

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In the context of child labor, a working definition of a 'child' may be a person below the general limit of 15 years or in special circumstances 14 years set by the minimum, Age convention 1973 (Ministry of Labor /ILO/IPEC, 1997). Child labor means a person in the age groups 5-14 employed for hire rewards on a full time basis and includes a self employed child and a child assisting his/her parent in their occupation for two or more hours a day (CWIN, 1998).

Child labor in Nepal is not a new phenomenon. The child labor situation in Nepal is said to be worsening as development activities are being expanded. Migration of children to urban areas for employment is aggravating the child labor situation. However, there was not much concern over the practice and use of child labor in Nepal before 1990, when world summit for children highlighted the need of elimination of child labor from respective countries for healthy development of the children (Suwal et. Al, 1997).

Child exploitation is the reflection of the socio- economic reality of the country, which is also a consequence of the feudal land holding system, which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries (Pradhan, 1998).

Children engaged in domestic workers are invisible as they are mostly confined to four- walls of households and have limited connection/contacts with outside world. This segment of domestic child wage workers is rapidly growing in Nepal because child labor is fed by rural to urban migration and the lopsided development patterns of the country. Stagnant rural sector and deepening poverty in the rural areas have been working as push factor for child labor phenomena. Prosperous urban areas on the other hand have lured children to migrate to urban areas in search of wage work and better living conditions including other opportunities (Sharma Shiva et. Al, 1999)

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It is estimated that about 2, 60,000 children are directly or indirectly involved in different form of child labor and child work in Nepal. The largest number of working children is found in the agricultural sectors. In industry the carpet, garments and brick kilns are the biggest employers of child labor in Nepal. Tens of thousands children are also found working in domestic service restaurants, shops and bars, (CWIN, 2001)

There were six hundred seventy- seven cases of child labor exploitation reported so far this year. Six- hundred seventeen of the cases were bonded labor. Of the six hundred and seventy seven cases twenty- three were boys, three hundred and six were girls, and three hundred and forty- eight are unidentified. Sixteen girls and twelve boys cases were reported to the CWIN helpline. Last year four hundred and ninety- one child labor exploitation cases were recorded, showing a significant increase for this year (CWIN, 2010)

Last year, the ILO's Global Report on child labor warned that to eliminate the worst forms of child labor were slowing down and expressed concern that the global economic crisis could “ further brake” progress toward the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labor by 2016. One year on the ILO remains extremely concerned with the impact of the crisis on children.

The report also says exposure to hazards can have a particularly severe impact on children, whose bodies and minds are still developing late into teenage years. The report looks in detail at six economic sectors; crop agriculture, fishing, domestic service, mining and quarrying and street and service industries (ILO, 2011).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labor is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Child labor remains one of the most neglected human rights issues of our time. The primarily adopted United Nations convention on the Right of the child (1989) affirms the right of the children to education, self- expression, and freedom from exploitative work.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood (Article- 1, Human right Declaration- 1948). This article concluded that everyone has the right to live, liberty and security. But in the context of Nepal, There are number of incidents happening against the Human Right Declaration. Lack of proper visions, strategies and commitments the government

has failed to solve the child right problems in practical fields. Child labor has been one of the critical and neglected issues for a long time. It is a universal phenomenon that no country has been out of these problems. However, receiving a worldwide attention in recent years, the problems have been still critical. It is due to the poverty. That compels parents to make children work for wages and the employer never hesitates to take advantage of it because of cheapness.

Based on the nature of work and other reasons, one of the sectors that give more preference to child labor is the domestic sector. In this sector, it has been found that children get higher priority from the employers because they are more reliable cheaper, loyal, courageous and obedient. It is easy to involve them in work and instruct. They create fewer problems than adults as they can be easily controlled.

Throughout the world, thousands of children are working as domestic helper, performing task such as cleaning, ironing and cooking, caring children. In many countries this phenomenon is not only socially and culturally accepted but might be regarded positively as a protected and not stigmatized type of work especially for child.

Children work for a variety of reasons. The most important is poverty. Children work to ensure the survival of their family and themselves. Though children are not well paid, they still serve as major contributors to family income in developing countries. Children are often prompted to work by their parents. In Nepal, children of marginalized people often come to be employed in hotels and restaurants where their employers exploit them. The parents or guardians who are very poor themselves force their children to work in the houses of rich people. But majority of employers do not treat them suitably. Although the situation of child workers as described above is true, yet the situation may not be the same throughout Nepal. The situation observed at micro level may be different from the descriptions aggregated and generalized at the macro level. When observed at micro level, the situation may be different from place to place. The situation may be quite different in different regions, districts or towns/cities of the country. The situation in the Far Western Nepal may be quite different from the situations in the Central or Eastern part of the country. Quite obviously, the situation in Dhangadhi may be different from the situations in Kathmandu or Biratnagar. In view of this, some pertinent questions were raised about the situation of domestic child workers in Dhangadhi. The questions were:

1. Which family background do the children working as domestic servants come from?
2. How do the children come to work as domestic workers?

3. What are the factors responsible for pushing the children towards making them domestic workers?
4. What are the terms and conditions in which the children are employed as domestic workers?
5. How do the children live in their employer's home?
6. How is the relation of the children with their employers?
7. How do the children maintain their relation with their family?

A micro level study of the children working as domestic workers in Dhangadhi would perhaps answer these questions. Hence, the present study entitled " Situation Analysis of Domestic Child Workers in Dhangadhi Municipality of Kailai District" was undertaken to address the above pertinent issues.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the present study was to analyze the situation of domestic child workers in Dhangadhi Municipality of Kailali district. The specific objectives of the study were set as follows:

1. To describe the socio-personal and family background of the children working as domestic workers,
2. To analyze the living conditions of the child workers,
3. To analyze the employment and working conditions of the child workers, and
4. To assess the relation of the child workers with their family and the employers.

1.4 Importance of the Study

The use of domestic child laborers is common in Nepal especially in its affluent urban areas. Kathmandu valley has been considered as the most child labor receiving areas in the country. Most domestic laborers are forced to take heavy burdens, they have extremely long working hours, and they receive harsh treatment at the hands of their employers. They often suffer physical, mental and sexual abuse, much work for little or no pay. They endure isolation from their families and are fluently deprived of opportunities to play with peers and attend school. Some child domestic servants work to repay the debts of their parents. There is no legislation for

their job security. In our context child domestic has remained invisible confined within households, so the issue has not been able to come out in the forefront.

As Dhangadhi city is the largest municipality in the far western Development Region having the highest pull factor for children as well as adults from the rural areas of far western Development Region. Due to unfair and unbalanced development between urban and rural, growing unemployment land lessness and lack of opportunities in the rural areas many people tend to migrate to the urban areas. Thousands of children leave their village for better opportunities in the city areas. Some children are brought by their parents and some are brought by contractors for the employment as domestic worker.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study has organized in six chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction covering background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives and importance of the study, and organization of the study report. The second chapter provides review of literature. It concentrates on the review of the empirical studies on socio-economic characteristics, living conditions, working conditions and social relations of the domestic child workers. The third chapter deals with research methods and procedures adopted in the study. It includes rationale for the selection of the study site, research design, nature and sources of data, universe and sampling, techniques of data collections, data processing and analysis and limitations of the study. The fourth chapter provides the socio- personal characteristics and family background of the respondents. The fifth chapter provides the analysis of the living and working conditions and the relationship with the family and the employers. And the last chapter presents summary and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review is an essential part of a social research. It provides a guidelines and some knowledge to the researchers that help them to achieve the goal. The child labor is the major cause of child abuse and exploitation in many parts of the world. No one knows how many children are working. Most of the people have studied on child labor issues in the world. Their findings are easily found in various books, research papers, seminar papers, and reports of international institutions issues of journal sand articles. This section presents a review of various studies previously carried out in the field of child labor in general and domestic child labor in particular.

2.1 History of Domestic Child Workers

It is still not known when, how and from where the tradition and practice of keeping domestic laborers actually started.. Its form and nature have changed in different times and at different stages depending upon the historical period and structure of the government. During the age of slavery when the people used to be bought and sold like animals other commodities, there was no existence of freedom of mankind. The tradition of buying and selling human being and spending & suffering the whole life of the laborers or slaves to the service of the masters can be regarded as the origin of the system of keeping domestic servants. After the slavery was abolished due to the revolt of the slaves, the feudal system was abolished due to the revolt of the slaves, the feudal system comes into existence. Although the tradition of buying and selling human being was abolished in the feudal system, the problem took another turn and form. Then people were kept at home and employed at the choice of masters on certain wages and salary As all means of domestic laborers, farm laborers, cattle graze or others. They were no more than servants of the upper classes and rich people at that period. Those, who were forced to work both adults and children (Pradhan, 1995) .

Marxist conception of history, with the initial idea asserting that "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles". It goes on to say that in capitalism, the working

class, proletariat, are fighting in the class struggle against the owners of the means of production, the bourgeois, and that past class struggle ended either with revolution that restructured society, or "common ruin of the contending classes". It continues by adding that the bourgeois exploits the proletariat through the "constant revolutionizing of production and uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions. The Manifesto explains that the reason the bourgeois exist and exploit the proletariat with low wages is private property, "the accumulation of wealth in private hands, the formation and increase of capital" and that competition amongst the proletariat creates wage-labor, which rests entirely on the competition among the workers.

This section further explains that the proletarians will eventually rise to power through class struggle: the bourgeoisie constantly exploits the proletariat for its manual labor and cheap wages, ultimately to create profit for the bourgeois; the proletariat rise to power through revolution against the bourgeoisie such as riots or creation of unions. The Communist Manifesto states that while there is still class struggle amongst society, capitalism will be overthrown by the proletariat only to start again in the near future; ultimately communism is the key to class equality amongst the citizens of Europe. (Karl Marx,1848)

2.2 Socio- economic Characteristics

UNICEF (1996) revealed that, in Nepal, child labor is often directly linked to the poverty of the family. It has been also mentioned that the necessity of having food and shelter and factors such as unemployment or under- employment of adult family members, or the death, of the bread winner, compel children to work from an early age.

