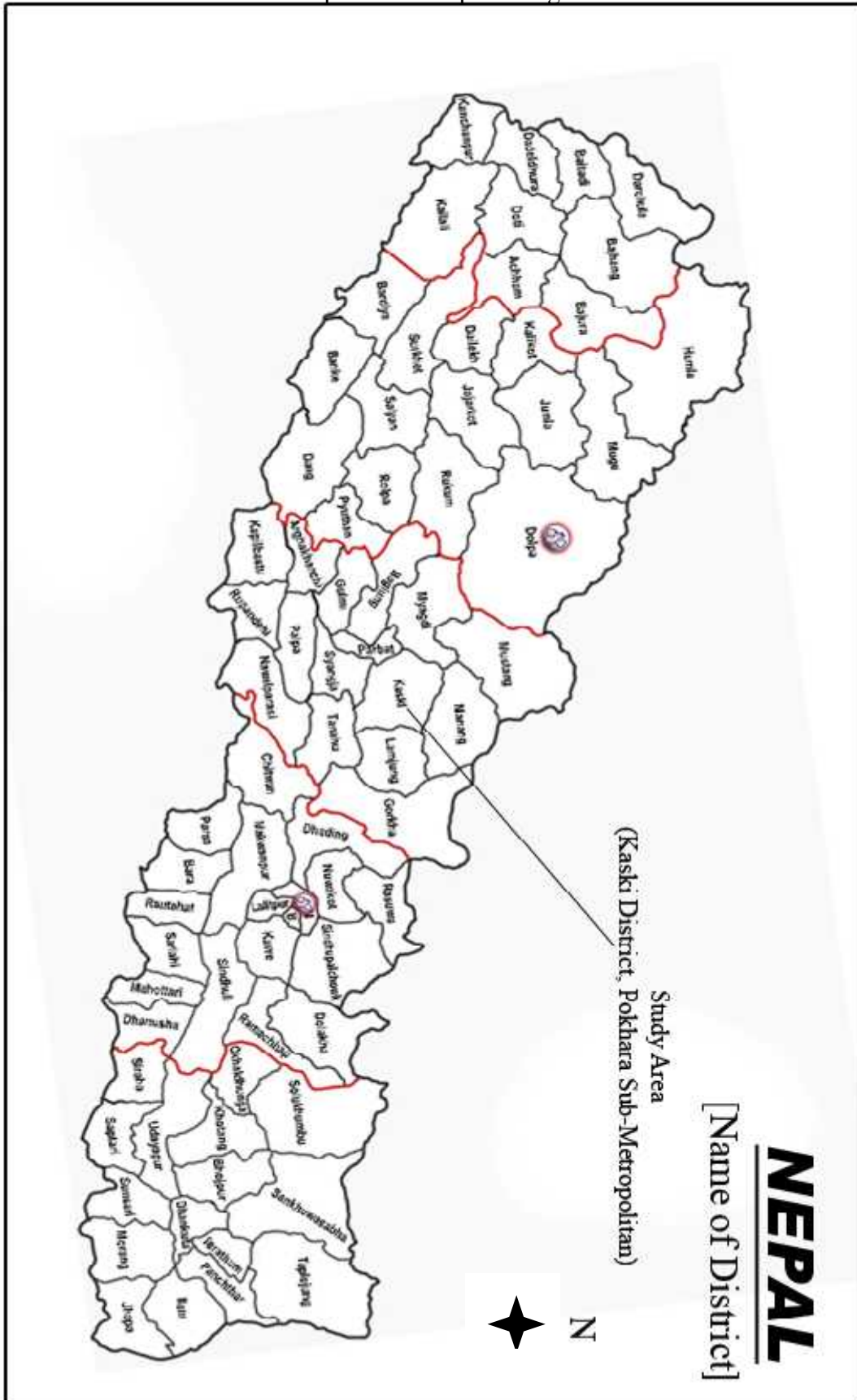
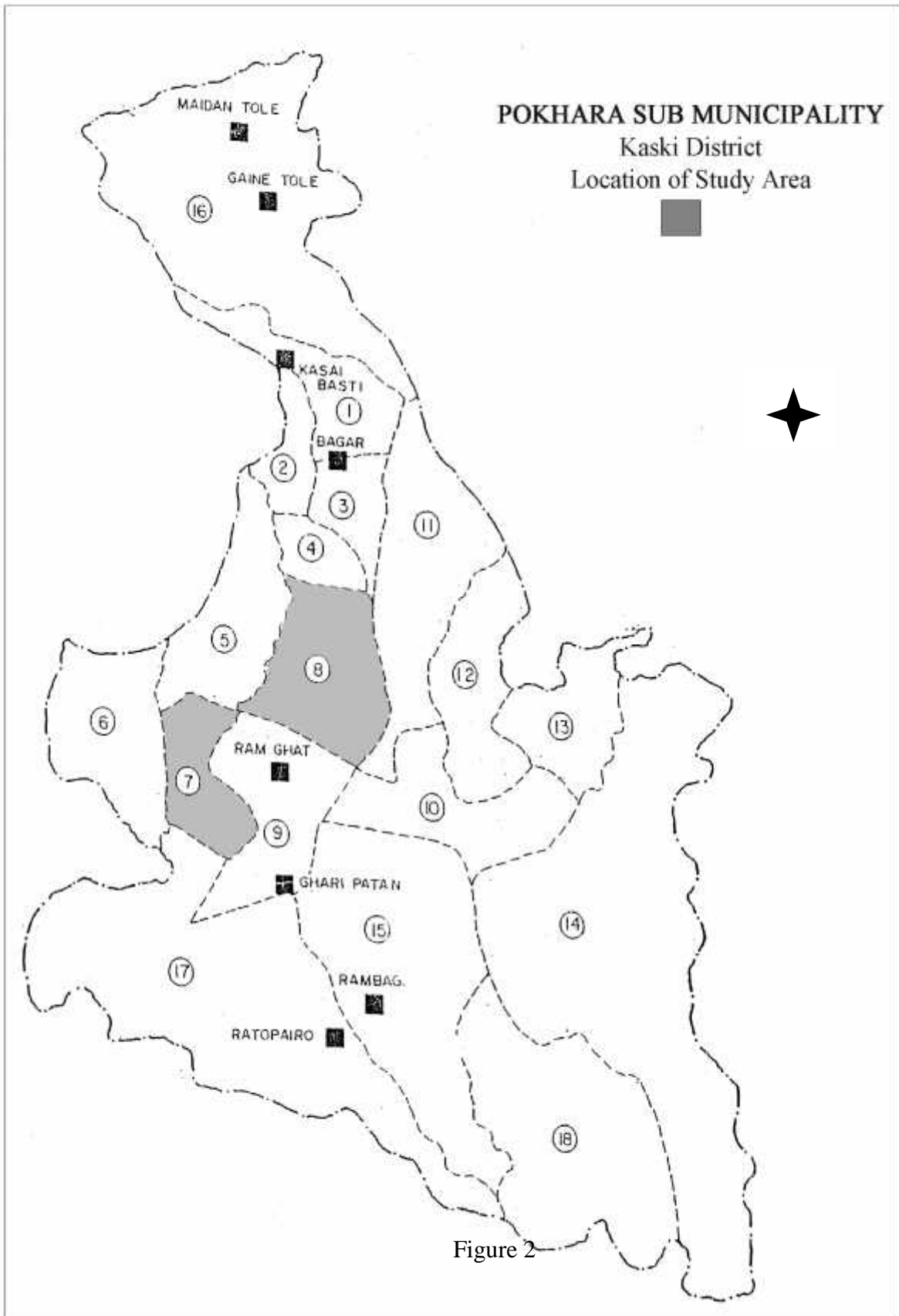


Figure 1



CHAPTER IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF DOMESTIC CHILD WORKERS

This section deals with the findings and discussion of 60 child domestic workers of age between 8 to 15 yrs on several socio-economic issues such as caste and ethnic composition, age structure, place of origin, religion household size, family background occupation and so on.

4.1 DCWs by Caste/Ethnicity

The population census report of 1991 provides for the first time data on ethnic/caste composition of Nepalese population. The census lists 60 ethnic/caste groups. While on Survey it is found that the different child workers belong to different ethnic/caste groups.

Table 4.1: Caste/Ethnic Distribution of the Respondents

Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Brahmin	5	8.3
Chhetri	12	20
Magar	13	21.7
Tamang	6	10
Gurung	4	6.7
Tharu	15	25
Rai	2	3.3
Newar	3	5
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

From the survey, we come to know that 71.7%(43) domestic child workers belong to ethnic groups, 8.3%(5) are Brahmin 20% (12) are Chhetris and 5%(3) are Newars and 3.3% Rai.

