

**SITUATION ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC
CHILD WORKER IN TEENKUNE
SUBIDHANAGAR KATHMANDU
METROPOLITAN CITY 35**



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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the dissertation work entitle “**Situation Analysis Of Domestic Child Worker In Teenkune Subidhanagar Kathmandu Metropolitan City 35**” has been prepared by Mrs. Anita Paudyal under my supervision. As a supervisor, I forward this dissertation for its final evaluation as per the rules of the Department.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This thesis entitle “**Situation Analysis Of Domestic Child Worker In Teenkune Subidhanagar Kathmandu Metropolitan City 35**” submitted by Mrs. Anita Paudyal has been accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master’s Degree in Sociology by the evaluation committee.

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Anita Paudyal

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population studies
CONCERN	:	Concern for Children and Environment Nepal
CPC	:	Child Protection Centre
CRC	:	Convention on the Right of the Children
CWIN	:	Child Workers in Nepal
DCL	:	Domestic Child Labour
DCW	:	Domestic Child Worker
DVC	:	Village Development Committee
GOs	:	Government Organization
HDR	:	Human Development Report
HMG	:	His Majesty's Government
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
INGO	:	International Non-government Organization
INSEC	:	Informal Sector Services Centre
IPEC	:	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
NFE	:	Non Formal Education
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
Rs.	:	Rupees (Nepalese Currency)
SCF	:	Save the Children Fund
SCN	:	Save the Children Norway
SLC	:	School Leaving Certificate
UN	:	United Nation
UNCRC	:	United Nations Convention on the Right of the Children
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children Fund
WDR	:	World Development Report
WHO	:	World Health Organization

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Nepal is a small Himalayan country having great geographical, socioeconomic and cultural diversity. Despite having different diversity, it is one of the least developed countries with GNP per capita of us & 2046 (CBS, 2002). It is also one of the poorest countries of the world characteristics by a low level of savings, lack of resources both physical and financial a low according to World Bank, more than 38 percent of the population depends upon agriculture.

Children are the main source of inspiration and hope of the society. They are valued as future stars and the pillars of the Nation but, at the same time they are also vulnerable and easily affected/lured by unhealthy environment. Hence in order to protect them there are many NGOs and several INGO working for the benefit and right of the children.

Nepal is also a state party to the convention on the Right of the child (CRC), it was satisfied in 1990. The promotion and protection of the rights of the children are further protected under the children's Act 1992 and child labour (prevention Act) 1992. Children Act 1992 states that any person is a child who is below 16 years of age. HMG, Nepal has also satisfied the ILO convention No.182 in September 2001.

Nepal's constitution which was promulgated in November 1990 after the restoration of multiparty democracy guarantees the rights for protection against exploitation as a fundamental right and prohibits the practice of "trafficking of human beings, slavery serfdom or forced labour in any form and its violation as punishable by law" (article). It also has provision regarding the education and welfare of children under the directive principles and policies of the state, but these serve only as guidelines in theory, and have not been effective practically.

In February 1995, a memoranda of understanding was signed between the ministry of labour and ILO on the International Programme on the Elimination of child Labour and to promote condition to enable HMG to progressively prohibit restrict and regulate child labour with a view to its ultimate elimination.

The problem of child labour in Nepal is due to principle to the acute poverty of the particularly in rural areas. Most people live on subsistence farming social relation in the villages further aggravate the problem. The harsh living condition and frequent natural disasters lead to seasonal or permanent migration of families and in some cases, that of children who on their own have moved from the rural to the urban areas (ILO, 1996)

Children engaged in domestic workers invisible as they are mostly confined to four walls of households and have limited connection/contracts with outside world. This segment of domestic child workers is rapidly growing in Nepal because child labour is fed by rural to urban migration and the lopsided development patterns of the country. Stagnant rural sector and deepening poverty in rural areas has been working as push factors for child labour phenomena prosperous urban areas on the other hand have lured children to migrate to urban areas in search of wage work and better living condition including other opportunities.

