

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Child labor is not a new phenomenon in an agriculturally dominant country like Nepal; it is a part and parcel of the feudal economy (Pradhan, 1998). For years, child labor has been perceived as a way of life in this country. In the rural economy, children have played a significant role in the family subsistence. Fetching water, collecting firewood, grazing cattle, caring for children and supporting parents in the field are most common works that children in the rural as well as urban area perform. In addition, many children of poor families also have to support as a family breadwinner working as domestic servants in the homes of village merchants (CWIN, 2011).

Nepal is mostly covered by the rural areas, and these areas are far from the basic social institutions and facilities. There is no income generating opportunities. So, the life of the people is very hard to sustain. People of these areas do not have idea about the education and as a result they cannot think about their children's future. So they always used to compel them to work for family sustenance. In this process the children should work from their early age. This reality pushed them to migrate in urban area for the betterment of their life. But the scenario is just reverse. If they do not get any good job they used to do very risky and hazardous work although their exploitation is sure.

Traditionally, children were involved only in agriculture, domestication of animals and some handicraft industries Nepali society have been gradually transforming from feudal to capitalism (Mishra

2006). The transformation of Nepalese society from feudal to capitalism has been rapidly increased child labors in other sectors including industries, market and business.

There is no national survey made on child labor in Nepal, it is very difficult to give accurate statistic on it. However, according to ILO/IPEC, it is estimated that out of the total children 41.7% (2.6million) are working regularly. 36.7% children used to work and go to school and 15% are engaged in non-economic work such as household to this report, out of total economically active children , girl are in majority i.e. 55% . According to this report out of total economically activity children 94.7% are involve in agriculture work. In service sector and construction, transportation and communication the same percentage of children has been used to work (i.e. 1.6%). Another 0.8% was found to work in general technical sector and product sector. It was reported that 8000 child are working and living on the street and 3.4% work as sales worker (Child Labor Situation in Nepal 2009). The CWIN has also stated that 1.7 million children in Nepal are engaged in economic activities. Out of them 1.4million are involve in unpaid activities and 278000 in Nepal who have migrated form rural to urban area for the betterment of their life . Among them there are approximately 300000 child labors in different kinds of job such as 5000 street children, 80000 children working indebt bondage 500 children's in prison and nearly 11000 children an the sex industry including children being trafficked in to India and else where for this purpose (UNICEF/CWIN, 2013). The ILO\IPEC has said that 427000childern are involved in most hazardous and worst form of child labor.

After 1990s, at national and international has been making effort for the elimination of child labor. However, the policies and programs are

not directed towards the root cause of child labor problem nor has there been effective implementation of these plans in action in reality. Many things regarding the protection of child labor are mentioned in the laws and national policies. However, it fails to address to the problems of economic inequality of correct the mistake and constraints in the development process.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Children are an integral part of society. Without children we cannot imagine the existence of the world nor can we think of any new creation. The development of nation depends upon the development of children. If they are facilitated with affection, love and health, they grow in proper way and become good citizens and contribute to the nation. The creation of happy and crime free society depends on the sound environment for children. So children need to be well nurtured, educated rather than making them a bread earner.

If children are brought up properly they will become a responsible citizen "Psychologically, it has been proved beyond doubt, that happy childhood will lead to happy, healthy and responsible adulthood and unhappy childhood causes serious problem in the adult life" (CWIN 2012). Unhappy childhood not only destroys life but, also creates several problems for the society.

In Nepal, most of the children are compelled to work from their childhood because there is a problem of hand to mouth. They are not able to fulfill their needs or they are falling on the vicious circle of poverty since their birth. So, child labor is a common phenomenon. It is employed in almost every sector of the economy. After the restoration of democracy, it has been taken as a social problem and efforts are being

made to improve their condition but, the situation has remained the same. Several laws and policies have been made to protect their rights. The INGOs and NGOs, in large number are involved to bring about improvement in their condition.

Among the different sectors of economy, transportation sector is also one and micro-bus is one of the means of transportation where children are working as a laborer. Especially, after the removal of "Bikram Tempo" from the Kathmandu valley, the micro-bus was ecame into effect and this entering process is going on and on. According to the record of transport management department till fiscal years 69/70, about 5050 micro-buses are registered in the valley. In almost of these microbuses, children are working as a conductor or Khalasi, which is the most hazardous work, is quite evident. Although there are various studies about the children employed in other sector, no enough studies are conducted about the children working in transportation sector particularly, microbus conducted about the children working in transportation sector especially, microbus conductors. So, it is great need to study about them that is why this topic is proposed.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study has to analyze the socio-economic condition of the micro-bus conductors of Kathmandu valley.

The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To identify the socio-economic causes being child labor.
2. To assess the condition under which they are working.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The child labor is a multi-faceted and deep-rooted problem in Nepali society. Some governmental, national and international organizations are working in such a field for the welfare of the working children to eliminate this problem. But in Nepal, there are some research conducted on child labors which are not sufficient to investigate all the problems and working condition of children of different sector.

Without reliable and valid information, the plan. Policies and strategies made by different levels and institutions can not be fruitful. The child labor can be divided into two forms i.e. visible and invisible. There is an assumption that visible nature of child labor has got some attention but the reality is different. Because the children working in micro-bus as labors or conductors or child labor in micro-bus is also visible in nature but no attention is given properly in such a field. They are working in most hazardous condition and being exploited daily. There is a great need to bring in forefront to protect them. This study is conducted in depth about the hazardous working conditions and methods of exploitation adopted by, their employer and present some valid and reliable information about them. Therefore, it will be beneficial for the planners and policy makers to formulate the appropriate plan, policy and strategy for the welfare, and to eliminate the problems of child labor.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

Every study has its own limitation. So, this study has also some limitations which are presented as follows:

1. This study concentrates on the child labor under 14 years of age working in micro-buses of Kathmandu valley as conductors.

2. Because of the mobile nature of respondents it is difficult to contact with them. Due to unwillingness and hesitation, it is difficult to get their responses according to the questionnaire.
3. This study attempt to analyze the socio-economic conditions of the conductors of micro-bus of the Kathmandu valley. So, it can not replicate the socio-economic conditions of all children working in other different sectors.

The finding of this study can be generalized on the basis of objective only. So, it cannot be cover other aspects of their life.

1.4Definitions of Key terms

The definitions of the terms which are newly used in this thesis are as follow:

- Micro-bus: Newly entered four wheeler's small size passenger vehicle, after the band of Vikram Tampo from Kathmandu Valley. They are two types, one type micro-bus operates by petrol and contains 14 passengers and another by gas and contain 11 passengers at one trip.
- Children: The children mean every individual under the age of 14 years.
- Child Labor: child labor means those workers who are under the age of 14 years.
- Conductor: the term conductor implies to personal assistant of driver who is employed for helping the driver, colleting fares, calling passengers, checking the fuel level, washing the vehicle and minor repair of the vehicle. He is popularly known as Khalasi.

- Micro-buy: the term Micro bus conductor is used for the conductor or Khalasi of micro-bus who is under the age of 14 years.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This thesis is organized into seven chapters. The first chapter presents a brief background of the studies, statement of the study, definition of some common terminologies and organization of the study. The Second chapter includes review of literature. The literature related to this study are reviewed in various sub-topics, such as child labor an overview, cause of increasing child labour, legal and policy provision of child labor, major area of child labor or worker, problem of child labor, micro-bus transportation and conductors. The third chapter deals with research methodology. It includes rationale of the selection of study area, research design, and universe and sampling procedure, nature and source of data, technique of data collection i.e. interview schedule, and non participation observation and lastly method of data analysis. The fourth chapter contains socio-demographic respondent's case ethnic composition age structure education status family composition parents education and facilities available in their village. The fifth chapter deals economic characteristics of the family and micro-boys. It contains parental occupation, own home to live, farm land owned by family food sufficiency at home main reason of being a child labor salary of micro-boy expenditure pattern of micro-boys saving reason of not saving monetary support to their family. The sixth chapter describes the working condition health status of micro-boys indifferent heading such as working duration working hour, other facilities provided by owner, job satisfaction reason of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, probability of an accident place of treatment place for sleeping love and affection extra involvement at employer's house, habit of micro-boys, free time of micro-boys, health

status, and perception about their present profession. The seventh chapter consist summary, conclusion, and, recommendation of the study and recommendation for further research. Lastly, references cited appendices and questionnaire arranged.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

No research can be done without studying relevant literature. To clarify the concept and formulate new ideas, some relevant literature should be studied. Therefore, the researcher has reviewed some published literature related to this topic.

2.1 Child Labour: An Overview

Historically, the problem of child labour first appeared in the 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high-risk areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and the UK, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories: cotton mills, glass and match making and brick kilns, where as in Norway and Sweden, the problems existed in farming, herding and fishing. In France, a welfare act for child labour was introduced in 1841 and 1853, the government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety of children and trade unions in Europe began to raise the issue of child labour as parts and parcel of their movement. However, the implementation of law was very poor (UNICEF, 1998).

With the influence of Karal Marx, the trade unions began to protest against "the transformation of immature human beings into mere machines." This had ultimately called for a ban on child labor in the factories and health hazardous for the elimination of child labour had given them opportunity for more jobs, better wages and improvement in working conditions (Pradhan, 1998).