The finding shows that most of the child workers are Tharu and Magar who belong to ethnic group.

4.2 Place of Origin

We get huge number of child workers in Pokhara coming from different places because this city is popular in all over the country and because of various attractions and hope, they are brought by different mediators from different places.

The following tables show the origin of the DCWS.

Table 4.2: Place of Origin of the Respondents

District	Number	Percentage
Kaski	7	11.7
Tanahun	5	8.3
Gorkha	3	5
Syangja	5	8.3
Parbat	4	6.7
Baglung	3	5
Myagdi	2	3.3
Lamjung	4	6.7
Chitwan	6	10
Makwanpur	6	10
Nawalparsi	4	6.7
Rupandehi	4	6.7
Banke	2	3.3
Bardiya	3	5
Dang	2	3.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

When analysis was made on the basis of place of origin, it was found that 10% workers mean 6 workers belong to Chitwan and Makwanpur. Most of the workers are from Kaski district i.e 11.7(7) and only 3.3% (2) workers belong to Myagdi, Banke and Dang and from Gorkha, Baglung and Bardia we get 5%(3) workers.

4.3 Age Composition of the Respondents

Labours of age under 16 are considered as child labour because the children Act and Labour Act (2048) of Nepal has declared that the person under the age of 16 years as the

child. Domestic child workers below 10 years are generally in lower number in one hand and it is hard to get responses from such respondents.

Table 4.3: Age Composition of the Respondents

Age Group	Number	Percentage
8	2	3.3
9	3	5.0
10	5	8.3
11	8	13.3
12	7	11.7
13	9	15
14	16	26.7
15	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table indicates that 26.7%(16) workers are age of 14, where as 3.3 %(2) are age of 8 years. Most of the child worker are aged from 11-15 yrs 83.4% (50). Most of the employers prefer the child workers in between the age of 9-14.

The finding shows that older children are more involved in domestic services than the younger ones because older can perform household activities better than the younger ones.

4.4 Religions of the Workers

Nepal has been declared as secular state. Although it is a secular state, majority of the citizens belong to Hindu religion. The following table shows the domestic child workers belong to different religions.

Table 4.4: Religions of the Workers

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hindu	52	86.7
Buddhist	5	8.3
Christian	3	5.0
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The research shows that the respondents from Barhmin were 86.7%, the highest among the different castes and lower representation of child labour in domestic sector was from Christian.

4.5 Family Background of the DCWs

Family background is one of the strong factors to examine the causes of DCWs as well as the family vulnerability. Break-up family structure and conflict also enforce children to work.

The following table shows the information of the parents of the child workers. The situation of the family compels the child to work as labour.

Table 4.5: Family Background of the DCWs

Parent's Situation	Number	Percentage
Both alive	33	55
Both dead	2	3.3
Father dead	15	25
Mother dead	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Majority of respondents 55% reported that their parents are alive and only 3.3% of DCWs reported that both of their parents were dead. Significantly, 25% of DCWs were without father while 16.7% were without mother.

The above data make it clear that inspite of both parents being alive, the majority of domestic child workers have become homeless. They are deprived of receiving fundamental rights. It is also clear from the fact that only 3.3% children are totally orphan, the rest are not. From this survey, we come to a conclusion that the poor economic condition has led them to work as child workers.

4.6 Parents Living Conditions of the DCWs

When the child do not get the fair environment of the parents, then they become disturbed and leave the house. Most of the child workers belong to the broken up family.

Table 4.6: Parents Living Conditions

Living conditions	Number	Percentage
Living together	26	78.8
Living separately	7	21.2
Total	33	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

According to table 4.6, it was found most of the parent i.e. 78.7 % (26) are living together and 21.2%(7) are living separately.

Thus the child workers are compelled to leave their home due to discomforts and unfavorable situations in the families.

4.7 Occupation of the Parents

Nepal is an agricultural country and more than 80% people are involved in the traditional agriculture. Due to the fact of small scales landholding, traditional agricultural system and lack of job opportunities, people are suffering from the rampant poverty. Therefore, the occupation factor also plays the vital role for enforcing children to work in domestic sector.

Table 4.7: Occupation of the Respondents

Religion	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	47	78.3
Service	7	11.7
Business	2	3.3
Other	4	6.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

From the above table it is known that majority 78.3% of the family of the respondents are involved in agricultural sector, whereas 11.7% families are engaged in services and 3.3% families are engaged in business and the rest 6.7% families are engaged in other occupation.

The finding shows that only the few family members are dependent on services, business etc.

4.8 Own Agricultural Land for Agriculture

Food insufficiency has been considered as one of the prominent push factors for child labour. Most of the respondents do not have sufficient land for agriculture and all members are compelled to work in the fields of land owners to survive.

Table 4.8: Own Agricultural Land

Own agricultural land	Number	Percentage
yes (But not Sufficient)	47	78.3
No	13	21.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table 4.8 shows that 78.3% (47) child workers have their own land for agriculture, but not enough to feed the whole family members. Likewise 21.7 % (13) workers do not have their own land for agriculture. They depend on the agricultural land of the land owners.

This survey indicates that due to the food insufficiency and the poverty, many children are compelled to leave their villages or own homes and become the domestic workers.

4.9 School Enrollment Status

Education is one of the infrastructures of development. The illiterate people do not get good job and lag behind the work of development. It is the matter of surprise and shame to the nation that still today most the children are deprived of receiving their primary level education. There is no doubt that if the provision of school and equal fundamental rights are guaranteed, the condition of the child labour can be improved.

Table 4.9: School Enrollment Status Prior to Entering Domestic Service

Head	Number	Percentage
Yes	21	35
Dropped out	12	20
No	27	45
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Majorities of DCW, 45% (27) are debarred from going to school. Only 35% (21) DCWS get facilities of education, whereas 20% (12) domestic child workers are compelled to leave their studies.

The percentage of domestic child workers who have never been to school is a bit high. There are various reasons for which the child workers cannot acquire education. Poverty, illiteracy, family conflicts etc are the major causes that the most of the children are deprived from receiving even primary education.

4.10 The School Enrollment of DCWs' at Present Situation

Parents have sent their children to the master's house as domestic helper with the expectation of better life of their children. By realizing the importance of the education, parents want to send their children to the urban areas for employment as well as having education.

Table 4.10: School Enrollment at the Present

School enrolment	Number	Percentage
Yes	20	33.3
No	37	61.7
Non-formal education	3	5.0
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Among 60 respondents, it is seen that majorities of the child workers 61.7%(37) do not get a chance to go to school at present situation. Only 33.3%(20) workers go to school, but only after completing household workers. They do not get sufficient time to study in their employer's home.

Although most of the children leave their houses due to unsuitable provision of receiving education, their interests have remained unfulfilled later on too.

4.11 Level of Educations Attained by the DCWs'

The following table shows the maximum level of education attained by the domestic child workers.

Table 4.11: Level of Educations Attained by the DCWs'

Level	Number	Percentage
Class 1 to 5	19	57.6
Class 6 to 7	9	27.3
Class 8 to 10	5	15.1
Total	33	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Among 60 respondents, 33 workers joined school prior to entering domestic service. Among them 33 workers, 57.6% (19) workers have received the primary level education where as 27.3% (9) have received lower secondary level education and only 15.1% child workers have received the education of secondary level.

4.12 Interested to Join School

Most of the respondents are beyond the reach of education at present. Majority of the respondents are interested to take education but because of the various circumstances, their wishes are not fulfilled.

Table 4.12: Interested to Join School

Interested to join	Number	Percentage
Yes	28	70
No	12	30
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Out of 60 respondents, only 20 workers are going to school and 40 workers remain in the house for all the time. So, out of 40 respondents, 70% (28) workers are interested to join school for receiving education. Where as 30% (12) workers are not interested to join school because some feel bit shy to go to school. Some say that if they do not go to school, they will be provided good wages and support by the employers to their family.

4.13 Case Study: Poverty Leads Her to Become a Domestic Worker

Muna is a Chhetri girl from Dhading. She belongs to a very poor family. There are 10 members in her family. Her father is a farmer and does not have any income source. Her parents have to look after her old grand parents. She has altogether six brother and sisters. Although her family possesses little amount of agricultural land, but that much is not sufficient to feed the whole family. Day by day, their condition became worst and one day her parents decided to send her in the urban areas to work as domestic worker. She was brought to the farmer working place in Kathmandu by one of the villagers who was working in the capital city.

