

CHAPTER- ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Human movement from rural to urban centers occurs mainly due to disparity between the socio economic opportunity of the urban industrial and business centers and that of the rural areas, urban centers usually attract more people because of modern facilities.

In Nepal, due to the physical structure and geographical location of the country, the development activities are confined to a few places causing imbalance in the distribution of national income and facilities. The significance of modern migration is evident in the constant circulation of rural migrants between village and urban market and business centers. Modern migration is guided by better standard of living and availability of job.

Fairly distinct type of internal immigration can be identified in the developing countries. Such migration of two type (1) movement to settle new land or exploit new resource and (2) movement of people seeking better economic opportunities in response to industrialization and commercialization.

The child labour is an abominable stigma for a society which boasts of justice. The problem of child labour is not a new phenomenon; it has existed since the people started to work for others. The problem was further identified in the past when the prevalent man power was inadequate during industrial revolution. In those days a great mass of women and children used to be hired for work in the undesirable environment of the factory. The intensity of the problem was no serious that at the very first sessions of the I.L.O., one of the two conventions adopted was concerned with ban on the night to work by young people. Child Labour is the employment of children under an age determined by law or custom. This practice is considered exploitative by many countries and international organization. Child Labour was not seen as a problem throughout most of history, only

becoming a disputed issue with the beginning of universal schooling and the concept of labour and children's right.

Child labor can include factory work, mining or quarrying, agriculture, helping in the parents' business, having one's own small business (for example sealing food), or doing odd jobs. Some children work as guides for tourists, sometimes combined with bringing in business for shops and restaurants (where they may also work as waiters.) other Children are forced to do tedious and repetitive jobs such as assembling boxes, or polishing shoes. However rather than in factories and sweatshops, most child labor occurs in the informal sector, sealing on the street, at work in agriculture or hidden away in houses- far from the reach of official labor inspectors and from media security.

The most controversial forms of work include the military use of children as well as child prostitution. Less controversial, and often legal with some restrictions, are work as child actors and child singers, as well as agricultural work outside of the school year (seasonal work).

1.2 History of child labor

Child Labor excised even before agricultural societies and yet, it remains to be serious problem today. Prominence and opposition of child labor can be dated back in 18th century, during the rise of industrial revolution and capitalism in Great Britain. As neighboring countries began to be industrialized as well during the 19th century, case of child labor increase that led it to become a big scandal. Social reformers than began to condemn child labor since it detrimental effect only on children's health. In Great Britain, the first ever legislation on child labor was passed in 1802 but wasn't enforced while cases in New York worsened in 1850. in 1870, the first ever census reported 750,000 case of child labor who were 15 years old and under. What is alarming in this report is that child workers working for their family farm and business are not yet include in this report

(Shahrokhi, 1996). According to UNICEF (1997), there are four myths that surround the issue of child labor and these are as follows:

1. Child labor is only a problem of developing countries found in the region of Africa, Asia and Latin America. This may be expected due to the prevailing economic condition of these countries, still pockets of child labor can be found in highly industrialized countries such as US etc.
2. Child labor will never be eliminated until poverty disappears. UNICEF points out that child labor should be eliminated interdependently of poverty. Even the poorest countries should be eliminated interdependently of poverty. Even the poorest countries should do their best so as to decrease the number of child labor cases.
3. Child labor only works on export industries. Only a portion of child labor cases work in export industries, only about 9%. Most child workers can be found in the informal sector of society, out in the streets, work in agriculture or hidden in every home far from the eyes of labor inspectors.
4. The only way to eliminate child labor is for the government and consumer's to pose sanctions and boycotts. This will not really help at all and will just make the problem worse. Likewise, it doesn't give a huge impact since portions of child labor cases are found in that sector.

The International Labor Organization is the specialized agency of the United Nations that deals with labor issues. It was founded in 1919, through the negotiation of the Treaty of Versailles between the Allies and Germany that ended World War I. However, at the end of World War II, it became a member of the UN system after the League of Nations. Likewise, it hosts the International Labor Conference annually every June in Geneva, Switzerland which serve to be its headquarters. Every member state during the conference is represented by four delegates: two government employees delegate, an employer delegate and a worker delegate. Juan Somavia is said to be the current Director – General of ILO and he's been in the office since March 4, 1999. In order to combat child labor, it launched the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor

(IPEC) in 1992, this program aims towards the progressive elimination of child labor by strengthening the capacities of every members states to address child labor problem, and by creating worldwide movement to combat it.(ILO,2007)

The main principal of the ILO is the setting of labor standards through adoption of convention by member's states through ratification. Ratifying the convention is voluntary though there are convictions which are said to be fundamental which obliges every member's states to follow, respect and promote its principle even without the process of ratification under the ILO declaration. (ILO, 2007)

In 2006, ILO is said to have 187 convictional all deals to different labor issues. These 187 conventions can be classified into 22 subjects in which Elimination of child Labor and Protection of Children and Young Person is included. Out of 187 conventions, there are only 15 conventions which deal with child labor case which are the ff:

1. C5 Minimum Age (Industry) Convention,1991.
2. C6 Night Work of the Yong Person (Industry) convention, 1992.
3. C10 Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921.
4. C15 (Shelved) Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1932.
5. C33 minimum Age (Non Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932
6. C59 Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937.
7. C60 Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937.
8. C77 medical Examination of Young Person (Industry) Convention, 1996.
9. C78 Medical Examination of Young Person (Non-Industrial Occupation) Convention 1946.
10. C79 Night Work of Young Person (Non-Industrial) Convention (Revised), 1948.
11. C90 Night Work of Young Person (industry) Convention (Revised), 1948.
12. C123 Minimum Age (Underground work) Convention, 1965.
13. C124 Medical Examination of Young Person (Underground Work) Convention, 1965.
14. C138 Minimum Age Convention*
15. C182 Wors Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999*

These conventions can be classified into 4 categories and each category, especially the first three can be classified into sub categories which depend on the sector of which child labor exists. First is the convention that deals with the minimum age of child workers which has the most number of conventions, eight in all due to the sensitivity of the issues. Also, take note that the C15 was shelved since it was seen as an outdated instrument and the C138 as a fundamental convention. Second is the convention that deals with the night work of child laborers which has 3 conventions. Third is the convention on the medical examination of young persons which also has 3 conventions. And lastly, the convention that deals with the worst form of child labor. Though it has one convention under this convention is seen as a fundamental convention.

Today, when it is more than seven decades of passing the convention, the problem is continuing and is more critical in some of the countries. In Nepal, in view of its implication the employment of the child labour is completely banned in the factory. However; the ban on the employment of the child labour in factories for them to look for jobs in hotels, Teashops and in the Houses as a servant. The tea shops employ them with nominal wages, and the children in the absence of other alternatives have to stay there as long as the owner wishes. In almost all the restaurants in Kathmandu, the workers are children from different parts of the hills of Nepal. The presence of such child labour has fold implications. Their condition does not seem to better in their village. The migration of an unmetered brain and labour enter into Kathmandu for job shows a clear mirror of the poverty of the hilly rural areas. This study is concerned with socio economic condition of the child labours working in tea shops of Kathmandu which employ the majority of the children from the Hills.

1.3 Statement of the problem

In Nepal, poor economic condition of the people, illiteracy, ignorance of parents, Family trouble, unfavorable attitude towards educating the children do not allow proper growth

of a child. This sometimes results the 'leaving of a home and family' by the children in teen ages. And the whole chapter of children development is closed as he leaves his home and family. He has to survive by his own earning. For that, most of them enter into the city centre like Kathmandu where restaurant job is easily available. The restaurant keeper, who is ready to exploit the unlucky children, welcome them with a open heart.

The condition of child laborers in the restaurant is worse then in any other employing agencies. The volume of child laborers in Kathmandu has been increasing every year. A preliminary observation shows that most of them come to Kathmandu in search of jobs to fulfill their physiological needs. The restaurant owners are well conscious of this fact and they can employ or dismiss as they like. Due to this situation the child workers have no alternatives to the acceptance of the most undesirable terms of employment. They are forced to stay because of the lack of outside protection. The Factory and factory workers Act has imposed the restriction on child labour in factory but there is no provision of restriction on child laborers working in restaurants.

The child laborers play supplementary roles of adult laborers in restaurant business. They have to work from morning to late night. They are paid a very nominal amount of salary. Any one can see them in shabby clothes, working hard to protect their job which in term does not protect them from economic hardships. They do a considerable amount of labour of which there is no record. But in spite of long years of their service they can hardly save and their economic conditions remain as it was in the beginning. The basic needs like minimum levels of nutrition, health and education are the fundamental human rights.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The basic objective of the study is to find out the causes of child migration from rural areas to Kathmandu and its socio economic consequences them. The specific objectives are;

1. To explore the major source areas from where the child immigrants enter into Kathmandu.

2. To find out the reasons for migration of children and their socio economic condition in the village.
3. To evaluate their present socio economic and working condition.
4. To examine the relationship between their age, earnings and working hours.

1.5 Need of the Study

How can the child workers make their future bright? Since they have no time to read, the working environment is not good for their health, there is no legislation for their job security in restaurant and there is always a high rate of turnover. Therefore, there is need to understand the problems of child laborers who are working in tea shops or small hotels which will be helpful for the decision making authority. Since the problems of child labour and child migration are problems of society as a whole.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

The methodological approach, working with case studies, asked for a limited areas of the Kathmandu city and specifically New Bus Park area, Balaju..The research is focused on not only this scope but it is moreover a centre where the influx of child migrants has been very strong. Moreover, the increase in the number of restaurant has been pulling child immigrants from different parts of the hills of Nepal.

As in the case of number of restaurants, the number of child laborers interviewed was also limited to hundred. The reason given to the case is because of time resources constraints. In addition, the respondents were not so much interested in answering the questions being asked to them because of the fear of their master; it was different to have more information about them.

The resource used for research, sample size of the restaurants, the used secondary data and its validity of their study are major limitations of this research.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five chapters viz (1) Introduction, (2) Literature review, (3) Research Methodology, (4) Data Presentation and Analysis and (5) Summary, conclusion and Recommendation.

In the first chapter, the subject has been introduced; the problem is stated; and the objective of the study is presented. Beside, the need of study and the general terms used in this study has also been defined.

In the second chapter, the related literatures have been reviewed. The literature consist of books, study report, journals and seminar papers relating to the migrational and others problems of child laborers.

In The third chapter, contains research methodology followed in this study. In this chapter, population and the sample size, nature of data and collection procedure have been presented.

In the fourth chapter, the collected data for the purpose of this study through the questionnaire are presented in a number of tables. These data show the profile of the child laborers in terms of their age, education, place etc. In addition through the tabulated data their analysis the objectives of the study are fulfilled.

In the last chapter, the whole study has been presented in summary along with major conclusion. On the basis of these conclusions, the recommendations will be made.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Overview

Child labour is not the problem of an individual or a family but it is the general problem of the society. Child labour may be regarded broadly as any work of children under condition that interfere with the opportunities for physical development, education and recreation which children require. It is the working of children at unfit ages for unreasonable hours or under unhealthy condition. In Kathmandu child labour come from rural areas and they are compelled to work in the restaurants due to the lack of others job opportunities. Child labour is a source of cheap labour. It is due to the poverty that compels parents to make the children work for wages and the employers never hesitates to take advantage of it. The employer think that the employment of the children increases the earning of the family but it is ignored that child labour deprives children of educational opportunities, minimizes their chances for vocational training, stunts their physical growth, hampers their intellectual. The work of children is not a new development in the world. It has attracted enough attention in our own country Nepal. Child Labour is that word which refers to the employment of children for nominal income.