Kalves (1991) has mentioned that child labor was practical in Germany in orphanages and workhouses as early as the 16th and 17th century. However, Kostal and Baklund (1991) claimed that the new quality of the life including technological and economic changes, better organized society for the working class contributed to education for the child labor system from Norway.

For centuries, child labor has been recognized as normal practice by every society in most part of the country. Poverty and deprivation are main key factors that have contributed to the growing number of children in the exploitative labor market. However, parent's ignorance, family breakdowns and the trend of child exploitation have been multiplying the degree of child labour exploitation in the country. The challenges of child labor being come across by must of the third world countries have many serious, social, economic and political dimensions. He says, if we go through the history of developed countries, they had faced the problem of child labour exploitation in any way or another. The developed countries, such as, UK, USA, Germany, Japan, France, Sweden, Portugal, Cyprus, Belgium, and Malta had also a serious child labour problem until less than fifty years ago (Pradhan, 1995).

The children in many countries in Asia, share the common pain and problems of child labour in their every sector. Statistics have revealed that almost half of the world's child labour problems exist in south Asia. Because of growing poverty, famine, unfair economic relations and social injustice, the children of this region are forced to take on a major burden for survival. Despite many national, regional and international commitments to combat child labour, the situation of children in the SAARC region is far from satisfactory (CWIN, 2009).

There is no any historical document about child labour in Nepal. But it might be that, when traditional agrarian based society had emerged, the children were used in agricultural work. And after development of technology, the use of children had been increased as manpower because of too cheap.

Children in Nepal start working at a very young age in and around their own house. In the countryside, most young children are taking care of older siblings. Food and hygiene for younger brothers or sisters are the responsibility of elder children, usually girls. Mother leaves their younger children with older sibling at home while they go for work. It is a common practice in these areas. If they do not have older children they take their babies along with them to the work place (Pradhan, 1994). According to this description, the first step of child labour starts from their home.

2.2 Causes of Increasing Child Labour

We every body knows that, main cause of child labour are poverty and lack of awareness and it is also that, the causes of child labour are similar throughout South Asia. According to the available literature, the large number of people living incidence of child labour in this region.

The causal relationship between poverty and child labour has been the subject of controversy. As discussed earlier, and argument exist that child labour is not only a result but also a cause of poverty. Whatever the actual cause and effect relationship is the commonly held view that poverty causes child labour raises the questions of whether poor children should work while middle and upper class children should attend school.

Poverty is seen as a justification for the continuance for child labour and the attitude that it is acceptable for poor children to work instead of studying is prevalent. Much child labour legislation has been written with the tacit assumption that child labour is an economic reality of the country, since poverty is the cause (UNICEF, 1995)

According to this report, illiteracy and lack of awareness are other causes of child labour. Many parents who have had no education and skilled training themselves do not see the need for their children to have such opportunities. Some parents see child labour as useful apprenticeship for their children to acquire knowledge and experience, which will help them as adult workers. Some parents prefer their child working to alternatives, especially when school is not seen as a viable investment for further gains (UNICEF, 1995).

Gauri Pradhan, the director of CWIN says that, most people easily reach the conclusion that the problems at children of risk are caused by poverty. While this is true and so obvious, the growing trend of the children in servitude should also be viewed in the broader perspective of the prevailing social injustice, lack of effective enforcement of laws and plans of action and inappropriate development programs. More concretely, the growing problems of children are not properly addressed nor they are critically analyzed. If we fail to do so now, the future will be uncertain and we will end up to no-where (Pradhan, 1996). According to him, some of the major causes behind this problem are as follows:

- Unfair and exploitative economic relation.
- Socio-cultural exploitation and family disintegration.
- Lack of social awareness.

- Conventional approach of child development.

In the same way, the book "INVISIBLE CHILDREN" published by "CWA/save the children (UK) 1997" presents the following causes of child labour in the Asia pacific region as follows:

- Poverty is a deep rooted and major factor in the persistence of child labour in the Asia-Pacific region.
- The preference of many parents is for their children to acquire skills over receiving education. Many poorly educated parents remain unclear about the long-term economic gain of child work. For example, the family's dependence on girls labour at home and in the field, denies them access to educational and other opportunities.
- Family breakdowns due to a range of causes including, in some parts, of the region, the effect of increasing HIV/AIDS incidence on livelihoods, resulting in more and more children needing to work.
- Market demands for child labour. Children are preferred as labour force in some industries and enterprises because they are docile, obedient, hired at cheaper rates than adults and dispensed off easily. Children are unprotected, powerless and silent as far as their rights as workers are concerned.
- Educational opportunities remain limited, in accessible and expensive, the low quality of education and the irrelevance of the curriculum offers no motivation for children to stay in school.

- Children are often preferred in industries that are labour intensive, such as the carpet industry.
- Child labour, persists because laws are not strictly enforced and political commitment is weak.
- Macro-economic trends at the national and international level, i.e. free market orientation and structural adjustment programs, resulting in adult unemployment, low incomes and marginalization, directly child labour patterns in this region.

However, Pant (1970), has observed that the farmers usually do not send their Children in school because:

- They have not consciousness to educate them.
- The children can be used as substitute labour in farm.
- They do not want to send, if the school is far.
- It cost a lot to educate the children.

Thus it is said that solving the poverty instead looking at the child labour as reason can best solve the problem. Thus the problem of elimination of child labour is a problem of elimination of mass poverty. The economic cases have made a very bad impact up on the literacy. An artisan can't offer to educate these words though education is free. For him an educated child is an asset desire to earnings, if the child did not work expenditure on education (Pant 1970).

According to Suwal (1970), child migrate from those families, which are socio-economically poor, but it is not that children form all

poor households to migrate for the purpose of employment. The attitudes of parents and children, knowledge about the work place, availability of jobs, medium of contact with the employer distance to migrate and mode of transportation play an important role in the decision of child migration for the purpose of employment.

According to GEFONT (2001), child labour has been increasing because of some causes, which are as follows.

Poverty, failure of the educational system, informal economy, low cost of child labour, lack of social protection and social custom and attitudes.

The international programme on the elimination of child labour (IPEC) of ILO (2001) in its fact sheets for Nepal states the principal cause to increase child labour is acute Poverty. As it also mentioned that there are number of other factors which also contribute to it are as follows:

- Lack of access to education for children
- Employer-worker relationships in rural areas
- Rural-urban migration
- Family problems such as violence or significant changes in the family structure caused by death or remarriage of a parent (Nepalese, culture does not favor the adoption of step-children).
- Inadequate enforcement of labour and criminal laws.
- Social customs, values and attitudes and attribute a very low status to children and

- Lack of education of parents.

Due to above mention reasons or causes, child labour are widespread, phenomenon in Nepal.

2.3 Child Labour and Legal and Policy Provision in Nepal

Child labour is an integral part of our society, is the consequence if an exploitative socio-economic and political reality. The magnitude of the problem is more transparent in Nepal. After the political change of 1990, Nepal has made constitutional and legislative arrangements, has signed different international commitments and different plans and policies has also been formulated.

The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal (1990) safeguards the right of child. The directive principles and policies of the constitution place an obligation on the state to make necessary arrangements to safeguard the right and interest of children. In legislative arrangement the following legal provision are made to protect the rights of children and ensure their welfare.

Child Act 1992, Child Regulation 1995, Labour Act 1992, Human trafficking and Control Act 1986, Foreign Employment Act – 1985, Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 2000.

The Labour Act, 1992 and the Labour Rules – 93

The Labour Act 1992 and the Labour Rules 1993 prohibits the employment of children and provide various safeguards to minors defining children and minors. Such safeguards include restriction on the operation of dangerous machines hazardous to an individual's health, prohibition of carrying excessive loars and performing night duty, a

limitation on working hours (six hours per day) and minimum wage for children. After the adoption of Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 2000 the child labour provision of the Labour Act 1992 was dismissed.

The Children's Act 1992 states that a child under the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a labourer and engaged as a labourer against his will. It prohibits the employment of a child in environment harmful to his/her health or hazardous to his/her life. It also prohibits a guardian from engaging their children in work which requires more labour than his/her physical capacity or which may go against his/her religious or cultural beliefs.

The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 2000 calls for the prohibition of work for children under 15 years of age the regulation of work for children above 14 years in the worst form of child labour.

Nepal has signed almost international convention, relating to children and child labour commensurate legal arrangements to reflect on the international commitments have also been made. The international convention signed to date are:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Convention and Protocols Relating to Abolition of Slavery
- Convention on Civil and Political Rights
- Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Convention on Rights of Child
- ILO Conventions No 14, 100, 111, 131 and 144

- Declaration on the survival, protection and Development of Children
- Colombo Resolution on Children of South Asia
- Male Declaration on Children

Nepal has explicitly affirmed commitment for all round development of children since the seventieth plan (1985-90). Eight plan 1992-1997 has directed the policies towards the welfare of children with the following being the key areas of emphasis.

-) Free primary education
-) Special programmes of development in difficult circumstances.
-) Nationality child development council will be formed.

Tenth plan has targeted to eliminate the hazardous form of child labour within this plan period. (Tenth plan, 2002-07).