Children younger than 10 years have to labour in order to support themselves and their families. The number of working children is growing with every passing day which is mainly due to an increase in from the rural to the urban areas. Some of the areas in which the children work in difficult circumstances in Kathmandu are in hotels and tea shops, shoe shining and rag picking. They are working in such manufacturing industries as carpet factories match factories, Bidi (smoking) factories, bakeries as newspaper boys, street hawkers, porters and domestic servants (CWIN 1989).

The working condition of the child workers in the carpet factories is far from satisfactory. About 95 percent of the children have to sleep on the factory premises. Unhealthy working conditions in the factories have created serious physical problems among the child workers such as anemia and skin problems. In addition, the girl laborers are commonly subjected to harassment and abuse. Many of the girls are also trafficked to the different brothels in India. The children are not only overworked but also socially and economically exploited. The prevailing law has proved ineffective to address their problem. It is therefore, recommended that effective programmes should be combat the problem of child labour in the carpet factories (CWIN 1998).

The constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990 article (20) guarantees the right against exploitation. It describes that the traffic in human being, slavery forced labour in any form must be prohibited. It prohibits an employment of child in any factory, mines or other hazardous working place.

The labour act 1992 provides the right, interest and safety of workers the provision of minimum remuneration, certain facilities, in terms of modification issued by his majesty government. It declares working time as 6 hours day and 36 hours a week. It makes a special provision for the accidents during the work. It prohibits to employment children as construction transportation, hotel, travel, tracking adventure rafting, and jungle safari. It defines a person who has not attained the age of 14 years is a child.

Nepal has also signed on the Colombo resolution in 18th September 1992. In accordance with resolution, his majesty government of Nepal is obliged to work for basic education and basic needs.

Domestic child labour (DCL) is defined internationally as children without wage or with DCL are employed to perform domestic workers such as washing, dishes cooking, clearing the vase, looking after young children are other household activities (K.C.1998)

The surveys by ILO/IPEC find 2.6 million children between the age group of 5 to 14 years work regularly in Nepal which is 41.14 of the total population. In Nepal the child population of in the age group 0-14 is 8948587 with is 39% of total population the percent of children in total population by sex is presented below.

Percentage of children population in Nepal

Age	In "000"		
	Male	Female	Total
0-4(%)	40.1	38.5	39.3
Population (0-14)	4562	4385	8943

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, 2001

In Nepal, out of 100 children, 49 are girls, 51 are boys, 14 live in cities, 86 live in village, 40 belongs to extremely poor families, 90 are immunized, 47 are malnourished, 80 are admitted to school but only 51 complete primary level, 86 boys and 74 girls are enrolled in primary level 49 percent total population of children below 16 years at least 40,000 children are bonded labour 5000 children are working and living on streets, about 100 children are in adult Jails. More than 8000 children have been orphaned, more than 40,000 have been displace due to the ongoing armed conflict between government and Maoist and around 464 children have died in the cause of armed conflict (CWIN 2006).

In Nepal various documents are made for the legal provisions of child rights, these documents deal with some aspects of child rights and child labour. The main documents of protecting child right in Nepal are:-

1. Children Act, 1992
2. Labour Act, 1992
3. Child Regulation, 1985
4. Labour Regulation, 1993
5. The Common Law Code, 1963
6. Human Trafficking and control Act, 1996
7. Vehicle and Transportation Management Act, 2002
8. Interim Constitution of Nepal,

(Source: CWIN 2000: 70)

The need to restrict and eradicate such intolerable forms of child labour has become an essential element of a national development strategy to achieve sustainable growth and protect human right. HMG has repeatedly expressed its commitment to eliminating the worse forms of child labour and the government is currently in the process of ratifying the new ILO convention of the worst forms of child Labour No 182 K.C.at al)

1.2 Problem Statement

Nepal has a late start in economic development and modernization initiatives. Until the 1950s Nepal remained isolated from the rest of the world and had no modern social service infrastructure cash economy or economic and trade linkage with countries other than its immediate neighbors.