Domestic child workers most commonly come from poor, often large rural families. Breakdown in traditional family system through changing structures, upheaval or war can increase the possibility of children becoming domestic workers. In Nepal, there are numbers of children forced to go to nearest cities as child domestic labor from the highly effective rural areas by Maoists conflict. And also, in countries with minority population, children from indigenous groups are sent to work as domestic workers in the cities. (BISCONS).

Both female as well as male are working in the domestic service sector. Children from all age groups (10 to 15) are found in the service sector. Although most of the children were of ethnic

group, significant percentages of children were from higher caste group as well. The study found 'dalits' as well in the domestic service sector. This indicates poverty is abundant in all caste as well as ethnic group which force children out of home for better opportunities.(Luitel, 2000)

"A National Master Plan on Child Labor in Nepal 2001-2002" prepared by 'BISCONS' Development and Management Consultants' with support from child labor coordination group (CLCG), identified sixteen general causes of children involving in work as laborers. These are geophysical and political constrains, "corrupted" parents, discriminating behaviours to girls, bad family behavior and break ups, work opportunities in urban areas, communities apathetic attitude, inadequate commitments, instruments and supports, special physical characteristics needed to specific activities. Cost advantage to employers, "help to community" rather than "trading-a-child" attitude of the society, majority agrarian and small scale handicraft economy, lack of quality and employment oriented educational opportunities, lack of employment opportunities high fertility rates and large family size and schooling facilities not available.

The practice of child labor prevents children from going to school, resulting in a low school attendance rate and a low level of general and vocational education among children. As a result, the consequence of child labor has an adverse impact on the productivity capacity of the children themselves, even when they reach adulthood. They are underpaid, which makes them unable to meet their requirements of housing and food. Thus, the vicious cycle between underdevelopment and child labor is self-perception (CDPS, 1997.3).

Majority of them are illiterate and belonged to less education families. Like-wise, except in the mountains the work burden of children of both sexes 6-9 years is heaviest in ultra poor family (Pradhan, 1990). However the same study has shown that the heavy work burden of a girl child is not entirely due to poverty but gender biased against the girl child, which in turn is influenced by other factors such as cultural values.

It is the large moment of a people seeking a permanent change of residence. In general, migration is the movement if people from one place to another with a purpose of settlement, recreation seeking job as well as searching resources in potential places. In simple words, migration refers to a change of residence by an individual or a group. In previous periods, nepali

laborers used to migrate to Asham, Burma, Nagaland for earning money and in search of cultivable land. Now the trends have shifted from rural to urban.

A Research Report prepared by Sattaur on "Child Labor in Nepal" (1993) describes the trend of migration from rural to urban area. The author in his study clearly says. A migration becomes more a way of life for the rural peoples has given, rise to an informal labor industry to supply urban business with workers.

Very often children work because they and their families are very poor. But poverty is not always the cause of child labor. There are also cultural pressures particularly on girls. Employers too may simply view children as the cheapest form of labor on the market. And there are also extreme cases, such as child forced labor. Particularly vulnerable to exploitation are children from ethnic minority, low-income and low class groups and girls. (MOL/ILO/IPEC, 1997.)

2.3 Living Conditions

Sleeping and eating arrangements separate child domestic workers from other members of household and reinforce their sense of inferiority. In many cases, they have to eat food of lower quality and they sleep in any available space such as kitchen floor, bedroom floor of their employers, and narrow and dark room under the stairway (CWIN, 1996).

Living condition covers many things for example sleeping condition, housing, eating etc. It will give different pictures whether working children living on their own or attached to their families or living with the employers. Various sources of fresh drinking water, types of latrine income expenditure, savings, hours of work, nature & extend of recreation, relationship with employers vary from person to person or from occupation to occupation. These variables are important to examine the real situation of the working children's every days living condition (UNICEF, 1996).

The harsh living conditions and frequent natural disasters force economically weak people to compel their children for a variety of reason, as the stated by various literature the most important being poverty and the encouraged pressure well paid, they still serve a major contributors to family income in developing countries. It is not always the poverty but the cause

of poverty such as social suppression, unfair distribution of land, unemployment, bonded labors and social discrimination is responsible for the pushing children into the difficult circumstances (CWIN, 1998)

Many of the children begin to work as early as at 5 years of age. Most child domestic workers are girls, as they are seen to be better suited to carry out household chores. Some of these children can earn a decent income if they find a kind and caring family who may even educate them or help them get married. The less fortunate, get not pay and live a life of hardship and misery. They are often locked inside the house, scolded, beaten and abused. (Child Domestic Work in South Asia Innocenti Digest-5 UNICEF,1999).

Children are a cheap and easily available labor force and are more docile and easier to manage than adults. They will work very long hours for a minimal amount of pay; sometimes a child is provided merely with a place to sleep and a meal in reward for labor. Moreover, children do not organize into units of collective bargaining power and rarely protest the condition of their work. Children can be hired without pay for long "training periods" and do not have rights such as health case or unemployment composition (Pradhan, 1992: 44)

The report from the District General of the 7th Asian Regional Conference says "Asian people are suffering from malnutrition and food supplied available to the bulk of people are insufficient for their physical well being and their diets are monotonous, unbalanced and deficient in vitamins proteins and minerals and fats. General health condition is extremely bad. Efforts should be to expand educational facilities. Even then half of children of primary school age do not attain school. In Asia, the rural people are not conscious to teach their children then the urban people (Geneva ILO, 1996).

According to Dhital, a great majority of them are unpaid working for as much as 17 hours a day for just two meals. They are seldom allowed to partake in the family food and are given too little food to eat. Scolding and physical abuse is common.

2.4 Working Conditions

As mentioned by CWIN (1998), the most tragic thing is that most of the child laborers are the miserable victims of poverty, working as much as 17 hour a day to support earning for the parental love, family security and school slave monotonously day after day.

Typically, there are no specified hours or tasks allocated to domestic child workers. They spend almost all of their time inside employers, households and, even if they have time off during a day are not allowed to leave the home. Having friends is often discouraged as this represents a disturbance from the child's duties. Due to the distance from home, frequent visits are often difficult. In many cases, the only opportunity to return home during the year is at the time of major religious festivals. But some of the elite families do not give the permission to go to home during the major festivals because of the work burden. Most reliable estimations revealed in the UK that children between 15 and 26 percent of 11 years old and between 36-66 percent of 15 years old are working (Sharma Shiva et al.).

Many parents cannot afford many for their children to study. Even if poverty it is not compulsory, poor people are always busy in solving hand to mouth problems, and they are ignorant weighted only from the economic perspective. Even if some children realize that education is advantageous for their future life, either they do not have access to school or they cannot afford to buy stationery and pay the fees. So children leave home with the hope of acquiring both an income and an education (KC.et.al. 1998).

Children are engaged as labor either in the formal or informal sectors. Informal sector mainly includes agriculture (agriculture related activities, tea estates, etc.) services (hotel and restaurants, child prostitutes, domestic servants, porters and bonded workings etc.)

2.5 Social Relationship

As regards the relationship with the employers no child labor including domestic workers or no guardian of child laborers mentioned anything about extreme punishment from the employers. Though a vast majority of child laborers are not satisfied with their jobs, almost all employers, because they are most obedient & attentive and easily punishable and employers are giving them poor salary. The cost-benefit analysis is always in favors of employers (ILO, 1996)

Ironically majority of children in the developing countries is living in poverty, scarcity and in unfriendly social condition. But in our society proper environment is not available in which they could grow happily, rather they are ill treated and exploited by employers, middleman and other concerns.

Certain types of social customs are also responsible for child labor. The children of sweeper community join their parents in sweeping roads. Children of the Kamaiyas who were bonded to landlord for having taken a loan are also obliged to work for the landlords and inherit the debt for their parents. (CWIN, 1996)

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the research methodology adopted for the study. The chapter points out the rationale for the selection of the study site, describes the research design and the nature and sources of data. Before pointing out the limitations of the study, the details are also given on the universe and sampling procedures, techniques of data collection and analysis.

3.1 Rationale for the Selection of the Study Site

Dhangadhi Municipality of Kailali district was selected as the site of the present study. The reasons for the selection of the towns as the study site were as follows:

1. The research area is a main residential area of well off people who can afford domestic workers surrounded by villages and districts having low living standard.
2. Several groups of people from various castes/ethnicity, economy and occupation and with different educational background are living in this study area.
3. The researcher herself is a resident of that area. It was convenient to the researcher to carry out the research study and to collect the information.
4. Research area is an emerging city having wide diversity in economic condition of the people and also a central business hub for all far western regions.
5. Combined population of migrated pahadi community and ethnic tharu community with history of tradition of Kammaya, Kamlari, Haliya etc.

3.2 Research Design

The present study was designed to describe the situations of the domestic child workers. Keeping in a view the objectives of the study, the design of the study was chosen as a descriptive design. The study presents the socio-personal characteristics, family background, working conditions, living conditions and social relations of the child workers in descriptive terms. On the whole, the study is descriptive in nature.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected through primary and secondary sources. Primary data and information were collected by conducting a field survey in the months of January and February, 2013. Secondary data and information were collected from published and unpublished sources. The secondary data were drawn mainly from previous research studies, books and articles.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

Universe of the proposed study comprises all the children of 10-15 years working as domestic servants in Dhangadhi municipality area of Kailali district. The number of such children is not known. Hence, the size of the study population is quite unknown. From the universe, total 50

numbers of domestic servants were taken as a sample. This research is completed by using purposive sampling. Samples are selected on the basis of personal contract.

3.5 Techniques of Data Collection

The study is mainly based on primary data. Primary data were collected from the study area. For this purpose, a field work was done in the months of January and February, 2013. During the fieldwork, structured interview and observation techniques were used to collect the data.

3.5.1 Interview

Most of the information about the situation of the domestic child workers was collected through face to face interview with the children working as domestic servants taken as sample. A semi-structured interview schedule was prepared and then administered in the interview to collect information pertaining to the objectives of the study. The schedule covered the items of information relating to socio-personal characteristics, family background, working conditions, earnings from the work, food, shelter and living conditions, health and hygiene, relation with the family and the employers, and entertainment. The interview schedule is given in Annex-1. The interview schedule was in Nepali. The interviews were conducted in Nepali. One interview took the time of about one hour. During the interview, the respondents showed their confidence while speaking about themselves, their family and the employers.

