

Unit – 1

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is situated in the south of Asia continent and covers 0.03% of the earth and 0.3% of Asia. She is land locked country between republic china in the North and democratic India in the rest three directions. Nepal cover the area of 147181km² and spreads over 885km East-West length and 193km North-South width, distance from the nearest sea (Indian Ocean) is 1126km. Geographically Nepal is divided in to three regions. Mountain (35%), Hill (42%) and Terai (23%) at the altitude varying from 60m to 8848 m above the mean sea level. There are five development regions and 75 administrative districts, districts are further divided in to 1 Metropolitan city, 4 sub-metropolitans cities, 53 Municipalities and 3913 village development committees (VDC). There is 2598970 hectare cultivable land and 973722 hectare irrigated land in Nepal.

Nepal is a rural country dotted with small villages and shanty towns, where the majority of the population has no access to basic infrastructure such as clean drinking water roads, health post and its economy is based on agriculture with 82.6% of the population depending on agriculture. Ranked among the poorest nations in the world, the country is undergoing internal political strife and struggling with the economic changes brought about by globalization. (*Bhattraï 2059 B.S*)

Childhood is the formative stage of human life. The development of a country depends upon the development of children. According to human development report 1993, child laborers are among the world's most exploited workers. Hundreds of millions of children work in field and factories, on street corners and in garbage dumps all over the worlds. Most do some form of work from their earliest year, helping around the home or

running errands. The term child labor implies exploitation that child are working long hours for low pay, sacrificing their education and their childhood. (*UNDP, 1993*)

Child labor is the major cause of child abuse and exploitation in many parts of the world. No one knows for certain how many children are working. Much child work is illegal and there is often an attempt to conceal it. Africa has the highest proportion of working children in the world, whilst Latin America has largest proportion of street children. In many Asian countries children comprise over 10 percent of the workforce. Given the problem the world economy in the 1980s, there can be no grounds for complacency that child labor has diminished in many countries; in the 1990s the problem is more likely to persist or worsen. (*Fyle, 1997*)

Poverty and deprivation are obvious key factors that have contribute to grow the number of child labor and has been recognized as a normal practice by the most of the society. The major causes behind the child labor exploitation are the ignorance of the parents/guardians, family break down and the trend of child exploitation in any society/country.

The problem of child labor in the work first appeared in the 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17th century and children were exposed to high areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and UK, during 18th and 19th century the problem of child labor was obvious in factories such as, cotton mills, glass match making and brick kilns, where as in Norway and Sweden, the problem existed in farming, for herding and fishing. In 1841 a welfare act for child was introduced in France. In 1953 the government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety of children. The trade union in Europe began to raise the issue of child labor as part and parcel of their movement. Ultimately child labor has been in the factories and health hazardous work in the later part of the 19th century. (*Pradhan, 1995*)

Democracy re-established in Nepal in 2046 B.S. that system run 6/7 year in good conditions but after ward there seen various problem, specially the people's war of Nepal Communist Party Maoist. During that period most of the Nepalese spent very difficult & weak situation. They were survived with fear, danger and with problems. There was no guaranty of human right Property and life. Many arm, police force. Maoist and innocent people died at that period. Many children lost their parents. Wives lost their husbands, husbands lost their wives in that way many Nepalese sons & daughters were killed. Some of them children lost their hands, legs, eyes, memory and became handicraft children became the victim of that wear. They were separated from home & parents.

Some commissioned reports and other publications on the "People's War" in Nepal have proliferated in the recent past (e.g. ICG 2003a: ICG 2003b; ICG 2003c; Karki and Seddon 2003; Thapa 2003; Sharma 2002; DFID 2002) identifying various causes of conflict. Among them poverty, destitution and discrimination are poignantly presented as cases for breeding conflict. Social inequality and social exclusion are attributes for rationalizing conflict in a country like Nepal where rural-urban gap is widening and the neglect of the periphery by the center is pervasive. This oppressive situation, according to Bhattarai, is not only related to the question of nationality but has become a national question to be addressed and resolved (Bhattarai 1998). The national question remains the state's neglect to deal with the burgeoning crises concerning centre-periphery relationships. Shrinking resource base and denial of social opportunity are largely identified as causes of conflict and violence. Of the 40-point demand, the Maoists have enlisted 14 points directly related to the question of livelihood of the people and the situation of underdevelopment. Understandably, Nepal is, therefore, a minefield of latent conflict given the context of social disequilibria created by misgovernance. (*Kumar D., 2005*)

This is the country of Buddha and Sita. Nepalese are peace lovers, but this is remaining on saying now. Some people's house & land were captured by revolutionary Maoist. Many public properties were destroyed Bridges were damaged and people faced the kind situation. In fact the condition was very poor in the period of war.

We know that our country is poor. Educationally we are backward. The main cause is that we are back due to the ignorance. Illerate people are involved in agriculture and others in physical work. In our concept or the understanding of Nepali society physical work is physical labor. People who involved in physical labor have the poor economic condition and socially they are believed as a low status beard persons. Their work is taken as valueless or priceless. So socially and economically they are backward. They are suffering for their basic needs. They have no time to think about education and health. Truly they are far from the modern life.

Child labors are relativity low, paid, generally receive little or no education and health care, and some even have no right to terminate their employment. However, any work which prevents a child's physical, mental and social development is a violation of the rights of the child. Nepal is one of the signatory of the convention. While child labor is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that is tied to issue if poverty, educational opportunity and culture its most abusive and hazardous forms are repugnant to basic human rights and must be eliminated. (CWIN, 1987)

1.2 Statement of the problem

After the re-establishment of the democracy in 2046 B.S. political instability is being seen. Due to the political instability & chair race of the political parties many poor & rural people are suffering just for bread & clothes. Most of the poor people & their children are lacking awareness and

they are working for others not for themselves. The problems of child labor, their social & economic status has not their social & economic status has not been revised & paid much attention.

Many children are spending their day working for the master (rich people). They work like machines without any questions. They are working as servants. They should do any kinds of work what their health, education & relation to their family. Some of the child labors are working at hotels; some of them are at private home, some in factions, some of them working on vehicles. Some works in street as a rag pickers etc. A great number of children group waiting their life just for food or for five to ten rupees. Children's are the future of the country but the future has very poor condition, so it should be studied & make aware to all.

Different programs have been launched for the children by many NGO & INGO's although the number of child labor is increasing day by day. Their problems are as it is. They are facing many problems. They are not getting treatment & medicine. They are far from school. They are not able to get child right. Anti-social elements are playing with their child right. No one is serious about them, their future is dark.

The root of child labor is poverty and indebtedness background by complex geographical and topographical conditions, traditional socio-cultural practices, low educational status, and uneven land distribution, eventually fuelling urbanization as more and more rural poor leave for the cities in search of better livelihoods. Over the past two decades, migration from rural to urban areas has increased more than three folds. As migration becomes more a way of life for the rural poor, it has given rise to an informal labor industry to supply urban businesses with workers. As these workers have to sustain themselves, manufacturers and brokers highly exploit them almost bringing slavery to the modern market. Every day brings more immigrant

families to the cities. Some estimates that as many as 200,000 children may be working in urban areas. And urbanization is rapidly growing in Nepal. A recent study indicates that there are approximately 30,000 street children nationwide (*Rosario, 1988*).

Children are said to be the future hope of the nation, and the nation-builders. It is true. They may become doctors, engineers, judges, teachers, scientists, businessman, industrialists, administrators etc. But in developing and under developed country, child rights are violated. Children especially girls, are ill-fed, ill-clothed., oppressed and exploited. Not much care is taken to nurture and educate them properly. More than twenty-five hundred thousand children are employed in different fields against child rights. They are given less wages and are ill-treated. It is an awful state. A large number of children have been kidnapped and killed. In the middle class family, children have to do household work at the cost of their study. Most children who go to school receive only primary education. There are many school drop outs. The drop outs have to help their fathers in work. They do not get much benefit from their education (*Karna, 2005*)

Who will take the responsibility of these child who are surviving on their physical work? This is the open ended question to the society.