She came to Pokhara before five months. Actually she had been working in the current employer's daughter's house that lives in Kathmandu Valley. Her farmer's wife sent her in order to serve her parents who are sick. She wanted to go to school in while she was in Kathmandu as well as in Pokhara also. But they always neglect her wishes. Both of the employers are not interested to send her in any institution.

Her current employer has only three family members. Her master and mistress have kept their grand daughter with them. Muna is used to taking care of their grand daughter. She gets up early in the morning and goes to bed at the late hours. Her mistress behaves very rudely with her and always provides stale food, cheap and torn clothes etc. Although her employers have sufficient room and bed, but she is allowed to sit on the floor. She does not get rest and good medication during sickness. It seems that she wants to escape from this environment.

She is provided Rs. 1000 per months as remuneration. Her wages are sent to her parents with her relatives. Her parents are not willing to call her back because of the poor economic condition. She is in a chaotic situation. She is in doubt whether she gets better position if she leaves the current places.

4.14 Case Study: Deepak Left Home because of the Unfavorable Situation of House

Deepak is a boy of 12 years old. He was born in Bhim Phedi of Makwanpur district. He liked roaming here and there and was always careless. His parents were farmers and they were not economically sound. Whenever his mother complained about him to his father, he used to beat him violently as he was a drunkard person. So, he was fed up from the behaviors of his father and ran away with a man from his village who was young to the city. He does

not want to remember his father because he still has a scars in his forehead from one of his blows.

When he reached Kathmandu, he started to begging. After sometime he started the work of rag picking. The current employer got him on the street way while the time of visiting Kathmandu. His master put a proposal before him if he worked in his house as a domestic servant. He accepted his proposal and came with the master. He has been working here since two years. He has never been to the village back again. He says that the employer has become all for him. He is doing all types of domestic works such as sweeping the floor, mopping, cleaning the surrounding, cooking, washing etc. He has never gone to school. He hasnt got any formal and informal education. He is spending his life as a total domestic servant. Actually, he doesnt want to go to school.

His mistress and her children scold him all the time for even little mistakes. Among all family member only his master shows affection towards him.

He can eat whatever his employer's family eats, but he has to have the meal after they eat. He remains busy from 5 a.m. in the morning to 10 p.m. at night . When he is free, he watches T.V and goes to market with his mistress. He does not get any remuneration in return of his service to the family. There is not any communication between him and his parents. So, he doesnt intend to go away from them, and he is satisfied here. He expresses that his employer treats him as a family member although his appearance resembles mentally and physically tired.

CHAPTER V

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD WORKERS AND EMPLOYER

5.1 Employer's Support to the Education

Table 5.1 presents the employers support to the domestic child workers' education. In spite of making promises by the employers to provide education to the child workers, their promise hardly gets fulfilled.

Table 5.1: Employers' Support to Provide Education

Support	Number	Percentage
Good support	5	21.74
Normal Support	13	56.52
Poor support	13	21.74
Total	23	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table 5.1 presents the employers' interest and support to the domestic child workers education. Although the employers give assurance that they would provide support to the child workers, but their promise hardly get fulfilled. It is shown in table 5.1 that 21.74% workers are getting good support by the employers. Among 23 workers who are getting education, 56.52% workers are provided normal support by the employers, whereas 21.74% workers are provided very poor support. Most of the employers hardly provide necessary materials and study hours to the domestic child workers.

5.2 Getting Leisure on Rest Time

Generally, we know that we cannot force a labourer to work more than 8 hours a day. If in the factories or industries labourers are forced to work more than 8 hours, then they can raise voice against it because of the exploitation of Labour Right. But in the domestic sector, we see that most of the children are asked to work beyond the limit of 8 hrs. This affects the health and mind of the children.

Table 5.2: Getting Leisure Time

Getting Leisure Time	Number	Parentage
Yes	8	13.3
No	52	86.7
Total	60	100

Among 60 domestic workers, we found that 86.7%(52) do not get leisure time. They have to be engaged from early morning to the late night, whereas 13.3%(8) child workers get rest time but for limited period.

5.3 Compensation of Work

The children bear the injustice of not getting their wages. Maximum of the child workers get very low salary. We realize everywhere that the strong and economically sound people oppress the poor and exploit them.

Table 5.3: Monthly Remuneration

Remuneration	Number	Percentage
Unpaid	20	33.4
Rs. 500	6	10
Rs. 500-900	12	20.0
Rs.1000	8	13.3
Rs 1000-Rs 1500	2	3.3
Don't know	4	6.7
Not fixed	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

From the collected datas, it is clear that 33.4% workers are working without any salary, whereas 20% children's wages are not fixed and among them some dont know about their wages. Only 16.6% (10) worker get Rs.1000-Rs.1500 as salary, but they are not getting any education.

The field survey also shows that many children do not know about their salary. Those who receive education dont get cash remuneration. On the other hand, female child workers are given promises to have got their marriages later and male workers are promised that after crossing the age of adulthood, they would be provided job in other sector. It is a surprising

factor that some children are not provided any remuneration as well as educational facilities and other compensation except fooding and lodging.

5.4 Time of Waking Up

DCWs may have to work morning to evening. Some have to work up to late night and get up early in the morning and from early morning they have to engage themselves in various tasks till late hours. The following table shows the time of waking up of the domestic workers.

Table 5.4: Time of Waking Up

Time of waking up	Number	Percentage
Before 5' o'clock	14	23.3
Between (5-6)o'clock	41	68.4
Between(6-7) o'clock	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

From the above data, we have come to know that most of the child workers get up between 5.am. to 6 am. Whereas 23.3% (14) workers get up earlier than five O'clock in the morning because their masters are too much strict towards them and only 8.3%(5) workers get up between 6 am to 7 am as they are under the age of 10.

5.5 Time of Sleeping

Most of the employers do not feel real sympathy towards the child workers. They treat them in a bad way. Most of the children remain busy in one work or another. They are not totally free. They might feel tired from continuous work, but there is not any compensation to them for such exploitation.

Table 5.5: Sleeping Time

Time of Sleeping	Number	Percentage
Between (9-10) o'clock	14	23.3
Between (10-11) o'clock	42	70.0
After 11 o'clock	4	6.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table shows that most of the child workers go to bed between 10pm to 11 pm after finishing household work i.e 70%(42). Among them 23.3%(14) workers sleep between 9pm to 10 pm as their employers' family is small, so their household works finish earlier. About 6.7% workers sleep after 11 o'clock because most of the members of their employer's family come home late night from their working places.

5.6 Getting Help from Master's Family During the Presence of Many Guests

Child workers become tired because of continuous work from the early morning. Most of the employers sit idly but do not co-operate the workers. But there are also some kind hearted persons who help the workers in various activities as well as in the time of the guest arrival.

Table 5.6: Getting Help from Master's Family

Getting the help	Number	Percentage
Yes (sufficient)	12	20.0
Yes(insufficient)	40	66.7
No	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

From the above data, we have seen that 66.7%(40) child workers get insufficient help during the presence of many guests. Whereas 13.3% (8) workers are compelled to do all types of work in any situation. Likewise 20% (12) workers get the help sufficiently in the presence of many guests. Generally, we see that most of the people do not feel sympathy towards these children. Even the guests of the employers also ill treat these poor children. Sometimes, the girl child workers have to bear the sexual harassment by the guests.

5.7 Entertainment and Facility

Every child has got the right to play for amusement. But they are deprived from the different types of recreational activities because of the social and economic causes. Child workers are always under the pressure of their masters. So, they do not get the time to involve in recreational activities. For all these social evils, the children cant have physical and mental development.

5.7.1 Getting the Time to Play Games and Having Playing Material

Recreation is the most essential especially for the children. Necessity to have time for recreation is a childright issue and the games make them disciplined and rule bound. Most of them do not get spare time due to work burden.

Table 5.7: Time to Play Games

Getting the time	Number	Percentage
Yes (but not sufficient)	35	58.3
No	25	41.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Games help the children in all round development. It makes them disciplined and rule bound. The data shows that 58.3% (35) workers get time to play but not sufficient time. Where as 41.7%(25) child workers do not get the time to play for amusement. Unfortunately, it is a shameful matter for our nation and society that most of the children are deprived of from enjoying the child right. Most of the child workers do not have playing materials. Generally, the child workers entertain themselves, only by seeing the playing activities of the master's kids. The kids of the employers entertain themselves with all sorts of facilities, but these poor children are bound to suppress their happiness and wishes.