3.5.2 Observation

Besides collecting data with the help of schedule/structured questions, observation and discussions on informal interview, were also used to gather the required data and information. During the field work, non-participant observation was used to gather some qualitative information relating to sleeping arrangement, food items, clothing, health and hygiene conditions and behavior of the employers. A field diary was maintained to note down the observation during the fieldwork.

3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

The data collected through structured interviews were processed and then presented in appropriate tables prior to analysis. The numerical data were analyzed by using simple statistical tools, such as percentage distributions. The qualitative data and information based on the

researcher's observation and insights into the issues of the study were used to supplement the analysis based on quantitative data.

3.7 Limitations of the Study

The present study is a case study of Dhangadhi Municipality. This study was conducted in a small town with a sample of 50 children working as domestic workers. Therefore, the generalization made in this study may not be applicable to other areas. Besides, there are some specific limitations of the findings of this study. They are:

1. Although the scope of the study was defined as situation analysis, yet only a few social, economic and attitudinal variables were taken into consideration. Many important social, economic, psychological and attitudinal variables could not be included for some practical reasons.
2. Although the scope of the study was defined Dhangadhi Municipality as a whole, the sample could not be distributed to cover all the settlement of the town. The proper site of the study was confined to Dhangadi Bazar area consisting ward no.1, 4,5,7,8 and 9 only.
3. The sampling design adopted for the present study was a non-probability sampling design with non-random sampling procedures. The selection of the sample respondents was made by adopting convenience sampling procedures. The non-probability sampling design with non-random sampling procedures could not ensure a representative sample.
4. Besides, due to the time factor, the researcher had to limit the size of the sample to 50 children. The sample size also would be too small to represent the universe of the study.

CHAPTER: FOUR
SOCIO-PERSONAL AND FAMILY BACKGROUND OF THE
RESPONDENTS

This chapter describes the socio-personal characteristics and family background of the domestic child workers selected as the sample respondents. The socio-personal and family characteristics were taken as the background characteristics of the sample respondents.

4.1 Socio- personal Characteristics

This section of the study report presents the description of the socio-personal characteristics of the domestic child workers selected as sample respondents. The characteristics include age, sex, caste/ethnicity, literacy status and working experience in the past.

4.1.1 Age and Sex

Age is one of the most important characteristics of an individual. Age may not only refer to that the length of time that organism has lived but it also implies one's mental and physical maturates and roles and responsibilities in the family.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Respondents by Age and Sex

Age (in years)	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
10	1	3.3	3	15.0	4	8.0
11	5	16.7	2	10.0	7	14.0
12	5	16.7	5	25.0	10	20.0
13	3	10.0	3	15.0	6	12.0
14	6	20.0	3	15.0	9	18.0
15	10	33.3	4	20.0	14	28.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0
Mean	13.27years		12.65years		12.94years	
Median	14.0years		13.0years		13.0years	
Mode	15.0years		12.0years		15.0years	

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Sex refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women. Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities and attributes that a given society

considers appropriate for men and women. Sociologically sex refers to one's biological identity of being male or female while gender refers to the socially learned expectations and behaviors associated with being male and female, sex is biologically assigned while gender is culturally learned. Distribution of domestic child workers by sex and age is given in Table 4.1.

Age of the respondents range between 10 years and 15 years. The mean age of the respondents is 12.94 years. Similarly, the median and mode age are 13 years and 15 years, respectively. Maximum children are of age 10-13 years because they can work very well and easily. The masters feel easy to dictate them work.

By sex, the average age of the male respondents appear to be respectively higher as compared to that of the female respondents, that is the mean(13.27 years), median(14.0 years) and mode(15.0 years) age of the males are higher than the mean(12.65 years), median(13.0 years) and mode(12 years) of the age of the females. It is happen due to participation of female worker in household work and choice of employer to hire female worker having less age for their comfortability.

4.1.2 Caste/ Ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity refers to the belongingness to distinct socio-cultural group. An individual inherits the membership of this group by birth. It gives an ascribed status to an individual.

In a caste society the job to individuals to places in the social hierarchy is decided by social groups and cultural heritage. Caste can be defined as an early system of social grouping distinguished by degrees of purity, social status and exclusiveness. In a traditional rural society, caste/ethnic status of the people directly influences their access to any occupation. In view this; caste/ethnic composition of the sample of household child labor was taken as important characteristics. The caste/ethnic composition of domestic child workers is given in Table 4.2.

Table4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Caste/ethnic group

Caste/ethnic Groups	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Brahmin	7	23.3	-	-	7	14.0
Chhettri	9	30.0	7	35.0	16	32.0
Thakuri	1	3.3	-	-	1	2.0
Tharu	8	26.7	10	50.0	18	36.0
Magar	4	13.3	3	15.0	7	14.0
Kami	1	3.3	-	-	1	2.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total 50 respondents one-half (50.0percent) belonged to the ethnic groups, such as Tharu and Magar. The other half of the sample included the high caste hindus, such as Brahmin, Chhettri and Thakuri altogether (48.0 percent) and the Dalit (i.e Kami). Due to higher population of Tharu community in surrounding area and their poor economic condition, majority of child labor of the area represent that community. And due to the high ratio of high caste hindu community in employer and a tradition of untouchability, number of labour from Dalit community is low although their economic condition is not so good.

By sex, the male respondents were from all caste/ethnic groups where as there was not a single female from Brahmin, Thakuri and Kami castes. On case of the male respondents, larger proportion was from caste groups (59.9 percent) Brahmin (23.3 percent), Chhettri (30 percent), Thakuri (3.3 percent) and Kami (3.3 percent) while in the case of female the larger proportion were from ethnic groups like Tharu (45.0 percent) and Magar (15.0 percent).

Lack of the economic opportunities, low agricultural productivity, lack of alternative income sources, hard life, illiteracy, socio- political conflict due to insurgency in the village level are the main push factors for these ethnic groups to leave their village and join in the domestic household work for their survival.

4.1.3 Literacy Status

Literacy is perhaps the most important single means of achieving social, economic and mental development. It is the most important singular capability that can bring overall change in human

activities. Every policy makers and planners are convinced that in order to eliminate child labor from the country, a policy towards implementation of free and compulsory primary schooling is the most important measure to take.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Respondents by their Literacy Status

Literacy Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Illiterate	5	16.7	10	50.0	15	30.0
Literate	25	83.3	10	50.0	35	70.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

The literacy status of respondents is 70 percent and 30 percent of them are illiterate that they do not have been to formal education institute, schools.

However, this overall pattern does not hold true equally for both male and female respondents. Among the males, a large majority (83.3 percent) was literate where as among females only 50.0 percent were literate. High percentage of illiteracy of female clearly shows the biasness of the parents against the female education.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Respondents by School Enrollment Status

Status of School Enrollment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Enrolled	12	48.0	4	40.0	16	45.8
Drop out	13	52.0	6	60.0	19	54.2
Total	25	100.0	10	100.0	35*	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

**Note: Of the total 50 respondents only 35 respondent are literate.*

Of the total 35 literate respondents, 54.2 percent dropped out after they enrolled and the rest (45.71 percent) have continued their study.

By sex, the overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Proportion of the enrolled was higher among the male respondent (48.0 percent) then among the female respondents (40.0 percent)

Table 4.5 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

Level of Education	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
1 – 3	6	24.0	1	10.0	7	20.0
4 - 6	10	40.0	8	80.0	18	51.4
Above 6	9	36.0	1	10.0	10	28.6
Total	25	100.0	10	100.0	35*	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, 51.4 percent respondents have attained up to 4 to 6 grade, 28.6 percent respondents have attained above 6 and 20.0 percent respondents attained 1 to 3 grade.

By sex, the overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Among female large majority 80.0 percent respondents have attained up to 4 to 6 grade where as among the male only 40.0 percent attained 4 to 6 grades.

4.1.4 Working Experience

Like the morning shows the day, the status of the children show the future of the country. Children are the important part for the social and economic betterment of the country. However such children have come on the street, factories and at other house by depriving themselves from their own families' affection and opportunities for education. This section analyses and discusses why the children have to come to work as domestic servant.

The present status of work is determined by their past working experience. So, respondents were asked about their past work which was done by them. What types of work they had done and what is the reason for leaving that work. From their past experience we found the working condition of their past days.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Respondents by Past Work

Work Experience	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Work in the past	5	16.7	3	15.0	8	16.0
Not work in the past	25	83.3	17	85.0	42	84.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Only 16.0 percent (8 respondents) reported of having working experience in the past, while 84.0 percent (42 respondents) reported no experience in the past. By sex, 16.7 percent males and 15.0 percent females reported experience in the past.

Domestic child workers are engaged in all domestic chores and some work outside the house. Kitchen works, dish washing, house cleaning, baby- sitting, gardening and cattle herding are the main activities of child workers in which they are engaged. This section attempts to look out the nature of the work in which the children were engaged daily in their past days.

Table 4.7 Distribution of Respondents by Nature of Past Work

Work Performed	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Baby-sitting	-	-	2	66.7	2	25.0
Helped in a House	3	60.0	1	33.3	4	50.0
Worked in a Farm	2	40.0	-	-	2	25.0
Total	5	100.0	3	100.0	8*	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

**Note: only 8 persons have work experience in the past.*

One half of the total respondent reported that they only help in their own house and they have no experience of outside work while 25 percent each has experience of baby-sitting and farm work in the past.

However, the overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Quite obvious, female used to work as baby-sitting where as males used to work in a farm. A majority (66.7 percent) female respondent has experience of baby sitting and 60.0 percent male respondents reported they only helped in their own home.

Table 4.8 Distribution of Respondents by Reason for Leaving the Work

Reasons	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Misbehaves	1	20.0	1	33.3	2	25.0
Low wage	1	20.0	1	33.3	2	25.0
Work Burden	2	40.0	1	33.4	3	37.5
No Education	1	20.0	-	-	1	12.5
Total	5	100.0	3	100.0	8*	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

**Note: Only 8 respondents have their past working experience. They leave their work because of work burden, misbehaves, low wage.*

Large numbers (37.5 percent) of respondent leave past work due to work burden while other due to misbehave (25.0 percent) and low wage (25.0 percent) as well as education (12.5 percent). They shift one place to another because they are misbehaving or paid low or not given the basic facilities of food, clothes, education.

By sex, the overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Among the total 8 respondents only one male respondent has desire for education and he leave job in search of education facility. On the other hand a female respondent has not any desire for education.