These are the great and thinkable questions.

- ❖ Who made them labor and why do they work?
- ❖ Why don't they want to stay with their family?
- ❖ Why do the children leave their home?
- ❖ What is their daily earning?
- ❖ How much does they save?
- ❖ How is their health condition?
- ❖ What is their status in the society and what is their attitude towards society?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out the socio-economic conditions of child labors. So as to make the study worthy, specific and manageable, the study is set up with the following specific objectives.

- ❖ To examine the socio-economic status of child labors.
- ❖ To find out the factors influencing or driving the children to leave their homes and come to this profession.
- ❖ To find out the social attitudes towards the child labor and as well as their (child) perception towards the society and family.
- ❖ To suggest recommendation for the protection of the workers based on the findings of present study.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The study is concentrated only with the children under 15 years, who works for other, specially physical work and exploited by others. It was done only two wards of Birendranagar Municipality. The research area is Birendranagar Municipality Ward No. 6 & 8. Field work was done by the researcher himself. It was done with in short period, as far as cheap.

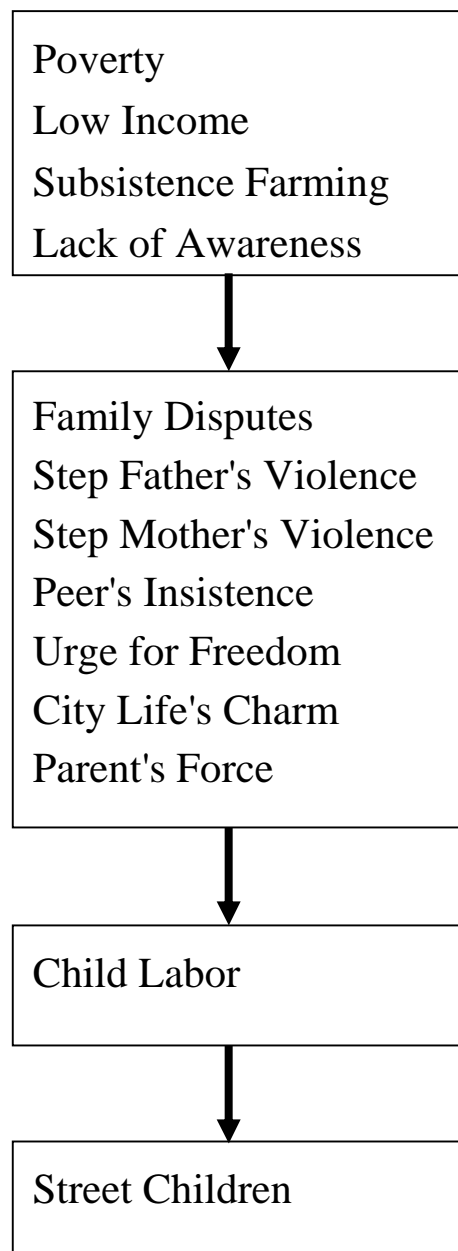
- ❖ As the study was conduct in 2 wards of Birendranagar municipality, it was not demonstrate complete/accurate picture of all child labors living across the country.
- ❖ The study is constrained by the time and resource factor considering the economic aspect.
- ❖ The study was centralized just to fulfill the specific objectives.

1.5 Importance of the Study

Child labor is the sincere problem of the country. These cases always push the country back ward. To find the cause and effect of the child labor this study helps. It was tried to dig out the condition of the child labors, studying this, society could become aware and think about them. Another importance of the study is that this model tries to find new matter so it is helpful for coming batch. Next is, it fulfills my partial need of masters degrees thesis paper.

1.6 Conceptual framework

Fig 1 shows that the conceptual framework of the study and importance of the topic, which provides the basis of available literature where selected variables are used in designing the framework for the purpose of analysis of the situation of child labors. This study is conducted as presented conceptual framework for the purpose of analysis of the situation of child labors. Figure 1 shows that the poverty, low income, subsistence farming, lack of awareness, etc are the main or primary cause for the people to have family dispute or step parents violence in a family ultimately creating situation for the children to leaved their home and come to street and to this profession. Besides, Peer's insistance, argue for freedom and the charm of cities life also are the factors for children to come to this profession.



1.7 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized in to five units. Unit one deals with the back ground of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, limitation of the study, importance of the study, conceptual framework and organization of the study. As a whole this unit covers the introductory part. Unit two deals the review of literature which is related to the study and from previous study. Unit three is related to research methodology, it describes research design, selection of the study area and its justification, introduction of the study area. Universe and sample selection technique, sources & technique of data collection, reliability & validity of data, operational definition and measurement of selected concepts etc.

Unit four is the main part of the study which is related to data presentation, analysis & interpretation. It is presented with three sub-classes, social aspects, economic aspects and social attitude. This unit is concerted to meet the objectives of the study. It deals classification of the respondents on the basis of age, sex, working place, population composition of sample house hold, push & full factors to come this profession, age of house leave, attitude towards job, troubling factors, sickness and health service accessibility, smoking & related habits, frequency of meal, work starting age, income, saving, job satisfaction, spending, society & family attitude towards them, their own attitude towards society, friends & relationship etc. The last unit is unit five and it deals with summary, conclusion and recommendation.

Unit – 2

Review of Literatures:

2.1 Literature Review

Child labor is a world wide problem which is not a new phenomenon but rediscovered old problem. Working children have been a part of our world form the beginning and were considered a problem hundred years age even in Europe.

According to revised estimates by the ILO's Bureau at least 120 million children between the age of 5 and 14 are fully at work in the developing country alone, and more than twice as many if there for whom work is a secondary activity are included. Among them 61 percent found in Asia, 32 percent in Africa and 7 percent in Latin America. Although Asia has largest number of children's Africa has the highest incidence at around 40 percent of children 5 and 14 years old. Though child labor is primarily a major problem of developing countries but it also exists in many industrialized developed countries and is emerging in many casts. European and Asian counties which are transition to a market economy. (*ILO, 1997*)

Poverty may be one prominent push factor for child labor; however, other socio-economic and political factors also act for children's migration towards urban areas. It is always not only poverty but the cause of poverty such as social repression, unfair distribution of land, unemployment, child labor bonded labor and social discrimination that are responsible for pushing children into the most difficult circumstances. (*Luitel, 2000*)

However, the problem of child labor is most critical in the least developed countries. In fact it is a global phenomena. Generally, in developed country children do not need to support their families because the standard of leaving is much higher, in order to developed countries the reverse is true. Where the children are forced to leave home and survive alone. This is why

underdeveloped country have the overwhelming majority of child laborers. And other important things is that the free entrance of foreign owned companies in this region is leading cause of increase child labors. Main cause of attraction of foreign investor in South Asia is that, labor is considerably cheaper. In the name of industrialization government invites such companies, who are using child labor mainly for collection and sorting of raw materials. (*Sainju, 1988*)

Child labor is the cause of poverty. If poverty has to be eradicated, there has to be frontal attack on child labor. Child labor is the result of exploitation of the weak and the Vulnerable and it is always the poorest sections of society who are most vulnerable to this exploitation. When children start working at a young age they remain illiterate, unskilled and unable to demand their rights for equal wages and better condition of work working long hours, they burn themselves out and their health is severely impaired. As adult, in situation like this, they are after heavily in debt. The circumstances of unemployment if not employability-combined with their inferior position in the hierarchies of caste and class, predispose them putting their own children to work. And so the downward spiral of exploitation and poverty perpetuated. Forced at an early age to accept poor working condition, long hours of work and less than minimum wages, the poor find themselves, not surprisingly, in a state of "false consciousness" believing that their exploitation are their benefactors child labor therefore becomes acceptable even to those mostly affected by it (*Walther, 1997*).