5.7.2 The Place/Materials Where the DCWs Sit While Watching T.V.

Today the television, radio, VCD player etc are the common modes of entertainment. These facilities were available in most of the houses of the employers. Most of the DCWs say that they are not allowed to sit together with the members of the employers.

Table 5.8: The Place/Materials Where the DCWs Sit While Watching T.V.

Sitting Place	Number	Percentage
On the floor/carpets	24	40
On the stool/chair	26	43.3
Others	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Most of the child workers say that they cannot watch television for long time. The table shows that 43.3%(26) workers sit on the stool or chair while watching T.V, where as 40% (24) workers sit on the carpet and 16.7% (10) workers sit on the low bed, sofa set etc.

Most of the employers do not prefer the child employers to sit with them because they think that if they mix up with them, their prestige be low.

5.7.3 Visiting the Recreational Spots, Hotel or Restaurant for Lunch, Snack or Dinner with Masters

The children should have the right to go for amusement. But the they are debarred from doing so due to over workload. They are to be engaged in one work or the other and due to this, they do not get the chance to visit the various recreational spots.

Table 5.9: Visiting the Recreational Spots, Hotel or Restaurant for Lunch, Snack or Dinner with Masters

Visiting with Masters	Number	Percentage
Yes	15	25
Rarely	28	46.7
No	17	28.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table shows that 25%(15) workers visit the different recreational spots with the employers so that their workers help them in carrying babies, luggages etc. Whereas 46.7%(28) workers say that they rarely visit these places. Among 60 respondents, 28.3%(17) workers say that they have never been to these places.

5.8 Food, Shelter, Clothing and Sleeping Arrangement

The condition of the work place plays vital role to the domestic child workers. Unnecessary mental pressure, work burden, unsocial behaviours of the employer's family members and harsh dealing towards children become mentally and physically harmful. Sound environment creates sound knowledge and ability to adjust in social circumstances. Good food, proper shelter clothing, education etc are the fundamental rights of the children. This section, therefore, attempt to analyze working environment, health condition, sitting arrangements and nutrition of the domestic child workers.

5.8.1 Fooding Arrangement

The standard of living is also measured by the food the people eat. The employers must provide good food to the child workers, but they dont provide.

Table 5.10: Fooding Arrangement

Fooding arrangement	Number	Percentage
Same food as employer's family	43	71.7
Different but satisfactory	10	16.7
Different /Dissatisfactory	2	3.3
Others	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

According to table 5.10 that 71.7% (43) child workers are given the same food as of their master. Among 60 respondents 16.7% (10) workers say that they are provided different food, but they are satisfied. Whereas other 11.6% (7) workers are provided different, stale, left out food to eat. So, they are not satisfied from the food.

5.8.2 Clothing's Arrangement

The standard of living is also measured by the costumes we use. Generally, we see that the masters use expensive and tidy costumes, but they provided poor quality and untidy clothes to the child workers.

Table 5.11: Clothing Arrangement

Clothing arrangement	Number	Percentage
Cheap	12	20
Already used materials	22	36.7
Torn and old	21	35.0
Normal	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table 5.11 shows that 36.7% (22) workers wear the clothes used by the employers family or their relatives. Likewise 20%(12) workers use the cheap clothes. Among them 35% (21) workers use the old, torn and dirty clothes. Only 8.3% workers are provided clean, new and clothes of normal quality.

5.8.3 Getting Materials to Keep Clean

As child workers are in unhealthy and unhygienic working condition, they are vulnerable from hygienic point of view. During field observation period, most of the children, especially school children, were seen moderately clean.

Table 5.12: Getting Materials to Keep Clean

Getting materials	Number	Percentage
Yes (sufficient)	10	16.6
Yes (insufficient)	43	71.7
Rarely	7	11.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table shows that 16.6%(10) workers are satisfied because they get sufficient materials to maintain hygiene. Whereas 71.7%(43) workers get the materials, but they are insufficient. They are unsatisfied because they donot get the materials in the time of necessity and the materials which are provided to them are of low quality. Among them, 11.7%(7) workers get the materials rarely. They clean themselves by the pieces of soap left by the employers. They are never provided shampoo, facial cream etc.

5.8.4 Sleeping Arrangement

Most of the child workers are not provided hygienic and well ventilated space for sleeping. They sleep on the floor/carpet in the dark room with poor sleeping materials.

Table 5.13: Place of Sleeping

Getting materials	Number	Percentage
In a separate room	20	33.3
In the kitchen	10	16.7
On the floor. carpet	22	36.7
With the employers kids	5	8.3
Garage	3	5.0
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table shows that 36.7 %(22) workers sleep on the carpet. Among them 33.3%(20) workers sleep in the separate room. Whereas 8.3 %(5) workers sleep with the employers kids. About 16.7%(10) workers sleep in the kitchen and 5%(3) workers sleep in the garage.

5.9 The Persons Whom the Respondents Love the Most

Love, affection, sympathy etc are needed for the mental development of the child. We have to behave them according to the situation and their psychological behaviour.

Table 5.14: The Persons Whom the Respondents Love the Most

Persons	Number	Percentage
Master	18	30
Mistress	14	23.3
Their children	10	16.7
All	11	18.3
None	7	11.7
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2011

During the field survey, it was found that 30% DCWs are loved by their masters the most. Similarly 23.3% (14) DCWs say that they are loved by their mistress the most. Among

them, 18.3% (11) workers say that they are loved equally by the family members. Whereas 11.7% workers say that they do not get special love and sympathy from anybody. Nobody talk with them politely and in cheerful mood.

5.10 Employer's Status and Economic Supports to the DCWs

Employers take the benefit of the innocent child workers. Nowadays husband and wife both are involved in business, service etc. So, they do not get the time to maintain the household activities. That's why, they prefer to keep the children as domestic workers in order to make them free from all household activities. The employers support the family members of the DCWS by providing them clothes, medication during sickness, making arrangements to get job to the family members of the employees.

5.10.1 Employers Caste/Ethnicity

A society is a combination of different castes/ethnicities etc. The major portion employers of the child workers comprise of Chhetri and ethnic group.

Table 5.15: Employers' Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/ Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Brahmin	15	25
Chhetri	18	30
Ethnic Group	27	45
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 5.15 shows the caste/ethnicity group composition of the employers. It is revealed that majority of employers are ethnic group i.e Gurung, Magar, Thakali etc and their percentage is 45. Likewise, 25%(15) employers are Brahmin. Whereas 30%(18) employers belong to Chhetri group.

5.10.2 Occupation of the Employers

The prevailing slavery system is a drawback for the society. The employers make their homely work comfortable by exploiting the children. Although the world community is calling for an end to the intolerable exploitation of children in various sector, but majority of the child labours are found in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Table 5.16: Occupation of the Employers

Profession/Occupation	Number	Percentage
Service	26	43.3
Business	15	25.0
Others(House hold / ex serviceman)	19	31.6
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 5.16 shows that the most of the employers who seek the labour of the child workers are serviceman, whose percentage is 43.3(26) .Day by day, the demand of child workers are increasing because now a days most of the females are involved in various sectors for job. That's why, the employers prefer the keep such children to make themselves easy in taking care of children and household activities and remain free. However, 25%(15) employers are involved in business and 31.6%(19) workers are involved in other factors. In most of the places, we have realized that the child workers are kept in the families of ex-army or overseas goers only to maintain prestige.

5.10.3 Employer's Family Size

The size of the society is based on the size of the family. Most if the employers incur problems by producing children. The child workers also find it difficult to work in such families.

Table 5.17: Employer's Family Size

No of family	Number	Percentage
Less than 5	18	30.0
5-8	30	50.0
More than 8	12	20.0
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table shows that 50% (30) employer's family size is between five to eight. However, 30%(18) employers have less than five members and 20%(12) employer's family have more than eight members.

5.11 Wages Paid to the Child per Month Excluding the Expenses for Fooding, Clothing and Education

The welfare state or society ignores the labour of the workers. The employers take benefit of their innocence

Table 5.18: Wages Paid to the Child per Month Excluding the Expenses for Fooding, Clothing and Education

Wages	Number	Percentage
Rs. 500	6	10
Rs. 500–Rs.900	12	20.0
Rs 1000	8	13.3
Rs. 1000- Rs. 1500	2	3.3
Unpaid	20	33.3
Others (not fixed)	12	20.00
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 5.18 shows that 10%(6) employers say that they give Rs 500 per month to the child workers excluding the expenses for fooding, clothing and education. Whereas 20%(12) employers provide Rs 500–Rs 900 per month to the child workers. They also provide other help to the worker's family. Likewise, 3.3%(2) employers say that the child workers are paid Rs 1000- 1500 as remuneration because they are not school goer. Among these, 33.3%(20) employers do not provide any wages because they have been providing educational facilities to the workers. 20%(12) do not provide fix salary. They provide the monetary and other help to the workers and their family in necessity.