4.2 Family Background

Family background of the child workers provides the clues to identify the factors responsible for pushing the children towards making them workers. Family is the most important and effective

institution in the process of child socialization. It is very necessary to know about their family background or parental statuses that are involving as a worker. Break-up family structure and conflict also enforce children to work. Family background of the respondents has been described in terms of their native place, family size and the major source of household income.

4.2.1 Native Place

Native place of the respondents has been defined in terms of their home district and the rural or urban residence. Distributions of the respondents according to their home district and rural/urban residence have been presented in Table 4.3 and Table 4.4 respectively.

Table 4.9 Distribution of Respondents by Native Place

Home District	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Kailali	9	30.0	11	55.0	20	40.0
Kanchanpur	3	10.0	-	-	3	6.0
Doti	7	23.3	1	5.0	8	16.0
Dadeldhura	3	10.0	3	15.0	6	12.0
Achham	3	10.0	-	-	3	6.0
Bajhang	1	3.3	1	5.0	2	4.0
Bajura	2	6.7	-	-	2	4.0
Darchula	1	3.3	3	15.0	4	8.0
Dang	1	3.3	1	5.0	2	4.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total 50 respondents, 40 percent were from the same (Kailali) district and 60 percent were from the adjoining districts of the hill (34.0 percent), high hill (16.0 percent) and terai (10.0 percent) belt.

By sex, distribution of the male and female respondents by home district does not show the same pattern as discussed above. The male respondents were from 9 districts while the female respondents were confined to only 6 districts. That is, there was not a single female respondent

from Kanchanpur, Bajura and Achham district. Among the males, only 30 percent were from the same (Kailali) district and 70 percent were from the other districts, where as among females 55 percent were from the same district and only 45 percent were from the other districts.

Table 4.10 Distribution of Respondents by Rural/Urban Area

Rural/Urban area	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Rural	18	60.0	9	45.0	27	54.0
Urban	12	40.0	11	55.0	23	46.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Distribution of the respondents by their permanent residence shows that majorities (54 percent) were from the rural areas and the rest (46 percent) from urban areas. However, this overall pattern does not hold equally true for both male and female respondents. Among the males a majority (60 percent) was from the rural areas, while among females, majority (55 percent) were from the urban areas.

4.2.2 Family Size

Family is the most important unit of the social structure of Nepal.. Poor families normally have large family sizes. A bigger family size means many pressing needs, which might have pushed the children to work. It is one of the important characteristics to find out the condition of child workers. Distribution of respondents by their family size is given in the table 4.5.

Table 4.11 Distribution of Respondents by Family Size

Family Size	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Up to 5	8	26.7	3	15.0	11	22.0
6 - 8	13	43.3	14	70.0	27	54.0
9 and above	9	30.0	3	15.0	12	24.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, a majority (54.0 percent) was from middle size family (6 to 8 members), while 24.0 percent were from large size family (9 and above members) and 22.0 percent were from small size family (5 persons or less). These types of family cannot afford them to provide adequate food, clothes and basic necessities of life because they had very limited economic resources and alternative income. Therefore, children were unable to get proper care and guidance as well as education from family and they were always prone to leave their family.

However, the overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Among the females, a large majority (70.0 percent) was from the middle-size family, where as among the males only 43.3 percent were from such family.

Children cannot get proper care, fine guidance along with basic education. This situation leads the children to leave their home and seek the work in urban areas. We see that there is most number of child laborers from middle size families. So, the middle the family size, the more there create the child laborers.

4.2.3 Sources of Family Income

Although, agriculture is the main source of income of the most of the respondent's family but the family has no alternative work to supplement their subsistence. So, children are sent to work as DCWs because of the inability of the families to feed them. Therefore, it is necessary to find out the parental occupation of the DCWs. Status of their parents by the occupation is given in the table 4.6

Table4.12 Distribution of respondents by Sources of Family Income

Sources of Income	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Agriculture	15	50	12	60	27	54
Wage labor	6	20	6	30	12	24
Service holder	1	3.33	-	-	1	2
Business	5	16.66	2	10	7	14
Others	3	10	-	-	3	6
Total	30	100.00	20	100.00	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Majority (54.0 percent) of the respondents reported agriculture as the main source of their income. Other sources of the family were reported as wage labor (24.0 percent), business (14.0 percent) salaried job (2.0 percent) and other (6.0 percent).

By sex, majority of the families of the both male(50 Percent) and female(60 Percent) respondents were involved in agriculture sector. Here the pattern is different in male and female. There was no any female respondent members who are engaged in any service sector. Here the pattern is different in male and female. There were no any female respondent members who are lacking even sufficient food in the family. They seek alternative resources and other jobs for survival. So, parents send their children for work to urban areas. Poverty is a reason for being a domestic worker. Review of past shows the same condition. Child labor is often directly linked to the poverty of family.

CHAPTER FIVE

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS

5.1 Living Condition

By and large, children working as domestic servants are provided with the facilities of free shelter, food and clothes. These are the most basic needs of a man. In fact, food, shelter, clothes, recreation, education, hygiene, health and treatment facilities are the most basic needs of a child, irrespective of whether he/she is a domestic servant or not fulfillment of these basic needs and the quality of these facilities reflect the quality of life of the children. In view of this, living conditions of the children working as domestic servants have been analyzed in terms of sleeping arrangements food items/arrangements, clothes, recreation, hygiene, illness/injuries and treatment facilities in case of sickness/injuries.

5.1.1 Sleeping Arrangement

Sleeping arrangement has been taken as one of the parameters of the living conditions of the children working as domestic workers. Distribution of the children according to their arrangements for sleeping is presented in table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Distribution of Respondents by Place for Sleeping

Sleeping Place	Male		Female		Total	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Kitchen	5	16.7	1	5.0	6	12.0
Separate room	12	40.0	10	50.0	22	44.0
Drawing room	8	26.7	2	10.0	10	20.0
Employers' daughter's room	-	-	7	35.0	7	14.0
Employers son's room	5	16.6	-	-	5	10.0
Total	30	100	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, 44.0 percent were given separate room for sleeping; where as 56.0 percent were not given a separate place for sleeping. They have to adjust in different places for sleeping. The places were drawing room (20.0 percent), kitchen (12.0 percent), employer's daughter's room (14.0percent), and employers' son's room (10.0 percent). Most of the respondents used to sleep on wooden bed. Some others used to sleep on the mat on the floor and sofa set in drawing room. In the previous review, CWIN mentioned that sleeping and eating arrangement separate child domestic workers from other members of household. Now this data

also shows the same condition of child workers. This type of arrangement made by employer for employee to show them different and make some distance with them.

By sex, larger proportions of females (50.0 percent) as compared to that of males (40.0 percent) were given a separate room. On the other hand larger proportion of male as compared to that of females used to sleep in kitchen (male-16.7 percent and female- 5.0 percent) and drawing room (male-26.7 percent and female- 10.0 percent). Quite obvious, females used to sleep in employers' daughter's room where as the males used to sleep in employers' son's room.

5.1.2 Food Arrangement

Food is the basic requirement of human beings. People work to maintain their subsistence problem as well as to fulfill their social and cultural needs. As all the respondents are staying at their master's home the fooding arrangement was also therefore, made available at their work place. Table 5.3 shows the fooding arrangement of the respondents.

Table 5.2 Distribution of Respondents by Food Quality

Food Quality	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Good	7	23.3	5	25.0	12	24.0
Normal	20	66.7	10	50.0	30	60.0
Poor	3	10.0	5	25.0	8	16.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Majority (60 percent) of the respondents reported that they were provided normal food, about 24 percent of respondents were provided food with a good quality and about 16 percent of the children were given food of poor quality. Here quality of food is categorized into three categories i.e. good, normal and poor.

Good quality food meant the same food as for the family members such as tea and bread in the breakfast, dal, rice, vegetable, pickle. Normal quality meant tea and bread in the breakfast, dal , rice, vegetable and poor means leftover food.

However, the overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Among the males, a large majority (66.7 percent) was given a normal quality of food; whereas among the females only (50.0 percent) were given a such quality. And 25 percent of female

respondents were given a poor food where only 10 percent of male respondents were given a poor food. Children below the ages of 13 were given a poor quality food because they are not able to speak against employers. So they are compelled to eat remaining food. Children below ages 14 were given a poor quality food because they are innocent. They are not able to speak against their masters. Whatever their masters give they eat.

Table 5.3 Distribution of Respondents by Number of Meals a Day

Number of Meals	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Twice a day	10	33.3	7	35.0	17	34.0
Thrice a day	14	46.7	9	45.0	23	46.0
More than three times	6	20.0	4	20.0	10	20.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, large proportion (46.0 percent) have a meal thrice a day following 34 percent twice a day and 20 percent more than three times that normally depends upon fooding habit of the employer's family. A large majority have access to normal or good quality food at least twice a day.

By sex, the overall pattern of distribution of the respondents by number of meals a day holds equally true for both male and female respondents.

5.1.3 Clothes

Clothing is also a basic requirement for the people. All respondents are fully depend on their employers for clothing facility. The support of employer to the workers is presented in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Distribution of Respondents by Clothing Support

Types of Clothes	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
New	8	26.7	2	10.0	10	20.0
Old	11	36.7	3	15.0	14	28.0

Both	11	36.6	15	75.0	26	52.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

All the respondents used to have clothing facility. Of the total respondents, a majority (52.0 percent) used to get both new and old clothes, while 28.0 percent used to get only old clothes and the rest (20.0 percent) used to get only new ones. Usually, the children who used to go to schools were given new clothes, while those not going to school were given the old ones.

However, the overall pattern does not hold equally true for both male and female respondents. A proportion of the respondents getting only new clothes is larger among the males (26.7 percent) than among the females (10.0 percent). Similarly, proportion of those getting only old clothes also is larger among the males (36.7percent) than among the females (15.0 percent). As a corollary to this, proportion of those getting both types (new and old) is larger among the females (75.0 percent) as compared to the males (36.6 percent). The children who used to go to school were given new clothes. Females does not get opportunity to go to school, they are only making busy in household work. But male get opportunity to go to school. So the male get new clothes in comparison to females

Table 5.5 Distribution of Respondents by Number of Clothes

Number of Clothes (Per year)	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Two	10	33.3	6	30.0	16	32.0
Three	14	46.7	9	45.0	23	46.0
More than three	6	20.0	5	25.0	11	22.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, large proportion (46.0 percent) used to get 3 pairs of clothes in a year. 32.0 percent were given a two pairs and 22.0 percent were given a more than three pairs of clothes. All school going children reported that they had also one pairs of school dresses.