Higher levels of economic growth would undoubtedly help in reducing the level of poverty. We know that dramatic achievements in human development are possible even at low rate of economic growth. While economic growth is more important, it is not in itself a guarantee of invests in the welfare of children. More importantly, even without high level of economic growth and situation of poverty, it is possible to achieve results in human and child development. One school of thought argues that domestic violence is a form of torture and should be dealt with accordingly. The argue is that, depending in the severity and circumstances giving rise to state responsibility, domestic violence can constitute torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment under the

International Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. (UNICEF, 2003)

The United Nations Convention “on the right of the children” from article 31 to 36 conclude that of the following points.

1. **Leisure recreation and cultural activities** – the right of children to leisure, play and participations in cultural and artistic activities.
2. **Child labour-** the state of obligation to protect children from engaging in work that constitute a threat to their health and educational development to get minimum age for employment and to recognize condition of employment.
3. **Education** – the child right to education and the states duty to ensure that primary education at least is made free and compulsory.

It is argued that domestic violence involves the very four critical elements that constitute torture.

- a. It causes several physical and mental pains.
- b. It is internationally inflicted
- c. For specified purpose and
- d. With some form of official involvement whether active or passive.

Children living in the poverty are deprived of many of their rights: survival, health, and nutrition, education participation and protection from harm, exploitation and discrimination. Over 121 million primary school age children are out of the school. In Nepal dropout rate is very high in the numbers; most of them are marginalized indigenous people. Children are even inaccessible to the school. Ensuring qualitative primary education within 2015 is the millennium development goal, action plan is made to implement within this short period of time. The political instability and irresponsible governmental mechanism is the main barrier for achieving the goal. By 2015 all member of the UN have pleased to achieve universal primary education.

Ensure that boys and girls complete a full course of primary education. The convention on education look place in Dakar states parties committed to improve all aspects of the quality of education and ensuring excellence of all so that recognize all measurable leavening outcomes are achieved by all especially in literacy numeric and essential life skills. In 12th SAARC summit states parties-seven member reaffirm the importance of attaining the target of providing free education to all children between the ages of 6-14 years. They agree to share their representative experience and technical expertise to believe the goal. (CWCD, 1998)

Governments in South Asia have made series of commitments to eliminate child labour and to respect, protect and fulfill children rights. All the countries of south Asia region have ratified the convention on the right of the child (1989). In the Rawalpindi Resolution adopted at the third SAARC ministerial conference on children (1996), the member countries agreed to eliminate all forms of child labour and enable all children of primary school agreed to complete school at the required level of learning, by 2010. The governments declared that the vision beyond 2000 includes the realization of a deeper sensitivity to human rights in general, and children's and women's rights in particular. They recommended that the years 2001-2010 be declared as "the SAARC decade of the Rights of the child". (UNICEF, 2005)

International conference on child labour in Oslo, October -1997 affirmed commitment of governments, non-government organization, Un agencies Employer's organizations, and trade unions to work together to effectively protect all children against work related exploitation. Within the region, Nepal and Sri Lanka have ratified the ILO convention no 138, (1973) concerning the minimum age for admission to employment. The convention establishes that the minimum age shall not be less than the age of completing compulsory schooling and in any case less than 15 years of age. Sri Lanka and Bangladesh governments have ratified the ILO convention No-182, (1999) on worst form of child labour. Other countries in the region are considering ratification. Nepal has also ratified ILO convention No-182 effective from 2000, 19th Nov. (ILO, 1994)

No child slavery or servitude, no trafficking, no children forced to join armed forces; no child prostitution or pornography, no use of children for crimes, including drug trafficking; and no work that harms the health, safety or morals of children.

The convention on the right of child adopted by the United Nations in 1989 reaffirms that all children have rights that must be respected, protected and promoted. However the realities those child domestic workers face gross violation of fundamental rights that are granted.

- a.** All children have right to parental guidance(Article-5 of the convention)
- b.** All children have right to life and the state has an obligation to ensure the child's survival and development(article-6)
- c.** All children have right to live their parents(article-9)
- d.** All children have right to express themselves(article-13)
- e.** All children have right to meet others and join associations(article-15)
- f.** All children have right to privacy and correspondence(article-16)
- g.** All children have right to protected from abuse and neglect(article-19)
- h.** All children have right to an adequate standard of living(article-27)
- i.** All children have right to education(article-28)
- j.** All children have right to leisure and play(article-30)
- k.** All children have right to be protected from work that threatens his or her health, education and development (article-32)
- l.** All children have right to be protected from sexual abuse and exploitation(article-34)
- m.** Every child has the right to be from torture, cruel treatment or punishment and deprivation of liberty(article-37)

In south Asia, reliable and nationwide data is available for very few forms of violence against children. All dimension of violence in different setting have not been studied comprehensively. Certain area have been better covered than others, albeit assessments as to what areas are more researched than others is essentially a subjective view; each actor believes that their focus area is less researched. Available information tends to be limited in scope in terms of geographical areas covered and sample size. Estimation of changing trends is difficult because the studies are either occasional or provide anecdotal information. Crime related data being compiled in all countries although limited to reported cases provides some information on violence against children but the level of desegregation is uneven. Increased crime statistics signify higher awareness level with lower threshold for reporting rather than increased prevalence. Nonetheless, there is statistical evidence about female feticide and infanticide, largely derived from abnormal demographics on female-male sex ratios in certain countries and districts in South Asia. Mandatory reporting is not common in the region. (UNICEF, 2005)

Given the lack of systematically collected data, any comment on the situation and trends on violence against children in South Asia need to be made with great caution. Nonetheless, available researches, assessments and survey suggest that children in South Asia are at risk of many forms of violence in different context and setting. There is also lack of comprehensive knowledge about interventions that work well in south Asian context. The following matrix summarizes some general observation about violence in different settings.

A study has done by CWIN on the Domestic Child Workers. The report shows that 55655 domestic child labour in various urban areas of Nepal. Study presents five strategies for solving the problems of domestic child labour “Far away from home CWIN, 2000” survey study in child migrant workers in the Kathmandu valley. Why children leave home, exploitation at work, case studies state that working children could earn a reasonable income and even attend school if they could work for shorter hours in caring

family setting and properly implementing national standards and legislation to guarantee their rights would greatly advance their cause. But in reality, child domestic constitute and invisible workplace that almost totally lacks legal protection. Exploited children are not aware or empowered enough to insist on their human right- only responsible adults can make a difference. (CWIN, 2000).

2.2 Poverty and Child Labour

In Nepal mass of the people are still uneducated, unemployed and wanting in other basic animate of life like in any others poor Asian countries. The report of director general of the Seventh Asian Regional Conference says:

Asian people are suffering from Malnutrition and food supplied available to the bulk of people are insufficient for their physical well being and their diets are monotonous, mineral and fats. General health condition is extremely bad. Effort should be made to increase the number of children going to school. Primary level education has been increasing rapidly in relation to population growth. Even then half of the children of primary school age do not attend school. In Asia the rural people are not conscious to teach their children than the urban people.

This clearly shows that the people in rural areas are very poor. This could be one of the reasons of migration to urban areas. In Nepal this has been identified as one of the important reasons of excessive migration of child labour Okada and Rana observed:

Most of the child beggars or originated in the rural areas of the valley of Kathmandu although the hill areas, especially the eastern Hills Representing is low from western hills and the Terai. The factors suggest that the presence of beggars in Kathmandu urban, where most are found, is not only a reflection of economic condition in the places of origin but also accessibility to the urban areas. In other words, the low representation in Kathmandu of child beggars from Terai, but also possibly due to the fact that urban areas exist in the Terai.

When the children find it unable to get enough food in homes due to poor economic condition, they leave their homes search of jobs. Some children leave their homes to fulfill their personal needs and some to help their family economically. Therefore, every year hundred of children leave their homes for Kathmandu. The family when it is unable to maintain itself above the starvation level makes its children works for wages out side the house. The fundamental problem in this connection, therefore, seems to be the problem of increasing the family income. This sort of economic causes has made very bad impact upon the literacy. Because a family which does not have enough income cannot afford to give education which will otherwise make two fold impact.

An artisan cannot afford to educate these words though education is free. For him an uneducated child is an asset, desire to be educated becomes a double liability because a) loss of earning if the child did not work, b) expenditure on education. Pant has observed that the farmers usually don't send their children in School because a) they have no consciousness to educate their children, b) the children can be used as substitute labour in the farm, c) it costs a lot to educate the children, and d) they do not want to send if the school is far from their residence. The children have to work hard irrespective of their age. Thus, it is said that the problem can be best solved by solving the poverty instead of looking at child labour as a mentioned reason. So, the problem of elimination of child labour is a problem of elimination of mass poverty. Parents are forced to make their children to work because they cannot support the family with their earnings and children supplement family earnings and the burden of the large family reduced. In this context, National Commission of Labour of India states: The employment of children is indeed more of an economic problem than anything else.

Nevertheless, we consider denial opportunities to children for their for their proper physical development and education to be an issue of a serious nature keeping in view the large interests of the society, while the economic difficulties are real , a way has to be found to give the child the necessary education in his more respective years. We feel this can be insured by fixing the employment hours of children, so as to enable them to attend

to schooling .Where the number of children is adequate the employers, with the assistance of the state governments to combine work with the education.

2.3 Status of child Labour

When the children migrate to urban areas in search of jobs, their employment does not solve problem rather it gives rise to various other problem. They have to work hard. They have no time to read. Their income is very low. Child Labour is directly related to child health exerting a negative effect upon it. It tends to interfere with the normal family life and to encourage with breakdown of social control that is largely dependent upon to preserve existing social order, it seriously interferes with education and thus precludes the most productive participation in the privileges and obligation of citizenship. The situation of child labour in India is also very poor. In rural India child migration is very high. A glance at child labour in India will convince us that child labour is under paid, brutally exploited physical, mentally, and entirely deprived of all opportunities for education. Child Labour is economically unsound, psychologically disastrous and physically as well as morally dangerous and harmful.

When a child has to work in his age, which is the end of his future development. They have to work more than adults and that closes all chances of his development. They don't get food in time. Due to the mass unemployment, children Labourers have to work in a low wage which is not even enough to feed them. So no question arise about their economic condition, rather sometime just for the sake of food, they have to work as slaves under strict control. In the small Bhattis, Tea shops, Hotels and Restaurants such labour as is employed tends to be paid extremely low wages, even in comparison with wages paid in others, sectors locally. This is partly a function of the prevalence of providing food and lodging for workers, but it is also due to highly personalized exploitative relation between employers and employ in the catering and hotel industry. In this respect west central Nepal appears little different from most other parts of the