A research conducted "child labor in south Asia" says literacy and families' lack of awareness is another cause of child labor. Many parents, who have had no education and skilled training, themselves, do not see the need for their children to have such opportunities. Some parents prefer their child working to another alternatives; especially when school is not seen as a viable investment for future gains. (*Crawford, 1995*)

Bishnu Prasad Timseena in his study "Child Engaged in carpet weaves" had concluded that child labor is a world wide problem and it is regarded as a current problem of its society as well as its economic implication. Industrialization on large scale leads to maladjustment and one such maladjustment is the employment of the children. It is a source of cheap labor and poverty compels to work for wages. The demand for child labor grows so rapidly and the poverty of the mass becomes so acute that the tendency to exploit child labor is automatic. And the result of that (child labor) exerts a negative effect over the health and discourages their growth and development the independent earning power tends to create a lack of respect for normal controls. (*Timseena, 1980*)

Gauri Pradhan in his article "An Overview of the child labor problem in Nepal 1995" highlighted that child labor exploitation is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country which is also a consequence of the feudal land holding system, which is tell a bitter reality of many third world countries. Thus child labor is a cause and effect of the exploitative structure of the world. (*Pradhan, 1995*)

A paper prepared for National Dissemination Seminar on child situation in Nepal jointly organized by CDPS and ILO put out the data. That about 1.7 million children in Nepal were estimated to have involved in economic activities. The economic participation rate was 26.7% for males and 25.5% for females. About 70% of the economically active children were between 10-14 years old. Of all children corresponding figure for the 5-9 years age group was 12.5%. Eight out of 10 economically active children worked more than 2 hours a day. About 28% of the economically active children worked 6 or more hours/day. As compared to boys, a higher portion of economically active girls worked relatively longer hours.

The incidence of child labor was reduced with an increasing level of household heads' education and a shift in occupation from agriculture to non-

agriculture. In general, the incidence of child labor decreased with increasing family size and increased with increasing size of land holding by household. *(KC, 2001)*

A research entitled "Urban Child Labor in Nepal" conducted by CWIN in 1987 states under the heading "Working in an Unhealthy Environment" from early morning to late evening the children sort through the smelly and filthy domestic waste. They are forced in the degrading unhygienic work by poverty.

The same research further says in detail about the working environment. It is not a hidden fact that Kathmandu, the nation's capital has city, unhealthy and polluted environment due to mismanagement and poor town planning. In such a situation one can easily imagine the conditions of these children who are sorting through rubbish at junkyards. They work in such disgusting conditions which most of us could hardly stand for just a minute. They ignore the environmental pollution which seriously affects their health, because they are dependent on this hazardous work for their living and daily bread. They cannot afford to be sensitive about their working conditions although they are the most unhygienic, dangerous and destructive for their growth and self-image. Although they were not medically checked during the study, it is obvious that they suffer from malnutrition and growth retardation as well as anemia, tuberculosis, bacterial and parasitic diseases. *(CIWIN, 1987)*

"Lost childhood: A Survey Research on street children of Kathmandu" in 1990 states under the heading "some bitter facts about the street children of Kathmandu" regarding the health of the street children. Most of the children are not in good health. Physical injuries like cuts, scratches, burns and skin disease like scabies and other intestinal diseases are quite common among them. Cold fever, coughs, headaches, stomachaches, diarrhea, dizziness and ENT problems are everyday reality. Out of 100 children sampled about 20 shows the sign of acute or chronic

tuberculosis. Only in CWIN Common Room aid service and simple treatment for cough, cold, headaches, fever or diarrhea everyday. (*Sainju, B. et al 1990*)

Child labor is a form of human exploitation. Evidence has proved that children working at a young age not only lost their childhood but come across obstacles in their development process. Population growth, growing number of marginalized families and migration trends have contributed a lot to the increase of the child labor problem in urban areas. With extent sine supply of child labor many serious problem have been created in labor market and whole economy, like unemployment price discrimination etc. (*Pradhan, 1995*)

There are five million children working and some as are working as bonded labor and some as porters. In addition, some children are also involved in the sex industry and some and street workers. But the main thing is that Nepal's commitment to protect children's right seems only on paper. The effort made by the government and non government hardly supportable. The ways to eliminate child labor are by establishing child counts according to the children. Act 1992 formulation of high level child labor study and investigation commission and establishment of a common strategy between factory owners and government and no-government organization. (*Subedi, 1997*)

Tough Nepal Signed the UN convention on the right of the child in 1990 and has had comprehensive laws to protect the right of child since 1992, the prescience of overwhelming member of street kinds, children engaged in various factories, as porters, domestic help & as servants service in he stalls shows how effectively this laws have been implemented. Increasing urbanization and industrialization the situation is getting worse as children are employed is large number for along hours at low wages. Government and non-government seem to be busy to organizing seminars and conference which have fulfilled only formalities instead of leading to successful implementation of programmes. Their efforts aimed at improving the

condition of children have not meet with success specially in rural areas. Most children migrate to towns seeking jobs due to their parent's pressure. *(Tamrakar, 1997)*

Children are engaged in wide variety of work. The condition and nature of their work vary from occupation where children are albeit develop responsibility and skills, and combine work with schooling to conditions of extreme hazards and exploitation. The extent to which work is harmful beneficial to children depends on number of factions. A distinction is therefore secretary to be made between child labor and child work. The former is defined as 'work for wages and comes the implication of being detrimental to the growth and development of children whereas the later is thought to be as work in the context of the household' and is positively evaluated. *(Poudyal, 1995,)*

Almost all children worked in the informal sector and mainly within household enterprises. Because of agricultural and related activities the economic activity ratios of children in the rural were twice as high as those in urban center. Up to 40 percent of the children were from to have been working in one country where 12 percent of the economically children were between 5 to 14 years of age. The study also highlighted the working condition of the child laborers and shows that most children work seven days in a week including on public holiday especially in rural areas, but in urban center children were working six days in formal sector. Inmost case children were paid less than the prevailing rates of the girls were paid less than body through they were working more hours than boys. *(ILO, 1997)*

Of 6.2 million children between the ages of 5-14 in the country, 2.6 million are child workers, says a report. According to the report entitled "Child Labor Situation in Nepal" published jointly by ILO and Central Department of Population Studies of Tribhuvan University, 15% of the children were engaged in non-economic work and 1.7 million are involved in economic activities. Of the 2.3 million working children, 61% went to school

whereas only 36% did not have the chance. The report said that the incidence of the child labor reduced with increased level of household heads' education and a shift in occupation from agriculture to non-agriculture. (*CDPS, 1996*)

In Surkhet municipality ward no 1 to 12 most of the child workers are exploited in every step. 93 percent of the laborers take their meal after the family members at both times. 58.0 percent samples sleep on the cold floor with rough clothes (87.3 percent girl and 22.2 percent boys are found in this condition). 28 percent of them get few hours to rest or play in a day, where the ratio of boys is higher (57.2%), where 42.8 percent workers rarely get that chance. The survey revealed that only 61 percent of laborers regularly visit their family one a year (60.0 percent girls and 62.2 percent boys are recorded under this condition). But 5.5 percent girls rarely visit their parents where the boys are only 2.2 percent. Out of total child laborers only 20 percent are satisfied with their work. But 71 percent of the workers show their dissatisfaction with the job and 9 percent have no idea about it. Out of the total boys and girls 65.5 percent girl and 77.8 percent boys are dissatisfied. (*Pant, 1998*)

A Survey, in Surkhet valley which was done by Aawaj Sanstha before 2 years in 2062 B.S. There were 34 children's aged 8 to 14 years. Worked in brick industry. In these way 20 children aged 14-17 years worked in hotels. That, services were taken in 20 hotels. It was found that many children worked as a child labor in Restaurant, household workers & in the Tempo and jeep. Among them most of the children were aged 8 to 17 years and they were lacking their education. (*Aawaj, 2062*)

Unit – 3

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

"Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of the investigation conceived so as to obtain answer to research questions and to control variance."

For this study exploratory and descriptive research design was adopted.

By exploratory research design, the causes pertaining to the recent situation or problems was brought out and by the descriptive research design information's about present situation of the child labor were attempted to acquire.