Since then, Nepal achieved considerable progress in providing elements of modern governance structures. Cash economy and social services for its people significant development include a rapid expansion of the educational infrastructure and an increasing number of health service posts in almost every part of the country. Despite this positive development, Nepal remains one of the poorest countries of the world in terms of income. Being a subsistence economy, unemployment is not as widespread as the level of poverty would suggest, but high levels of underemployment and very low wage rate result in poverty even for those employed under condition of extreme poverty

under employment and low wage, child labour becomes an acceptable family survival strategy: the high incidence of child labour corroborates this assumption (ILO 2001).

The existence of domestic child labour is not a new phenomenon. Children are found to engage in almost all the sectors in employment that is why it is very much complex subject. Even though so many project, NGOs, INGOs etc. concerning the child labour but we have not been able to find the actual scenario of child labour in Nepal. In Nepalese context we hardly found analytical researches on this field.

In Nepal child labour and child worker has not been clearly defined yet no national level study has been conduct to domestic child labour. Therefore, it is fruitful on domestic child labour. Although the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990 ensures the child right and has prohibits the child labour in factories, mines and other similar health hazardous sectors.

Most of the studies conduct of domestic child labour suggest that the situation of the children is getting much worse then every before Increasing poverty and ignorance are leading our society into more and more misery. The people have gone every passing like the setting sun. This miserable condition of our country has affected each and every sector of society and the children are its main victims, we all desire children to grow up into good citizens, but there is a lack of proper opportunities for their overall development.

Wage labourers (porters have constituted number of child workers, especially in the urban areas even the capital city of Kathmandu, the child porters can be noticed frequently: Most of these came from the minority group of the community. The study shows that of the total 49% children are from Tamang, Lama, Bhote, Tharu, and other untouchable cast (CBS 2002). These children have been lacking proper clothing, fooding and housing. They carry mammals a rope made of jute to support heavy loads on their heads since; this is a physically demanding and exhausting job only boys are engaged in this occupation porter child can carry load up to 70kg. In an average, the adult porters can earn an amount varying from Rs.100 to Rs.150 in a day. Whereas the children, hardly earn up to Rs.100 porters normally travel in dense and crowded areas, where vehicles are not accessible (CWIN, 2001).

Among them child labour also domestic child workers are the most exposed and hidden form of child labour many children are brought to the cities and employed in

urban households as servants. Many of the employers made the parents feel that they are doing a favor for them by feeling and sheltering the children.

Compared to other forms of child labour, domestic service seems to be better and safer, but in practice the children are the children are more exploited. There is no limit to the amount and kind of work the child workers have to do. They have to work from early morning to late night. They are paid very low wage. In some cases they are not paid at all. Employers assure the parents that they would find employment for their children when they grow big like driver, peon, mechanic etc. In most cases children are not paid, the owners admit the child workers in government schools. They buy books, uniform and pay yearly fee. In return DCW (Domestic Child Workers) have to perform heavy workload. They are abused and even beater with harsh words that they have sponsored their education and are incurring expenditure. That is how they justify their humiliation towards the DCW.

Overall, Nepalese, children trapped in the worst forms of child labour have rightly been named "the lost generation". The large proportion of low-skilled and low paid child labourers of today will eventually grow up to shape the future labour force of Nepal. But this will be a labour force ill equipped to compete in tomorrow's global economy. At the national level, the Nepalese child labourers will never acquire the skills or the human capital needed to sustain the labour market reforms required for a growth economy. At the industrial level, investment and innovation will remain low due to the abundance of cheap, unskilled child labour. And at the household level, the grown up child will only be able to command an income that barely covers household needs, with no leeway for additional consumption (ILO2001).

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were as follows:

1. To examine the social, culture, economic and family background of Domestic Child Workers,
2. To find out the factor that is responsible to turn Domestic Child Workers and,
3. To assess the problems they have to face in their day to day work and life.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

Nepal is an agricultural country with a few small townships and a large number of scattered small villages. Majority of Nepalese people are deprived of such fundamental rights as pure drinking water, health services, schooling, electricity, telecommunication, road and transportation, over 65.6%. Nepalese people depend on agriculture for their livelihood (INSEC, 2001).