The government has also formulated ten years national program of Action for Children for the 1980s. The program of action emphasizes the protection of children from the exploitative working relationship. Following the Action Plan, Divisions and Departments have been set up in various Ministries and also in the National Planning Commission to co-ordinate the child policies and programs.

2.4 Major Areas of Child Workers

Despite its legal prohibition, child labour exists everywhere in our country. Every area of the labour market is not free from child labour exploitation.

Several CWIN research and survey studies have revealed that child labour is integral part of labour market. From agriculture to industry, domestic service, plantation, construction and transport service, can find children employed as labour (CWIN/UNICEF 1995). According to CONCERN the fields of child labour in Nepal are as follows: Agriculture, Industrial sector, Cottage industry, and Manufacturing industry, Plantation industry, Tourism industry, Service sectors, Transportation, Technical, Business and other. Other comprises, Road Construction, Building construction, Street begging, Street acrobats, Golf-ball retrieving and Cinema hall ticket selling (Concern 2002).

According to Sattar (1993) the jobs, which are conducted by children, are as follows:

1. Agriculture – Livestock tending, planting, harvesting ploughing, fishing, fodder collection and collecting firewood.
2. Cottage industry – Poultry farming, carpet weaving, candle making Thanka painting.
3. Plantation – Plucking tea, sugarcane production, tobacco.
4. Domestic – Caring for parents, servants.
5. Catering – hotels, teashops, restaurants and bars.
6. Manufacturing – Printing, bricks, bread, garment, matches, cigarette, scrap, shoes, plastics.
7. Selling – street hawking, petrol pump assistant, shop assistant, shoe shining, newspaper vendoring and delivery.

8. Manual labour – rock breaking, sweeper, Road & building site worker, carpenter
9. Tourist & Travel Industry – pottering, circus performer, rafting & traxing guide, bus conductor, rickshaw puller
10. Other way children, earn money, rag picking prostitution, begging

However, CWA/save the children (UK) 1997, divided working children into two forms, one is visible and another is invisible. According to this publication the forms of invisible child work is as follows:

- Work within their household seen as a natural part of growing up.
- Work in private homes (domestic work).
- Work in agriculture, on plantation and family farms.
- Hidden purposively by employers (inside factories, ship etc).
- Work as unpaid helpers for adults, or as part of a "group-work" contract.
- Work in illegal trade (done very discreetly).

From the above-mentioned sector or area of child labour by different NGOs/and researcher, the following area can be taken as the main areas of child labour employed in Nepal.

1. Factory/Industry – (Carpet, Garment, Handicrafts, Printing, Press, Welding, Confectionery, Bread, Loaf, Match, Pottery, Brick Kilns).
2. Mines – Stone quarry, Magnetite.

3. Plantation – Sugarcane, Tea, Tobacco, Rice, Maize, Millet
4. Domestic Service – (Fetching water, Collecting fuel and Fodder, taking care of young sibling, kitchen works, cleaning, house keeping).
5. Entrepreneurship/Shop – (Confectionary, Tea shops, Restaurants and Bars).
6. Transportation Works – Helper, Ticket collector
7. Porter – Street porter/loader, porters of businessman, Porters of treks, Tourists.
8. Street – Street vendor, rag/garbage pickers, beggars, street singer, shoe shining, shoemakers, Newspaper seller, rickshaw driving
9. Sex work – child prostitutes, massage parlours, child trafficking
10. Bonded labour – Kamaiya tradition, Debt bonded labour
11. Commercial advertisement – children in TV advertisement, children in radio, children in print media.

2.5 Problems of Child Labour

As revealed by a study carried out by CWIN the pioneer Movement of rights of the child, working children in Nepal comes across the following problems (Pradhan 1995).

1. Too young to work / inappropriate work for children
2. Health hazardous working conditions.
3. Low wages and long working hours.
4. Work at night.
5. Economic exploitation by adults.
6. Lack of basic education opportunities.
7. Separation form parents.
8. Abuse & neglect.
9. Physical, mental and economical exploitation.
- 10.No rest & entertainment.
- 11.Not having their basic need met.
- 12.Inappropriate child rearing atmosphere.
- 13.Lack of adequate parental love, care & understanding.
- 14.Lack of social security.
- 15.Violation of Child's right laws.

The Factory and Factory Worker Act 1959 prohibit child labour employment in health hazardous condition. Nepal has ratified the convention on the rights of the child and the ILO minimum age-

employment convention. On the basis of these convention, Nepal has adopted the Labour Act 1992 and Children's Act 1992 and has concerned authorities have neither effectively implemented the law nor formulated and plans of action for the children's welfare and rehabilitation (Pradhan 1995).

2.6 Micro-bus Transportation and Child Conductors

The microbus a four-wheel vehicle or small type passenger van, locally called 'Micro' are common vehicle sight on the roads of the Kathmandu valley. Now, the Micros are very popular and transportation means in the capital city, carrying people to and from various destinations. We everybody know that micro is the replacement of the Vikram Tempo. After removal of the Vikram Tempo from Kathmandu valley, large numbers of Microbus were entered and still this process is going on. According to the data of Department of Transport management Ekantakuna, Lalitpur, 902 Microbuses had been recorded till 03/04 in Bagmati Zone. Out of them, most of the Microbuses are in operation in KTM valley. It is found that, all of Microbuses are employing conductors. And all those conductors are mainly boys under 18 years. These boys are not registered under the microbus transportation workers union and are not recorded as an organized labour.

The Micro-transportation is very popular mode of vehicle of travel with the people, which has fixed seats and is affordable. Besides, a Micro makes far more stops and can be stopped in between the stops, making it possible for people to travel even very shot distance.

It has been estimated that a significant percentage of the child labour force is involved in transportation. This includes rickshaw-pullers, Vehicle drivers, bus conductors, van conduction and Tempo conductors (CWIN, 1995). According to this survey, the driver prefers the under-age assistants because they:

- Can squeeze into a small place.
- Do not weight much.

- Can hang off the roof if the tempo is full of passengers.
- Can be put to other-jobs such as tempo washing and as errands boys.
- Can be employed for very little pay or just two meals a day, and are risk free workers.

According to the CRC News-Bulletin Dec 2000, there were 300 child workers in tempos and minibuses.

The children who are working as khalasi in tempos, micros and other buses most of them spent their night in the vehicles and suffer various health problems (CWIN, 2000). The report brought by CWIN 84%, of child workers are suffering from eye diseases, 82% from headache nausea. At such a tender age a considerable number of these child workers were found addicted to alcohol and smoking (CWIN, 1998).

According to the CWIN 1998, 65 percentages of the children working as tempo helpers below the age of 14 and the remaining 35 percentage below age group of 14-18 years. This research was conducted on sixty child workers employed as tempo helpers and found that 67 percentages of the children had both parents, 30 percentage had only one parent and 3 percent were orphans. Their working hours ranged from 11 to 14 hours and wage they earned ranged from Rs 20 to 100 per day. The report showed their daily wage to be 30 rupees. 50 percent of these child conductors were found to be literate and surprisingly, 85 percent to them were health hazardous as smoke and dust may affect them badly. 55 percent of the children showed interest in going to school while the remaining 45 percent did not.

This study is based on socio-economic causes of heavy employment of child labour. It tries to explore that the cause of being a child labour (conductor their present working conditions and different methods adopted by their employer to exploit them. This study is also tried to explore their present situation and future plan.

After reviewing the existing literature, it is found that the main causes of child labour are: poverty, illiteracy and lack of social awareness, socio-cultural exploitation and family disintegration, influenced by modernization and urbanization, lack of effective enforcement of laws and inappropriate development programs, capitalistic mode of production in industrial and commercial sectors etc. As a result child labour are involved in different sectors and are facing different types of problems such as abuse and neglect low wages, and long working hours, physical mental and economical exploitation, lack of social security and lack of adequate parental love and so on. This situation is not a new phenomenon. Historically, the problem of child labour first appeared in 16th century in the world. This was further expended in different force and areas in 17th century and the children were further exposed to high-risk areas in the 18th and 19th century in France, Germany and U.K. But in Nepal, actual data is not found that form when the problem of child labour is prevalent and how much child labour is involving in organized and unorganized labour force. After reviewing the existing literature, it is also found that driver prefer the under age assistant in every transportation sectors because they can squeeze in to a small space, do not weight much, can be employed for very little pay and risk-free workers etc. However, the literature about Micro bus conductors and child conductor of transportation sector is not

available. So the above existing literature does not deal with the over all situation of Micro bus conductors or micro conductors.

In the above context present study is an attempt to deal with child labour in Nepal with specific reference to the microbus boys fewer than

14.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals about research methodology. This chapter includes rationale for the site selection research design, universe and sampling, nature and sources of data and data presentation and analysis.

3.1 Rational of the Selection of Study Area

The Kathmandu valley was selected as the site of present study, which comprises three districts namely Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. According to the data provided by the department of transport management, there are total 7567 micro buses in Nepal till 2069/070. Of them Kathmandu valley has total of 5456 micro-buses registered during the same period. However, the number of micro-buses may vary, because there is no monitoring system on effective functioning of micro-buses buses. There is no record of micro-buses, which is not in operation. It is believed that there are 1602 micro-buses presently running in the Kathmandu valley.