3.2 Introduction of the Study Area

One of the major district of Mid-western development region is Surkhet. Among five districts of Bheri zone, Surkhet is one. It is not only the headquarter of Surkhet but also the headquarter of Mid-western development region. It has fifty VDCs and one municipality. It has it's boundary with Salyan in the east, Acham, Doti & Kailali in the west, Jajarkot & Dailekh in North and Bardia in South direction. It lies between Karnali and Bheri Rivers. It is extending widely in eastern part and being narrow in western part. It extends from 28⁰14' to 28⁰58' North longitude and from 80⁰59' to 82⁰2' east latitudes in the world map. It is 2451 Sq. Km. in area.

Birendranagar municipality is situated in the center of Surkhet Valley. The municipality is divided into 12 wards and the total population of the municipality is 31694. Among them 16056 are male and 15638 are female. Total population of ward no 8 is 2988. Among them 1610 are male and 1378 are female. Number of families is 7335 in the municipality. There are 1463 families in ward no 6 and 780 families in ward no 8. (*PC, 2058*)

Ward no. 6 is the market area. This ward is well facilities than other area. Condition of education, health service, business service, road, electricity, communication, drinking water is better than other area. Almost road is pitched in this ward. About 8 schools and one public campus are established in this ward. Near about 20 medical center and one Nursing Home is established in the same ward District post office and district veterinary office are situated here. Almost of the people have facility of electricity and telephone service. People from different areas are settled here for the business & other purpose.

Word no 8 lies in the north east direction of ward no 6. People from different classes live here. Especially the area near Itram river is backward. Almost of all people are physical worker in this majority of Brahmin, Chhetri and Magar are inhabited in this ward. At least 3 km road is pitched and rest of the roads are graveled. Thre are 6 schools, one 10 plus 2 and three medical center in this ward (Source: Birendranagar Municipality). Condition of drinking water is not satisfactory but the large Jhupra water project is trying to solve this problem. Facility of communication is satisfactory. People are engaged in agriculture govt. service and business in this ward. More than half people are farmers.

3.3 Selection of the study area and its justification

Birendranagar municipality Ward No. 6 & 8 of Surkhet is the study area (field area) of this study. Birendranagar municipality is the headquarter of district & regional headquarter of mid-western development region. Ward No. 6 is the market area it is moving forward to the city so there are many children who works at business center as a labor Buss Park and tempo park are the other areas which lies there in this way ward no. 8 is thickly populated and residential area of burocrators and Elite families are inhabited by this area so they have kept workers. I have been living in ward no 8 sine 2054 so I

know many families and workers here, it is helpful me for field work. These are the strong cause why I select these two wards for study. Child labor is the great issue it is increasing day by day due to the vast population, poverty & ignorance. So they don't care about their children & children might become child labor. Many children's are working at hotels & restaurants and houses. Some of them work at buss stops & road sides. To measure their reality and to dig out their future and show it in the society I have selected Birendranagar municipality for my study as a field.

3.4 Universe & Sample selection technique

There is at least 100 and 50 children are working as a labor in different place of ward no 6 and 8 respectively in Birendranagar municipality (Estimated by different organizations working on child sector).

The samples for this study were collected by using non-probability sampling technique. Out of the total child workers (150) of the Birendranagar municipality at ward 6 & 8 only 50 sample workers were selected by using purposive sampling this is the method which helps to minimize the cost and time of field work, and also can ensure proper representation of a universe. Questionnaire and unstructured interview were used as a technique.

3.5 Sources and Techniques of data collection

Primary and Secondary both shorts of data were collected for the study. Both qualitative and quantitative shorts of data were used for the study.

Secondary data were obtained from Birendranagar Municipality, Awaaaj Sanstha, District Child Forum, books, paper, magazines and old thesis accordance with requirements.

Primary data was obtained with the help of interview, questionnaire schedule and simple observation method with child workers in hotels, restaurants, house, footpath, bus spark, Tempo Park etc of the study area.

i) Interview:- Researcher went door to door for interview among selected research area. Interview was taken with child labors using closed questionnaires.

ii) Observation:- Research watched the child the child workers secretly to find out some fact in the research area. They were observed while they were outside from the household & at work, their outlook and clothes and interest of the work were checked.

iii) Key informants:- Researchers, Local political leaders, social workers, educated persons and Govt./Non Govt. Officials were asked about the problem and the solution of it.

3.6 Reliability & Validity of the Data

To obtain an error free valid and reliable data following techniques were followed.

1. The questions were checked and crosschecked to avoid overlapping questions.
2. The questionnaire was pre-tested at certain places of child labors nearby and necessary modifications were made.
3. The questions were prepared in most easy and understandable language avoiding dual meaning or ambiguous questions and enough time was given for each respondents.
4. Data were edited on the same day of the collection of information.
5. Due attention was given to avoid the duplication of the respondents.

3.7 Operational Definition and Measurement of Selected concepts/variables

J) **Child labors:** Children engaged in different physical work for their livelihood or to help their family on their own earning by serving/working in others house, hotels, restaurants, bus spark, tempo

park, roadside (footpath) and collecting recyclable materials. Children only below 15 years age are concerned for this study.

-) **Social Status:** Refers to the living condition of the child labors, their family status, their status on the society, family structure, family size, their age, sex, organization, race, caste, ethnicity, religion, health status etc.
-) **Economic Status:** Refers to the living standard of the child labors, their income, expenditure, savings etc.

3.8 Data presentation analysis and recommendation

Data were presented with social and economic aspects. Different tables & figures were shown to analyze and explain the data.

Unit – 4

Data Analysis and Interpretation

4.1 Social Aspect

4.1.1 Classification of Respondents on the basis of Age and sex

Since this research was conducted on the child labors below 15 yrs, at least all the respondents samples are found to be at the age group 8-15 yrs. Among the total 50 samples 60% are male and 40% are female. No male as well as female child labors of 0-7 age groups are found. May be they are not able to work before 7 years and can not leave home before this age. On the other hand male child workers are more than female. It shows that, male are more brave than female and roam freely from one place to another.

Table – 1

Classification of Respondents on the basis of Age and Sex

Age	Sex	No of Respondents	Percentage
0-7	Male/Female	0	0
8-15	Male	30	60
	Female	20	40
Total		50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.1.2 Classification of Respondent on the basis of working place

During the research period different workers are found in different places. Some of them work on transport specially on tempo, zeep and heice etc. they are categorized as transport Child Labor. Other who works on

footpath as rag pickers or porters are categorized as footpath child labor and highest numbers of children works on hotels and houses they are categorized as domestic child workers. Percentage of these children is shown on table 2.

Table – 2

Classification of Respondent on the basis of working place

Working place	No. of respondents	Percentage
Vehicles/Transport	8	16
Footpath/Outside	7	14
Hotels, Restaurants and Houses	35	70
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

Above table shows 16% child workers are engaged in vehicles sector who work as a Khalasi. 14% of them work on footpath as a porter & rag pickers. High quantity of the child workers are working at hotels, restaurants and house as a domestic child labor, they are 70%. It shows that their attraction is in this sector according to them this sector is safer than other on the other hand their hunger problem can be solved if they work at hotels and house. Getting food & clothing they also get salary in this sector so their number of child labor is more in house, hotels and restaurants than other sector.

4.1.3 Classification of Respondent on the basis of Religion

Religion is the natural law. Believe in unseen power and respect or faith in god is its spirit. It makes people kind and loyal. Structural functional theory says it is necessary in society but the Marxist theory argued that is unnecessary and always push the society back. In our context it is necessary to study about it and study was done on the basis of religion.

Among the religion adopted by respondents and their family, it is known that most of the respondents adopted the same religion as their families did, however some children have adopted different religion in contrast to their family and caste. The maximum numbers of respondents are Hindu with 46%, Christian are with 34% and 20% of them are Buddhist.

Table – 3

Classification of Respondents on the basis of religion

Religion	No. of respondents	Percentage
Hindu	23	46
Buddhist	10	20
Christian	17	34
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

Above table shows highest number of respondent follow Hindu religion. It is important to explain that most of the people are Hindu in this area and children follow their parent's religion.