5.12 Wages of Child Employee

Child workers bear the injustice of not getting their wages. They get very low salary. Most of the employers keep the remuneration of the workers with themselves.

Table 5.19: Wages of Child Employee are Paid to

Wages paid to	Number	Percentage
Employee's parents	10	16.7
Employee's relatives	5	8.3

Employers themselves	20	33.3
Workers themselves	5	8.3
No Paid	20	33.3
Total	60	100

Source: field Survey 2011

The above table shows that 33.3%(20) employers act as guardian by keeping the salaries of the children. Whereas 16.7%(10) employers provide the wages of child workers to their parents. Among them, 16.6%(10) employers give the wages to workers themselves and their relatives themselves respectively. Out of 60 employers, 33.3%(20) employers do not provide any educational facilities by sending them to school and other supports to the families.

The children from the lower strata of society are innocent. So, the employers take benefit of their innocence. The various reports say that the child workers are not paid and even they donot know how much they would have to get.

5.13 Supportive Measures to the Family Members of the Employee

Most of the employers say that they provide supportive measures to the employees' family by providing them clothes, medication during sickness, making arrangement to get job to the family of child workers.

Table 5.20 Types of Help Provided to the Employees' Family

Types of supportive measures	Number	Percentage
Providing clothes to the family members of employees'	22	36.7
Providing help during sickness marriage arrangement, and job to the employees' family	10	16.7
Making arrangement to provide job to the employee's family	4	6.7
All of the above	14	23.3
None of the above	10	16.6
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

It is shown that 36.7%(22) employers provide new clothes to the family members of child workers. About 23.4%(14) employers help during marriage, sickness and by providing job to the employee's family. Whereas, 23.3%(14) employers provide all types of help, but 16.6%(10) employers say that they do not provide any help because the workers get Rs. 1000

- Rs. 1500 per month and their wages are sent to their parents, and they also provide educational facilities by sending them to school and keeping them for tuition.

5.14 Case Study: Manju is the Girl Whose Interest of Going to School is Fulfilled

Manju is a girl of 15 years. She has been working as a domestic servant for 7 years. Her house is 50 km from the town of Bhairahwa. She belongs to a very poor family. She has two elder brothers and two younger sisters. Her mother left her and married with another man when her younger sister was only 15 months. So, it became very much difficult for her father to look after and feed them. Her poor economic condition compelled her two brothers and one sister to involve in the domestic sector. Only the youngest sister is living with her father.

She has been working in the current places for 4 years. Before this she had worked for 4 years in this city in another house. She had to look after the kids of the master, clean the house, cook meal, wash dishes and clothes and to fetch water. She didnt get rest even in the time of sickness. She was very much afraid of her mistress. Her mistress used to scold and beat her even for a little mistake. She was not given the time to learn something. For these causes, her father changed her in the new place.

In the new place, she is very happy. Now she is reading in class VII. Her employers is very kind hearted. Her employer treats her as a family member. She gets good medication and rest during sickness. She is provided new dresses in the occasion of festivals.

Her employer's family consists of 4 members. Out of them, 2 children go to school. Her employers children go to school by bus and she goes on foot as her school is nearby her house. She and her father is very happy because in this new place she has got the opportunity to read in the school also. Whenever her father wants to take her during her school holidays, she denies to go with him as she does not want to face the miserable condition of her family .She wants to take skilled training after completing schooling.

CHAPTER VI

PROBLEMS FACED BY DOMESTIC CHILD WORKERS

6.1 Health Conditions

Due to the lack of balanced and hygienic food, a number of health related problems arise. Child workers in the domestic sector and other sectors, suffer from various diseases due to hard work, lack of sanitation hygienic and nutritious food etc.

6.1.1 Medication During Sickness

Generally, we find that most of the child workers are to provided good medication during sickness. If sometimes the children fall sick, they are taken to the government hospital for free check up and medication. During field survey, we found that a girl was operated in the hospital, but none of the members of the employer's family stayed in the hospital to take care of her.

Table 6.1: Getting Medication During Sickness

Getting medication	Number	Percentage
Satisfactory	14	23.3
Normal	26	43.3
Poor	20	33.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table shows that 23.3% (14) workers are satisfied from the medication during sickness. Among them, 43.3%(26) says that they get normal medication and where as 33.3%(20) workers get poor medication during illness. Thus, we can say that most of the child workers are not treated well when they get sick.

6.1.2 They are Forced/Bound to Work or not When they Fall Sick

The DCWs are put into compulsion or bound to work even when they fall sick. The employers exploit the child workers till they are able to work. Sometime these children are punished or abused during their sickness.

Table 6.2: Getting Rest During Sickness

Getting rest	Number	Percentage
Yes(sufficient)	15	25.0
Yes(insufficient)	35	58.3
No	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

The above table 6.2 shows that 25%(15) workers get enough rest when they fall sick. However, 58.3%(35) workers say that they get rest but insufficient. They have to involve in work. Among 60 respondents, 16.7% (10) workers do not get rest even in sickness. Their employers do not show sympathy towards them and, they have to give continuity in their work as usual.

6.2 Responsibilities of the DCWs

Domestic child workers have a very wide range of activities. It is difficult to classify them into well defined categories. Sweeping and cleaning the floor, washing clothes and cooking utensils, chopping vegetables, grinding the spices and cooking are the worker's intensive work. To look after and entertain the small children is also a worker's responsibilities.

Table 6.3: Responsibilities of the DCWs

Responsibilities	Number	Percentage
Cleaning/Sweeping/mopping the floor	10	16.7
Cooking .washing dishes, clothes	5	8.3
Taking care of babies	4	6.7
All of the above	38	63.3
Others	3	5
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 6.3 shows that about 63.3%(38) child workers are compelled to do all types of domestic works. Whereas 23.4%(15) children are involved in cleaning, cooking, washing dishes and clothes etc. Among them, 6.7% work as baby's litter and others are evolved in gardening, feeding the buffaloes, goat, hen etc.

6.3 Employers' Treatment

6.3.1 Employers' Treatment with DCWs

The Children starve for the special love, care and attention. The more the spread of love, the better is the society. When the children get love and affection, they can develop themselves mentally and physically.

Table 6.4: Employer's Treatment with DCWs

Relation with employers	Number	Percentage
Generally well	15	25
Bad	35	58.3
Others	10	16.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 6.4 shows that most of the DCWs 58.3%(35) say that they are treated badly, whereas 25%(15) DCWs say that they are treated generally well by their employers and 16.7%(10) says that their master give suggestions while committing mistakes.

6.3.2 Nature of Punishment

Today's children are the future of the nation. If their character is shaped towards right direction, then only we can imagine all round development of the nation. The children go to the right track by advising not by scolding and beating.

Table 6.5: Nature of Punishment

Punishment	Number	Percentage
Scolding and using abusing	30	50.0
Beating	7	11.7
Both	12	20.0
Others	11	18.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 6.5 shows the nature of the punishment given to the domestic child workers. The data reveal that 50%(30) workers are scolded by using abusive languages, 11.7 %(7) are punished by beating and 20% (12) workers say that they are punished by beating and using abusive language. Among 60 respondents, 18.3% (11) workers express that whenever they

commit mistake, their masters give suggestions for not committing mistakes again. They do not use harsh language and give physical punishment.

6.3.3 The Persons Who Sometimes Treat Badly

Generally we see that the most of the masters behave badly with the child workers. Mistreatment further worsens the child. They get frustrated. The mistresses treat badly, and it affects the innocent children.

Table 6.6: The Persons Who Sometimes Treat Badly

Treated badly most	Number	Percentage
Master	10	16.7
Mistress	24	40
Their children	6	10
None	20	33.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

From the above data, it is stated that 40% (24) workers report that they are treated badly most by the mistress as most of the time they stay inside the house. Among them, 16.7%(10) DCWs says that they are treated badly by the master. Whereas 33.3%(20) workers says that they are not treated badly by any of the family members.

The mistress plays a vital role in spreading the message of love and peace among the children. While the time of treating any child, they should think that today's children are the future of tomorrow.