Kathmandu valley is specially chosen to be the research site because of the following reasons.

-) The researcher wants to study the situation of child conductors of Nepali origin which is more prevalent in micro-bus in Kathmandu valley then in other cities.
-) He is quite familiar with some micro-boys because he has personally traveled by micro-bus in the Kathmandu Valley during last 5 years.

) Available resources of time and budget have also forced him to choose the valley as the study area because it is easily accessible and not expensive to carry out fieldwork.

3.2 Research Design

The present study has been based on exploratory cum descriptive research design. Due to the lack of available researches about micro-bus conductors, exploratory design was used in order to investigate the minimum acquaintance about those children. On the other hand, descriptive research design was also followed to describe the socio-economic condition of the micro-boys and major problems associated with them.

3.3 Universe and Sampling Procedure

The present study was covered the micro-bus conductors of Kathmanu valley, who have been working as a "Khalasi". The study sites were selected in 3 areas, namely, Kalanki, Ratna park and Lagankhal. The total number of microbus conductors working as helper in Kathmandu valley were the universe of this study and only 50 respondents were selected as sample size by using purposive sampling.

3.4 Nature and Sources of Data

The nature of the data taken has been both quantitative and qualitative. The sources of data were both primary and secondary. The primary data was collected from fieldwork and the secondary data was obtained from different sources such as books, publications, reports published by NGOs and INGOs journals, research paper, newspaper and other reliable sources.

3.5 Tools of Data Collection

Various tools have been employed in the collection of data. They are briefly mentioned in this section.

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

Structure and unstructured questionnaires have been used to get detailed information about Micro bus conductors. Especially, the structured questionnaire has been asked to microbus conductors on different issues related to study objectives and the unstructured questionnaires have been used for the people which can provide extra information concerned.

3.5.2 Non Participant Observation

Non-participant was used to know more details about attitude, behavior, working pattern and living condition of child laborers.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

After the collection of data, they have been analyzed by using simple statistical tools. Most part of the analysis was qualitative.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

In this chapter, general background of microbus conductors, their working conditions, methods of exploitation, and their socio-economic conditions have been included. The study indicates that many children have left their respective homes due to poverty, heavy workload at home and maltreatment by their parents. Before finding out the life style of microbus conductors it is necessary to understand their place of origin, ethnicity and educational status.

4.1 Place of Origin

Being the capital of Nepal, Kathmandu has gradually become the center of attraction for different purposes such as good schooling, treatment and employment opportunities. So, children also arrive here from different districts. Children belonging to poor families usually come to Kathmandu in search of employment. The table 1 mentions the name of various districts from where the Micro bus conductors have come.

Table 1
Distribution of Respondents by District

District Name	Number	Percentage
Eastern Dev. Region		
Okhaldhunga	1	2
Khotang	1	2
Siraha	1	2
Jhapa	2	4
Total	5	1
Central Development Regions		
Kavre	4	8

Nuwakot	6	12
Sindhupalanchowk	8	16
Sindhuli	2	4
Ramechhap	1	2
Sarlahi	2	4
Dhading	7	14
Kathmandu	2	4
Lalitpur	1	2
Bhaktapur	1	2
Chitwan	2	4
Makwanpur	2	4
Dolkha	3	6
Total	14	82
Western Development Region		
Gorkha	1	2
Baglung	2	4
Lamjung	1	2
Total	4	8

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The above table indicates that most of the microbus conductors have arrived in the Kathmandu Valley from the Central Development Region of 50 boys sampled, 41 were from the Central Development Region. From the Eastern Development Region only 5 or (10 percent) and Western Development Region only 4 or 8 percent have arrived. It was also found that from the Mid Western and Far Western Development Regions there was no boys arrived to work as a conductor.

The above table shows that the majority of microbus conductors have arrived from Sindhupalchowk, (16%), Dhading (14%), Nuwakot

(12%) and Kavre (8%). Because of the nearness and transportation facility children from neighboring districts usually come in search of work.

4.2 Caste / Ethnic Composition

The respondents are from various castes and ethnic groups. The caste / ethnic composition are shown in table 2:

Table 2
Distribution of Respondents by Caste

Caste / Ethnicity group	Number	Percentage
Brahmins	7	14
Chhetri	8	16
Tamang	7	14
Newar	6	12
Magar	4	8
Gurung	3	6
Lama	2	4
Rai	3	6
Majhi	1	2
Kami	2	4
Damai	2	4
Limbu	3	6
Thakuri	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The caste/ethnic composition of Micro bus conductors in Kathmandu Valley has a wide diversity. Table 2 shows that the boys working in microbus are from different castes such as Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang, Newar, Magar, Gurung, etc. Micro bus conductors belonging to

Brahmin and Tamang are of the same percentage i.e. 14 percent, Chhetri 16 percent, Newar 12 percent, Magar 8 percent. Among the Micro bus conductors, the position of Gurung, Rai and Limbu are also same i.e. 6 percent. The data show that percentage of Micro bus conductors from Lama, Kami, Damai and Thakuri groups is also the same and that from Majhi group is 2 percent.

The tables makes clear that majority of the Micro bus conductors are from Chhetri, Brahmin, Tamang and Newar.

4.3 Age Structure

The age under the 14 is a very important period of child development but some children under the age of 14 are compelled to work as conductors. In this regard, an attempt has been made to know the age structure of the Micro bus conductors. It is shown in table 3.

Table 3
Distribution of the Respondents by Age

Years	Number	Percentage
11 years	6	12
12 years	3	6
13 years	18	36
14 years	23	46
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

As shown in table 3, most of the Micro bus conductors working as conductors in Micro bus conductors consist of 36, 6 and 12 percent respectively.

4.4 Educational Status

Education is an important element like food, cloths, and shelter for every human being. It is also a fundamental right of every person. The education is invisible but is the most important instrument for development of children. Without education nobody can achieve success on his/her lives. The present study has made an attempt to identify the educational level of Micro bus conductors, which is presented in table 4.

Table 4
Distribution of Respondents by Literacy Status

Read and Write	Number	Percentage
Yes	20	40
No	30	60
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 4, 40% Micro bus conductors were literate. Majority of the total respondents i.e. 60 percent were illiterate. It means, these illiterate children might have been engaged in different kinds of works instead of schooling.

Most of the children in our country do not have access to educational facilities despite the government's free education schemes. But the poverty compels them to help their parents from childhood. They usually help their parents in agricultural activities. When they grow up, they come to the city to get some job to earn more money. Under this situation they do not get opportunity to study at school.

Table 5
Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level

	Number	Percentage
1-3 class	15	30
4-7 class	35	70
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 5, shows the educational level of the literate Micro bus conductors. The Micro bus conductors who have attained up to grade three are 30 percent of the total literate boys and remaining 70 percent Micro bus conductors have attained fourth to seventh grades.

4.5 Interesting for Schooling

As informed by micro-boys, they have dropped their study to many reasons. Some of them left schooling because of failure in the examination. Most of them have never joined school. Table 6 shows their interest for re-schooling.

Table 6
Distribution of Respondents by Interest for Further Education

Interested for further study	Number	Percentage
Interested	19	38
Not interested	31	62
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 6 indicates that majority of Micro bus conductors i.e. 62 percent are not interested in going school again but 38% are interested in further education.

The main reasons of their unwillingness for schooling are many. They are shown in table 7.

Table 7

Distribution of Respondents by the Causes of Unwillingness for Further Education

Causes of Unwillingness	Number	Percentage
Dislike to study	27	54
Overage	17	34
No guarantee of job	3	6
Did not speak	3	6
Total	50	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2014

Among the 50 respondents, 54 percent expressed their opinion against schooling because they are not interested in going to primary class. Some of them (6%) replied that, after study the job is not fixed in future. So they aren't interested. Equal number of the boys (6%) did not speak about their unwillingness for further education.

In my observation, the causes of unwillingness for further education may be that they have been following a very free and independent life because of which it is not possible for them to follow the disciplined life and strict rules of school.

4.6 Family Composition

The family is often regarded as a basic social institution within which a child is taught about the fundamental features of society and life. It is also an effective institution in the process of child socialization. That is why it is very necessary to know about their family background or

parental status. So, the parental status of the micro-boys is shown in table 8.

Table 8

Distribution of Respondents by their Parental Status/Family Composition

Family composition	Number	Percentage
Both parents	30	60
Single parents	5	10
Parent less	2	4
Step father	6	12
Step mother	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

From table 8, it is clear that 60 percent micro-boys have both parents and 10 percent have only single parents. Two micro-boys (4 percent) have no parents. That means both father and mother have died. Another 12 percent Micro bus conductors have stepfathers and 14 percent have stepmothers. From this table it is clear that the proportion of Micro bus conductors, who have stepfather and mother is greater than the single parents and parentless. It indicates that more boys from families with a step parent are driven to be micro bus conductors but in all cases it can not be true because most of the respondents of this study are from the families of both parents.

4.7 Parental Education

The education of parents is the most important factor for carrier development of their children. The illiteracy of parents and ignorance are

perhaps the major reasons for the idea spread nature of child labour. Table 9 shows the parental literacy of the respondents.