4.1.4 Ethnic/Cast distribution

Nepal is the country of unity in diversity. Late king Prithvi Narayan Shah called it a common garden of four castes (Varnas) and thirty six sub-castes (Jats). In fact nowadays, there are many more sub-cases. They have their own language, dress, social practices and religions. In spite of these differences, they make a common culture Nepali Culture. Brahman, Chhetri, Thakuri, Rai, Magar, Limbu, Newar, Dalit etc are the major castes of our society.

From the research it is found that the maximum number of lower castes are involved in this field. Tharu children are in second place most of them are domestic child labor. Percentage of Dalit is 34% where as second position is of Tharu 24%. The representation of Brahmin, Chhetri & Magar are least

heaving 10% and 12% respectively. So the most prevailing castes on this profession are from lower castes. Dalits are known as untouchable caste and they are backward in the society. It may be the cause of majority in labor. At least 8% of respondents are Unknown about their castes.

Table – 4

Ethnic/Caste Distribution

Caste group	No. of respondents	Percent
Brahmin	5	10
Chhetri	6	12
Magar	6	12
Tharus	12	24
Dalit	17	34
Unknown	4	8
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.1.5 Literacy among Respondents

According to the research conducted, the greater numbers of respondents are found to have literacy below class 5. Mostly are from class 2 and 3 class. There are 50 respondents. About 28 of the total sample having literacy below class five. There are no respondents having literacy more than class 6. The highest literate is of class 6. Among the respondents, 14% have been found with no education, i.e. they do not have formal education and have never attended school or any other formal means of teaching. Few respondents 24% have been found to have general literacy. They are able to write their names and read up to some extent. Among them some are getting their formal education on the support of NGO'S and INGOS. Only 6% respondents found reached up to 6 Class.

Table – 5

Literacy among Respondents

Literacy	No. of Respondents	Percent
Illiterate	7	14
literate	12	24
Primary	28	56
Lower Secondary	3	6
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.1.6 Classification of Respondents on the basis of Birth place

Among 50 Respondents, 35 are from out of the Surkhet valley and 15 are from Surkhet valley. Among thirty five 15 are from Bardia, 7 are from Banke, 8 are from Dailekh, 2 from Kalikot, 1 from Jajarkot and 2 are form VDC of Surkhet. 30% of the respondents are from Surkhet valley and only 4% are from out VDC'S of Surkhet. Many respondents 30% are found from Bardia district and 14% are found from Banke, 16% from Dailekh and few are form other neighboring districts.

Table – 6

Classification of Respondents on the basis of Birthplace

Districts/VDC	No. of respondents	Percentage
Surkhet valley	15	30
Bardiya	15	30
Dailekh	8	16
Banke	7	14
Kalikot	2	4
Jajarkot	1	2
VDC of Surkhet	2	4
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

Above table shows the highest percentage is 30% from Surkhet valley and from Bardia. Surkhet valley is the study area. So number of child worker in this study in not seems more but the child workers from Bardia seems more. It's main cause is that Tharu society is backward in Nepal. Tharus are involved in others work, i.e. kamaiya etc. Bardia is the inhabitation place of Tharu people and children are come from there for work not only Surkhet but also the other advanced area of Nepal.

4.1.7 Population composition of Sample Household on the basis of Age, Sex and Size

The total population of the sample households was 185. Among them 50.27% are male and 49.73% are female. In this study 40% of the sample families are less than 5 in size and 52% of the families are in between 5-10 in size (table 7). About 8% or 4 of the respondents are unknown of their family background. It was found that 13.51% of total population is below the age 5 years. Among the total males 28% is in this age group and among total families 72% are in this group. It is found that 40% of the total population is from age group of 6-14. Regarding the male & female distribution in this age group 51.35% are male among the total male and 48.65% are female among total female. Similarly it was found that most of the population 45.40% of the total population is in 15-59 age group which is also known as working group. The male & female distribution is male of 54.76% among the total males and 45.24% among females population. Only 1.90% or 2 members found in age group above 60 and both of them are male.

Table – 7

On the basic of Age & Sex

Age group	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
0-5	7	28	18	72	25	13.51
6-14	38	51.35	36	48.65	74	40
15-59	46	54.76	38	45.24	84	45.40
Above 60	2	-	0	-	2	1.90
Total	93	50.27	92	49.73	185	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

The table below shows that highest number of respondent (52%) is from large family (5-10 members). Most of the poor families are large in size and their children are not properly cared this may be the cause of highest quantity of children from large family involved in this profession.

Table – 8

Classification on the basis of family Size

Family Size	No. of Respondents	Perent
0-5 Members	20	40
5-10 Members	26	52
Unknown	4	8
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.1.8 Factors causing children to leave their House and Adopt this profession

Various consequences and condition has driven the little buds to be deprived off their parents lap and love. But the most and fore most reason stands alone to be poverty. Even though there are many distinct reasons of abuses and violence, which force the children to come to this profession, but it can be learnt that the poverty is playing direct and indirect role in causing the consequences.

Table – 9

Factors causing children to leave their House

Reason behind leaving house	No. of Respondents	Percent
Poverty	22	44
Family dispute	8	16
Stepfather/mother	6	12
Parents agreement	9	18
Others	3	6
Unknown	2	4
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

From the above table it can be learnt that most prominent factors causing child to come to this profession is poverty. About 44% of the respondents, respond poverty to be the main driving fact. Other main reason for the children to leave the house is found to be family and parents agreement for contact work as a labor. Another reason is the dispute of family. About 18% children sent from home as a agreement for certain period taking fixed amount. About 16% have left their homes because of family disputes. Because of quarrel among parents and kin's abuses, children's mental psychology is badly affected and have negative feeling towards them, which in turn lead to workers life. Among parents' abuses, stepmother's violence's are more than stepfathers. About 8% respondent mentions stepfather violence and 4% mentioned stepmothers' violence for the reason behind leaving house. Also a considerable number of respondents leave due to the influence of their peer and their extravagant description of the city's charm. There are also various other reasons for leaving the houses, such as some bring their child for employment and leave them in street, some come in search of freedom. Some of them are orphan and became labor from the beginning age. But most of the reasons are directly or indirectly related to poverty.

4.1.9 Age at which the Respondents left home

The most prominent age group leaving the house is 7-10 age groups, which is 60% of the total population. There are also considerable numbers of leaving houses at the age 11-15 which is 24%. There are very few came in this field at the age group 0-6, they are 16% which shows that the most of the children flee after their infancy or lower age. This age is carefree age. Children can do some simple works i.e. child caring, pot-cleaning, clothes washing etc and it is easy to make them work so people keep them at home as a worker on the other hand children are attracted on food & clothing and charm of the city so they leave the home and flee to advanced area.

Table – 10

Age at which the Respondents left home

Age	No. of Respondents	Percent
0-6	8	16
7-10	30	60
11-15	12	24
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.1.10 Attitude Towards job

Generally the child labors do hate the job not because of income, but because of social attitude towards them. People think them as the lower grade people and their job as lowest grade job. They treat them in suspicion and do not allow them to come near their premises. So they (CL) too have the feeling that the job is the hate full job in the world. They don't like being called 'Kanchha/Kanchhi'. But disregarding the society's mistreatment, there are few children who admit this job to be good and few say that it is all right. Above all scavengers and transport labors are getting freedom but domestic labors are not getting freedom.

Table – 11

Attitude towards job

Attitude towards jobs	No of Respondents	Percent
Good	10	20
Bad	30	60
Ok	10	20
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

According to this research, most of the child labors dislike their job and want to quit as soon as possible. About 60% say that this job is bad. But there are also Child Labors having positive attitude towards the job. 20% of the respondents have good attitude towards their job. Also 20% of the respondents admit that it is OK. But each and every respondent dislikes being called Kanchha/Kanchhi or Khate and is very reluctant to admit oneself as servant/workers. Also some of them transport, road labors are very proud being independent, enjoying every moment of freedom.

4.1.11 Troubling factors

Being out of the home (own home) most of the times they have to encounter several/obstacles and trouble in their life. Masters (house owner or hotel owner) always ordered them to do the work fast and better. They have to do the work in time immediately whenever the master ordered them. They are also severally beaten while working accused of late or worse work. Domestic child workers don't have time to play and enjoy specially hotel boys & girls are almost busy they don't have food in time, they should serve continue. Some free child labor replied that traffic and local boys scold them, they tried to chase and use vulgar language. Among the respondents 70% are the domestic child labor and almost of them are exploited and troubled by the masters and their families. That was their response.