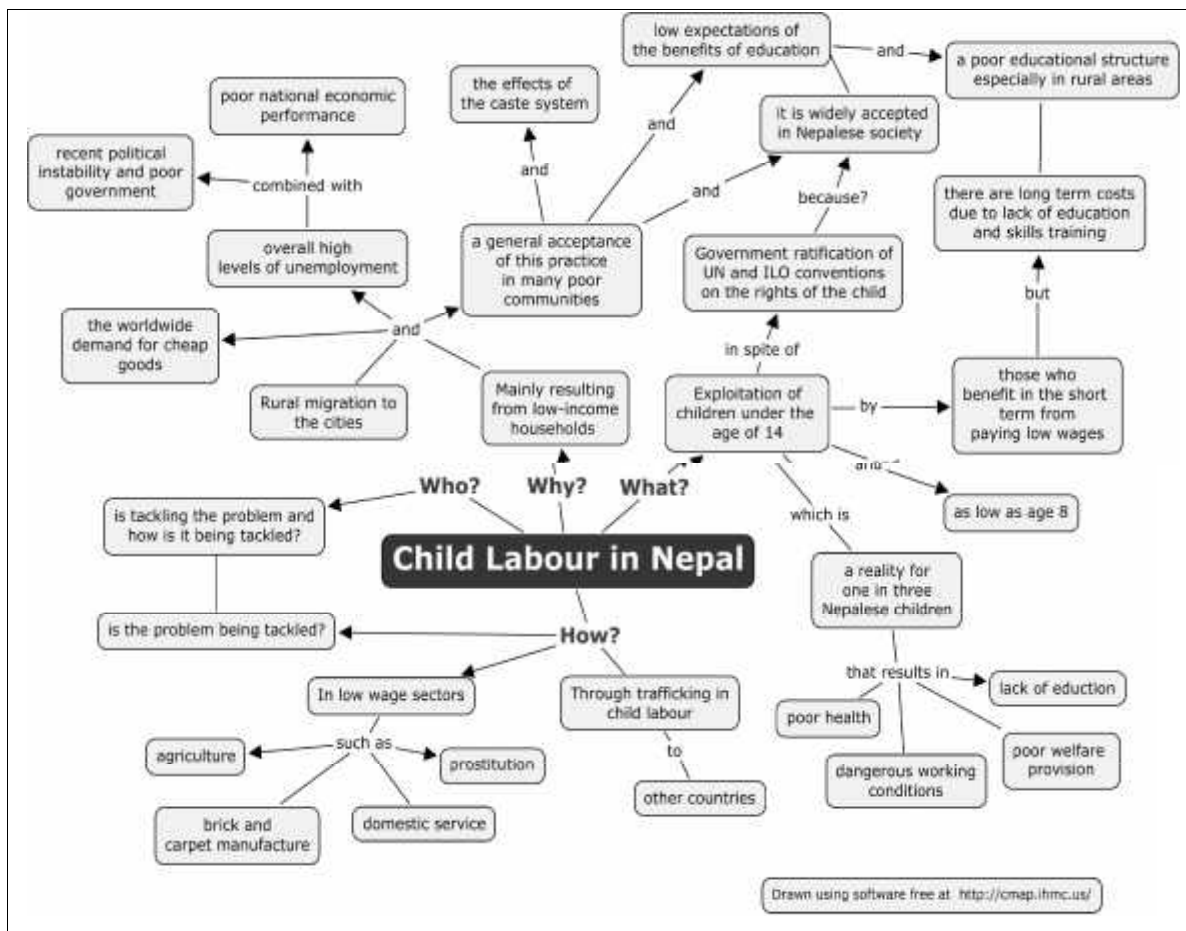
world, developed and under developed a like, where the catering and the hotel industry has a universality notorious reputation for poor working condition.

2.4 Complexities of Child Labours in Nepal

According to Dhakal (2010), Complexities of the child labour in Nepal is clearly depicted as follows, where the reasons, causes are shown and its impact has been figured out.

Figure no: 1

Complexities of the Child Labour in Nepal



Source: Jim Flood, 2007. (www.arc-worldwide.org) adopted from Suresh Dhakal (2010): From Workplace to School. AASAMAN Nepal.

2.5 International Labour Organization and its Legislation on Child Labour

International Labour Organization in its initiation of improving the lot of workers has made a number of recommendations which are reviewed here.

...whereas the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, lays down the basis for legislative protection against the dangers of child labour in non-industrial occupations in which a large number of young workers are engaged.

...adopting appropriate legislative and administrative measures for restricting the work of children and young persons under eighteen years of age who are engaged in domestic service. The employment of young persons between 14 to 16 years of age shall be subject to the special control and protection of the inspectorate of labour.

For the protection of child workers there is a need for written contracts of employment. There is a need to mention the name, address, working hours, regulations, holidays and facilities of the child workers in the contract before they are appointed.

It would be desirable to ensure that seasonal workers and migrants for employment in hotels, restaurants and similar establishments should be engaged under individual written contracts of employment based on a model contract drawn up in co-operation by the representative of the appropriate employer's and workers' organization and the competent authority of the country concerned with national practice. (a) the full name of the worker as well as date and the place of birth, his family status, his place of residence and of recruitment b) the nature of work, and the place where it is to be performed c) the occupation category in which he is employed d) remuneration for ordinary hours of work, overtime work and holidays and the medium for wage payment e) bonuses, indemnities and allowances, if any f) conditions under which and the extent to which the employer may be authorized to make deductions from remunerations. G) conditions regarding food if food is to be provided by the employer and the conditions of renewal and denunciation of the contract.

In many countries there is a restriction on child labour. Again there are provisions of strict control on the employment of young persons between 14 to 16 years of age. No person

shall continue to employ a child or a young person after receiving notification in written form from his parents or guardians that such appointment should be discontinued. The exact written version was appointment should be discontinued. The exact written version was applied in Morious.

In Nepal, there are no rules for the protection of child workers who are working in non-industrial occupation. It is indispensable to have some rigid rules to prevent children from working in any job if anybody is aimed at doing welfare of them.

In order to give education to the child workers and to solve the problem regarding them a research study was carried out by Singh.

The basic objective of this study are to study the socio-economic condition of the working children of different sectors such as agriculture, service, business, domestic servant, labourer, foreign service and others. Apart from these, other subsidiary objectives are: 1) to determine whether working children are willing to study if provided free education without any need to discontinue their work. 2) to find out whether guardians or employers are willing to release their wards for schooling purpose, without, losing their services, and 3) To identify places where large groups of working children are found.

The sampling was done randomly whereas respondents were decided on purposive sequential sampling basis, i.e. questioning of working children at a specified locally is continued until the quota for that locally is achieved. It means other remaining working children were not considered who had equal chance if a good sampling technique had been adopted. The study by Singh did not deal with the immigration problem associated with their present condition of jobs. The increasing child migration problem was untouched totally. Both the respondent, i.e. local and immigrated were treated equally which is very much insignificant and irrational because of their different socio-economic infrastructure in the villages and towns. Singh has not received even a single literature about his not received even single literature about his study despite the fact that are plenty of literature written about the problem of child labors in international level especially by I.L.O.

Singh's study had the basic objective of examine socio-economic condition of the children of the child workers. But the analysis and data interpretation gives less importance to socio-economic problem, quantitatively and qualitatively. It only gives a rough estimate to locate the schools in different places to educate the children who are working in specified on the educational aspects, not explicitly mentioned in the objective. Restaurant workers, who work for 15 or 16 hours a day, are unable to go to school which will be clear from the present study. But the study carried out by Singh indicated that 90% of the owners of the restaurants were willing to send their workers to the schools. Okada and Rona's study deal with the problem of the migration of child beggars and are not concern with the cause and consequences of migration of the children who are working in Kathmandu city.

Similarly Singh's study deals with socio-economic condition of the working children of various sectors in Kathmandu valley with respect to find out the distribution pattern of working children in the valley. His study does not deal with the migration. It's causes, consequences and areas of migration.

The present study emphasis on the problem of major source areas of child migrant's causes of migration and their socio-economic condition at present.

This situation of the local carpet market has parallels on the labor market. The sharp rise in demand for export during the late 1980s and early 1990s led to enormous demand for labors, epically for the labor-intensive processes of carpet production, such as spinning of wool and weaving. Official sources estimate the number of workers at less than 100,000(HMG\NPC\CBS 1994a,b). Whereas sources generally quoted (albeit inaccurate) claim that the labor force employed in carpet manufacturing totaled about 250,000-300,000 person (shresath 1991; Parham 1993; Sharma 1996). The actual figures are likely to be about 60,000-80,000 weavers with additional 30,000-40,000 persons for spinning, carding and technical and managerial staff. By 1996, these figures had declined to some 60,000-80,000 workers, about half declined to them women.

The increase in demand led to an unprecedented wave of migration to Kathmandu Valley. Laborers usually come from rural areas in district adjoining Kathmandu Valley, some

from other eastern district, and a few from western Nepal (figure 3). Analysis of age structure reveals that the labor force consists predominally of adolescent youths; 80% are 25 or younger and 52% are 20 or younger (figure 4). The % of young people 14 and 15 years of age is low (5%), although personal histories indicate that 199 persons (20%) were under the official working age (younger than 14) when they started to working. Within the labor forced surveyed, no children declared that they were less than 14 years of age; only a negligible number among those aged 14 or 15 looked younger. This information is conformed by a recent study on child labor that aimed to estimate the ratio, magnitude, and regional pattern of child labor in Nepalese carpet manufactories (CPS\ Rugmark 1999). The study identifies 391 children under the age of 14 from a total labor force of 23,049 (1.7%). Among these children, 69.4% of all boys and 65.4% of all girls were between 13 and 14 years old, that is, were to come of age within a few months. Although this data show that child labor has not yet been completely eradicated, they document the tremendous success of the fight against child labor in carpet manufactories. Laborers usually have low level of education (WB 1998; 4). According to recent field data (n=991), 48.9% did not complete primary schooling (ie. less than fifth grade). Among women the percentage with no schooling was 69%. Educational levels also exhibit a distinctive regional pattern, with slightly higher level among from the Terai . Recruitment of labors especially during the boom period was done via family \ village network and middlemen. Many people already employed in the production process brought along (younger) family members or other villagers when returning to Kathmandu after their annual trips home. These unskilled people were than usually trained about 2-3 months, weaving the monochrome inner fields of carpets, while the skilled workers executed the more complicated designs that required the ability to read design sheets (naxa). During times of high demand, many manufactory owners also engaged so-called thekkadars (contractors), people responsible for recruiting labor from their home town\ villages or elsewhere. For this purpose many of them asked for advances from manufactory owners for the parents of newly recruited weavers. However, advance payments were usually not handed over to parents since they were not in a position to

demand money to have their children join the labor force in Katmandu. The village studies provided evidence that some thekkadars even asked for money from parents in order to accept responsibility and provide food for their children.

A relative shortage of labor, coupled with a steadily rising demand for laborers, means that people searching for work were in a relatively good position. Wages therefore steadily increased during this phase and people taking up employment at a new workplace demanded advance payment (so-called *peskii*) (O'Neill 1997: 180ff). at the same time, workers were changing work place frequently, asking manufacture to hand over advanced; sometime they left before earning these advance payment. Data on duration of employment (n=994) indicate that 46.6% had been working at their current manufactory for a year or less. The trend was even higher among men (54.8%).

After the onset of recession, and with increasing concentration of production in larger manufactories, workers experienced rapid deterioration of their bargaining power. Dramatic declines in demand have led to an enormous oversupply of laborers, with a concomitant negative impact upon wages. Owners of small manufacturing units selling their carpet at local market were driven to bankruptcy by increasing production costs and decreasing carpet prices. Manufactures were closed and unemployment increased. Child labors in particular were simply released, as it was euphemistically phased in an impact assessment study on implementation of the Labor Act abolishing child labor (ITAD\NASPEC 1994:2), as they could most easily be replaced by adult workers in search of work, since the mid-1990s, workers in carpet manufactories have experienced slowly rising nominal wages but highly inflationary costs of living, leading to a steady decrease in real purchasing power. The price index for basic food items (1990-1999).

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Concept

Kothari (1994) state that research methodologies refers to the various sequential step (along with a rational of each such step) to be adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with certain object in view. The research has been done on the hotel and restaurants of Mitranagar, New Bus Park, Balaju . This study is based on primary and secondary data. This chapter describes the methodology employed in this study. For this research purpose the following step provide useful procedural guidelines as far as research methodologies concerned.

3.2 Sample Size of the Respondents

The census of the child laborers has not been taken from any governmental or private sectors. So the actual number is unknown. In this condition to determine the size of the respondent for this study was a difficult test. The easiest way to achieve the objective is of course the purposive sampling technique. One hundred child Labor were interviewed purposively. The choosing of the respondent in restaurant is based on systemic random sampling technique by using lottery method. In first restaurant where there were four child labor the lucky number was interviewed. In some restaurant where there were five to nine child labor were working, two respondent were interviewed. In the restaurant where more than nine immigrated workers were working, three were interviewed by using the same random sampling technique.

3.3 Methods Adopted for the Collection of Data

In this study, all the primary data have been obtained through the medium of questionnaires and personal observation.