Table 9

Distribution of respondents by their parental education

Literacy of parents	Number	Percentage
Literate	10	20
Illiterate	32	64
Don't know	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Out of 50 Micro bus conductors, it is found that only 20 percent of their parents are literate. The data shows that high percentage (64 percent) of micro – boys' parents are illiterate and 16 percent Micro bus conductors do not know either their parents are literate or illiterate.

4.8 Facilities Available in the Village

Facilities available in the village also determine a child to be a worker or not. If the facilities such as: school, health post, telephone, electricity, post office and piped water supply are available in the villages, the chances of children to be workers or labors will be low. So, it was felt to analyze the facilities available in the villages of the micro – boys. The information is presented table 10.

Table 10

Distribution of Respondents Having Different facilities in the village

Facilities	Number	Percentage
School	20	40
Health post	9	18
Piped water supply	7	14
Electricity	5	10
Telephone	4	8
Post office	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

According to table 10 it is obvious that among the 50 respondents only 40 percent have school facilities in their village. The other facilities such as health post, piped water supply, electricity, telephone, and post office facilities are 18, 17, 10, 8 and 10 percent respectively. From the above analysis we can say that the facilities such as, school, health post, piped water supply, electricity, telephone and post office are not available in most of the respondents villages. Due to this situation, the children of these villages are working as a child laborer.

CHAPTER V

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter includes parental occupation, food sufficiently at home, reasons of being child labour, salary, saving and expenditure pattern of micro bus conductors.

5.1 Parental Occupation

The parental occupation determines the economic status and economic status determines children, to be a worker or good citizen. The table 11 presents the parental occupation of the micro-boys.

Table 11

Distribution of Respondents by their parental occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	24	48
Business	6	12
Service	5	10
Potter / Driver / worker	13	26
Don't know	2	4
Total	50	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2014

Table 11 reveals that, 48% of the total respondents parents are engaged in agriculture or occupation is agriculture. Where as a few of their parents are engaged in business and services sector i.e. 12 % and 10% respectively. The parental occupation of the 26% of total respondents' is wage labour. Here wage labour means potter, driver and worker. Lastly 4% of the total respondents don't know their parent's

occupation. After analyzing the parental occupation, we can say that low-income occupation is one of the causes of being child labour.

5.2 Own Home to Live

Home is the place where human beings used to live. In Nepal some families have no home and some have only kachhi home to live. Children of those families, used to work as a labour because they cannot fulfill their basic needs without work. Here, in the course of field survey, it was found that majority of the respondents have own home to live and minority have not. It is clearly shown in table 12.

Table 12

Distribution of Respondents by their own home to live

Do you have home to live	Number	Percentage
Yes	32	64
No	10	20
Do not know	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 12 shows that 64 percent of total micro-boys have home to live and only 20 percent don't have home. The remaining percent i.e. 16 percent do not know about their home to live. From this, it is pleasure to us, most of the micro – boy have home to live. But when the curiosity was made about the types of home, it was found that some have kakki and semi pakki and majority have kacchi house. It is presented in table 13.

Table 13**Distribution of respondents by their types of their own home to live**

Types of home	Number	Percentage
Kachhi	22	68
Semi- pakki	13	21
Pakki	15	26
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

According to table 13, most of the boys i.e. 44 percent have kacchi home. Only 26 percent have pakki home and other 21 percent have semi – pakki home to live.

5.3 Farm Land owned by Family

Farmland is the major property of Nepali people. It determines the economic status of the people. There is an assumption that the children from those families who have no lands or who have only small size of land are compelled to work as a cour. In this regard, it is needed to know the farmland owned by their family the information is presented in table 14.

Table 14**Distribution of respondents by their family owned farm land**

Farm land in total	Number	Percentage
No. farm land	22	44
2 Ropani- Ropani	15	30
5. Repani- 8 Ropani	8	16
8 Ropani and above	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 14 shows that 44 percent of total Micro bus conductors' families have no form land among the total remaining, 10 percent have 8 Ropani and above, 30 percent have 2.5 Ropani and 16 percent have 5-8 Ropani. From this, it is proved that the children of that family, who have no farmland and who have only small sizes of farmland are compelled to work as labour.

5.4 Food Sufficiency at Home

Food sufficiency at home leads children's, to be a labor or not. The necessary information is in table 15.

Table 15

Distribution of Respondents by Food sufficiency at Home

Food sufficiency at home	Number	Percentage
Yes	20	40
No	30	60
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

In table 15, it is seen that most of the respondent have food problem at home because 60 percent respondents have no food sufficiency at home. Rest of the respondent i.e. 40 percent have food sufficiency at home. From this we can say that, those children who have food sufficiency at home are also used to be a labour such as conductor.

5.5 Reasons of Being Child Labour

Although children don't like to be a labour since their early age, various reasons used to compel them. Table 16 presents the reasons or

causes, which have compelled them to be a child labour or worker, i.e. microbus conductors:

Table 16

Distribution of Respondents by Various Reason of Being Child Labour i.e. Mircobus Conductor

Reasons of being child labour	Number	Percentage
Poverty	22	44
Maltreatment	12	24
External motivation	6	12
Disobedient	3	6
Arm Conflict	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 16 shows that, the different reason which compel them to be a child worker are poverty, maltreatment of parents, external motivation, disobedient an arm conflict. Among the different reasons, 44% of total Micro bus conductors are working is a conductor due to poverty, 24% are working due to maltreatment of parents. Another remaining different percent i.e. 12%, 6% and 14% are working as a conductor are to other reasons such as external motivation, disobedient and arm conflict respectively. From the above description, it is clear that majority of the children are being a conductor due to poverty and maltreatment of parents.

5.6 Salary of Micro bus conductors

The salary scale of Micro bus conductor's is very low in the proportion of their working hours a day. As informed by them majority of

the micro-boys have been employed on daily wage basis and minority have been working in monthly salary basis. Here the monthly salary of the respondents is converted into daily wage to analyze their wage in effective way. Table 17 displays the wage of Micro bus conductors clearly.

Table 17

Distribution of Respondents by Daily Wages

Daily wages in Rs.	Number	Percentage
No money (only meal & clothing)	10	20
Rs. 30-50	14	28
Rs. 50-100	18	36
Rs.100 and above	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 17, 20% of total respondents used to get only meal & cloths instead of wages. Out of remaining 2% Micro bus conductors used to get Rs. 30-50, 36% used to get 50-100 and only 16% used to get Rs 100 and above per day.

Here, the wages of Micro bus conductors is not equal although the work is same. In the course of field visit, the researcher found that the children who get more that Rs. 50 per day, do not get the facilities of two times meal, but only one time or not. Similarly, the children who get Rs. 30 to 50 per day do not get equal opportunity of two times meal and launch to though who gets below Rs. 30 per day. We every body realize that it is too less instead of working hours.

5.7 Expenditure Pattern of Micro bus conductors

The expenditure pattern of Micro bus conductors who used to get money as a salary is different because they used to spend the money in different items as per their as per their priority. Here, the table 18 shows the pattern of expenditure of Micro bus conductors clearly.

Table 18

Distribution of Respondents by Priority to Spend their Income

Expenditure Items	Number	Percentage
Fooding	5	10
Clothing	30	60
Medical Treatment	2	4
Alcohol	3	6
Entertainment	10	20
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

According to table 18, Out of 50 respondents, 60 percent have incurred expenses on clothes. Other 20 percent boy's expenses used to go on entertainment (like film and other musical function). Out of remaining and 10 percent, 4 percent & 6 percent boys used to spend their income on food, medical treatment and alcohol respectively.

5.8 Saving from the Salary

Although the salary of Micro bus conductors is very low, some Micro bus conductors have saving and others have not. It can be seen in table

Table 19

Distribution of Respondents by saving

Particulars	Number	Percentage
Saving	20	40
Not saving	30	60
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 19, shows that 40 percent Micro bus conductors have saving and majority of Micro bus conductors (i.e. 60 percent) do not have saving. Although 40 percent have saving, the level of saving is different which is clearly presented in table 20.

Table 20

Distribution of Respondents by saving level

Saving in Rs. Per months	Number	Percentage
Rs. 100-300	6	12
Rs. 300-600	39	78
Rs. 600 and above	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

According to table 20, 78 percent of total 50 boys used to save money Rs. 300-600 and 30 Percent used to save Rs. 100-300 per month. Remaining 25 percent used to save Rs. 600 and above per month. From this we can say that the saving amount of Micro bus conductors is low.

5.9 Monetary Support to Family

Because of poverty many children are working in different sectors as in microbus. General assumption of this study is that many children are working in microbus as a conductor to help the hand to mouth problem of their family. That is why, it is necessary to know about their support or help to their family, which is presented in table 21

Table 21

Distribution of respondents by their support to their Family

Do you support to your family?	Number	Percentage
Yes	20	40
No	30	60
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 21 shows that majority of the Micro bus conductors i.e. 60 percent are not supporting and only 40 percent are supporting to their family. Although 40 percent are supporting the supported amount is not equal which is clearly presented in table 22.

Table 22

Distribution of Respondents by their Support in Rs. Per Month to their Family

Supported amount	Number	Percentage
Rs. 100-300	7	14
Rs. 300-400	39	78
Rs. 400 and above	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

According to table 22, 78 percent of total 50 Micro bus conductors are supporting to their family by Rs. 300-400 and 14 percent are supporting Rs. 100-300 and remaining 8 percent are supporting Rs. 400 and above.