By sex, the overall pattern of distribution of the respondents by number of clothes in a year holds equally true for both male and female respondents.

5.1.4 Recreation

Recreation is most essential, especially, for the children. Necessity to have a time for recreation is a child right issue. So the domestic child workers were asked whether they play or not and if they play whatever they do. Access of watching TV, playing in- door and out-door games and listening radio and music are the major recreational facilities for new generation in the urban areas. This section consists of the recreational facilities provided by the employer to the respondents for the refreshment

Table 5.6 Distribution of Respondents by Time to Play

Time for Playing	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Available	16	53.3	14	70.0	30	60.0
Not available	14	46.7	6	30.0	20	40.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Majority (60 percent) used to have spare time, while the rest (40.0 percent) had no spare time. Some respondents find time to play while entertaining the employer's children. They used to play carom board, balls and running and watching T.V are the main games they have access together with employer's children.

However, the overall pattern does not hold equally true for both male and female respondents. Proportion of the children getting spare time to play is larger among the females (70.0 percent) than among the males (53.3 percent). Females get more time to play than males because females are engaged in babysitting. Females get more time to play while entertaining the employer's children. Quite obvious, female used to work as babysitting where as male used to work in a farm.

Table 5.7 Distribution of Respondents by Access to Watching T.V

Access to Watching T.V.	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Access	27	90.0	18	90.0	45	90.0
No access	3	10.0	2	10.0	5	10.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, a large majority (90.0percent) used to watch TV. Most of them used to watch TV only in the evening, that also only for less than one hour. This holds equally true for both the males and females.

5.1.5 Hygiene

Table 5.8 Distribution of Respondents by Frequency of Bathing

Frequency of Bathing	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Once a week	9	30.0	6	30.0	15	30.0
Twice a week	16	53.3	10	50.0	26	52.0
Thrice a week	5	16.7	4	20.0	9	18.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, a majority (52.0 percent) used to take baths twice a week, while 30.0 percent used to take baths once a week and the rest (18.0 percent) used to take bath thrice a week. By sex, proportion of the respondents taking only once, two or three baths a week is almost the same among both boys and girls.

Usually, the boys or girls going to schools used to take larger number of baths a week as compared to those not going to school. It should be noted that the children were interviewed in the months of November to January. Hence, the number of baths as cited above describes the situation in the winter season. But, in summer, there is hot in Dhangadhi, and therefore, taking baths is quite common. Almost everyone takes baths almost every day a week.

5.1.6 Illness and Injuries

According to several researches done by government and non-government organizations, the health condition of domestic child workers is in a critical condition. Food quality, sufficiency of water, clothing support, recreational facilities and facility for treatment are the factors directly related to health condition of the workers. It is obvious that children who work in risky places are likely to meet with accidents because they are not as strong as an adult. Workers having hard work like wood work, gardening and cattle related work normally get injured during work.

Table 5.9 Distribution of Respondents by Incidence of Illness and Injuries

Incidents of Illness and Injuries	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
A. Illness						
Yes	11	36.7	8	40.0	19	38.0
No	19	63.3	12	60.0	31	62.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0
B. Injuries						
Yes	6	20.0	4	20.0	10	20.0
No	24	80.0	16	80.0	40	80.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, 38.0 percent reported of being sick after joining the work. Proportion of the respondents reporting the incidence of sickness is relatively larger among the girls (40.0 percent) as compared to the boys (36.7 percent).

With regards to the incidence of injuries, 20.0 percent reported of being injured during the work. By sex, an equal proportion (20.0 percent) of both boys and girls reported the incidence of injuries. As it was observed during the field survey, usually children doing relatively hard work, such as carrying fire woods, gardening, and kitchen gardening or rearing cattle used to get injured during the work. Food quality also affects the health of workers. The causes of their illness were hard work, insufficient healthy food and lack of adequate rest. Some work with water continuously. They do not get good sleeping place, which is why they have poor health condition. Some workers work in kitchen continuously. As a result their health is not good.

5.1.7 Method of Treatment

Child workers mainly suffer from many types of sickness like fever, headache, and digestive problems and so on because of direct relation to the type of work they do. The causes of their illness were hard work, insufficient good food and lack of adequate rest. It shows the status of their mode of treatment after they became sick.

Table 5.10 Distribution of Respondents by Method of Treatment

Mode of Treatment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Visit to a doctor	5	45.5	4	50.0	9	47.4
Hospital	2	18.2	1	12.5	3	15.8
Normal/natural treatment	4	36.3	3	37.5	7	36.8
Total	11	100.0	8	100.0	19	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Out of the total, 19 respondents reporting the incident of illness, larger proportion (47.4 percent) used to visit doctors at their private clinics for treatment, while 36.8 percent used to take normal or natural treatment at home. Normal treatment at home used to be the medicines given by the employers without being checked-up by the medical professionals. Similarly, natural treatment used to be the natural therapy taken at home, such as taking hot water, light meals, full rest, etc without use of any medicines as such and rest (15.8 percent) used to visit hospitals.

By sex, this pattern of treatment holds true almost equally to both males and females.

5.2 Working Condition

Children have right to adequate standard of living contrary to their right they are exploited in various sector, one of them is domestic sector. Mostly they are not adequately compensated for their work.

This section attempts to look working condition at present in which they are engaged. The condition of the work place, the hours of child work, and the brutality to which they are exposed, damage children who work? All premature child works damages the body, mind and the spirit of the child. Children who do not have adequate rest and recreation and are constantly living in a state of fear of become mentally damaged. Children who from early age have to bear the burdens of adults, and do work inappropriate to their bodily strength and ability to bear the burdens of adults, and do work inappropriate to their bodily strength and ability to bear, can become distributed and social mistit. In the present study, working conditions of the domestic servants have been assessed in terms of the nature/type of the works performed by them, duration of time since they joined the work, the process of how they came to join the work, working hours and remuneration of the works.

5.2.1 Nature of Work

Domestic child workers do not have any fixed work schedule. They have a very wide range of activities at their employer's home from kitchen work to the house cleaning. Majority of children work in the hazardous condition of domestic sectors in limited facilities. This section attempts to look out the nature of the work in which the children were engaged daily.

Table 5.11 Distribution of Respondents by Work Performed

Work Performed	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Kitchen work	-	-	3	15.0	3	6.0
Washing and cleaning	11	36.7	1	5.0	12	24.0
Baby- sitting	-	-	3	15.0	3	6.0
Farming and gardening	2	6.7	-	-	2	4.0
All of the above	17	56.6	13	65.0	30	60.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Majority (60.0 percent) respondent reported they have to do all the household tasks. Similarly, 24 percent engaged in washing and cleaning, 6 percent each engaged in kitchen work and baby-sitting and 4 percent in farming and gardening.

By sex, the pattern is different. Majority (65.0 percent) female respondents had to do the entire household task and a 56.6 percent male respondent has to do the entire household task. Kitchen work and baby-sitting is quite obviously used to perform by female respondents only where as farming and gardening is only done by male respondents.

5.2.2 Duration of Employment

Many children are working as household child labor from the early period. So, an attempt has been made to find out the duration of involvement in the domestic service. Table 5.16 shows the duration spent by the children in the work place.

Table 5.12 Distribution of Respondents by their Involvement in the Work

Working Duration	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
1	9	30.0	5	25.0	14	28.0

2	11	36.7	9	45.0	20	40.0
3	4	13.3	3	15.0	7	14.0
4	5	16.7	1	5.0	6	12.0
5	1	3.3	2	10.0	3	6.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Involvement of the respondents in the present work ranged from a maximum of less than half year to a maximum of 5 years. Of the total respondents, more than two thirds (68.0 percent) reported the involvement of two years or less and the remaining one-third (32.0 percent) reported the involvement of two to five years.

5.2.3 Arrival at the Work Place

Children are forced to join the domestic child labor for the various reasons. Most of these children came from the village. When asked about how they arrived at the present work place the response is as following. Some of the decisions are made by parents while some other are made by relatives and friends whereas some of them join the labor force on their own desire. Table 5.17 shows the mode of coming at the present work place.

Table 5.13 Distribution of Respondents by Mode of Coming at the Work Place

Come with whom	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Parents	3	10.0	6	30.0	9	18.0
Friends	4	13.3	2	10.0	6	12.0
Neighbors	7	23.3	1	5.0	8	16.0
Relatives	8	26.7	8	40.0	16	32.0
Self	8	26.7	-	-	8	16.0
Employers / relatives	-	-	3	15.0	3	6.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, a large majority (84.0 percent) reported that they come to join the work through other persons, which included relatives (32.0 percent), parents (18.0 percent), neighbor

(16.0 percent), friends (12.0 percent) and employers (6.0 percent). Proportion of the respondents who joined the work by themselves is 16.0 percent.

However, this overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents. Proportion of the respondents joining the work through parents and relatives is higher among females (30.0 percent and 40.0 percent) than among the males (10 percent and 26.7 percent). On the other hand, proportion of those joining the work through friends and neighbors is higher among the males (13.3 percent and 23.3 percent) than among the females (10.0 percent and 5.0 percent). None of the female respondents joined the work by them self, while 26.7 percent of male respondents joined the work by themselves. In rural areas, most of the families are illiterate. Lacking of education these types of family have more children. Numbers of girl are more than boys in their families. So , they haven't enough money to take care of their family members. They send their children mostly girls in household work. Maximum children have come with their family members and relatives and minimum children have come with employers or employers' relatives mainly boys were run away from the houses in their own way or without permission of their guardians. Females were not given freedom to take their own decision. In every work they have to depend upon their parents. They have to obey their parents order.

5.2.4 Working Hours

DCWs may have to work morning to evening. Some have to work up to late night and get up early in the morning. They might feel tired from continuous work but there is not any compensation to them for such exploitation. The average working hours of the DCWs is presented in the table 5.18.