Child Laborers were interviewed in the restaurant provided by them; a number of questionnaires were filled up. To have a better idea of the problem of child laborers, interview was also conducted individually. Moreover, some observations of different small restaurants in Kathmandu city were also made in order to know the real situation and plight of the child laborers.

3.4 Sample size of the Hotel

The total number of hotels and restaurants in Kathmandu city is larger. The study by Shrestha does not distinguish between the restaurant with child labor and adopted labor, immigrated labor and local laborers. So the purpose of choosing the sampling in present research is not fulfilled by the number shorted by the above mentioned research study since the list of the exact number of restaurants of the Kathmandu city was not available even in Kathmandu Metropolitan City was undoubtedly different to select an appropriate sampling technique. Beside the restaurant number shown by Shrestha in the decade of eighteen, it is also not applicable in 2011. In order to adopt a reliable technique, the present study considered 100 number of child laborers working in restaurant in city Mitranagar and New Baspark area and the 16 percentage of the total number of restaurants have been considered for study.

3.5 Data processing procedure and Technique of Analysis

After the collection of all the necessary data regarding the child laborers, were converted onto different tables. The tables were selected separately according to the objectives no 1, 2, 3 and 4. Beside these the general characteristics of the child laborers which are highly associated with the reason of migration has been analyzed. For the purpose the age, caste, presence of the parents in Kathmandu is taken by separate tables. After this the table relating to the objective; source areas of migration has been separately analyzed. In the same way the causes of child migration and present socio-economic condition of the

child laborers are analyzed with relevant table and information. To achieve the fourth objective some quantitative technique has been used.

3.6 Limitations

Though sincere efforts were made to make the present research more reliable, there were some limitations that pose some difficulties in accomplishing the objectives of the study. The limitation of this research study is as follows;

Although there are plenty of restraint employing child labors in Kathmandu city, only 40 restaurants could be considered in this study. This is because of the fact that many restaurants are also found scarttered in the capital city and many of them are also found in the inner part of Kathmandu city. On account of these fact, the researcher realized complication in increasing the sample size.

As in the case of number of restaurants, the number of child laborers interviewed was also limited to hundred. The reason given to the case is because of time resources constraints. In addition, the respondents were not so much interested in answering the questions being asked to them because of the fear of their master; it was different to have more information about them.

CHAPTER FOUR PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter concentrates on the tabulation of the data collected by the researcher in to tables and figures. In order to clarify the meanings and to provide a clear picture of the situation, each table and diagram is presented with justification, interpretation.

In order to analyze the overall situation of particular group of the people in a particular setting, it is very important to analyze the background characteristics.

4.1 Impact of the General Characteristics of child Migrants

Due to different socio economic problem, children leave their villages. The characteristics of child laborers differ with respect to caste, religion and age. The mentioned things have significant impact upon their migration.

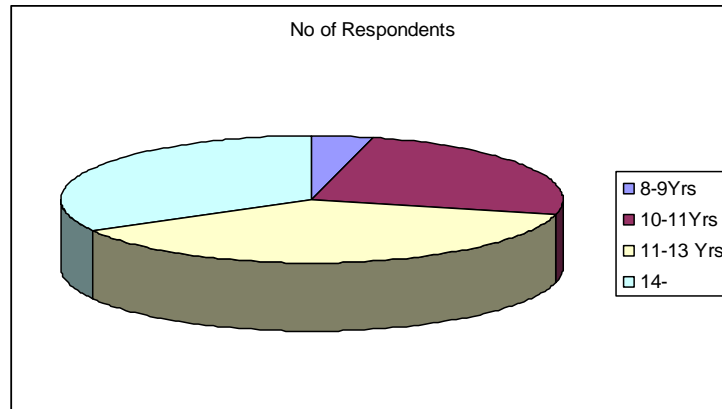
Table no. 1

Age group of child laborers

Age group	No of Respondents	Percentage
8-9	4	4
10-11	25	25
12-13	38	38
14-	33	33
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 2



The minimum age working the child laborers are from age of 8-9 yrs. Thirty eight percent of the child labourers are from the age group of 12-13 yrs, which is highest among other age group. This figure is reliable to some extent as rapid mental change may take place at the age, and the children can think about the future of their lives.

Thirty three percent of the child laborers are 14 yrs old. This percentage is not significantly less than the percentage of child laborers between the age 12 and 13.

Only four percent of the child laborers are of 8-9 yrs of age. One of the reasons for the lowest percentages of age group 8-9 yrs, may be because of the unwillingness of the owners of the restaurants to give them job in the restaurants because of the availability of the labourers of upper age at same rate of wages. As much, most of the beggars that are found in the busy thoroughfares of capital city are of this age group.

Ninety six percent of the respondents are between the age of 10-14 yrs. The reason attributed to this case can be given if we try to look at their lives in villages.

When a child passes ten yrs, it has become the common practice in most of the rural areas to give him the work of grassing cattle. This responsibility would help to develop a thinking power of a particular child. Besides, it brings about co-operation among other boys of the same age group who are also assigned to the same work. As a result, they begin to exchange their ideas on different topics; and the children who have already visited the capital city, will communicate the others who have not visited. Because of the

exchange of ideas among children of the same age group, the children of a particular village leave their houses with the hope of passing better lives in the urban centres.

Caste factor also plays a vital role for the migration of the children of a particular place (Table 2).

Forty two percent of the child laborers belong to Brahmin and Chhetry group of which 27 percent belong to Chhetry group and 15 percent belong to Brahman group. The Tamang occupy the second highest group of child laborers. The majority Tamangs are inhabited in the surrounding hills and districts of Kathmandu valley. Naturally, the number and the percentage of the Child laborers is high because of transportation linkages, interpersonal communication and their poor economic condition in the hills.

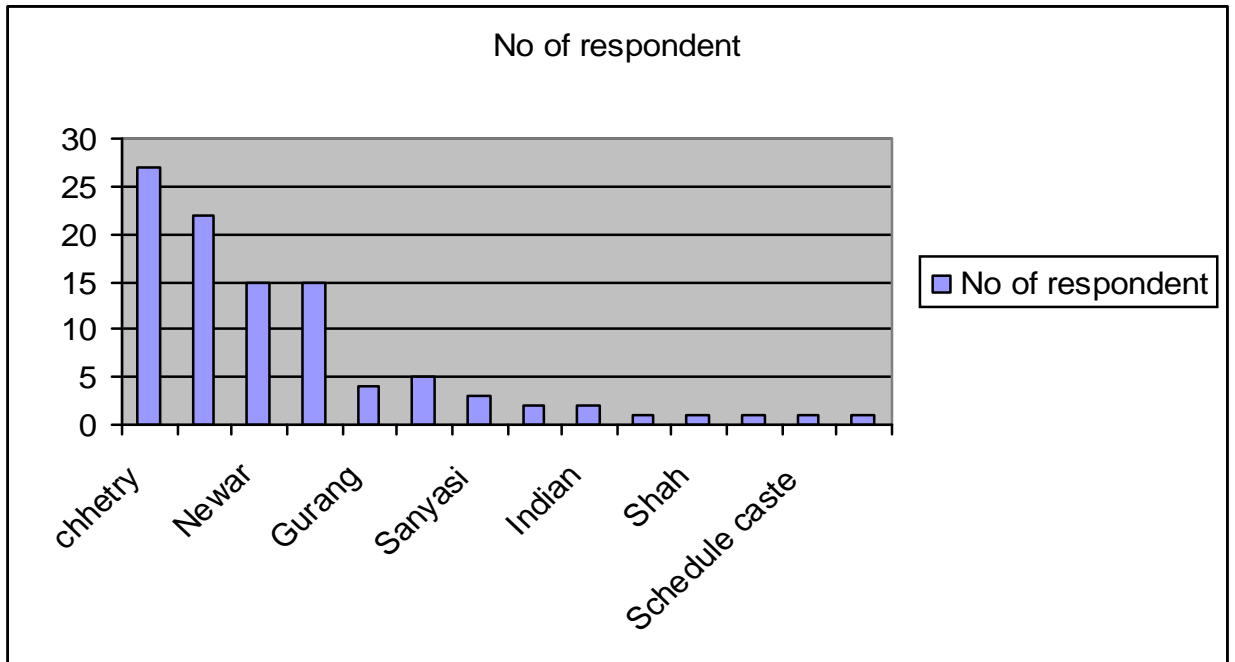
Table no. 2

Caste of the Labourer

Types of caste	No of respondent	Rank
Chhetry	27	1
Tamang	22	2
Newar	15	3.5
Brahman	15	3.5
Gurang	4	6
Magar	5	5
Sanyasi	3	7
Muslim	2	8.5
Indian	2	8.5
Rai	1	12
Shah	1	12
Sherpa	1	12
Schedule caste	1	12
Majhi	1	12
Total	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 3



Child laborers is high because of transportation linkages, interpersonal communication and their poor economic condition in the hills. Besides some historical factors are also work mentioning if we want to know the cause of migration of Tamangs in Kathmandu from the surrounding hilly regions.

On the agreement to recruit in Army between the British Government and Rana rulers in Nepal, Rana showed prejudices against different castes, during the period of the first world war (1914-18). Tamangs were not allowed to work for British. Instead of that they were recruited to Pipa Goswara. Whose basic function was to serve the Ranas and their administration. This recruitment to Pipa Goswara encouraged the migration of Tamangs in Kathmandu city.

As a master of fact, the practice of fact family migration has encouraged the children of the rural areas to migrant to the city of Kathmandu. The child laborers who have some family members with them in Kathmandu are shown in the following Table.

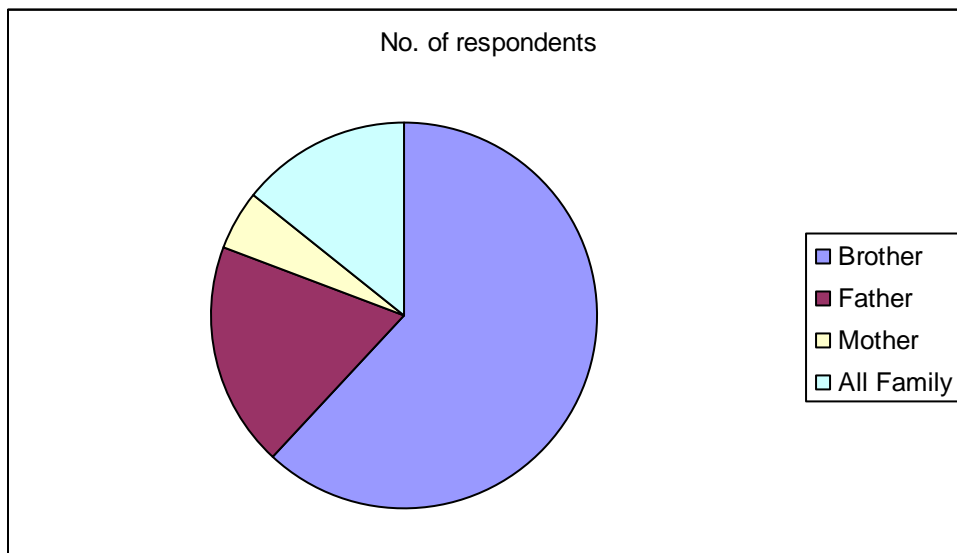
Table no. 3

Number of Child Laborers with their Family Members in Kathmandu

Relation with Family members	No. of respondents	Percentage
Brother	13	61.9
Father	4	19.04
Mother	1	4.76
All Family	3	14.5
Total	21	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no.: 4



About sixty two percent of child labourer have brother with them and 19.04 percent have father with them. About twenty percent of the children said that they were interested in working in the restaurants because of the fact that their elder brother used to send money to their parents when they were at teen age. Besides, some of the laborers informed that they were compelled to immigrate into Kathmandu city owing to the fact that their family income generated from the agriculture sector was not sufficient to maintain their livelihood. Most of the factors of these respondents are working as porters in Indrachowk

and other wholesale business centers of Kathmandu and as a cart puller on the busy thoroughfares of Kathmandu city. The children are working in the restaurants to supplement the family income.