From this, it is clear that the supported amount is not equal.

CHAPTER VI

WORKING CONDITION AND HEALTH STATUS

This chapter includes working duration, working hour's method adopted by employer to exploit them and health status as well as perception about the present profession.

6.1 Working Duration in Microbus

Children who are suffering from various problems due to lack of employment, used to contact to their friends and relatives for job and if they found, they would start. After starting the job, some used to do long time and some used to leave in a short time. During the study period the working duration was found different which is presented in table 23.

Table 23

Distribution of Respondents by Working Duration

Duration of work	Number	Percentage
1-6 months	32	64
6 and above	18	36
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 23 shows that majority of the respondent (i.e. 64 percent) have been working as conductor since before six or less than six months. Whereas, 36 percent have been working since before 6 months and above.

6.2 Working Hour of the Micro bus conductors

According to children act 2048 a child under the age of 14 should not employed in any work but in practice child labour has been found in every sector. The article 47 of children act '2048' mentioned that children should not be employed more than 6 hours per day and 36 hours per week but in practice it is far from this provision. Here, the researcher has presented the working hour of the Micro bus conductors as per day as follows:

Table 24

Distribution of Respondents by Working Hours per Day

Working hour	Number	Percentage
10-12 hours	15	30
More than 12 hours	35	70
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to the above table 24, majority of the Micro bus conductor (i.e. 70 percent) are working more than 12 hours per day and remaining (i.e. 30 percent) are working 10-12 hours per day. Which are far from the 47 article of children act 2048. This means the laws in our country are only in paper not in practice.

6.3 Other Facilities

In the course of study, the wages of Micro bus conductors was found very low as the proportion of their working hour. So the question was asked to some owner about this, the response was that, they were allowing other facilities such as food clothes, medicine and shelter etc. To

prove their reply, same question was raised to the Micro bus conductors, and their responses are presented in table 25.

Table 25

Distribution of Respondents by Getting other Facilities

Other Facilities	Number	Percentage
Food	25	50
Clothes	6	12
Resident	6	12
Medial	4	8
No other facilities	9	18
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 25 most of the boys are getting other facilities such as food, clothes, resident, medical treatment. Only 18 percent boys are not getting other facilities. Those who are getting facilities, such as food, clothes, resident and medical treatment are 50 percent, 12 percent, 12 percent and 8 percent respectively.

6.4 Job Satisfaction

The opinion of the Micro bus conductors about their present job, whether they are satisfied or not are presented in table 26.

Table 26

Distribution of Respondents by Job Satisfaction

Particulars	Numbers	Percentage
Satisfied	36	72
Not Satisfied	14	28
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Table 26 shows that, the majority of the Micro bus conductors (i.e. 72 percent) are satisfied and 28 percent are unsatisfied with present job.

The respondents are satisfied and unsatisfied with present job due to various reasons, which are presented in tables 27.

Table 27

Distribution of Respondents by the Reason of Satisfaction and not Satisfaction towards Present Job

Reason of satisfaction	Number	Percentage	Reason of Not satisfaction	Number	Percent
Available for fooding and clothing	15	41.67	Heavy work load	4	28.57
Facilities of driving training	7	19.44	Maltreatment of driver	3	21.43
Not getting other proper job	6	16.47	Not getting salary	5	35.71
Getting enough low	3	8.33	Low wage and facilities	2	14.29
Easy work	2	5.56	-	-	-
Traveling facilities	3	8.33	-	-	-
Total	36	100	Total	14	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 27, among the satisfied 36 Micro bus conductors, 41.67 percent are satisfied due to availability of food and cloths. The other reasons to be satisfied are facilities of driving training, not getting other proper job, getting enough love, easy work and traveling facilities and these facilities comprises 19.44 percent, 16.67 percent, 8.33 percent, 5.56 percent and 8.33 percent boys respectively.

The study indicates that the reasons of not satisfaction with present jobs are heavy workload, maltreatment of driver, not getting salary and low wages and facilities. Among the unsatisfied 14 Micro bus conductors, 35.71 percent are working without salary. So they are not satisfied with present job. Similarly, 28.57 percent are unsatisfied because of heavy work load, 21.43 percent are unsatisfied due to maltreatment of driver and 14.29 percent, because of low wages and facilities.

From this we can say that the main reason of their satisfaction is availability of food and cloths and main reason of their dissatisfaction is not getting salary properly.

6.5 Place for Sleeping

During the field study, it was found that the sleeping places of Micro bus conductors were different which are presented in table 28.

Table 28

Distribution of Respondents by Sleeping Place

Sleeping Place	Number	Percentage
Family	9	18
Relatives	6	12
Friends	2	4
Masters house	12	24
Along in vehicle	13	26
Driver's family	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to the table 28, among the different places of sleeping 26% Micro bus conductors used to sleep in vehicle seat alone, 24% used to sleep in owner house, 18% used to sleep with their family, 16% with driver's family, 12% with relatives and 4% with friends. From this we can say that a large number of Micro bus conductors are sleeping in vehicle seat and owner's house.

6.6 Loves and Affection

Love is the most important invisible thing because everybody of the world's living being wants the love. Although it is difficult to find out an attempt was made to identify, weather their employer used to love them or not. Regarding this, the information are presented in table 29.

Table 29

Distribution of Respondents by the Behavior of their Owner

Behavior of the owner	Number	Percentage
Love	38	76
Do not love	12	24
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 29, majority of the respondents are getting love and 24% are not getting love from their employer.

Here, master's love and affection to the Micro bus conductors means, the behavior of owner towards them or how the treats with his employee. Some of them said that they are usually asked by their owner to have Tiffin time and some children said that their master do not shout them even they do some mistakes, instead they told them to persuade their work carefully. 12 children or Micro bus conductors who, said that their owner do not love them were asked about the method of treatment adopted by their master. The methods were found different which are presented in table 30.

Table 30

Distribution of Respondents by the Behavior of Treatment of their Owner

How your owner treats with you?	Number	Percentage
Beating & shouting	9	18
Give work load	25	50
Keep hungry	8	16
Misbehave or neglect	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to the response of Micro bus conductors, 50 percent informed that when their master angry, he gives work load. 16 percent told that, their master does not express any sympathy at all. Their master always shouts and sometimes also beat them. As informed by rest of them, instead of minor mistake they have to do work with empty stomach and they also used to misbehave them.

6.7 Extra Involvement at Owner's House

In the course of study of the conductor of microbus, it is necessary to know about the relationship between Micro bus conductors and their owner. So the researcher wanted to know whether they should do the domestic work at owner's house or not. The relationship between the employer and employee is presented in table 31.

Table 31**Distribution of Respondents by the Extra Involvement at Owner's House**

Do you have to work?	Number	Percentage
Yes	12	24
No	38	76
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

Table 31, shows that majority of the Micro bus conductors (i.e. 76 percent) are independent in their work or they should not do work at their owner's house. They have to perform only the work of vehicle. But 24 percent of them have to perform the domestic work at their employer's house as well as vehicle.

The respondents who should do work at master's house including their own work were asked about the sorts of work which they were performing at owner's house are presented in table 32.

Table 32**Distribution of Respondents by the Work, to be performed at Owner's House**

Types of work	Number	Percentage
Cleaning house	15	30
Washing clothes	10	20
Washing dishes	3	6
Care of children	2	4
Shopping vegetable and others	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

In table 32, it is clearly seen that 40 percent of the 20 Micro bus conductors, have to go for shopping, vegetable and other things from the market. Another 6 percent have to wash the owner's dishes. The percentages of Micro bus conductors (30 percent) have to clean the owner's house and have to care the children. And 20 percent have to wash their owner's clothes.

From the above description, the employers used to exploit them by involving in different work at their house.

6.8 Habits of Micro bus conductors

No human being has been born with good or bad habits but social environment makes them either good or bad. Of course, it is true that if a child lives in good social environment, a child will learn good habits and if he lives in bad circumstances he will learn some bad habits. In the field survey it was found that the social environment of Micro bus conductors was not good. Here, the table 33 presents the habits of Micro bus conductors.

Table 33

Distribution of Respondents by Bad Habit

Bad Habits	Number	Percentage
Smoking tobacco	11	22
Alcohol	4	8
Playing cards	8	16
No bad habits	27	54
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 33, 23 Micro bus conductors are in bad habit and 27 Micro bus conductors are not in bad habit. Among the boys who are in bad habit, 22 percent use to smoke cigarette, 8 percent used to drink alcohol and 17 percent used to play cards. The above data may or may not be fact, because in the course of observation researcher was found that large number of Micro bus conductors were smoking and taking tobacco but in interview more of them said they were never smoking. So the researcher felt that some of them were lying.

6.9 Free Time of Micro bus conductors

During the field works, it was found that the Micro bus conductors were working more than 12 hours per day. The researcher wanted to know about their holiday and free time and he asked them about this. Some of them said, they do not have free time and some of them said, they have little bit free time. Regarding this, table 34 is presented to identify how many get free time and how many do not.