Table 5.14 Distribution of Respondents by Working Hours

Working Hours	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	Percent	No.	percent
Less than 8 hours	15	50.0	14	70.0	29	58.0
9 to 12 hours	8	26.7	3	15.0	11	22.0
More than 12 hours	7	23.3	3	15.0	10	20.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

The majority (58percent) of the children were working for less than 8 hours a day. Similarly, 22 percent children for 9 to 12 hours and 20 percent children for more than 12 hours in the domestic sector of the sampled research household.

By sex, the overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Among the females, a large majority (70.0percent) was working for less than 8 hours a day where as among the male's majority 50.0 percent were working for less than 8 hours. Child labor are under the age of 15. They are innocent. They do whatever the master dictate. They work slowly. They don't know how to work. So they take more time for their work. Most of them continuously work for 8 hours a day. Others do more than 8 hours also.

5.3 Remuneration of the Work

Children are the cheap source of the labor and bound to work more than the adult. They are compelled to work long hour without any complaint but in return the payment is found to be very low. There is a great variation in the mode of payment to child workers. Those children who are provided education, shelter and meal besides remuneration are categorized by unpaid status. Paid status is defined by salary for compensation along with lodging – fooding. The following table shows the earning per month of DCWs.

5.3.1 Types of Remuneration

The remuneration received by the children for their work is classified into three main categories. They are: shelter, food and clothes; shelter, food, clothes and schooling; and shelter, food, clothes and cash.

Table 5.15 Distribution of Respondents by Types of Remuneration

Types of Remuneration	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Shelter, food and clothes	1	3.3	4	20.0	5	10.0
Shelter, food, clothes and schooling	12	40.0	4	20.0	16	32.0

Shelter, food, clothes and cash	17	56.7	12	60.0	29	58.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, a majority (58.0 percent) used to get cash in addition to shelter, food and clothes. About one-third (32.0 percent) used to get shelter, food, clothes and schooling facility. Besides, 10.0 percent used to get only shelter, food and clothes as remuneration for their work.

By sex, proportion of the children getting cash as remuneration is larger among the girls (60.0 percent) than among the boys (56.7 percent). But, the proportion of those working for the facility of school education is larger among the boys (40.0 percent) as compared to the girls (20.0 percent). On the other hand, proportion of those working only for food and clothes is larger among the girls (20.0 percent) than among the boys (3.3 percent or 1 person). Most of the children work for shelter food and clothes only because they are from poor family. They don't have sufficient food to eat in their house. So they came to work as domestic child labor to fulfill the basic need. Some are interested in education too. So they work as a domestic child labor for education. Majority of children work for basic need as well as cash for support their family. Among total respondent majority of girl get cash remuneration in comparison to boys because they are formally reported from their home and have no educational facility.

5.3.2 Collection of Remuneration

All the respondents are child and they are in work due to various reasons. Even if majority of child laborers have control over their earnings and take decision of its expenses themselves, a significant proportion of them are supporting their families fully by the earnings. It is found from the survey that girl child laborers better support their family. During survey period, child laborers were asked, "who controls over your earnings and who decides of its expenses?" Their responses regarding this question are found as present in the Table 5.16. Who receive payment form their masters, their salary are collected as bellow.

Table 5.16 Distribution of Respondents by Person Receiving Remuneration in Cash

Person Receiving	Male	Female	Total
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Remuneration	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Parents	7	41.2	9	75.0	16	55.2
Self	10	58.8	3	25.0	13	44.8
Total	17	100.0	12	100.0	29*	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

**Note: Only 29 respondents are paid.*

Of the total respondents receiving remuneration in cash (29 persons), a majority (55.2 percent) reported the cash received by their parents and the rest (44.8 percent) reported keeping the cash by themselves. The cash received by the parents were used for the household expenses of their family.

By sex, the overall pattern of receiving the cash remuneration does not hold equally true for both male and female respondents. Among the males, proportion of those receiving the cash remuneration by themselves (58.8 percent) is larger than proportion of those receiving the remuneration by the parents (41.2 percent). But in the case of female respondents, proportion of those receiving the cash remuneration by the parents is three times higher (75.0 percent) than those receiving the cash remuneration by themselves (25.0 percent).

The factor such as poverty, low productivity, absent from schooling of children enforce their parents to send their children to labor market of different urban areas in order to make them survive as well as to earn money for the families. On the other hand, the children themselves manage to enter into this work. This situation collectively helps increase the number of child labor. This meant that economic contribution of the working children towards their family is high. The rest of the children who do not feel they have the responsibility towards their family are found to be deviated from normal behavior of family and laid to urban area and joined to labor market by themselves it means that some children are not answerable for their family.

5.4 Relationship with the Employer and Family

A domestic worker is a person who works with in the employer's household. In many cases, the employment relationship is informal-that is, unregulated and unprotected due to the preference of the employer, the domestic worker, or both, unlike other informal wage workers who work for a

firm, a contractor, or no fixed employer, most domestic workers have a very personal relationship with their employers. All the personal this employer-employee relationship remains unequal. Children need love and respect too for their healthy growth. Therefore, it is important to see how has been relationship between the employers and workers and with their own family members.

5. 4.1 Relationship with Employers

Every child needs love, affection and respect for his/her healthy growth. It is, therefore, important to see the relationship between the employer and the DCWs. Here, various aspects related with relationship between the family members and DCWs such as treatment of employers towards domestic workers, nature of punishment and maltreatments are attempted to discuss appreciably.

Table 5.17 Distribution of Respondents by Relationship with Employers

Treatment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	Percent
Good	18	60.0	14	70.0	32	64.0
Indifferent	12	40.0	6	30.0	18	36.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, majority (64 percent) of respondents is treated in a good way and 36 percent are treated indifferent. Good means that employers pay attention to their (workers) basic needs. Allowing them to rest when they are unwell; give them three meals a day, new clothes and a separate room to stay, providing then daily essentials like oil and soap. Some employers of domestic workers supported children's schooling and study. Indifferent means keeping child workers in work continue and don't allow going to their home. By sex, this overall pattern hold true for both male and female respondents equally.

Table 5.18 Distribution of Respondents by Calling Name

Calling Name	Male	Female	Total
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	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Kanchha	5	16.7	-	-	5	10.0
Nick name	6	20.0	5	25.0	11	22.0
Self name	19	63.3	15	75.0	34	68.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, two-thirds (68.0 percent) used to be called by their actual names, while 22.0 percent were called by nick name and the rest (10.0 percent) by the term Kanchha. The nick names used by the employers were: Ramay, Kaale, Sarmi, Giru, Bhaktee, Kali, Chunu etc. By sex, the overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Of the total female respondents, 75.0 percent were called by actual names and 25.0 percent were called by the nick names such as Kali, Sarmi, Chunnu, etc. among the male respondents, 63.3 percent were called by the actual names, 20.0 percent were called by the term 'Kanchha' and 16.7 percent by nick names such as Ramay, Kaale, Giru, Bhakte, lokee, yogi.

Table 5.19 Distribution of Respondents by Persons Treating Badly

Members	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Master	2	6.7	2	10.0	4	8.0
Mistress	4	13.3	1	5.0	5	10.0
Master's son	3	10.0	1	5.0	4	8.0
Master's daughter	2	6.7	1	5.0	3	6.0
Others	1	3.3	1	5.0	2	4.0
Nobody treat badly	15	50.0	9	45.0	24	48.0
No response	3	10.0	5	25.0	8	16.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Of the total respondents the large number 48.0 percent reported that there was no maltreatment with them. While 16.0 percent gave no response, 10.0 percent were treated badly by mistress, 8.0 percent each treated badly by master and masters son and 6.0 percent by masters daughter and 4.0 percent by other members of masters family. Scolding, beating and harassing were the

common types of punishment frequently faced by workers. Actually, the nature and intensity of punishment given to the domestic child workers found were of various types.

By sex, overall pattern hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Among males, majority (50.0 percent) reported that there was no maltreatment with them where as 45.0 percent female respondent reported that there was no mal treatment with them.

5.4.2 Leaves and Holidays

Domestic child workers are deprived of their own parent's affection. Therefore, it is necessary for them to have enough opportunities to get holidays and met their dear ones. Generally DCWs are not provided long leave to visit their family and relatives. They are hardly allowed to visit once or twice a year. Table 5.27 shows the holiday facilities provided to the respondents.

Table 5.20 Distribution of Respondents by Holiday Facilities

Holiday Facilities	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Yes	21	70.0	15	75.0	36	72.0
No	9	30.0	5	25.0	14	28.0
Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, large majority (72 percent) workers were provided holiday facility to meet their family and relatives but rest of children was not provided such facility. They are not given holidays in general. The employers want to engage them at their household work regularly. If they leave employers house then they will not return back to the work place. Usually they are sent to their home during big festivals (i.e Dashain, Tihar, Maaghi, etc). Majority of male (70 percent) and female (75 percent) both were provided holiday.

By sex the overall pattern hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Among females, large majority (75.0 percent) was aware about holiday and among males large majority (70.0 percent) are aware about holiday. As maximum children are suffering from poverty of their house, they don't want to go there.

Table 5.21 Distribution of Respondents by Number of Holidays Per Year

How Often	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	Percent
Twice a year	5	23.8	-	-	5	13.9
Once a year	13	62.0	14	93.3	27	75.0
As per need	3	14.2	1	6.7	4	11.1
Total	21	100.0	15	100.0	36*	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2012

s*Note: Only 36 respondents get leave during their working period.

This was true for the domestic child workers, who have come to work from peripheral districts. A large majority (75.0 percent) respondent reported that they get leave to go home once a year. Usually they are sent to their home during big festivals or when their parents are sick. 13.9 percent respondents reported that they get leave twice a year and 11.1 percent respondents are getting holidays as per their need. All these respondents reported that usually they get one week or two week leave.

However, this overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Among the female respondents, large majority (93.3 percent) get leave to go home once a year and 62.0 percent) male respondents get leave once a year.

5.4.3 Relationship with Family

Family is a primary group of a child. Family plays an important role in the personality development of a child. Generally, a good family in terms of economy, education, social prestige, honor and inter personal ability can provide a sound environment to grow up healthy and good children. In this respect, the family relation of those child workers was found miserably bad in the study area.