Five percent of the child laborers have mother in the capital city. The reason attributed to this case is because of the presence of step-mother in their houses. It was also found that about 16 percent of the child labour had all the member of their families in the Kathmandu, who had permanently migrated from the villages. As regards the reason for migration, some respondents opined that they were unable to pay the loan taken from their landlords, took their land instead. About three percent of the respondents said that they were bound to come to the capital city owing to socio-economic condition coupled with natural disasters. Besides, it is worth noting that there has been a continuous migration of the people residing in the hills of Nepal. Which will be clear from the further analysis.

4.2 Sources areas of Migration

If we look the areas of migration by ecological belts eighty nine percent of the child labour are from hilly region of Nepal. Only eleven percent of the respondents are from the Inner Terai, and India. It was well-known fact that the hilly reasons are very underdeveloped.

Table no: 4

Source Area of child Migrations by District

Source Area	Ecological belt	No. of respondent	Percentage
Kavre Palanchowk	Hill	20	20
Sindhu Palanchowk	Hill	12	12
Nuwakot	Hill	8	8
Gorkha	Hill	7	7
Ramechap	Hill	6	6
Makawanpur	Hill	5	5

Dolkha	Hill	4	4
Lalitpur	Valley	4	4
Bhaktapur	Valley	2	2
Okhaldhunga	Hill	2	2
Dhading	Hill	2	2
Tanahu	Hill	2	2
Rasuwa	Hill	2	2
Gulmi	Hill	2	2
Kaski	Hill	2	2
Chitwan	Inner Tarai	3	3
India	-	5	5
Other	Hill + Tarai	8	8
Total		100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The economic condition of the majority of the people is also very poor. The less majority of immigrants from the southern part is because they could get job in Indian cities as well as scattered market center of Terai-belt. In this light if we find the majority of child laborers from hilly regions, this is not a matter of big surprise. Further classification of child laborers by district wise shown in Table 4.

Twenty percent child laborers are from Kavre, east of the Kathmandu valley. This district is highly linked with Kathmandu with Kodari Highway. Again children know about Kathmandu from their parents and friends. Both of these districts are well known as food deficit districts in every crop-year. A total of thirty two percent of workers are pulled into Kathmandu city by Kodari Highway. Fifteen percent have immigrated from Nuwakot and Gorkha. These places are also joined by metalled road, Trisuli and Narayan Ghat – Gorkha highway respectively. Four districts out of the 24 hilly districts Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot and Gorkha have forty seven percent of the child laborers in Kathmandu city. All these districts enjoy transportation and communication facilities,

which can be considered as major pulling factors for migration. Ramechhap and Dolkha which are in Janakpur zone occupy eleven percent of immigrations. The construction of Highway; from Lamosangu to Jiri makes it convenient to come to Kathmandu than to go to Terai. Again the surrounding district of Kathmandu, which are facilitated by convenient transportation are Makawanpur, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur which together occupy fourteen percent of the immigrants. Other districts having road transportation facilities are Dhading, Tanahu, Kaski. These districts occupy six percent of the child laborers coming to Kathmandu. Seventy two percent of the laborers who are working in the restaurants are from the surrounding districts of Kathmandu, which are highly facilitated by transportation, especially by road. In this connection one can generalize that the construction of roads in the surrounding districts of a city pulls the immigrants in the same city, if the economy of the hinterland is poor. So the availability of transport facilities might have encouraged or at least facilitated the migration from rural areas to the city centre.

Other hilly districts which are not facilitated by transportation like Okhaldhunga, Rasuwa, Gulmi, Bhojpur, solukhumbu occupy only eight percent of the respondents. The main causes of immigration seem either economic condition or interest to see the Kathmandu city.

The table shown that eleven percent of the respondents are immigrated from the Inner Terai, Tarai and India. Among them three percent occupied by chitwan area and five percent from India. The rest gone to Rautahat, Morang and Sarlahi. Indian immigrations are mostly from Bihar state which is well connected with Kathmandu through Tribhuvan Highway.

4.3 Causes of Child Migration and Their Socio-economic Condition in Villages

With a view to find out the reason behind the migration a number of question were asked regarding their parent's profession.

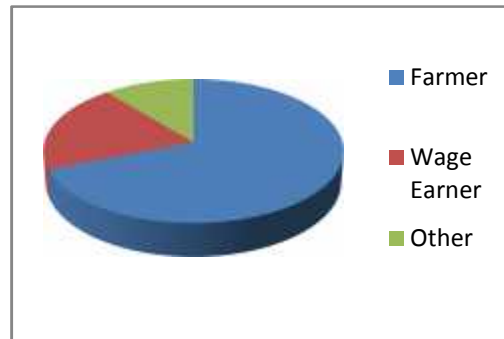
Table no: 5

Parent's profession of the child Laborers

Profession	Number
Farmer	69
Wage earner	20
Other	11
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no.:5



Sixty nine percent of the respondents are from the farmer's family. Similarly twenty percent from the wage earner. In Nepal 94.4 percent of the population are depend on agriculture. Therefore it is naturally that most of them belong to family of farmers. The economic condition is rather low of wage earned family than that farmers. The remaining eleven percent of whose family background is in other profession. Government public and private sector service are taken as other profession.

Beside the profession, the family size also plays a vital role to push the children from the home. The average family member in Nepal is 5.5 only. But the average member of the child immigrants family is 6.9, which is very high. This figure indicates that child migration has been induced because of large family size. The farmer in the hilly region are poor because of low productivity and less technical know how. Beside when their poverty is further abetted by the large number of family. The children are bound to leave their houses in search of better life.

The tendency of child migration also depends up on earning member of the family. If the earning members are more in the family there are less chances of children leaving the houses.

According to the above table it is clear that the child labourer leave their villages due to the lower income of the family.

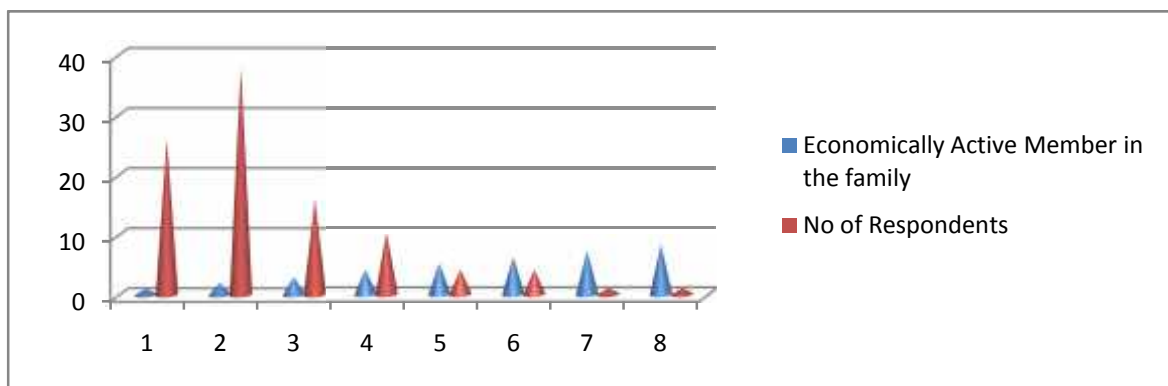
Table no: 6

Economically Active Member of the family of the child Laborers

No of Respondents	Economically Active Members in the Family	Average Family size	Dependency Ratio
26	1	4.1	1:4.1
38	2	6.7	1:3.35
16	3	8.83	1:3
10	4	8.0	1:2
4	5	9.25	1:1.85
4	6	10.0	1:1.66
1	7	19	1:2.27
1	8	10	1:1.25

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 6



Thirty eight percent of the is from that family where only two economically active members are existed, where average family members are 6.7 which is more than the national average of 5.5. similarly the dependency ratio is also high 1;3.35. in the same way 26 families have only one earning member with average family of 4.1 and dependency ratio is 1:4.1.

The low earning family cannot offer economic and social needs of the children. So the children migration tendency is high. Again, Nepal is fully dependent agriculture. But the productivity is low specially in the hilly region even than working members are high. So one of the causes of rural urban migration of the children is basically economic.

Some of the causes of child migration are socio-economic. The family structure; joint or separate, plays great rile for the migration of the children. According to the information given by the children, sixty two percent of the respondents are from the joint family. This guides to observe that economic reasons are one of the major factors leading to child migration.

In hilly regions there is still the tendency of multi-marriage. Besides, once either of the parents is dead they spare no time to remarry. When child find this they feel alienated. In addition when either of the parents is dead they may find difficult to adjust to a new situation.

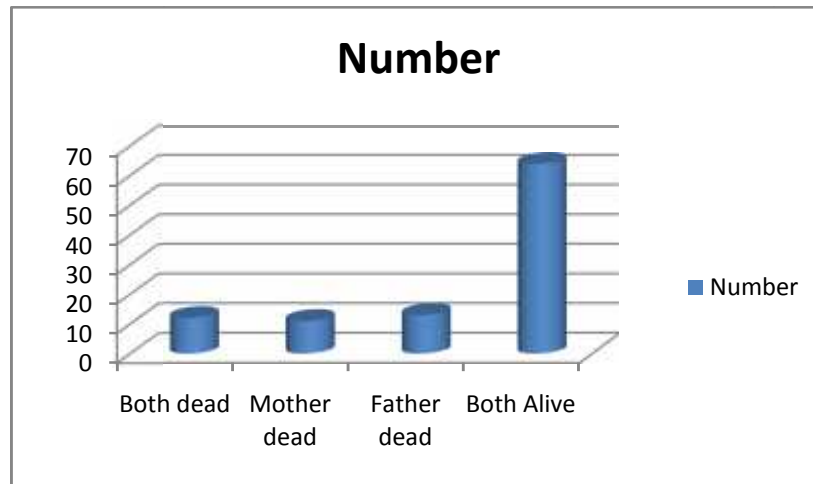
Table no: 7

Parental information concerning child Laborers

S.N.	Parent Deceased or Alive	No .	Percentage
1	Both dead	12	12
2	Mother dead	11	11
3	Father dead	13	13
4	Both Alive	64	64
	Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 7



Altogether twenty percent of the respondents are orphan. Again eleven percent have lost their mother and thirteen percent have lost their father. Sixty-four percent of the child laborers have both the parents alive. This above data indicates the absence or presence of parents does not seem to effect much on the child migration.

Since the number of working orphans encountered on the survey was so small, we must conclude that this is not a factor providing special motivation to work. This may be because the problem of orphan in the valley is one which is already receiving attention from Nepal's children Organization, Paropakar orphanage Center, SOS childrens Village etc. if the orphanage maintained by these organizations did not exist, it is ti be expected that the survey would have encountered more working orphans, a tribute to the effectiveness of their programmers. Likewise. In Katmandu, majority of the respondents have both parents alive and only a minority are orphan.

As the presence or absence of parents does not seem to effect much on the child migration, the absence or presence of a school in the village has also not much affected the migration. In most of the palaces there is school of primary level in some palaces there is lower secondary and secondary school. Sixty percent of the child labourers have schools in their villages, from where the children have migrated. According to table 1 child migration is high in between the age of 12-13 years. Again according to table 8,

illiterate child migration is high. This shown that the government has not been able to attract the children towards education in enough manner. They donot feel motivated enough to go to the schools. The lack of school is not the factor of migration rathe,r irrespective of their level of education or the existence of school, they have left their houses.