6.3.4 Stealing Habit of DCWs

The society is responsible for making the children doing unfair means. The existing poverty is the sole factor of the cause. During field survey, the DCWs hesitated to tell about the real facts, but at last they told that they steal money, food, other materials in order to fulfill the basic needs and to entertain themselves like the mater's kids.

Table 6.7: Stealing Habit of DCWs

Stealing habit	Number	Percentage
Yes	15	16.7
No	45	83.3

Total	60	100
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Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 6.7 shows that 83.3%(45) child workers do not have the stealing habit. However, 16.7%(15) workers say that they have stealing habit. Although they have stealing habit, they do so when their basic needs are not fulfilled and they steal in the absence of their employers. They steal the money for food and other materials to fulfill their expectations. During field visit, they say that when the master's kids are provided different sorts of facilities, they cannot control themselves and steal various things to fulfill their wishes.

6.4 Want to Leave The Present Working Places

No child wants to be a domestic worker. Some are under the rules of other due to the various circle of poverty. Although they feel suffocation to live in the master's house, due to the extreme poverty of the family they are compelled to work as domestic workers.

Table 6.8: Want to Leave the Master's House

Want to leave	Number	Percentage
Yes	18	30.0
No	23	38.3
Don't know	19	31.7
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Generally, the child workers want to get free from the domestic works because of the ill treatment of the employers. Among 60 respondents, 30%(18) workers want to leave the master's house. Whereas 38.3%(23) workers are not interested to leave their work as they cannot live on their parents or personal ground. Likewise, 31.7%(19) workers are unable to take the decision whether they should leave or not.

6.5 Case Study: Life is Going to be Exploited as a Domestic Worker

Kanchhi is a thin 11 years old girl who has short, curly brownish hair. Her original name is Rammaya. When I visited her employer's house, she was scrubbing the marble staircases and passages in the house by drawing water from the tank. That house has four staircases which takes her about two hours to clean them all.

Her day starts at 5 o'clock in the morning. Everyday, she sweeps the house and courtyard and waters the garden. This takes about two hours. Then she washes the breakfast dishes. Then it is meal time.

Her employers have two kids who go to school. She polishes their shoes and when they get ready, she carries their bags and sees them off at the bust stop.

After returning from bus stop, Kanchi washes the clothes, sweeps all the rooms makes the bed and wipes the window panes. She chops the vegetable for pickles, sweeps the balcony, iron the clothes, weeds the garden etc. Then it is time for tea. When the children return from school, she arranges their satchels, shoes, socks and ties, which they simply throw anywhere. Kanchi waits on them while they have their tea and snacks. The children eat biscuits and eggs, but she is provided only a handful of chiura, pounded rice flakes with tea.

In the evening, she chops the vegetables and grinds the spices, but her mistress cooks food. Whenever she watches the television, she is allowed to sit on the doormat and peek in through the door. Rammaya comes from Maina Pokhari of district Bardiya . Her father died when she was still young and her mother died recently. She has two married sisters. Her elder brother lives at home with their aunt. They have a small plot of land and look after someone else cows for a little milk and the manure.

Rammaya prefers current life as a servant because she had to do evenmore work when she was at home. There, she had the same duties except that she also had to cut the grass and graze the cattle. She is a poor relative of the daughter in law of the employers' house. Her brother had brought her in this house.

Kanchi or Rammaya has never thought about payment. Earning money is an incredible idea in her view. She only knows that she has to work in the mistress' house and for that she would be properly fed. She works more than 12 hours a day for just two meals. She is unknown about her future.

CHAPTER VII

FACTORS OF BECOMING DOMESTIC CHILD WORKERS

7.1 Family Size of the Respondents

Family size is also a strong factor to compel the child to work as labour. The big family is not a happy family because it is very difficult to fulfill the needs of family members in the poor family of the rural areas. The following table shows the household size of DCWs.

Table 7.1: Family Size of the Respondents

Household size	Number	Percentage
3 or less than 3	4	6.7
4	9	15.0
5	13	21.7
6	14	23.3
7	7	11.7
8	8	13.3
More than 8	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

On the basis of 60 respondents, it is concluded that the 78.3%(47) domestic worker's family size is five or more than 5. Similarly, 21.7%(13) domestic worker's family size is less than five members.

Above survey proves that the large or big family is one of the causes that leads to the children to involve in the domestic sectors as workers.

7.2 Existence of the House of the Respondents

The one of the basic needs of the human beings is shelter. When there is absence of shelter and economic complexity of home, the child leaves the family and is compelled to work in urban area.

Table 7.2: Own House of the Respondents

House of the respondents	Number	Percentage
Yes	46	76.7
No	14	23.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 5.9 shows that 76.7%(46) domestic child workers have their own house. Likewise, 23.3%(14) workers do not have their own houses. The families of child workers who have their own house are living in the temporary houses, made of mud and straw and the family who do not have their own houses are living in the houses built by their land owners.

The above survey indicates that the poor economic condition is the strong factor to become the child workers.

7.3 Reasons to Choose the Domestic Sector

Children are the future of the nation. Many children are deprived of the proper food, cloth, shelter and primary education. That's why, they are deviated towards the wrong path. Their failure is the failure of the whole nation. In this section, there is a study how and why such children reached into the stage of working as servants. There is an analysis and discussion about it.

Following table shows that the child workers have chosen this sector to fulfill their basic needs because their parents are not capable to provide them sufficient food, clothes, education etc. Some have chosen this sector to uplift the economic condition of their parents.

Table 7.3: Reasons to Choose the Domestic Sector

Reasons to choose	Number	Percentage
In the hope of getting education	7	11.7
No need of skilled training	3	5.0
Agreement between parents and employers	16	16.7
Insufficient food, clothes at home	18	30.0
To help the parents economically	11	18.3
All of the above	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 5.16 shows that 30 %(18) child workers enter into the domestic sector because of insufficiency of food, clothes and other needs etc. Likewise, 26.7 %(16) workers have

come because of the agreement between parents and employers. Among them, 18.3 % (11) workers enter into domestic sector just to uplift their family's low economic condition. Whereas 11.7 % (7) workers have chose in this sector in order to get good education. Among them, 8.3% expresses all the above reasons for choosing this sector, and very few says that in this sector, there is no need of skilled training.

7.4 Child Workers are Brought Through Various Mediums

Domestic child service is a wide spread practice in many developing countries. Employers in urban areas often recruit children from rural villages through family, friends and contacts. While most domestic child workers come from extremely poor families, many have been abandoned while some are orphans or come from single parent families.

Table 7.4: Medium through which Child Workers are Brought

Different medium	Number	Percentage
From parents	16	26.7
From relatives	35	58.3
From brokers	4	6.7
From street	5	8.3
Total	60	100

Source: Field Survey 2011

Table 7.4 shows that 58.3% (35) workers are brought through the relatives. Among 60 employers, 26.7% (16) say that the child workers are brought through parents as their parents are unable to provide primary basic requirements also. Whereas 15%(9) employers say that they have brought these workers from the brokers and some are found on the street. The employers say that the street children were involved in rag picking, begging, Portering, shoe shining etc.

7.5 Preferring to Keep the Child Worker for the Domestic Purposes

Most of employers keep the DCWs to look after the kids, for kitchen work and for cleaning the houses and surroundings. Now a days, both males and females go outside for jobs, business etc. So, it becomes difficult for them to perform the household activities properly. So, they prefer to keep the child workers for the domestic purposes.

Table 7.5: Preferring to Keep the Child Worker of the Domestic Purposes

Preferring	Number	Percentage
Easy going	20	33.33
Perform house hold activities consciously	25	41.67
Do not demand high wages and other facilities	5	8.33
Little chance of involvement in antisocial activities	4	6.67
All of the above	6	10
Total	60	100

Source: field survey 2011

According to Table 7.5, it is known that 41.67% (25) employers say that they have kept the children because they perform household activities consciously. Whereas 33.33% (20) employers say that they are easy going. About 8.33% (5) employers say that they do not demand high wages and various facilities. whereas 6.67% employers say that there is little chance of involvement of DCWs in anti social activities. Whereas 10% employers say that the child workers are kept to give them education to support their family members and other purposes.

7.6 Case Study: Death of Father Leads Anshu to Involve in Domestic Sector

Anshu is 14 yearsold Limbu girl. She has been working her since nine years. She works in the morning and evening and in the day time she goes to school. She was brought by her master when she was only 5 years old.