Table 34

Distribution of Respondents by Free Time

Do you get free time?	Number	Percentage
Yes	30	60
No	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 34, majority of the Micro bus conductors i.e. 60 percent are getting free time and remaining 40 percent are not getting free time.

When the curiosity was made about the sector in which they used to spend their free time they said different sector, which are presented in the following table.

Table 35

Distribution of Respondents by the Place where they use to spend their Free Time

Sector/Place	Number	Percentage
Watching film	11	36.67
Taking rest	8	26.67
Playing different games	30	60
Study	1	3.33
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 35 shows that the different activities in which the Micro bus conductors used to involve to spent their free time are watching film, taking rest, playing different games and study. Among the total 30 respondents, 36.67% used to watch film, 26.67% used to take rest, 60% used to play different games and remaining 3.33% used to study on this time. From this we can say that majority of the respondents used to watch film and play different games in such time.

6.10 Health Status

We everybody know that health is the wealth for every living beings. So, in the course of study, it is necessary to know about the health status of Micro bus conductors. The table 36 is presented to clarify the health status of the Micro bus conductors.

Table 36

Distribution of Respondents by Health Condition

Health	Number	Percentage
Suffering from disease	20	40
Not suffering from disease	30	60
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

The table 36 shows that 40 percent of Micro bus conductors are suffering from disease that means their health condition is poor. And 60 percent are not suffering from diseases.

In the field survey it was found that among the 40%, some were suffering from diseases related to head and eye and others were suffering from other diseases which are clearly presented in table 37.

Table 37

Distribution of Respondent by Diseases

Diseases	Number	Percentage
Chest	15	30
Bone	10	20
Head	10	20
Eyed	4	8
Stomach	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 39, the 30 percent boys are suffering from diseases related to chest. 20 percent are suffering from disease related to

bone. 20 percent, 8 percent and 22% respondents are suffering disease related to head, eye and stomach respectively. From this description we can say that most of the boys are suffering from diseases related to chest and headache.

The researcher was also made an effort to know from when those Micro bus conductors were suffering from these diseases and it was found that most of the Micro bus conductors were suffering from these diseases after initiating this job. Regarding, this the table 38 makes more clear.

Table 38

Distribution of Respondents by the Time from when they were suffering from different diseases

Time(Period)	Number	Percentage
Before this job	30	60
After this job	20	40
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 38, 40% of the boys are suffering from different diseases after initiating this job or working as Khalasi. And only 60 percent were suffering from diseases before initiating this work.

In the question of medical support, some of them said that, they got some money from their employer and some of them replied that they did not get any support from their owner.

After initiating this job 15 Micro bus conductors were suffering from different diseases. So, there was likely a great chance to be a disabled. But it was found that no one was disable which is pleasure to us.

6.11 Perception about this Profession

The entire person should have a perception about the profession because without perception no one can be interested to conduct the work. Perception determines the continuation and discontinuation of the profession. So in the study period, I had asked the question "Do you want to continue this profession" to understand their perception but the response were both positive and negative which are clearly presented in table 39.

Table 39

Distribution of Respondents by Perception to about the present Profession

Do you want to continue this profession?	Number	Percentage
Yes	42	84
No	8	16
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 39, percent Micro bus conductors are interested or response positively towards their profession and only 16 percent has negative perception. In the field survey, it was found that among the 42 boys, some were interested to continue this profession in the form of driver and some were interested to continue this profession in other forms. Regarding table 40 is presented.

Table 40**Distribution of Respondents by the Form of Continuation of this Profession**

Forms of Profession	Number	Percentage
Drivers	15	30
Mechanics	10	20
Conductors	10	20
Owners	10	20
Traffic Police	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014.

According to table 40, 30% are interested to continue this profession in the forms of driver and out of remaining the same 20% are interested to continue profession in the forms of mechanics and conductors. Lastly 20% and 10% are interested to continue this profession in the forms of owners and traffic police respectively.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY and CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the worlds. The per capita income of Nepalese people is only US \$ 240. In Nepal, poverty, illiteracy, unhealthy and unemployment is the common feature which is affecting each and every sector of human lives including child, where children are compelled to work as a labour. In every sector of Nepalese economy, children are employed as labour force. Since, very beginning and this trend or process has been going on. In Nepal number of regularly working children is estimated about 2.6 million. However, this study is based on socio-economic conditions of microbus conductors of Kathmandu valley which is one of the child labour employed sector of Nepal. The specific objectives of this study are: to identify the socio-economic causes, which have compelled them to work as conductor, to access the condition under which they are working, and to find out the methods adopted by the employer to exploit them.

The present study is based on exploratory cum descriptive research design. Both primary and secondary data have been used and various techniques such as interview, schedule, unstructured questionnaires and non-participant observation were applied to collect the required data for the study. The studied sites are Kalanki, Ratna Park and Lagankhel. In this study out of total microbus conductors of Kathmandu valley 50 conductors under the age of 14 were selected for interview by using purposive sampling method. So, this thesis covers the Micro bus

conductors of Kathmandu Valley only who have been working as helpers or Khalasis in microbus.

The main findings of the study are summarized below.

Majority of the respondents were from Sindhupalchok, Dhading and Nuwakot districts representing 16%, 14%, 12% respectively. Majority of the Micro bus conductors were from Chhetri, Brahmin, Tamang and Newar. Sixty percent of total respondents are illiterate. Majority of respondents were not interested for further education. A small proportion of the respondents were from the family of step father and step mother. The educational status of their parents was also very low because 64% were illiterate. The facilities such as school, health post, piped water, electricity, telephone and post offices were not completely available in the Micro bus conductor's villages. Forty eight percent of the total respondents' parental occupation was agriculture. Majority of total respondents had own home to live. But most of them were in Kachhi form.

Of the total respondents, 56% Micro bus conductor's family had form land but it was in small size. Majority of the total respondents felt shortage of food in their home. Poverty was the main reason of being child labour. The salary of the Micro bus conductors was different and low. Most of the Micro bus conductors used to spend their income on cloths and entertainment. Forty percent boys used to save money and they used to support their family. The saving and supported amount was low. The working duration of Micro bus conductors was very short. The working hour of the Micro bus conductors was very high because 70% were working more than 12 hours per day. Majority of the total respondents were getting facilities such as food, cloths, medicine and residence. Due to the availability of facilities 72% were satisfied with

present job. It is obvious that 28% unsatisfied due to heavy work load, maltreatment driver, not getting salary and low wages. Twenty six percents of the total Micro bus conductors used to sleep inside the vehicle. A small proportion of the respondents were not getting love from their owner.

Twenty four percent of the total respondents were performing different domestic work such as cleaning house, washing dishes, washing clothes, caring children and shopping vegetable in the employer's house.

Of the total respondents, 46% were in bad habits because they used to smoke, drink alcohol and play cards. Majority of the total respondents used to get free time and most of them used to watch film and play games on that time. Of the total respondents, 40% were suffering from diseases. Among them most of the boys were suffering from disease related to head and chest. The study shows that out of 20 boys 75% were suffering from diseases after initiating this job. It is obvious that 16% boys were not interested to continue this profession.

7.2 Conclusions

This study entitled " Child labour in Nepal: A case study of micro – bus conductors of Kathmandu Valley " is based mainly on socio-economic condition of micro – bus conductors of Kathmandu valley. However, the objectives of this study are to identify the socio – economic causes which have compelled them to work as labourers, to assess the condition under which they are working and to find out the methods adopted by the employers to exploit them. The present study is based on exploratory cum descriptive research design and both primary and secondary data are used. The primary data are obtained form interview schedule, unstructured questions and non-participant observation. The

secondary data are obtained from different sources such as books, publication reports, journals, research paper etc. The sites Lagankhel, Kalanki and Ratnapark are selected purposively and the respondents are also selected by the purposive sampling procedure. Among the total micro-boys of Kathmandu valley, 50 were selected for interview.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 92% were found from outside the valley and the major castes of children working in this field are Brahmin, chhetri, tamang and Newar. The 40% of the total respondents are literate that means educational status is very low. Among them 4% are found orphan and 12% have stepfather and 14% have stepmothers. The literacy rate of their parent's is found very low (20%) and 48% of their parent's occupations is agriculture. The basic facilities such as school, Health post's Piped water supply, Electricity, Telephone, and post office are available only in some villages. The main reasons of being a child labourer are poverty and maltreatment of parents. The daily wage of micro – boys is low but working hour is high and their saving amount is also nominal. 72% are found satisfied with present job because of getting opportunity for driving and free life. 16% micro-boys had a face accident till their working period. Among total respondents 76% are getting love from their owners but 24% are not getting. They are being exploited by their owners because some time they used to give heavy work load used to do beat and shout. Sometimes they kept them with empty stomach and sometime they used to misbehave. Twenty four percent of the respondents should also perform different domestic work such as cleaning house, washing clothes, washing dishes, care of children and shipping vegetable and others.