Table 5.22 Distribution of Respondents by Relationship with Family

Family Visit	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Occasionally	17	56.7	9	45.0	26	52.0
No Visit	13	43.3	11	55.0	24	48.0

Total	30	100.0	20	100.0	50	100.0
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Source: Field survey, 2012

Of the total respondents, majority (52.0 percent) of workers guardians visited their children occasionally and 48 percent of family does not make any contact at their working place. The field survey showed that most of the respondents had good relation with their families. But few children were not interested with their family because they are neglected and discarded by their parents.

However, this overall pattern does not hold true for both male and female respondents equally. Among males, majority (56.7 percent) of workers parents visited them occasionally whereas among the female 55.0 percent of their family does not make any contact at their working place.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 Study Objectives and Methodology

Sending children for employment in urban areas has become a normal and esteemed poverty managing and income generating strategy for the poor households of rural areas. Children have to work to ensure the survival of their family and themselves. Though the children are not well paid, they still save as major contributors to family income of the poor households. The supply of the children from the poor households of rural areas is further accelerated by the ever increasing demand of such children from the well-off families of urban areas. In the domestic sector, children get higher priority from the employers because they are more reliable, cheaper, loyal, courageous and obedient. It is easy to involve them in work and instruct. They create fewer problems than adults as they can be easily controlled. Hence, the practice of keeping children as domestic workers is quite common among the well-off families of urban areas.

The overall objective of the present study was to analyze the situation of the domestic child workers. The specific objectives of the study were to describe the socio-personal and family characteristics of the children working as domestic servants, analyze their living and working conditions and assess their relationship with their own family and the employers. Dhangadhi municipality of Kailali district was selected as the study area. Descriptive research design was adopted to analyze the issues covered by the study. The study is based mainly on the primary sources of data collected from the study area by conducting a fieldwork in the months of January and February, 2013. Universe of the study comprises all the children working as domestic servants in Dhangadhi municipality area. Size of the universe is not known. Purposive and convenience sampling procedure were used for drawing a sample of 30 boys and 20 girls, making a total sample of 50 children.

6.1.2 Major Findings of the Study

Age of the respondents' range between minimum 10 years and maximum 15 years. A majority (58.0 percent) of the children were beyond 13- 15 age groups. The mean age of the respondents is 12.94 years; similarly the median and the mode age are 13 years and 14 years respectively. By sex, mean age of the males (13.27 years) was relatively high as compared age of the female (12.65 years).

Of the total respondents, one-half (50.0 percent) belonged to the ethnic groups, such as Tharu and Magar. The other half of the sample included the high caste hindus, such as Brahmin, Chhettri and Thakuri altogether (48.0 percent) and the Dalit (i.e Kaami). By sex, the male respondents were from all caste/ethnic groups where as there was not a single female from Brahmin, Thakuri and Kami castes.

A large majority (70.0 percent) of the respondents are literate and rest (30.0 percent) are illiterate that they do not have been to formal education institute, schools. By sex, literacy rate of the male respondents (83.3 percent) appear to be relatively higher as compared to that of the female respondents (50.0 percent).

Only 16 percent (8 respondents) reported of having working experience in the past while 84.0 percent (42 respondents) reported not any previous working experience. By sex, 16.7 percent males and 15.0 percent females reported experience in the past.

One half (50.0 percent) of the respondent helped their family in household work and they have no experience of outside work while 25.0 percent each has experience of baby-sitting and farm work in the past. By sex, female used to work as baby-sitting where as males used to work in a farm.

Larger proportion (37.5 percent) of respondents leave their past work due to work burden while others due to misbehaves (25.0 percent) and low wage (25.0 percent) as well as no education (12.5 percent). By sex, among the total 8 respondents only one male respondent has desire for education and he leave job in search of education facility. On the other hand a female respondent has not any desire for education.

Majority of children (60.0 percent) were from adjoining districts of the hill (34.0 percent), high hill (16.0 percent) and terai (10.0 percent) belt and the rest (40.0 percent) were from the same

(Kailali) district. Majority (54.0 percent) was from the rural areas and the rest (46.0 percent) from urban areas. By sex, the male respondents were from 9 districts while the female respondents were confined to only 6 districts. Among the males, majority (60.0 percent) was from the rural areas while among females, majority (55.0 percent) were from urban areas.

A majority (54.0 percent) of the children were from middle-sized family (6-8 members) while 24.0 percent were from large family size (9 and above members) and the rest (22.0 percent) were from small size family (5 and less members). By sex, large majority of females (70.0 percent) as compared to that of males (43.3 percent) were from the middle size family.

Agriculture and wage work are found to be the major occupation of the respondent's families, which accounted for 54.0 percent and 24 percent, respectively.

Majority of the child workers (56.0 percent) were not given separate room for sleeping while the rest (44.0 percent) were given separate room. By sex, larger proportion of females (50.0 percent) as compared to that of males (40 .0 percent) were given a separate room.

The children who were not given separate room to sleep had to adjust in drawing room (20.0 percent), kitchen (12.0 percent), employer's daughter's room (14.0 percent), and employers' sons room (10.0 percent). Most of the respondents used to sleep on wooden bed, sofa set, and on the mat on the floor.

Of the total respondents, large proportion (46.0 percent) have a meal thrice a day following 34.0 percent twice a day and 20 percent more than three times normally depends upon fooding habit of the employer's family. A large majority have access to normal or good quality food at least twice a day.

All respondents used to have clothing facility. Of the total respondents, a majority (50.0 percent) used to get both new and old clothes, while 28.0 percent used to get only old clothes and the rest (20.0 percent) used to get only new ones. Usually, the children who used to go to schools were given new clothes, while those not going to school were given the old ones. A proportion of the respondents getting only new clothes are larger among the males (26.7 percent) than among the females (10.0 percent). By sex, a larger proportion of females (75.0 percent) as compared to that of males (36.6 percent) were provided both new and old clothes.

Majority (60.0 percent) of respondents get time to play. By sex, a larger proportion of females (70.0 percent) as compared to that of males (53.3 percent) were given a spare time to play while entertaining the employer's children.

Majority (90.0 percent) of respondents could see TV and rest (10.0 percent) could not. Of the total respondents, a large majority (90.0 percent) used to watch TV. Most of them used to watch TV only in the evening, that also only for less than one hour.

Majority (52.0 percent) of respondents used to take bath twice a week, 30.0 percent once a week and 18.0 percent of children used to take bath 3 times in a week. By sex, proportion of the respondents taking only one, two or three baths a week is almost the same among both boys and girls.

Of the total respondents (50 children), 38.0 percent (19 children) reported of being sick after joining the work. Proportion of the respondents reporting the incidence of sickness is relatively larger among the girls (40.0 percent) than among the boys (36.7 percent).

Twenty percent respondents reported of being injured during their work. By sex, an equal proportion (20.0 percent) of both boys and girls reported the incidence of injuries.

Out of the total, 19 respondents reporting the incident of illness, larger proportion (47.4 percent) used to visit doctors at their private clinics for treatment, while 36.8 percent used to take normal or natural treatment at home. Normal treatment at home used to be the medicines given by the employers without being checked-up by the medical professionals. Similarly, natural treatment used to be the natural therapy taken at home, such as taking hot water, light meals, full rest, etc without use of any medicines as such and rest (15.8 percent) used to visit hospitals. By sex, one-half of the female respondents (50.0 percent) in comparison to the male (45.5 percent) used to visit doctors at their private clinic. 36.4 percent males and 37.5 females used to take normal or natural treatment at home.

Regarding the working condition, majority (60.0 percent) of respondents had to perform all types of household work and rest had to perform washing and cleaning (24.0 percent), kitchen work (6.0 percent), baby-sitting (6.0 percent) and farming and gardening (4.0 percent). By sex, majority (65.0 percent) female respondents had to do the entire household task and a 56.6 percent male respondent has to do the entire household task. Kitchen work and baby-sitting is

quite obviously used to perform by male respondent only where as farming and gardening is only done by male respondents.

The longest serving child had worked for the last 5 years. Larger proportion (40.0 percent) of the children worked for one to two years and other 14.0 percent each worked for half year, half – one year and two – three years and 6.0 percent children worked for more than four years.

Of the total respondents, a large majority (84 percent) left their home/native place with other persons to join the work through other persons, and the rest (16.0 percent) left their home/native place alone to join the work by themselves. The persons with whom they left their home/native place were reported as relatives (32.0 percent), parents (18.0 percent), neighbors (16.0 percent), friends (12.0 percent) and employers (6.0 percent). By sex, proportion of the respondents leaving their home/native place with parents and relatives is higher among the females than among the males. On the other hand, proportion of those leaving their home with neighbors and friends is higher among males than among females. The respondents who left native place alone and joined the work by themselves were exclusively males. None of the female respondents left her native place alone to join the work.

Majority (58.0 percent) of the respondents were working for less than 8 hours a day. By sex, a larger proportion of females (70.0 percent) as compared to that of males (50.0 percent) worked for less than 8 hours a day.

With regard to the remunerations for the domestic works a majority (58.0 percent) used to get remuneration in cash in addition to the shelter, food and clothes; one third used to get the facility of school education in addition to the shelter, food and clothes; and the rest (10.0 percent) used to get only shelter, food and clothes as the remuneration for their work.

Majority (55.2 percent) of respondents salary was collected by their parents and rest (44.8 percent) of them kept their salary themselves. By sex, among female the large majority (75.0 percent) of remuneration was utilized by their parents for economic support. Majority (58.8 percent) of male respondents collect their salary by themselves in comparison with 44.8 percent female respondents.

Majority (64.0 percent) of the respondents had a good relation with their master's family. This is equally true for both males and females.

Among 50 interviewed children, 18 children are treated badly by master's family members. They are treated badly by mistress (10 percent), master (8.0 percent), master's son (8.0 percent), and master's daughter (6.0 percent) and by others (4.0 percent). This is equally true for both males and females.

A large majority (72.0 percent) was provided holiday facility to meet their family and relatives. This is evident for both males and females.

Majority (75.0 percent) of the respondents get leave to go home once a year. A large Majority (93.3 percent) of female respondents get leave to go home once a year in comparison with 62.0 percent male respondents.

Majority (52.0 percent) of workers guardians visited their children occasionally and 48 percent of family does not make any contact at their working place. By sex, among males, majority (56.7 percent) of workers parents visited them occasionally whereas among the female 55.0 percent of their family does not make any contact at their working place.