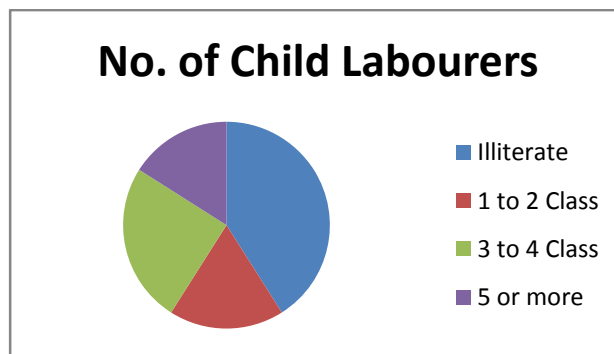
Table no: 8

Level of Education of the Respondent

Education class Group	No. of Child Laborers	Percentage
Illiterate	41	41
1 to 2 Class	18	18
3 to 4 Class	25	25
5 or more	16	16
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 8



The child laborers had mentioned that the types of job opportunities they have as depicted in the following table.

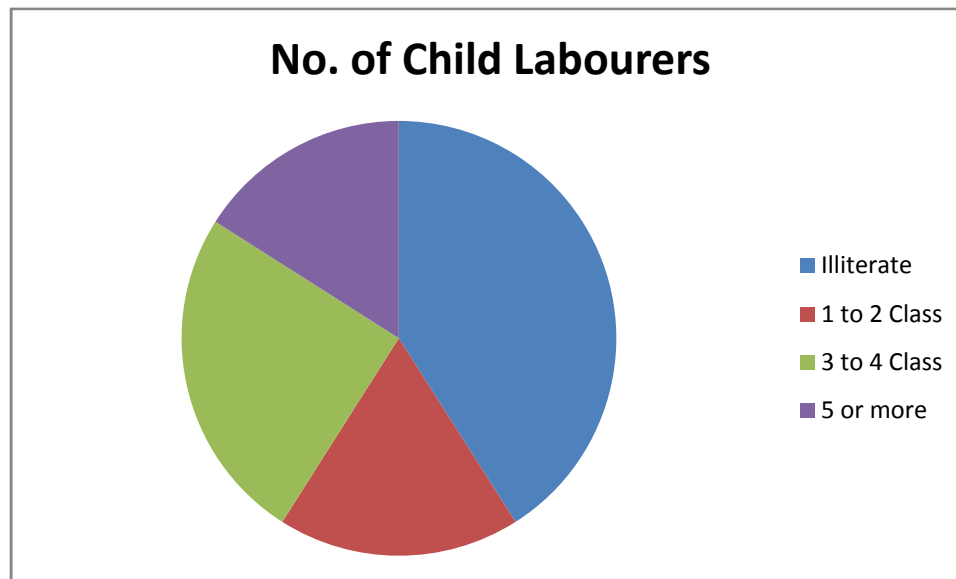
Table no: 9

Type of Job-Opportunity

S.N.	Type of Opportunity	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Farm Laborers	35	74.46
2	Cottage Industry	2	4.25
3	Construction	3	6.37
4	Servent and Porter	7	14.92
	Total	47	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 9



The table shows the work they get is farm labour. In farm labour, the worker is paid nominal wages and in most of the cases they were provided with foods, in exchange of labour itself is a seasonal job. In view of nature of these job opportunities except for a certain period of time, they are again placed at their same position of poverty. Therefore instead of engaging in these work, they find it better to go to the cities and get permanent job to some extent.

4.4 Specific Reasons for Leaving the Villages

It is one of the important question as why do the child laborers are leaving their villages. The reason of temporary child migration is essential to be identifies for the sake of its solution. In every small restaurant, the workers are children. There are certain factors. That lead them to leaves their villages. The interview has resulted in the identification of following factors.

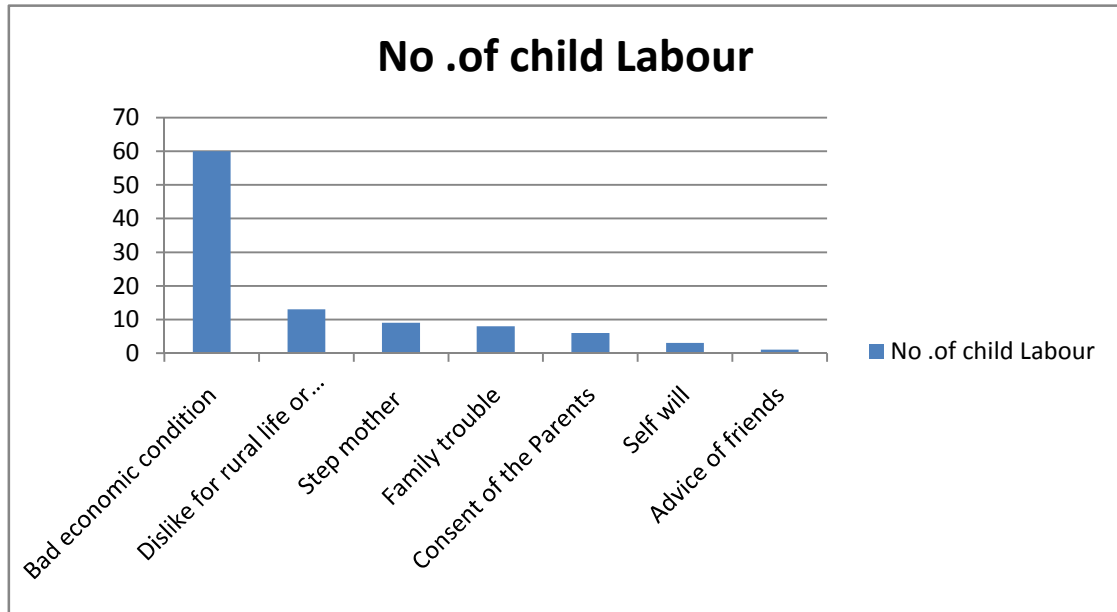
Table no: 10

Specific Reason for Leaving the Villages

S .N.	Reason	No .of child Labour
1	Bad economic condition	60
2	Dislike for rural life or Immigrated to see Towns	13
3	Step mother	9
4	Family trouble	8
5	Consent of the Parents	6
6	Self will	3
7	Advice of friends	1
	Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 10



The major reason of out-migration from the village are bad economic condition and dislike of rural life or interested to see towns. Majority of the respondent are guided by these two factors. The charm of city life has become a major pulling factors and bad economic condition seems major pushing factors for the process of migration. Sixty percent of the child laborers came to Kathmandu on account of bad economic condition in the villages and thirteen percent of the workers left their home by attraction of charmed city life. Therefore, friends of child laborers are also the important source for the new child laborers to know about Kathmandu. Their friends only give the light side view of Kathmandu which found very attractive and prosperous in the beginning.

The third important pushing factor is presence of step mother. The term 'Sani aama' virtually indicates the source of suffers of the children in the context of Hindu religion and society. No one expect a love from a step mother. So it is not the thing to be surprise that nine percent of the children left their home because of bad behavior of the step mother. Seventeen percent of the respondents had left their homes because of Step mother and family trouble. The Alcohol drinking and children beating habit of the father, father being unable to supply the basic needs of the children and quarreling environment are inclined in family trouble.

About the percent of the respondent are either guided by their own will or parent's consent. In addition, a number of other reasons were also cited but they are insignificant. However, the major reason is the poor economic condition. Most of the child workers are from the joint family and average members of the family is approximately seven. According to the table 6, earning member of earning family are 1 in 26 families and 2 in 38 families. So due to the bad economic condition in their families, Though the above data manifest that there are some fluctuation in the reason attributed to bad economic condition, and though there are some similarities in the reason for other causes of migration, it can be said on the basis of above data that reason for migration are dependent on the age of the child laborers in the study areas.

4.5 Condition of the Child Laborers in their Present jobs

It is easier to get a job in the small restaurants in Kathmandu city, there is no need of higher education, skill, intelligence as a qualification for the employees. Again child workers are active in light work than the adult workers. The number of restaurant are very large in Kathmandu and the demand of child labour is always high. usually the immigrate get a job in the restaurant immediately. According to the answer given by the respondent, seventy one percent of the child labour got the job immediately as they reach in the city. It indicates that there is no problem to get a job mostly in small restaurant for the child laborers. This encourages children to come in Kathmandu. Only twenty nine percent of the child labour said that they had to wait for the job.

The waiting period of unemployed child laborers was not more than a fortnight as revealed by them, for that time they managed themselves either by residing with the relatives and friends or becoming beggars. Some have got their own money brought from their homes. It is illustrated in table 12.

Table no.: 11

Maintenance During the period of Job-waiting

S.N.	Maintenance	No .
1	Stayed with Relatives	13
2	Stayed with friends	6
3	Slept in public Inn and started to beg	9
4	Slept in public Inn and Feed by the money Brought from the home	1

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Table 12 indicates that the relatives of the child Laborers who have already immigrated in Kathmandu or locally settled are an important cause to pull the children from the villages. The village children come in Kathmandu with a hope that, if they don't get job immediately they could adjust with the relatives.

Forty five percent of the unemployed children adjusted with their relatives. This kind of guardianship and friendshipness is encouraging the flow of child migrants from the villages. Thirty one percent of the immigrants could not get job immediately and started to beg on the busy street of Kathmandu city for their livelihood. Here also the children did not feel any difficulties to stay in Kathmandu until they get job.

Four percent of the unemployed children maintained themselves by expending the money brought from the home, which is very very low in number.

It means majority of the children came to Kathmandu without sufficient money to adjust themselves until they get job, because they could get other alternatives. This encourages the children to come in Kathmandu city.

Child Laborers who are working in small restaurants cannot save money to send their houses. They get only a little amount of money which they spent for themselves.

According to the information given by the respondents fifty six percent of them had never send money to their homes. Because they cannot save money (table 12).

Their remuneration is little in comparison to that from other jobs. Fifty percent of the children get only Rs. 200 to Rs.500 per month.

Only forty four percent children say that they are sending money to their houses. But the time of interval in which they send money is 3 to 6 months. Again they say that they cannot send money more than Rs 1000 to Rs 1500 at a time.

Table no: 12

Remuneration of the child Laborers

Rate of Remuneration of the Child Laborers	No .	percentage
No remuneration	3	3
Less than Rs. 200	2	2
Rs 200 to 500	50	50
Rs 500 to 1000	34	34
Rs more than 1000	11	11
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

There are three percent of child laborers working only for foods. Fifty percent of the child Laborers get Rs 200 to 500 per month. According to table no:14, they have to work from 6 am to 10 pm. Thirty four percent of child Laborers get Rs 510 to 1000 per month. There is only 11 percent who get above Rs. 1000 per month. Fifty six percent of the respondents said that they cannot send money to their family. So this data indicates that the remuneration which they get is not sufficient for them.

There is no any fix regulation in Restaurants to fix the working hours and remuneration. But generally they have to work more than fifteen hours a day. Sometime they can rest if

there are no costumers. So they have to face not only the trouble mentally but also physically.

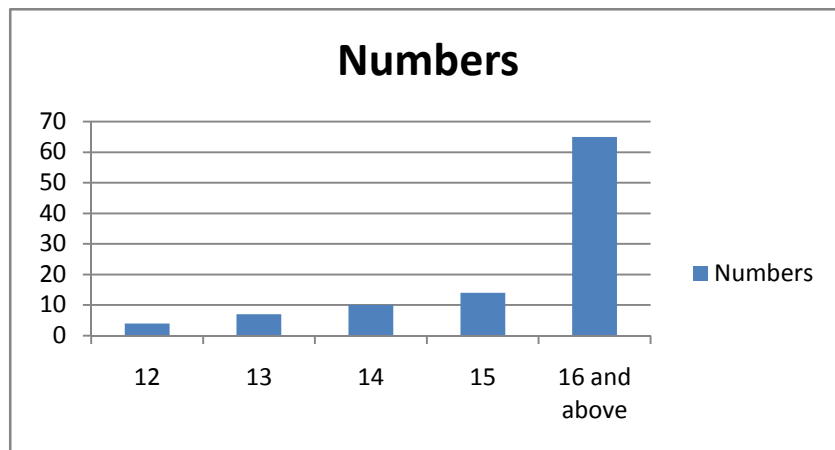
Table no: 13

Working hours of the respondents

Working hours	Numbers
12	4
13	7
14	10
15	14
16 and above	65
Total	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 11



This above data indicates that sixty five percent of the workers have to work 16 hours or more. To work more than 8 hours a day is strictly prohibited by the bye-law in rest of the developed and also developing countries in the world. One can easily think what happens to the health of a child below 14 years. If he works regularly 16 hours a day without sufficient nutrition food and proper rest. The officially determined working hour in Nepal is 8 hours a day for mature laborers, but in the restaurant no child is found who works less than 12 hours. It indicates that the health condition of the child laborers are decaying every hours. Which is the great loss of the nation. The life of working children going

onwards with working and sleeping only. Even than they are not getting enough salary for proper cure of health and nutritious food. The question of recreational time is not expected.