She was born in West Bengal of India. She lost her father when she was 4 years old and her brother was 2 years old. Her brother lives in India with her mother. They are struggling hard to survive there. Her mother works in the Tea garden of West Bengal.

She came to Pokhara with her employer's relative at her mother's suggestion. Anshu's family and her employer's relatives were neighbors in India in those days.

There are 4 members in her master's family .She usually gets up between 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning and her daily work starts. She sweeps the whole surrounding and mops the floor of the rooms. She also helps in the kitchen work, washes clothes, feeds the chicken, cuts and feeds the grass to the buffalo etc.

When she commits mistakes, her mistress scolds her very badly. Under this situation, she remembers her mother and cries inwardly. Although she feels unhappy sometimes by

seeing the misbehavior of her mistress, she compromises with the situation as she knows very well that it would be impossible for her mother to feed her. Although her master and mistress are strict towards her, they provide her good food and clothes. Her master shows love and affection towards her so that she would not leave the house. She wants to live with this family as she does not want to return back to her home because of the miserable economic condition of the mother.

7.7 Case Study: Ill Treatment of Step Mother Forced Raju to Run Away From Home although He Belongs to 'better off families'

Raju is 13 years old Brahmin boy who was from Nawalparasi. He had ran away from his home because he was not able to put up with his stepmother's bullying. He lost his mother when he was 11 years old. His father was in abroad service. His family's financial condition was good as they also possessed huge amount of agricultural land. His father brought new mother by marrying her and went abroad. After that his step mother started to torture him. She did not give him fresh and nutritious food to eat and always showed neglected behaviour. He could not bear her rude attitude and fled away from home. His master found him in a hotel of Narayanghat where he was working. When he came near the current employer to provide service he proposed Raju to go with him to perform domestic activities. So, Raju become very happy because he was fed up from the overload and rude behaviour of the hotel owner He readily accepted the proposal of current employer and came with him.

Raju's employer has five family members. His master and mistress both are jobholders. So, his co-operation is very much essential for them.

CHAPTER VIII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Summary

Child labour is simply the single most important source of child exploitation and child abuse in the today's world. Statistics on child labour are elusive not only because of the special and practical difficulties involved in the design and implementation of child surveys, but also because of different interception about what constitutes a child, or child work, or child labour. In our society, priority is given to masculine gender, but we get that feminine gender has larger families.

This study finds out the factors leading to domestic child labourers from rural to the urban areas. It also studies the inter-relationship and interaction between domestic child workers and their family and with their employers. It also finds out the problems faced by the domestic child workers.

From the study, we come to know that 71.7% domestic child workers belong to ethnic groups, whereas 8.3% are Brahmins, 20% are Chhetris and 5% are Newars and 3.3% are Rais. The finding shows that most of the child workers are Magar who belong to ethnic group.

The study reveals that most of the workers are from Kaski i.e. 11.7%. The neighbouring districts like Syangja, Parbat, Baglung, Tanahu contribute 28.3% and many other people from the distant like Bardiya, Dang, Rupandehi, Chitwan, Dhading, Gorkha, Nawal Parashi. From the study, we come to know that 86.7% child workers are Hindus, whereas 8.3% are Buddhist and 3% are Christian.

While making a study of 60 DCWS and their different age groups it is seen that 70.10% workers are in the one group of 12-15 years. This is followed by 29.9% of the age group between 8-11 years of age.

The study also reveals that 78.8% DCWS parents are living together whereas 21.2% workers parents are living separately. Thus, we can say that the child workers are compelled to leave their home due to discomforts and unfavorable situations in the families.

Nepal is an agricultural country, 78.3% of DCWS families occupation is agriculture whereas only 11.5% families are involved in different services followed by 10% people who are in business and others.

The study finds out that 78.3% child workers have their own land for agriculture, but not enough to feed the whole family members. Likewise, 21.7% workers do not have their own land for agriculture. This survey indicates that because of the insufficiency of food and the poverty, many children are compelled to leave their villages or own keens.

The study further points out that only 35% DCWS get facilities of education, whereas 20% domestic child workers were compelled to leave their studies prior to entering domestic service. The percentage of domestic child workers who have never been to school is a bit high.

From this survey, we have come to know that 30% child worker enter in to the domestic sector because of insufficiency of food, clothes and other needs etc. Likewise, 26.7% workers have come because of the agreement between parents and employers.

The study has also found that 63.3% child workers are compelled to do all types of domestic works, whereas others are involved in limited types of work. We also come to know that 86.7% workers do not get leisure time whereas 13.3% child workers get rest time but for limited period.

While studying about the working compensation, it is seen that only 3.3% workers get cash payment of Rs. 1000-Rs.1500. Whereas 33.4% workers do not get any wages because they are receiving education. Among them, 10% workers are getting Rs.500. 20% workers are getting Rs.500-900 as their salary whereas 13.3% workers' salary is not fixed.

The study also finds that most of the child workers get up between 5a.m to 6a.m. The research also finds that they go to bed between 10 p.m to 11p.m. after finishing household works i.e. 70%. The study also finds out that 66.7% child workers do not get sufficient help during the presence of many guests. Only few workers get the help sufficiently in the presence of many guests.

The research also finds out that 71.7% child workers are given the same food as of their masters. Whereas 11.6% workers are provided different, stale, left out food to eat.

The study finds out that 58.3% DCWs get time to play but not sufficiently. Most of them say that they cant watch television for long time and most of them sit on the floor, carpet, stool, chair while watching television.

The study also find out that 36.7% workers wear the clothes used by the employer's family or their relatives. Likewise, 20% workers use the cheap clothes. Very few 8.3% workers are provided clean, new and clothes of normal quality. Most of the workers are dissatisfied because they do not get the materials in the time of necessity.

The study shows that 36.7% workers sleep on the carpet. They sleep on the floor/carpet in the dark room with poor sleeping materials. The study also reveals that 23.3% workers are satisfied from the medication during sickness whereas 33.3% workers get poor medication during illness.

The research further helps to know more about the employers treatment/behavior dealings with DCWS. About 25% workers say that their masters treat generally well with them and about 8.3% workers say that their master treat them very badly. The data reveal that 50% workers are scolded by using abusive languages whereas 11.7% are punished by beating and 20% workers say that they are punished by beating and using abusive languages.

The study also explores that 40% workers report that they are treated badly most by the mistress. Whereas 33.3% workers say that they are not treated badly by any of the family members.

The study also points out that 83.3% child workers dont have the stealing habit whereas 16.7% workers admit that they have stealing habit.

From the study, we came to know that 30% workers want to leave the master's house. Whereas 38.3% workers are not interested to leave their work as they cannot live on their parents or personal ground.

The research further helps to know more about the employers. It is revealed that majority of employers are from ethnic group i.e. Gurung, Magar, Thakali etc and their percentage is 45. Likewise, 25% employers are Brahmin, whereas 30% employers belong to

Chherti group. The study also reveals that 43.3% employers are serviceman. However, 25% employers are involved in business and 31.6% workers are involved in other sectors.

The study also finds out that 30% workers are kept as they are easy going. Likewise, 25% employers keep child workers for taking care of their child. Only 10% employers have kept child workers because of sympathy towards them.

The study also finds out that 58.3% workers are brought through the relatives. Whereas 26.7% employers say that the child workers are brought by parents as their parents are unable to provide basic requirements.

The study also reveals that 36.7% employers provide job to the employees' parents. They also provide old or new clothes to the family members of child workers. About 23.4% employers help during marriage, sickness and in providing job to the employees family. Whereas, 23.3% employers provide all types of help, but 16.6% employers say that they do not provide any help because they are providing very few wages per month.

8.2 Conclusion

Child labour is widespread phenomenon in Nepal. It is basically outcome of poverty. The hundred of child labourers lead their miserable life in different sectors of city and urban areas. The society as well as the nation has the main task to stop child labours. The school going children are diverted to do various inhumane works due to various reasons.

The parents claim that they are unable to feed as well as send their children to school. Their children are forced to go under various bad works. Such problems exist more in the rural areas. Many parents live under the poverty line and many children are step borne. Such children are bound to earn their livelihood.

In the urban area, the number of child workers in the domestic sectors have been increasing day after day. The middle and higher class families keep such children to make their homely works easy and to get free from burden of such household activities. The figure of DCWs have been increasing due to easy accessibility with the child workers. The existing poverty, illiteracy, social causes etc, are the main reasons for the shifting of such children from the rural to urban areas.

In the domestic sector, many child labourers from the neighboring or nearby districts come to the cities to do works. The majorities of the workers belong to ethnic groups or few

of them from the higher caste too. Generally, the dalit are not found in the domestic sector because of the system of untouchability in our society.