4.1.12 Sickness and Health service Accessibility of child labors

According to the research almost half of the respondents falls sick and injured but have no access to health services. Few of them have taken service of hospital or medical center only in serious/danger condition. Almost of the time they have to work outside for instance washing. Cleaning, cultivating cooking etc. So they need to play with water and suffered with diarrhea & common cold/cough. While washing pots and cutting vegetables they injured

but they don't care that wound because they don't have time and have no idea about treatment. The health accessibility of the respondents is shown in the following table.

Table – 12

Sickness and Health service Accessibility

Health Service	Health Centers	No. Respondent	Percent
Service Receiving	Hospitals	2	4
	Health Post	1	2
	Clinic	0	0
	Medical	4	8
	Others	3	6
Not receiving service		40	80
Total		50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

The above table shows that 80% of the total populations has no access to health services. About 20% of the population has access to health services. Their personal appearance looked feeble and weak and infected by some diseases and showed negligence about health. They look dirty and wear old raggy clothes which is given by others. They are very careless about being clean and maximum do not have the habit of washing hands before eating. About 70% of the respondents mention of taking bath once or twice in a month. Some of the domestic child labors take bath when their master permits them.

4.1.13 Smoking/Alcoholic Habit/Drugs Habit

Maximum numbers of the male child labors are smokers and takes chewing tobacco, cigarette and Gutkha. Among the total respondents 36% are girls they don't take any drugs and no smoking habits. About 64% boys use to take tobacco, Gutkha and smoke cigarette. They mentioned they take these

things far from their master (Malik), if maser knows. They are beaten. I asked them about the drugs habit but none of them accept that habit and almost of them are unknown about drug addiction. About 20% takes chewing tobacco and Gutkha but don't smoke cigarette. But 8% workers take tobacco Gutkha and smokes. Some of them, about 8% responded sometimes drink alcohol.

Table – 13

Smoking & Drug Habit

Habits	No. of Respondents	Percent
Smoking	8	16
Chewing tobacco& Gutkha	10	20
Alcohol	4	8
All of the above	4	8
Non of these	24	48
Drugs	0	0
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.1.14 Frequency of Meal

Almost of the child workers work out of their own house so they don't get the chance to take their meal frequently. From the field work most of the domestic child labors found, getting their meal by their master. From the research among 26% children get the meal twice a day, 42% children get the meal thrice a day and only 16% respondents found to take their meal more than three times. Most of the respondents responded that they get their meal after completing their work, time of the meal is not fixed but at least twice, they are getting meal daily some of the respondents complained that they have to eat unhealthy food, they don't have chance to take warm and fresh food. They want to eat delicious food, meat and fruits but they don't have

money regular. 16% of the total respondents responded they are not getting their meal regular. They work on the temp and as a porter. If they earn, they have what they want but if earning is few or no sometimes they remain hungry.

Table – 14

Frequency of meal

Frequency of meal	No. of Respondents	Percent
Once	0	0
Twice	13	26
Thrice	21	42
More than tree times	8	16
Irregular	8	16
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.2 Economic Aspect

4.2.1 Work starting age

Most of the child labors (about 78%) according to the study shows that they are on 8-12 age group. 4% come from age group 0-7, i.e. below 8 years. 18% of the respondents found to start this work at the age group 13-15 years. From the study it is found that most of the child labors start or left their home at the age of 8-12 years few numbers of respondents have been found to start this work at the age of 13-15 and only 2 respondents found at the age of 7.

Table – 15

Work starting Age

Work starting age	No. of Respondents	Percent
0-7	2	7
8-12	39	78
13-15	9	18
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.2.2 Daily/Monthly Income

According to the study 30% of the respondents works on footpath and vehicles. Their daily income is not fixed. But in average they respond, they earn at least Rs.10 – Rs.100. On the other hand 70% of the respondents works on hotels, restaurant and house. They work in the contract of monthly salary. They told that they got their payment in every month 500-1000Rs. Among them 16% are not getting their payment regular. Some of the respondents (16%) replied that they are working but don't know about the payment because their parents already taken money from their master while the agreement. Almost of them are from Tharu family and it was very difficult to convenience them, due to the illegalization most of the house owner did not permit to talk with their workers. Per missing them to hide their identity they opened that secrete. Few of the workers, about 6% do the work just for food and shelter without getting salary.

Table – 16

Daily/Monthly Income

Income in Rupees	No. of Respondents	Daily	Monthly	Percent age
10-50	5		–	10
51-100	6		–	12
101-150	4		–	8
500-1000	24	–		48
Unknown	8	–	–	16
No payment	3	–	–	6
Total	50			100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.2.3 Savings (Daily/Monthly)

First thing is that they are children and second thing is that they are workers. They don't know the idea of saving. If they get money, they spent immediately. They are unknown about their future and think that if they save that would be loss or, maybe theft so they don't want to save. Although they don't have any plan, they are saving a few amount which is shown on the table 17.

Table 17

Savings (Daily/Monthly)

Saving in Rupees	No. of Respondents	Daily	Monthly	Percent age
10-50	7		–	14
51-100	3		–	6
101-150	3		–	6
500-800	9			18
800-1000	0			0
No saving	28	–	–	56
Total	50			100

Source : Field Survey 2064

The above table shows great number of child workers do not save, they are about 56%. Among 50 respondents only 18% save Rs.500-1000 pr month almost of them are domestic child labors. 20% of them save Rs.10-100 and a few number about 6% save Rs.101-150 daily. They are related to transport and foot path workers. Domestic child workers give their saving to their master.

4.2.4 Job satisfaction

Most of all children working in this sector dislike the job and are unsatisfied with earnings, as at the end of day everyone have empty pockets and due to insecurities they spend it all and leave no provision for the coming

day. Among the total population, 72% are unsatisfied with the earnings and their job and only 18% are satisfied with what they earn and what are they doing. They replied that this job is better than rearing the cattle's. Among the 50 respondents 10% remain neutral (silence) about their job, which is shown on table 18.

Table – 18

Job satisfaction

Job satisfaction	No. of Respondents	Percent
Satisfied	9	18
Unsatisfied	36	72
Neutral (silence)	5	10
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.2.5 Spending Habits

Almost of the respondents are domestic child workers and few of them are footpath and transport workers. Among them domestic child workers have no freedom to go around frequently. According to them sometimes they have time to go outside in order to buy vegetables and goods, if they got their own money at that time they spent that for sweets and some of them spent for cigarette and others spent for Gutkha and tobacco. They told that hardly they got chance to go outside without domestic work at that time they use to watch movie at film hall and spent money for that. Footpath and transport workers are always outside and spent their earning in different purpose such as food, sweets, smoke, tobacco, entertainment etc. More clear about that is shown in table 19.

Table – 19

Spending Habits

Money spent on	No. of R.	Percentage
Food	11	22
Clothes	3	6
Household purpose	4	8
Smoke, tobacco etc	16	32
Entertainment	9	18
Others	7	14
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

4.3 Social Attitude

4.3.1 Perception of social Attitude Towards child labors

The social attitude towards the child labors is almost discouraging for them. People treat them as insects and animals and hate them as well as their profession. Society always looks them in suspicion and thinks every child labors to be dishonest and treat them as a servants and abuse them physically and mentally. Many times they are being betan with no cause or without their fault. So, social attitude, according to them is very much discouraging. All the respondents have the same opinion about this. Despite of regular work they are not even given to stay and rest for a while and ordered for next work. The transport labors are ill feted by drivers and tempo owner and also heated by passenger. On the other hand footpath workers are taken as a robber, thief or pick pocket and abuse them physically and mentally. Nowhere in he society they find consoling behavior only some of the respondents at hotels appreciative behavior from customers.