Lastly, for the betterment of the micro – boys, the working hour or time should be fixed and the salary should also be fixed by the

government. Employment opportunities in rural areas should also be created. In the same way, the awareness campaign programs should be launched about the rights of children and effective programmers should be implemented for the poverty alleviation from different levels and organizations i.e. GOs, NGOs, INGOs and civil society

After the restoration of democracy, the issue of child labour is accepted as a social problem and some efforts have been made from different level such as GOs, NGOs/INGOs and civil society to eliminate this problem. But the problem is remain as same so, there is a great need to study about them in details. Here, the study was conducted about the working children in micro bus as a conductor. Based on the findings of this study, the following conclusion can be drawn:

The rural areas of neighboring district of Kathmandu valley which are far from the basis social institution and facilities such as, school health post, piped drinking water, electricity, telephone and post office are the main source of child labour as microbus conductor. Most of the Micro bus conductors were from those house hold & family, whose main occupation is agriculture, who have no pakki house, who have no enough farm land, and who have no sufficient food at home.

Most of the children's parents are illiterate. So it is cleared that children form the poor socio-economic family background are working as a labour or conductor. The main reason to become a microbus conductor is poverty and maltreatment of parents. The existing working condition of the Micro bus conductors is in hazardous form because they should work more than 10 hours per day without taking rest and they do not get free time for rest. The salary of Micro bus conductors is very low as per working hour. They do not have proper place for sleeping.

The employer of the Micro bus conductors used to exploit them by compelling to do domestic work such as cleaning house, washing clothes, washing dishes, caring children and sending for shopping vegetables and others. The Micro bus conductors are not getting any other facilities such as schooling, medical check up etc.

The health condition of Micro bus conductors is also poor because they should always work in vehicle, and road. So, they are suffering from different diseases. The educational status of the Micro bus conductors is also poor. They are not attending school more than 7 class. Although they have some saving, it is nominal. From the above, it is clear that the present socio-economic condition of the Micro bus conductors is also poor.

REFERENCES

- Bhattarai, Dilliram, PhD, (1993): *Panaramic Indication of Nepalese Agriculture. Department of Economics, T.U. Kathmandu, Nepal.*
- CBS, (2068): *Nepal Labour Force Survey. 2010/2011, National Planning Secretarial. Kathmandu, Nepal.*
- CBS,(2004): *Nepal in Figures. HMG/National Planning Commission Secretarial.Kathmandu, Nepal.*
- CBS, (2004): *Statistical Pocket Book. HMG/National Planning Commission Secretarial. Kathmandu, Nepal.*
- CONCERN,(2009): *Child Workers in stone Quarries. A National Survey Concern for Children and Environmental. Kathmandu.*
- CWA/Save the Children (UK), (1997): *Invisible Children, Child Workers in Asia and the Pacific.*
- CWIN, (2013): *Urban child Labour in Nepal. Child Workers in Nepal, Kathmandu.*
- CWIN, (1998): *Survey Study of Tempos Conductor boys in Kathmandu valley Child Workers in Nepal. Kathmandu.*
- CWIN, (1997): *Child Labour in Nepal: Hotel kanchha in Kathmandu. Child worker in Nepal, Kathmandu.*
- CWIN, (1998): *State of the right of the child. Vol.-25, Child Workers in Nepal, kathmandu.*
- CWIN, (2012): *Voices of Child Workers. Issue No. 24. Child Workers in Nepal, Kathmandu.*
- CWIN, (1999): *Voice of Child Workers. Issue No.28. Child Workers in Nepal, Kathmandu.*

- CWIN, (2000): Bal Sarodar Vol- 38. Child Workers in Nepal, Kathmandu.
- CWIN, (2000): Far away from Home. Survey study on child Migrant workers in the Kathmandu.
- CWIN, (2001): Child Labour in Bidi Industries in Nepal. Child workers in Nepal, Kathmandu.
- CWIN, (2001): The state of the Rights of the child in Nepal. Summary of National Report. Child workers in Nepal, Kathmandu.
- CWIN/UNICEF, (1995): Child Labour in Nepal. Vol- 1. Child workers in Nepal, Kathmandu.
- Dhital Tarak, (2000): One Decade of convention on the right of the Child Commitment, Implementation and Achievement. Workers paper. Child Worker in Nepal, Nov-23.
- E. Kostl and L.K. Baklund, (1991): Child Labour in Norway: In India Hirway. Jacquicottyn and Poskar Panday (eds). Towards
- H.K. Wolf and P.R. Pant. (2005): Social Science Research and Thesis Writing. kathmandu, Buddha Academic Enterprises
- HMG / NPC (2002-07): Tenth Five Year plan. National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- HMG /NPC (1985-90): Seven Five Year Plan. National Planning Commission, Kathmandu.
- HMG /NPC (1992-97): Eight Five Year Plan. National Planning Commission Kathmandu.
- IBRN/CWIN, (1996): preliminary Study on: Health Hazadous of Auto Rickshaw child labour in Kathmandu valley. Child workers in Nepal, Kathmandu.
- ILO, (1973): Report of director General, part 1, Child labour. International labour

- ILO, (1999): Full text of convention and Recommendation on the worst forms of child labour. ILO, Geneva.
- ILO/2001: Working for Nepalese Children and overview of child labour related programmes on Nepal. ILO, Kathmandu.
- ILO/IPEC (1995): Child Labour and minimum social standards: The Challenge for Asia. Bangkok, Thailand.
- ILO/IPEC, (2001): Bonded Child Labour Among Child Workers of the Kamaiya system: A Rapid Assessment No-5; ILO, Geneva.
- ILO/IPEC, (2001): Internal Trafficking Among Children an Youth Engaged in Prostitution. ILO, Kathmandu.
- ILO/IPEC, (2001): Situation of Child Porkers: A Rapid Assessment No-6 ICO; Geneva.
- ILO/IPEC, (2001): Situation of Domestic child laboures in Kathmandu. A Rapid Assessment. No. 3 ILO, Genevva.
- ILO/IPEC, (2001): Trafficking in girls with special reference to prostitution. A Rapid Assessment No. 2. ILO, Geneva.
- ILO/IPEC/TU, (1997): Child labour situation in Nepal. Report from Migration and Employment survey (1995/96), Kath.
- Towards Eradization of child laour: An International view (Ahamadabad Gandhi labour Institute).
- Mishra C. (2006) ,Punjivaad ra Nepal.Mulyakan Prakashan Griha, Kathmandu

APPENDIX A

Questionnaire for the Respondents

Section: A

Personal Identification & Family Background

Name:

Age: Sex:

Caste: Educating:

2. Where were you born?

.....District,

.....VDC/Muni.....Ward.

3. What is your family description?

Parents Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Education

4. Which child are you among the children of your parents?

1 2 3 4 5 6

5. Do you have own home to live?

Yes No

If yes, which types of home is it?

6. Does your family own farm land?

Yes No

7. If yes, How much?

Khet Ropani	Bari in Ropani	Total

8. Do you family have food sufficiency at home.

Yes No

9. Which of the following facilities are available in your village?

School Health post

Piped water supply Electricity

Telephone Post office

10. What are the main reasons of being child labour?

Poverty	Maltreatment parents	External motivation	Disobedient	Arm Conflict

Section: B

Working Conditions and Forms of Exploitation

1. How long have you been working here?

.....

2. How many hours do you work everyday?

Hours

3. What is the basis of your salary payment?

MonthlyDaily.....

If monthly, how much ?.....

4. For what purpose, you use your income?

Fooding..... Clothing.....

Medical Treatment..... Alcohol.....

Entertainment..... Other.....

5. Do you save from your income?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, How much?.....

6. Do you make monitory support to your family?

Yes..... No.....

If yes how much? Rs.....

7. Do you get any other facility from your employer?

Yes..... No.....

If yes what kinds of facility you get?

Schooling....., Fooding.....

Clothing....., Medical Facilities.....

- Others.....
8. Are you satisfied with your work?
 Yes..... No.....
 If Yes, give reason.....
 If No, give reason.....
9. Where are you sleeping?
 Master's house..... Micro-bus.....
 Driver's house..... Others.....
10. Do your employer love you?
 Yes....., No.....
 If No, how he treats you?
 Beating&Shuting..... Give workload.....
 Misbehave or neglect..... Keep Hungry.....
 Others.....
11. Do you have to perform any domestic work at employer's house/
 Yes..... No.....
 If yes, what sort of work you have to do?
 Cleaning house..... Washing clothes.....
 Washing dishes..... Care children.....
 Shopping vegetables and others.....
12. Are you in the habit of Smoking?
 Yes..... No.....
13. Are you in the habit of drinking alcohol?
 Yes..... No.....
14. Are you in the habit playing cards?
 Yes.... No.....
15. Do you get free time?
 Yes..... No.....
 If yes, where do spend your free time?

Watching film..... Taking rest.....
Playing games..... Studying.....

Section: C

Educational & Health Status

1. Are you literate?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, which class you completed?.....

2. Do you want to study more?

Yes No.....

If No, What are the reasons?.....

3. Are you suffering from any diseases?

Yes..... No.....

If yes (specify).....

4. From when you are suffering from these diseases?

5. Do you get medical support from your employer?

6. Do you have any disability?

Yes..... No.....

Section: D

Perception

1. Do you want to continue this profession?

Yes..... No.....

If yes, in what forms?

Driver.....Mechanics.....Traffic Police.....

Conductor.....Owner.....

2. What are the expectations from government, NGOs/ INGOs and Civil society for your betterment?

.....
.....
.....