6.2 Conclusions

Child labor is widespread phenomenon in Nepal. It is basically an outcome of wide range of difference between haves and have not. Due to higher living standard of some people, there is market demand of domestic worker is high and child are their favorite due to cheap supply and favorable controlling upon them Domestic Child Work is a kind of child labor pervasively present in Nepal. Because of population growth, small land holding size and lack of alternative income opportunities, the economy of rural people is falling far down the line of poverty. They are; therefore, compel to look for secondary professions. As most of the non-agricultural income generating activities is concerned in urban areas, they are compelled to migrate temporarily or enduringly to major cities of the country. Subsequently, a large number of adults as well as children are migrating to cities, looking for the supportive work for education, survival, family economic support etc. this massive working force is involved mainly in hotels, restaurants, teashops, carpet factories, construction sites, transportation, sectors as a domestic child workers.

In poor rural families, children play significant role in the family survival. In poor rural families, sending of children for employment in domestic sector has become a normal for valued poverty coping and income-generating strategy. Children assist to their parents in household works while

they are in their homes and provide economic support to the parents while they are in the towns/cities as domestic child workers. Some of the children are kept as domestic child workers with the agreement of schooling rather than in salary.

In the case of Dhangadhi too, poverty appears to be the main factor responsible for pushing the children from their family to the labor market. The children are forced to leave their native place in search of work in the urban centers. By and large, children working as domestic servants in Dhangadhi bazaar come from the rural areas of the same district or the adjoining districts of terai, hill and high hill of the Far- Western Development Region, where the human development index is very low.

In most cases, the children leave their home/native place with their parents, relatives, neighbors, friends or the employers get employed as domestic workers. In some cases, the children, exclusively the boys, leave their home alone and find the jobs of the domestic workers by themselves.

On an average half of the population in Nepal lives below the poverty line, children of the such population have sent for employment to support the family and look for better opportunities in cities as well as urban areas. Domestic child worker is one of the main parts of the child labor in which involvement of them usually remain invisible. This is the fact that unseen agents, contractors, relatives, parents and employers themselves are bringing the children in cities from the rural areas and engage them to the house of elite families or demanded fields as a worker. The working children are compelled to work in a low wage rate and vulnerable situation.

The majority of the children leave home because of their poor economic condition. When they leave home, they imagine that a better life can be achieved out easily. Most children have left their home on their own will so as to achieve better life style. Whereas the children also leave their own home for work to support their family economy.

The children working as domestic servants live in poor condition in the employers' house. The children are provided with the facility of free shelter. Majority have to adjust in different places, such as kitchen, drawing room, employers son's room or employers daughter's room while larger number of them are fortunate to get a separate place for sleeping. Most of them used to sleep on wooden bed, some others on the mat on the floor and sofa set in drawing room.

Scolding, beating, harassing is common types of punishment frequently faced by workers. This implies that the working children are not in comfortable position, or they are not feeling better except on getting the facilities of food and lodging. Health condition of some of them is not good. This is a consequence of child labor to their life. Somehow, their economic condition is better in urban area than in their original area. With regards to the incidence of injuries, it was observed during the field survey, usually children doing relatively hard work, such as carrying fire woods, gardening, kitchen gardening or rearing cattle used to get injured during the work.

On the basis of remuneration system, the children employed as domestic servants can be grouped into three broad categories. In the first category are those children who get free shelter, food and clothes and also the small amount of cash as remuneration. The number of such child workers is relatively large. In the second category are those children who get free shelter, food and clothes plus schooling facility. The number of such child workers is relatively small. And, in the third category are those children who get free shelter, food and clothes only. The number of such child workers is very small. In the case of the first category, the cash remuneration is mostly collected by parents, especially in the case of female workers. The amount is used to support the family.

To sum up, there are several conditions in which child labor exists in our society. It is one great challenge to improve such condition for the government and concerned institutions on the one hand to protect them from exploitation on the other.

In spite of the child right act and government policies and activities for the formation of favorable environment for the overall development of children and alleviation of child labor, the trend of child labor is increasing. A number of GOs and NGOs working in this sector cannot improve the situation of the rural poor children except a few who are in their touch. The child labor cannot be wiped out till the elements nourishing it are destroyed completely. So, to minimize the child labor and improve the situation, government should develop the policies to cut off the roots of poverty, illiteracy, traditional superstitious customs, unawareness, etc. that are contributing to stand it as a major national problem of both present and future. Policies should be formulated in an integrated form to remove all accessory elements that are playing crucial role for the creation of conducive environment for child labor. Till the effective implementation of the integrated policies to wipe out the constraints, the issue of child labor problem will be in the lips of all conscious Nepalese people. Different developmental programs associated with income

generation, education etc. suitable according to the ecological environment should formulate and implement effectively.

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

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ANNEXES A:
INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Employer's Name:

Respondent's Name:

Address: Dhangadhi Municipality, Ward no:.....

Tole:

1.SOCIO-PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Age:year

1.2 Sex: a)Female b)Male

1.3 Caste/Ethnicity:.....

1.4 Literacy Status: a)Literate b)Illiterate

1.5 If literate, specify the class passed

1.6 Had you ever enrolled in the school?

a) Yes b) No

1.7 If yes, why did you leave the school?

a)

b)

1.8 If no, why did not you join the school?

a)

b)

2. FAMILY BACKGROUND

2.1 Where is your own home?

a) Dhangadhi Municipality

b) Other VDC of Kailali District.....

c) Another district.....

2.2 Family Size

Male: Female: Total:

2.3 Detail of the Family Members:

S.N	Relation	with	Sex	Age		If	literate,Passed	Main
-----	----------	------	-----	-----	--	----	-----------------	------

	respondents			Literacy	class	Work

2.4 Source of Family Income

- a)
- b)
- c)

2.5 Land Ownership Status

- a) Land Owned b) Not Owned c)Not known

2.6 If owned, size of land holding

- a)
- b).....

3. WORKING CONDITION

3.1 Nature of Work:

- a)Cooking b)Washing c)Kitchen Work d) Baby-sitting
- e)Gardening f) Farming g) All of the Above

3.2 How did you came here from your home?

.....

3.3 Who brought you here?

- a) Relatives
- b) Friends
- c) Neighbour
- d) Self
- e) Employer Self
- f)

3.4 Did you work outside home before?

- a)Yes
- b)No

3.5 If yes, how many places did you work?

.....

3.6 Why did you leave the previous place?

.....

3.7 How many hours did you work and take rest?

.....

3.8 What is your bed time?

.....

3.9 What is your wake up time?

.....

4. EARNINGS

4.1 What is your remuneration status?

- a) Food and Clothes
- b) Food, Clothes and Education
- c) Food and Money
- d).....

4.2 If education, are you going to school?

- a) Yes
- b) No

4.3 If yes, what is your school type?

- a) Government
- b) Private

4.4 Do you present in your class regularly?

- a) Yes
- b) No

4.5 If not, what is the reason ?

.....

4.6 To whom you go to school?

- a) Alone
- b) With master's kids
- c) With other friends
- d).....

4.7 How do you get book, copies and other stationeries?

- a) From Master
- b) From Parents
- c) Manage self
- d)

4.8 Do you have sufficient time to read and write in home?

- a) Yes
- b) No

4.9 If you get money than how and when you get?

.....

4.10 Who keeps your earning?

- a) Master
- b) Parents
- c) Relatives
- d) Self
- e).....

4.11 If self, what do you do with your earnings?

- a) Give to parents
- b) Save for self future Purpose
- c) Save
- d).....

5. FOOD, SHELTER AND LIVING CONDITION

5.1 Do you have your separate room?

- a) Yes
- b) No

5.2 If not, where do you sleep?

- a) In Kitchen
- b) Drawing Room
- c) Staircase
- d)

5.3 Have you your own sleeping bed?

- a) Yes
- b) No

5.4 If not, what do you use for sleeping?

- a) Carpet
- b) Sofa
- c) Mat
- d).....

5.5 You eat with your master or separate?

- a) With master
- b) Separate

5.6 What type of food you get?

- a) Same
- b) Different

5.7 How many time do you eat in a day?

- a) Twice
- b) Thrice
- c)
- d).....

5.8 Do you get clothing support?

- a) Yes
- b) No

5.9 If yes, you get new cloth or old cloth?

- a) New
- b) Old
- c) Both

5.10 How many pairs in a year?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d)

6. HEALTH

6.1 Have you ever been sick here?

- a) Yes
- b) No

6.2 If yes, how many times till now?

- a) Once
- b) Twice
- c).....

6.3 What happen at that time when you fall sick?

.....

6.4 How did you recover?

- a) Visited Doctor
- b) Hospitalized

c) Normal medicine

d) Natural Treatment

e).....

f)

6.5 Who helped you in your illness?

a) Master

b) Parents

c) Friends

d)

6.6 Have you worked in your illness?

a) Yes

b) No

d)

6.7 Have you ever felt injuries?

a) Yes

b) No

6.8 If yes, how many times till now?

a) Once

b) Twice

c) Thrice

d)

6.9 What types of injuries that was?

.....

6.10 How many times you took bath in a week?

a) Once a week

b) Twice a week

c)

d)

6.11 Does your master provide you soap for bathing and washing clothes?

a) Yes

b) No

6.12 How frequently you change your dress?

a) Once a week

b) Twice a week

c).....

7. RELATION WITH FAMILY AND EMPLOYERS

7.1 How do family members call you?

a) Kanchha/Kanchhi

b) Self Name

c) Nick Name

d).....

7.2 Master Loves you or not?

a) Yes

b) No

7.3 If not, in what way they misbehave you?

a) Beating and scolding

b) giving more work

c).....

d)

7.4 Who threatens you badly?

a) Master

b) Mistress

c) Master's Son

c).....

7.5 Does your master allow you to go home?

a) Yes

b) No

7.6 If yes, how often you visit your home village in a year?

.....

7.7 Do your parents frequently visit you at the work place?

a) Yes

b) Nos

7.8 If yes, how often your parents come to see you?

.....

8. ENTERTAINMENT

8.1 Do you have time for playing?

a) Yes

b) No

8.2 If yes, with whom do you play?

.....

8.3 Do you play with your master's kids?

a) Yes

b) No

8.4 Do you watch TV?

a) Yes

b) No

8.5 If yes, how much time you watch?

.....