4.3.2 Family Attitude Towards Respondents, According to Respondents

Most of the child labors stay out of their parents. They do not live with them. Working areas, working hotels or working house are their shelter, they live at the same spot where they work. There fore most of the respondents do not have any contacts with their families ever after leaving the house, so they could not say or imagine what is their family's attitude towards them. But some of the respondents respond that their families have very negative attitude towards them and went them to leave the profession and to pursue anther one. They think the job to be lowest grade. Some of them respond that their parents send them for work so they must have positive attitude towards them. They respond that their family back ground is very poor and their parents also works on the same field. The percentage of attitude of he child labors towards family has been shown in the following table.

Table – 20

Family Attitude	No of Respondents	Percentage
Bad Impression	15	30
No contact	22	44
All Right/O.K.	13	26
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

From the research it is found that 30% of the respondent's family have bad impression about their child working for others as a labor. 44% have no contacts or have no in formations about their family. 26% of the total population's family admits that it is at least good for survival. They have comparatively positive attitudes towards the children.

4.3.3 Child labors attitude towards society

When asked about what is their personal opinion about society, most of them think the society as their biggest enemy and finds society responsible for their deteriorating social and economic status. Few respondents are aggressive and gave an evening attitude towards the society. They want to avenge the person troubling them when grown up. Some gave no response and some even have good attitude towards society, they said hey couldn't survive without society. Some of them respond that society is not bad it self but some rich and elite persons make them worker and supports the evil practice. The percent of the respondents attitude towards society has been shown in the following table.

Table – 21

Child Labor's attitude towards society

Child Labor's attitude	No of Respondents	Percentage
Negative attitude	24	48
Avenging attitude	4	8
Good attitude	7	14
No response	5	10
OK	10	20
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

It was found from the research that about 8% of the respondents have aggressive attitude towards the society. They have the avenging feeling towards the society. Almost of them are footpath child workers. Most of the respondents (48%) have negative attitude towards society. They have wrong conception about society and hates as society does. 14% of the respondents also have good attitude, they think society to be nature's gift and to be enjoyed. Again 10% of the respondents gave no response to this question and 20% of the total respondents gave neutral response. It was all right for them to be among the society.

4.3.4 Friends and Relationship

In research three categories child labors are found among them footpath worker children have friends and spent time with them. Most of them knows each others. Another workers are transports child workers they have friends but not good relationship among them. According to them they knows each others sometimes spent friendly manner but during working hour they don't have good relationship because they becomes competitors for their working Tempo or Zeep. They told that sometimes they fight for passengers. Next category is domestic child labor, according to them they don't have time to go outside and make friends although they have some friends. Hey respond morning and evening is their busy time, whether they get leisure at daytime they meet their neighboring friends and have good relationship among them. The following table shows he data of their friendship and relation.

Table – 22

Friendship and relation among them

Friends & relation	No of Respondents	Percentage
Have friends & bad or unfriendly relation	13	26
Have friend & good or helpful relation	18	36
Have friends & neutral relation	8	16
No friends & relation	11	22
Total	50	100

Source : Field Survey 2064

Among the respondent 26% have friends but quarreling behavior or have bad relationship among them. 36% of the respondent have friends and have good and helpful relationship among them. 16% of them respond that they knows some friends but no relationship among them due to the business. About 22% of the respondents respond that they don't have friends at this place almost of them are hotel child labors and getting busy for serving & cleaning tools.

Unit : 5

Summary and Conclusion:

5.1 Summary

Child labor in today's context is recognized as a serious problem in our Country. It is rooted in the history of the country its agrarian structure, low level of development and the poverty of the people. Nepal is a hilly country mostly covered by hills. About 90% of the population lives in rural areas and their major occupation is agriculture. The contribution of agriculture sector to GDP constitutes most than 40%. The agriculture in most of the parts of Nepal is done on subsistence based. That is why the possibility of extra income has been reduced. Half of the total population is below poverty line. On the other hand some urban places of Nepal are being developed. Many industries, enterprises and business houses has been set up so the peoples and children of rural areas, frustrated from the poor agricultural life, poverty and family violence come to urban in search of employment. Some children come along with their parents and some are runaways. As the process of urbanization is still under development process, poor rural people do not possess any advance knowledge and skill according to the demands of urban environment so, they involve in the job, which is easily accessible and does not require any skills and contacts. So the children in pursuit of basic needs are forced to come on the street and adopt the hazardous job for survival.

The number of street children and child labors in cities and towns in Nepal has been growing. Some of the child workers belong to the squatter families who have migrated from rural area. Others are runaways, driven from home by a variety of socio-psychological problems or abandoned on the streets by members of their family. The orphaned or abandoned beg or rummage through refuse bins for discarded food for their survival. Some times they work on the way, at vehicles and if get chance they work on hotel, restaurant and as a domestic child workers.

For this study exploratory and descriptive method research design has been used. For sampling procedure, during the time of data collection no clear information was found about the fact and number of child workers in the study area. But according to some no-governmental organization working in this sector and from the key informants, it was estimated that there are about 300-400 child workers those are specially works as a child labors. It was very difficult to build rapport with the child labors for interview as they were found to be aggressive, carefree and tried to hidden, another main cause is that keeping child as a labor is illegalized by government so the person who has kept child as a worker doesn't allowed with meet them.

A very simple and easily comprehensible questionnaire was made with close-ended questions for their convenience. Also unstructured interview was carried out to build a rapport with the children to unfurl the subtle and obscure view of the children. As the sampling method was non-probability many houses, hotels, restaurants, tempo park, bus park etc were covered with in this study, specially the sample was taken from bazaar area (ward no.6), Kalungchowk area (ward no.8) and Itram area (ward no.8).

In this study all the child labors within the age limit of below 15 years were taken as a sample disregard of sex, race and religion. Most of the family of child labors are not with them and have no contacts. Among the 50 samples 40% have family size of 0-5 members. 50% of the respondents have family number from 5 to 10. Total male are 50.27% and total female are 49.73. 45.40 of the total populations are on working group i.e. age group 15-19 years.

Most of the breadwinner of the families are involved in peasantry and works. Some are found working in the street and some are found at vehicles but most of them are found at hotels and houses. The main age group on this study for the children to be in this profession is 8-15 years age group. Almost of all 60% boys & 40% girls are working as child labors in this study. In religion distribution most of the samples are found to be Hindu with 46%,

34% and 20% are Christian and Buddhist respectively. It shows that they follow the religion what their family do.

The child labors come from wide variety of ethnicity but the majority is Shudra with 34%, Baishya with 12%, Tharus with 24% some of them are unknown about their caste, it is found that few percentage only 10% child labors working from Brahmin family. According to data about literacy 56% of the respondents have literacy up to class 5. Grade 6 is recorded to be the highest grade. Only 6% respondents founds with literacy up to grade 6. Among the total respondents 14% are found have no literacy. Some of them who are working at house are getting education from government school but they are not regular at school and have no time for read & write.

Child workers who are found in study area come from different place. Most of them are come from out of the Sukhet valley. 70% of the respondents came from different places i.e. 30% from Bardia, 16% from Dailekh, 14% from Banke, 4% from different VDCs of Surkhet, 2% from Jajarkot, 4% from Kalikot, 30% of the respondents come from this valley and almost of them work at vehicles and work as a rag pickers. Banke, Bardia, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Dailekh are the neighboring districts of Surkhet, so the children come easily at this place.

The main reasons for leaving the house and come to this profession are due to acute poverty and its consequences, dispute in the family and illiteracy of the family and illiteracy of the family which pushed them with agreement as a worker, especially from their society. The family violence is also the main cause to drive the children towards advanced area from village. 44% percentage of the respondents gave the reason to be poverty for the cause of leaving house. 18% said their parents sent them with the agreement with the family head where they work. 16% came due to the family dispute, 12% came due to the misbehave of stepmother & stepfather. 6% came due to the charm of city and 4% expressed they don't know how they come at this profession. 60% of the children left their house at the age of 7-10 age groups.