It is essential to throw light on the future of the child Laborers who are working in the restaurants, while observing them can expect about the bright future of them. The social environment in small Restaurant and Bhattis is not favourable to them for their study. They have no time to read. Ninety nine percent of the child Laborers say that there is no favorable environment to study. We cannot expect them to get time to read in view of the long working hours. Beside it, they cannot save money to pay the educational expenses. If they really want to study certainly they can do this only by leaving the job which they cannot. Therefore, once a child leaves his home and takes up a job of a Laborers in Restaurants he grows as a laborers and dies as a laborers.No doubt, they work for long hours for insufficient remuneration without any future prospect. They are again unfortunate that they don't get good from the masters.

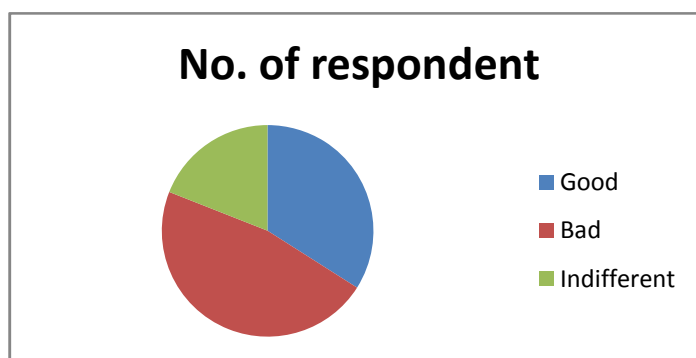
Table no: 14

Treatment of the employer

Treatment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Good	34	34
Bad	47	47
Indifferent	19	19
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 12



Only thirty four percent of the respondents say that their master's treatment is good and they have no complains against the employers. Nineteen percents child laborers say that there is lack of proper treatments. They are indifference to say about the behavior, bad or good. Here the treatment of the employer is moderately good. But the majority (forty seven percent) say that the behavior of their employer is bad. They say that they don't get food in time they have wait long time for remuneration. In case any utensils are broken, the child would be responsible for that. The cost of waste of glasses and damaged utensils would be deducted from their salary. If they get sick, the proper treatment is not given. There is not any job security of the employees is free to behave as he likes to his workers. All these condition shows a morror of salivary during the period of 17th to 19th century. The satisfaction of job depends on the situation for which the child left their villages. Their economic condition also has been a factor for their job satisfaction. In table 15, nature of job satisfaction is given which is as follows:

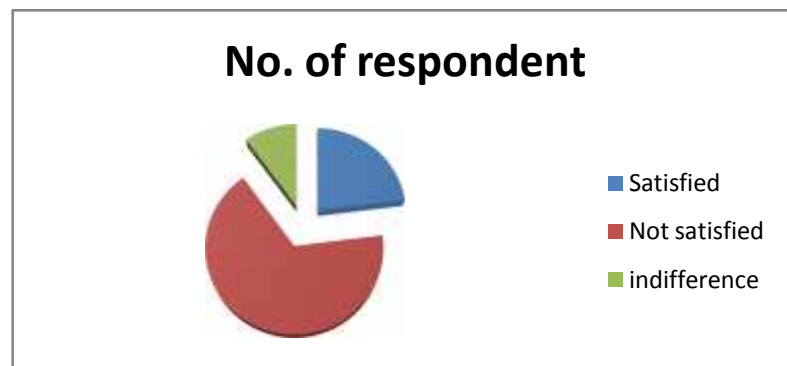
Table no:15

Job satisfaction of child Laborers

Description	No. of respondent	Percentage
Satisfied	23	23
Not satisfied	67	67
indifference	10	10
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure no: 13



Only twenty three percent of the respondents are satisfied with their job and sixty seven percent are not satisfied. Ten percent could not say whether they are satisfied or not. They don't know the term job-satisfaction properly. The food is the big thing for them. It indicates that majority of them are not satisfied with their jobs.

According to table 16, there is high turnover of child laborers in small restaurants. It is also due to the dis-satisfaction of their jobs. Again, according to table 15, the treatment of the masters is not good for the majority of the respondents. Again they have to work from early morning to late at night. All these data indicates that there is no job-satisfaction to the employees who are working in small restaurants.

According to the information given by respondents, fifty two percent of the laborers have left the restaurants where they used to work when they come. Still they seem to change the work place in pursuit of better job or at least better condition of employment. Only forty eight percent of the respondents are staying in the same restaurants regularly. This above data indicates most of the restaurants workers are found moving from the restaurants to another. The rate of turnover one restaurants to another of fifty two percent of the laborers is given below. The child laborers who come early have more turnovers in restaurants. The basic causes high turnover in the restaurant's boys is because or the advice and will to get better facilities with less work, according to the observation of the researcher and information given by the respondents.

Table no: 16

Number of job quits

No of job quits	No of respondents	Percentages
Once	20	38.46
Twice	20	38.46
Thrice	5	9.61
More	7	13.47
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Most of the child laborers say that the guardian of their houses knows their address of Kathmandu. The respondents left their houses due to bad economic condition, self will, step mother together with other family trouble, advice of friends or after taking consent of their parents only forty two percents of the respondents are cut off from their homes and their guardians do not know about their working place. The reason behind this could be that some of them have come without informing their parents about their whereabouts. In a question, whether they would like to return back to their homes. Sixty two percent of the laborers express their desire to go back. This simply shows they might come either in the search of better life, but they are fed up with their present life. This indicates their present working condition.

4.6 The relationship Between the Age, Earning and working Hours of the child Laborers

To know the relationship between the age group and average earning of the child labours the correlation co-efficient is calculated and the value of 'r' is found to be 0.06 which is very low. This figure indicates that there is not so much correlation between the age group and average earning of the child workers.

The main reason for low correlation may be because of the presence of the one respondent of 8 years old getting Rs 1000 per month, which is highest earning among other average earning of other age groups, which seem less than Rs 35 per day.

Since the inclusion of the earning of the child of 8 years old in manifesting the correlation between the age groups and average earning gave an unreliable result, the computation of the correlation between the age groups and average earning of the child laborers is presented in the following table, excluding the income derived by a child of 8 years old.

Table no: 17

Calculation of the Correlation Between the age Groups and Average Earnings of the Child Laborers

S. No.	Age Groups	Av . Earning month	'r'Value
1	9	350.00	
2	10	370.33	
3	11	420.93	0.86
4	12	400.12	
5	13	610.49	
6	14	710.84	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

In order to find out the correlation between the age groups and average earning of the child laborers the correlation co-efficient is calculated. And the value of 'r' is found to be 0.86. Those figure undoubtedly shows that there is high positive correlation between the age groups and average earning of the child laborers. Beside, it is also obvious from the above table that the average earning increases with the increase in the age of a particular child.

Table no: 18

Correlation Between the Average Earning and Working Hours of the Child Laborers

s. no.	Working hours(x)	Av . Earning(y)	'r' value
1	12	850.83	
2	13	900.75	
3	14	720.50	-0.85
4	15	540.41	
5	16	560.44	
6	17	590.66	
7	18	400.00	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

To know the relationship between working hours and average earning of the child labours the correlation co-efficient is calculated and 'r' value is found to be -0.85. this figure obviously indicates that an increase in working hours causes a decrease in the salary. This is somewhat unnatural. But since the master of a particular enterprise has no scruple in doing exploitation over others, the child workers are compelled to work more hours at low salary because of the lack of the other alternative to meet their daily basic needs.

4.7 Major Finding

1. The majority of the child laborers are between the age of 12 and 13 and most of them belong to Chhetry and Tamang caste-groups. And most of the laborers belonged to the family of farmer. The average family member is about seven in each family. In most of the families, there are few earning member; and most of them live in joint family. The majority of the laborers are illiterate. But the significant member of 25% had attained 3 to 4 class even them most of the village from where they are migrated there are schools.
2. Most of the child laborers have immigrated from the eastern hills of Nepal like Kavre(20%), Sindhu Palchowk (12%)etc. most of the source areas are highly connected with transportation facility from the capital city. But most of the villages there are no job opportunities apart from working in one's farmlands.
3. The poor economic condition has been the major reason for migration followed by dislike of rural life and presence of step-mother. Besides, there is difference in the reason for migration among child laborers of different ages.
4. The majority of the child laborers(56%) are unable to send money to their parents. About 50% of the child laborers get low salary ranging from Rs.200 to Rs. 500 per month, even though the majority of the laborers work for 16 hours a day.

The environment where the child laborers work is found to be unfavourable for their study in school. Besides, the majority of the working children are not found to be treated properly by their masters and they are not found to be satisfied with their jobs. Because of all these things majority of the children (67%) are willing to return to their homes on account of job dis-satisfaction. This clearly shows the bad working condition in the restaurants.

5. There is high positive correlation between the age groups and average earnings. In other words, average earnings increase with the increase in the age of a particular child. It is also obvious that an increase in working hour causes a decreases in remuneration.

6. The trend of migration of any member of a particular family may encouraged child migration of the same family.

CHAPTER-FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

Kathmandu as the capital of Nepal, is the largest city of the country. Almost all the central function are concentrated in the capital. The location of foreign agencies and other social service institution provides other parasitic functions. In addition, a great number of factories are also established here. Therefore, people from all corners of the country come here for one or other reasons. Among, these who come, a significant number constitute the people here in search of jobs. Of these, children who come in search of jobs or attracted by city life also constitute a significant number. But when they come here they do not get jobs other than the servants in the restaurants. The big hotels and restaurants do not employ them. Also there is a problem who can offer a guarantee of honesty of child migrants. All these things push the child immigrants towards the restaurants, which are eve ready to employ them. In this way the restaurants management is getting cheap labour.

The poor economic condition and other socio-economic evils of the Nepalese villages society does not allow for the proper growth of a children.

The evi-custom of polygamy in Nepalese society creates a lot of family troubles, which adversely reflects towards the nature and behaviour of the children. The family trouble does not give proper environment for the mental growth of the children. The decision making poor of the children is negatively affected. So called future nation builders cannot live in the family with socio-economic evils. Ultimately they are attracted by the city and its life, and they migrate.

As they migrate, the first problem comes upon them is of feeding themselves. For that purpose, either they beg or start to work in the restaurants or households. Among them the restaurants job is easily available in the city center. Obviously the number of child laborers are more in the restaurants than in other sectors and functions.

The restaurants always need cheap labour, which can be fulfilled by the child laborers. So the children easily get the employment in the small restaurants. But the employment of child laborers does not solve the problem rather it is beginning of the problem. The children immigrate in Kathmandu in search of better life. But when they start to work, the condition becomes worst because of poor working condition, low wagea and inhuman behaviour of the masters. They do not get enough money to improve their life-condition nor they get the opportunity for the advancement of their carriers. So all these factors have led to a very poor condition of child laborers.

There is no any protective law for their job security. They have to work from early in the morning to late at night. They get very nominal salary which is also not paid in time. There is no any law for the fixation of working hours of their work. They are not given proper clothes and in winter their condition becomes more worst. General health condition of the children is extremely bad. So condition of the child labours is rather worst than what it was in their villages.