The large family size and beings seniors in the family are some of the causes of DCWs to work as labours. The scarcity of food, clothing, family breakdown, the misbehaviors of the step parents etc are the other factors. The beauty and the comfort city life are the other pull factors.

Domestic child workers are deprived of nutritious foods, proper clothing as per the seasons, education, health, care and so on. Furthermore, they suffer humiliation from their master and society, negligence abuse and exploitation. Due to their young age, they are not able to identify their problems and put forward their demand. They are not only suppressed economically, but also are deprived from lovely environment of the childhood. Moreover, the great workload and frequent misbehavior by their masters adversely affect their mental as well as physical development. As a result, the bad people can easily misuse them. This will have a serious impact in the society and in fact to the nation.

In many cases it is found that the masters are not very friendly with the children's problems while in some cases the child workers are getting better life than they would have received in the alternative way.

No Census has been carried out in the domestic child wok in Nepal yet. Standard Criteria relevant to the overall development of the domestic child workers like education, health, food, living room, clothes, working hours etc should formulate in the form of laws and should implement strictly for the welfare of domestic child workers until the alleviations of child labour from the country.

8.3 Recommendations

During this study, many aspects of the child workers have been studied. It was found that child labour is a very complicated phenomenon. Once born in this earth, a baby first need food. If the parents are not in position to care him/her till he/she is capable of himself/herself, then the life is miserable for the baby. In Nepal, the poor and unaware families are having many children and they are not in position to care, all of them properly, therefore some neglected ones need to work in their early ages.

After this study, the researcher has many things in her mind and wants to make some recommendations for the improvement in the situation of the domestic child workers' problems.

Child labour is a social problem. In order to minimize it, the society should be changed. When we say society should be changed means: the awareness level should be increased in both the parents of the children and that of the masters of child workers.

The child workers come from the low education level or illiterate families. Therefore, they may not be aware of family planning. Therefore, government of NGOs should work vigorously in this area. If, required, the parents giving birth to the children more than they can grow should be legally forced not to do so.

Poverty is the main factor for pushing the children to work. So, skill development and self earning programmes should to be launched to stop them having been overworked. It is also seen that the government should be active enough to launch various welfare programs, side by side, to motivate NGOS and INGOS to extend their services in this areas as well. Numerous long term job opportunities have to be created. The rules and programmes have to be scientific and practical rather that theoretical.

Our country still lags behind in the progress and development of the rural areas especially, in the field of transportation, communication drinking water, health post, hospitals, school and colleges, electricity etc. It is also seen necessary to open entertainment centers in the rural areas. Based on rural hard work and skill, the small scale industries need to be opened and to provide jobs to large families. To meet all these basic requirements big responsibility lie on the part of the government.

The existing law against child worker is just prohibiting the employment of child as worker. This only is not sufficient for the country like ours where thousands of children are not getting basic things to live. Therefore, there should be some provision to minimum age, minimum salary, hours of work, mandatory provision to send school etc. Such factors should be defined by law and enforced by the local authorities like ward chairman etc.

There are a lot of activities going on the child workers which we can read in papers. NGOS and INGOS are the main organizations that are involved in this area. A huge amount of money is brought in this heading, but the impact to the target group is very less. The seminars and workshops in big hotels are attended by the masters who employ the child and the same master shows very less initiation to help them. Therefore, the programmes budget should be properly used to benefit the target group e.g. it is recommended that instead of publishing the secondary data i.e. the desk study report in expensive glossy paper, it will be better to run a family planning camp in a poor village of different districts.

The legal protection for the domestic child should be made effective and employers have to be imparted education relating to child rights, legislation and so on.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

TO THE DOMESTIC CHILD WORKERS

1. Personal Background

- i) Name: ii) Calling Name:
iii) Age: iv) Religion:
v) Caste/ethnicity vi) Origin (District):

2. Family Background

i) Parents alive situations

- a) Both alive c) Father dead
b) Both dead d) Mother dead

ii) Parents' living condition

- a) Living together b) Living separately

iii) Parents' occupation

- a) Agriculture c) Business
b) Service holder d) Others

iv) Number of family members: _____

v) Number of sister : _____

vi) Number of brother : _____

vii) Does your family have own house?

- a) Yes b) No

viii) Does your family have own land for agriculture?

- a) Yes b) No

3. Educational Background.

i) Have you attended the school in your native place?

- a) Yes b) No

ii) Do you go to school now?

- a) Yes b) No

iii) If yes, then in which class do you read?

Ans:

- iv) If no, are you interested to join school?
a) Yes b) No
- v) Is your master interested that you should join school?
a) Yes b) No
- vi) If you go to school, then if anybody in your master's family guides you to learn something?

Ans:

4. Condition of Job or Work

- i) Why have you chosen to work in the domestic sector?
a) In the hope of getting education.
b) There is no need of skilled training.
c) Because of the agreement between parents and employers.
d) Insufficient food, clothes etc at home.
e) To help the parents economically.
f) All of the above.
- ii) What types of work do you do here?
a) Cooking, washing dishes and clothes.
b) Taking care of babies.
c) Cleaning, sweeping and mopping the floor.
d) All of above.
e) Others.
- iii) Do you get leisure or rest time?
a) Yes b) No
- iv) Do you get any salary?
a) Yes b) No
- v) If yes, how much do you get?
(excluding fooding and clothing)

Ans:

vi) At what time do you wake up?

Ans:

vii) At what o'clock do you sleep?

Ans:

viii) Do you get help from your master's family during the presence of many guests?

a) Yes

b) No

5. Entertainment

i) Do you get time to play?

a) Yes

b) No

ii) Do you have playing materials?

a) Yes

b) No

iii) Does your master take you with him in the recreational spots, hotel or restaurant for lunch, snack or dinner?

a) Yes

b) No

iv) While watching T.V. where do you sit usually?

a) Floor

c) Carpet

b) Stool

d) Others

6. Food, Shelter and Clothing

i) Do you get fresh food to eat?

a) Yes

b) No

ii) Are you satisfied from the food provided to you?

a) Yes

b) No

iii) What types of clothes are provided to you?

a) Cheap

b) Already used materials

c) Torn and old

iv) Do you get materials to keep yourself clean?

a) Yes

b) No

v) Where do you sleep usually?

a) in a separate room

b) In the kitchen

c) on the kitchen

d) with the employer's kids

e) garage

7. Health

i) Does your master take you to the good hospital for medication during sickness?

a) Yes

b) No

ii) Do you get rest during sickness?

a) Yes

b) No

8. Relationship with Master's Family

i) How is the behaviours of your mater's family towards you?

a) Good

b) Bad

c) Other

ii) If bad, then how do they ill treat you?

a) Beating

b) Using abusive language

c) Both

d) Others

iii) From whom do you get affection the most?

a) Master

c) their children

b) Mistress

d) None

e) Others

iv) Who treat you very badly?

a) Master

c) their children

b) Mistress

d) None

e) Others

v) Do you steal sometime?

a) Yes

b) No

vi) If yes, were you caught in red handed?

a) yes

b) No

vii) If yes, how was your mater's behavior at that moment?

- a) beat badly
 - b) used abusive language and scolded badly
 - c) tortured badly
 - d) others
- iii) Do you want to leave this place?

TO THE EMPLOYER

- i) Caste/Ethnicity:
- ii) Profession/occupation:
 - a. Service
 - b. business
 - c. agriculture
 - d. others
- iii) How many members are there in your family?
 Ans:
- iv) Why do you prefer to keep the child workers for the domestic purposes?
 - a) child workers are easy going.
 - b) Little chance of involvement in anti social activities.
 - c) Perform household activities consciously.
 - d) Do no demand high wages and others facilities.
 - e) All of above.
- v) How did you get the child worker?
 - a) From parents
 - b) From relatives
 - c) From brokers
 - d) From street
 - e) Others
- vi) How much do you pay the child per month excluding the expenses for fooding, clothing and education?
 Ans:

vii) To whom do you pay the wages of your child employee?

Ans: a) employee's parents b) employee's relatives

c) employees himself/herself d) workers themselves

e) No paid

viii) Have you ever provided any type of supportive measures to the family members of your employee?

a) Yes

b) No

ix) If yes, then what types of help have you provided?

a) Provided clothes to the family members of employees.

b) Provided help during sickness, marriage and in other crucial period.

c) Making arrangement to provide job to the family members of the employee.

d) All of the above

e) Others

THE END