25% respondents left their house at the age group 0-6, this is the least percentage of the house leaving age. It is found that they left their house at that age when they can do few domestic works and wonder from one place to another. They don't have good attitude towards job. 60% of the respondents said that this is the low level work and very difficult to make happy the persons where they work. They respond that all the people of the society reject them and don't listen to them. 20% of the respondents said that that was good for them because they are far from their family dispute and more free than their family. Especially they work at vehicles and street. 20% of them respond it is O.K to do work for others but sometimes they miss their family. They said, "What to do? We don't have another job which is good, so it is O.K for us."

Children are paid very less amount. In this study, there are two classes' child workers. About 30% are footpath workers and about 70% are domestic workers. Domestic children are more exploited than the footpath children. 48% respondents get Rs. 500-1000 per months. This is the too much exploitation. 16% child workers who work at hotels and house unknown about their salary because they haven't got any, yet 3% of the respondents are working just for food & shelter without getting money. On the vehicles & footpath area 12% children earn Rs. 51-100 per day. 10% of them earn just Rs. 10-50 per day. This is the very low income. They respond sometimes they remain empty stomach if they don't find work. They don't have any plan so; they don't have any idea of saving, although their earning is less. Knowing/unknowing they are saving few amounts. 18% of the domestic child workers are saving Rs. 500-800 per month. 26% other child workers are saving few amount daily. But they don't keep that for a long time due to the fear of loss and thieves.

Most of all children working this sector (hotels, restaurants, houses, vehicles, footpath) dislike the job and are unsatisfied with earnings. 72% percent respondents are not satisfied with their job. People don't like them

and make them work as a servant. They are unsatisfied with their earnings and respond that it is a dirty work. Among the total respondents 18% are satisfied with this job. They respond that it is better than rearing the cattle. 10% respondents remain silence; they respond nothing about their profession. Children who work as a domestic worker don't have free time to go outside. If they get chance to go outside that is specially for buying vegetables and goods. They don't have money to spend regular. If they get freedom and money, they spend that for food, smoke and chewing tobacco. About 32% children spend for smoke and chewing tobacco. 22% spend for food. But the footpath workers are more free than others, they spend their earnings freely what they like. Specially for food, smoking, tobacco, entertainment and others. Few of them only 8% workers spend their earning for household purpose.

The social attitude towards the child labors is almost discouraging for them. People hate them as well as their profession. According to them, many times they are being beaten with no cause or without their fault. The transport labors are ill-faded by drivers and hated by passengers on the other hand footpath workers are taken as a robber, thieves or pickpockets and abuse them physically and mentally. Most of the child labors stay out of their parents. Therefore most of the respondents don't have any contact with their families ever after leaving the house, so they could not say or imagine what is their family attitude towards them. But some of them performed their families have negative attitude towards them. Some of them are sent by parents, so we can guess their parents must have positive feeling towards them.

About the society, child labors attitude is not positive. 8% of the respondents have aggressive attitude towards the society. 48% Child Workers have negative attitude towards society and have wrong conception about it & hates as society does, 14% of them performed good attitude towards the society they realized society as a nature's gift it to be enjoyed. Child labors have friends but not good relationship with each others. Especially domestic

child labors have few friends due to their business but have good relation with each other. But the transport and footpath workers have many friends although their friendship is not strong; they always quarrel & fight each others.

5.2 Conclusion

Childhood is the formative stage of the human life. As we know that they are the light of our nation, development of country depends upon the development of the children. So the golden period of the children should be preserved. In spite of the preservation, the children are compelled to face poverty. Although, they have many dreams in their lives but a present their main target is just a loaf of bread.

Through this survey we can see that, poverty has forced the child to become a laborer. Due to their poor family condition, majority of child laborers are compelled to take up domestic task. All these laborers are fighting to fulfill their hand to mouth problem. Most of them come from big families where 10-14 members are found and literacy rate is very low. The vast majority of the labor parents' main occupation is agriculture, where highest percent of them are landless. They fully depend upon the landlords' land. Some of them have a small piece of land which is insufficient to feed their family. Daily wages is also the major source of income of the workers' family head are known as the wage laborers.

In the study area wage labors don't have any other strong sources of earning. Due to the lack of industries and other income generating media, the young of adult generation have to fold their hands. On the other hand, most of the children are not getting their real life at their home. They are ill-treated by their step mothers and fathers. The children with alive parents are also facing that problem. It is why, poverty of the family overshadows the other major things like child care, their necessities etc.

Defiantly child labor is the product of this situation of the family. It is clear that poverty and lack of awareness are the main reasons which push the children to be child laborers.

The relation between working period, age and earning is not proper. They contribute lots of time in their little age and get only a small amount of wage and other families. The workers are compelled to accept unbearable loads only for their hungry stomach. The relation between their age, earnings and working hours is inverse, which is against every economic law.

The children are exploited everywhere and in every way. Economically they are exploited by not giving proper wage or not providing any amount of wage. On the contrary, they are frequently ill-treated by their masters in different stages. They have to work like a machine and are still deprived from nutritious food materials, clothing, education, health, care etc. furthermore, they are suffering from negligence, humiliation and exploitation. They are not able to identify their demand.

The great task and ill-treatment adversely affects their mental as wells as physical development.

Recommendation

Child slavery is the ugliest scourge on the face of human civilization. It is global to local dimentation. In this regard, the recommendations have been given for the welfare of child workers as fallows.

- ◆ The main push factor of the child worker is poverty of their family. Thus it is compulsory to launch income generating programmes especially in rural areas for poor community in the off farm seasons through governments organizations or non-government organization to up lift the economic condition of the poor people.
- ◆ The society must be aware about the problem of child labors. To make the people aware about it child focused and child welfare programme should be made available in rural as well as urban areas. This may help to protect the children from exploitation, neglect and cruelty.
- ◆ Periodical medical checkup, free and compulsory vocational education must be provided. In this context school uniform and other charges (like books, admission fees etc) should also be free for the children.
- ◆ The state laws should punish employers if children are found in exploitative situations, and work that is hazardous to health.
- ◆ Strong law should be made and avoid the use of children as labor.

Models of Questionnaire

1. introductory part – Name: Address:
Age: Family members:
Religion: Qualification:
Occupation of the parents: Sex:
2. Family relation:
a) b)
c) d)
e) f)
3. Are your parents literate?
a) Mother literate b) Father literate
c) Both literate d) Both illiterate
4. What is the main occupation of your family head?
a) Agricultural b) Business
c) Government service d) others
5. Do you have your own farm?
a) Yes b) No
6. Where are you from?
a) From this municipality b) From the remote VDC of the district
c) From the another district
7. Have you ever been to any school?
a) Yes b) No
8. If yes, then till which class did you pass?
a) Primary b) Lower Secondary
c) Secondary
9. At present are you getting chance to join school?
a) Yes b) No
10. If No, then why did you leave your study?
a) Due to poor economic condition b) Due to work load at home
c) As school was so far d) Self not interested
11. How do you feel when your friends going to school?
a) Want to go school b) Jealous
c) Nothing

12. Before working here in how many places did you work?
- a) One place b) Two places
c) Three places
13. What is the reason for leaving the previous place?
- a) Due to low wage b) Due to work load
c) Due to misbehave d) Due to relatives advice e) others
14. It's been how much?
- a) Months b) Year.....
15. Why did you come here to work?
- a) To achieve well food and shelter b) To help the family economy
c) Hope of getting chance of study d) To enjoy in city e) Others
16. Through whom did you come here to work?
- a) Parents/Guardian b) Neighbour
c) Friends d) Self wanted e) Others
17. What type of work you have to do here?
- a) Farming b) Cattle's
c) Household d) Only in kitchen
e) Baby care f) All above
18. How many days you have to work in a week?
- a) 3 days b) 4 days
c) 5 days d) 6 days e) 7 days
19. How many hours you have to work in a day?
- a) 8-10 b) 11-13
c) 14-16 d) 6-8
20. Whether you will get wage or not?
- a) Yes b) No
21. At what age did you start working as a labor?
- a) Before 10 years b) 12 years
c) 15 years d) Unknown age
22. How much do you get from your work per day/month?
23. Are you satisfied with your earnings?
- a) Satisfied b) Unsatisfied

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