The basic objectives of this study is to findout the reason of migration, source areas and consequences upon the children. The area of this study is Naya Bus Park Area where child laborers are being engaged in the restaurants. This study is based on field survey. All the primary data were collected from the small Restaurents of Bus Park areas, where the immigrated child laborers were working.

Data were obtained through questionnaires, interview and researcher's personal observation. A total of one hundred child laborers were interviewed and on the basis of information supplied by them questionnaires were filled. Each questionnaire consisted twenty two questions. All the data are presented in tabulated from and interpreted. In this study the primary statistical tool used is correlation co-efficient and chi-square test.

5.2 Conclusion

This study derives the following conclusions.1. Among the respondents Chhetry and Tamang have immigrated more. Majority of the child laborers are in the age group of 12 to 13 years. Most of them are immigrated from the surrounding districts of Kathmandu, which is highly accessibly by road. Construction of road seem a pulling factors for immigration of child labours.

2. Some of the child laborers have their family members together in Kathmandu city. This is found out that the encouragement for child laborers is also the contribution of immigrated hill farmers. The poor economic condition, lack of initiative to educate the children, family trouble in the source areas are the basic responsible factors to encourage the child migration and child laborers.

Lack of educational opportunity does not seem to be a major factor in encouraging children to leave their villages. Majority of the children's villages have schools. But in spite of this fact, they tend to leave their villages.

Most of the children belonged to the family of farmers where there is high dependency ratio. This resulted in economic pressure. Thus the poor economic condition is the basic reason for migration of a child in his early ages. Though poor economic condition has played primary role in forcing them to seek for jobs in urban areas, but one of the peculiar reason is the encouragement of their friends who return from cities for holidays. Though they experience poor economic situation, but they are allured by the glitters of the city, when the friends communicates about this and migrate from the village in the pursuit of better life.

3. The working condition of the restaurants is very poor and unhealthy. They work for sixteen hours a day without any standard rest. The salary is also insignificant and rarely can they save money to send their homes. The sanitation and clothes is also very poor. The master's treatment is very bad as they have no fear if the children leave their restaurants. Because the number of children who are insearch of jobs are obviously more.

Besides, elder workers also exploit these children in terms of performance of works. This has led to high rate of turnover.

4. The average earning increases with the age of a particular child. It is also found out that an increase in working hour causes a decrease in remuneration of the child labour.

The child labour who have immigrated in the cities in pursuit of better life have found their condition to be worst in the restaurants. Whatever the pushing factor forced those to leave their home are not better off. That is why in spite of the fact that if they return; they will have to live in poverty. Poverty is lying in both the places. But if they return back, they may feel that, at least they are in their own homes and villages.

5. The root cause of child migration is the poverty. It is poor economic condition in the villages that has led to many social problems, of which child migration is one of them. Until and unless the villages are socio-economic uplifted, the people would continue to migrate irrespective of their ages and sex. But, of course, economic development is not attainable overnight. It takes time which might be stretched to a long period. However one cannot wait for economic development and leave the child workers in their present plight.

1. The major Act that protects the workers in Nepal Factory and Factory workers Act. But this covers only factories, and other sectors are excluded from the scope of the act. In factories child workers are employed only under certain circumstances. But in spite of a large number of child workers, nothing has been said them, nor the act covering them is in offing. Therefore, it is highly essential to make certain legal provisions protecting the child workers.

The child labours are the curse to the society. So there could be question regarding the very concept of employing child workers. But in view of mass poverty and their poor economic conditions, instead of banning the employment of child workers.

2. Before the Act is brought, at present provisions can be made for periodical health check of these workers who are working. This will at least help them to protect from poor sanitation.

3. Minimum wage of child workers should be fixed. Though it could be difficult to implement, but wherever implemented this would prove a great for them.
4. The provision for weekly leave is highly necessary for them. This will not lead to closures of Restaurants, but if the system is introduced in rotation them workers will get the leaves and Hotels and Restaurants can also be kept open for all days in a week.
5. If possible, training institute should be open to train them in different skills. Because when these workers group up, generally it is seen that they are dismissed. At this stage because of the lack of any skill, it becomes difficult for them to get other jobs. But, if training is provided now, they can work in other places and live a better life.
6. This study is not comprehensive in view of the sample size and analysis. Therefore, before any major step is taken in this direction, it is highly essential on the part of NG to conduct a comprehensive study regarding their present working condition and causes of migration. This will provide a sound action in the direction of protecting the process of child migration and child workers themselves. This study however, approximates very well the present situation of child laborers in the Kathmandu city. But this study is not complete to know multi-dimensional aspect of the child laborers. For the future researcher, the following direction may highlight some of the solution of this social problem.
 - a. The detail study of socio-economic environment, general psychology of the family and the villagers, may high-light the solution regarding the problem of child migration.
 - b. In a general look out of present study the remuneration of the child laborers are determined by the standard of the restaurants. The tourist based restaurants usually pay little more than other locally based tea-shops, how the standard of the restaurants determine the remuneration is another question, raised by present study.
 - c. No doubt, the work of 15 hours a day is deteriorating the health condition of the child laborers. A medical research by questioning ‘what should be done for the development of their health? ‘will be a greatest achievement for medical researcher.
 - d. To find out, some of the alternative sectors to the child laborers of restaurants in highly demanded, if government wants the welfare for the children.

5.3 Recommendation

On the basis of the analysis of the study the following recommendations have been made:

1. The root cause of child labour is poverty unbalanced development program or we can say unequal policy of development program. Poor economic condition and lack of opportunities in the village that led to many social problems which domestic child labour is one of them. Until and unless the villages are uplifted by proper socio-economic policy by government the problem remains the same. But of course, economic development is not attainable overnight. It takes long time which might be stretched to a long period. However, one cannot wait for economic development and leave the child worker in their present plight. At least some of the short term measures can be taken to minimize the problem of child labours.

2. Child labours are curse to the society. So there should be question regarding the concept of employing child worker. But in the view of mass poverty and their poor economic conditions, instead of banning the employment of child worker, it is necessary to make a comprehensive Act protecting them. Minimum wage of child workers should be fixed. Though it could be difficult to implement instantly, but whenever implemented this would prove a great for them.

3. Alternative source of income for adults should be identified so that they may become less dependent on their children's earnings. For example, soft loans should enable them to set up their own economic ventures. Initiatives should be targeted at agrarian reform and industrial diversification.

4. Through publications, meetings, publicity and mass media campaigning, a new and high lightened public awareness program should be created about the exploitative nature and dangerous condition of child worker. A general awareness concerning the exploitation of child workers should be developed nationally so that vested interest may be broken and parents come to realize that short-term benefits of sending their offspring to work are far outweighed by long-term deprivation to which they are exposed.

5. Growing trend to run away from countryside to large cities should be immediately controlled and discourage by creating handsome employment opportunities in rural areas.

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Interview Questionnaire/schedule

Respondent No:

A.PERSONAL

NAME (Optional):

AGE:

SEX:

ADDRESS (PERMANENT):

MUNICIPALITY/VDC:

WARD NO:

DISTRICT:

B.FAMILY

1. What is the size of your family?
 - A. Joint/Nuclear
 - B. No of members
 - C. Parents: mother/father/both/none alive

2. What kind of occupation does your family do?
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Wage labour
 - c. Domestic worker
 - d. Service (govt/private)
 - e. other...

3. Do your parents earn sufficient income for family?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

4. Why did you leave your home?
 - a. Advice of your friends'
 - b. Dislike of rural life
 - c. Bad economic condition
 - d. family trouble
 - e. Expecting better life
 - f. Search of job
 - g. Other.....

5. Did you inform your family before leaving?
 a. Yes b. No
6. Do your Parents know your address?
 a. Yes b. no
7. Do you have any family member in Kathmandu?
 a. Yes b. No
 If 'yes' specify.....

C. WORKING CONDITION

1. Nature of work

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| a. Cooking | b. Cleaning | |
| c. Washing dishes | d. washing clothes | |
| e. child care | f. Gardening | |
| g. Farming | h. Shopping | i. Above all |

2. Working Status

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. Part time | b. full time |
|--------------|--------------|

3. If part time

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a. Morning only | b. Afternoon only |
| c. Evening only | d. Morning and evening |

4. Working period as a domestic labour

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Less than six month's | b. six to twelve months |
| c. Two years | d. more than two years |

5. What is your bed time?

- a. before 8 pm
- b. 8 to 10 pm
- c. 10 to 12 pm
- d. after 12 pm

6. What is your wake up time?

- a. Before 5 am
- b. 5 to 7 am
- c. after 7 am

7. Did you work as a domestic child labour in other house in past?

- a. Yes
- b. No

8. If yes how many places did you work?

- a. One
- b. two.
- c. more than two

9. Why did you leave the previous place?

- a. Low payment
- b. Misbehave
- c. Not giving good food.
- d. Sexual harassment
- d. not paid in time
- e. Other.....

10. Do your parents frequently visit you at your working house?

- a. Yes
- b. No

11. Did your parents sometimes live with you in your master's house?

- a. Yes
- b. no

12. How many times do you go to your house in a year?

- a. Once
- b. Twice
- c. Thrice
- d. Frequently

13. if yes when do you go to your home?

- a. In festival b. somebody is sick c. For refreshment

D.HEALTH AND HYGEIENE

1. Have you ever been sick since working here?

- a. Yes b. No c. If yes specify the nature of sick...

2. If 'yes' how did you get well?

- a. At home b. Consulted doctor c. others...

3. Do you get sufficient water for bathing and cleaning your clothes?

- a. Yes b. No

4. How many times you take bath in a week?

- a. Once b. Twice c. thrice a week

5. How many times you change your clothes?

- a. once b. Twice c. Thrice

6. Do you use common toilet and bathroom of them?

- a. Yes b. No

E. ENTERTAINMENT

1. Do you play games?

- a. Yes b. No

2. If 'yes' type of games

- a. Indoor b. out door

3. With whom do you play?

- a. Master's kid b. Neighbor's kids c. Other friends

4. Does your master provide you any recreational materials?

- a. Yes b. No

5. Do you watch television?

- a. Yes b. No

6. Where do you sit while watching TV?

- a. Chair b. Sofa c. On the mat d. Just stand and sticking to the wall

7. Do the master allow you to go to outside home with specify purpose?

- a. Yes b. No

F. EARNING AND EXPENDETURE

1. What is your working status in this house?

- a. Paid b. unpaid c. Not stated

2. If yes which conditions are you accepting among the following ?

- a. Less than Rs 400 b. Rs 400-600 c. Rs 600-800

d. Rs 800-1000 e. if other..

3. Who keeps your earning?

a. Master b. Parents c. Relatives d. Yourself

4. Are you satisfied with your earning?

a. Yes b. No c. Partly satisfied

5. What do you do with your income?

a. Save for future b. Give to parents c. if others..

6. If unpaid, specify the reason?

a. For livelihood and protection b. For better education c. others

G. FOOD AND SHELTER

1. Where do you sleep?

a. Owner's house b. Friends c. Parent's house

2. Where do you sleep?

a. Under the stair case b. in the passage way c. Servant's room
d. dining room e. Drawing room f. in the same room of master

3. Do you have your own bed?

a. yes b. No

4. If no what do you use for sleeping ?

a. Carpet b. Mat c. Sofa d. Others

5. What types of food do you get?

- a. Same as master
- b. Different than master

6. If different, what is the quality of your food?

- a. Low
- b. Medium
- c. Good
- d. if other

H. PERSONAL FEELINGS

1. Do you satisfy with your job?

- a. Yes
- b. No

2. If 'no' would you like to leave your work?

- a. Yes
- b. No

3. What is the reason for dissatisfaction?

- a. Low wage
- b. Bad behaves
- c. No education
- d. others...

4 Do you know about child right? If yes, what do you know?

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