To come across the street children and the child labour working in factories and restaurants. We need to go a little away from our locality or surrounding or sometimes we find in media like newspapers, television etc. But to witness domestic child workers carrying load of shopping, fetching milk, washing clothes, cooking, babysitting etc. is an everyday scene in our locality. More pathetic is the scene DCW (Domestic Child Worker) accompanying their owners in doing shopping. They will be carrying items brought by their owners by swelling the saliva for some eatable like chocolates or fruits.

All these seem to be touching to any sensitive person. Numerous comments and reasoning are overhead in this regard. For some people, it is just a part of life that some have to undergo through it. For some, it is just the statistical figure. They read in newspaper and forget. But there are some sensitive people who feel for these child workers. Why and how these children are deprived of their parental love and home environment? How is their situation, is it better or worse than in their house? Do they have any vision or ambition in life? Therefore to solve all these queries a sociological study on domestic child workers is most important in our society.

This study intends to provide economic consequences for the eradication of the domestic child worker in Nepal. It is difficult to reach and collect information of domestic child worker. This study highlights and tries to publicize situation of child labour in Nepal. Domestic child workers are a relatively invisible workforce. They are invisible because they are out of interaction with the mass people so, that concerned individual and organization may benefit with additional information in this complicated problem.

From the point of view of parents, children are the durable goods yielding satisfaction over an extended period of time. Because of this reason people especially poor describe more children and finally this misconception leads to increase in child labour and domestic child worker as well as.

1.5 Organization of the Study:

This study has been carried out into six chapters,

1. In first chapter it deals with introduction with the general background, problem statement, objective of the study, rational of the study and organization of study.
2. In second chapter it presents the literature review which is from different book, general, article, T.V channel and Newspaper and conceptual framework of the study.
3. In chapter three It include research methods with research designee and case study.
- 4 In forth chapter we can easily know about the background, characteristic of Domestic Child Workers and their family background.
5. In the fifth chapter in this chapter, we can understand about the problem which they have to face daily life, condition of health and the future plan of domestic child workers.
6. Finally in six chapter – summary of the research, main finding, conclusion and recommendation of future research.

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Child Labour in World and Nepal

Literature review is one of the important parts of any research work, for this work, the related literature is done. No research can be done without studying relevant literature. To clarify the concept and formulate new ideas, some relevant literature should be studies. For these different books, journals, previous research, work reports, acts, plan and policies, other published and unpublished documents related to the subject is reviewed.

A child has no politics, and no capacity. They are dependent innocent and need education and play child labour means in some instances, a person in the age group of five to fourteen employed for hire or rewarded on a full time basis and includes a self employed child and a child assisting his/ her parents in their occupation for two or more hours a day (UN, 1990).

Child labour in the context of Nepal should not be defined in terms of paid and unpaid jobs. Rather it should define in terms of nature of work whether it's beneficial, harmful or intolerable.

According to UNICIEF (1996) child labor is an exploitative as it involves the following Characteristics.

- To much responsibility	-To many hours spending working
- Full time work at early age made inadequately pay	-Work that hampers access to education
- Work and life on the domestic child in bad condition.	- Work that exerts under physical, social or psychology development.

Pradhan G. (1998) found that child labour is closely linked to arrange of social economic and cultural factors poverty and under employment being the decisive factors rather than family problem. Children are directly engaged in production as well as release adult family members to undertaken other forms of wage employment. The child labour is an outcome of socio-economic system prevailing in Nepal. Economic dependency and poverty of the under privileged sections of the society force young

children to join labour market at tender age. Rural children often must assist their families to help insure economic survival urban children contribute to their families live hood or live on their own by their mirage earning in tea shops and factories poverty also lead to indebtedness which can result in bonded or semi bonded labour for children. Many times children are sent to work when family crisis occurs such as death of the breadwinner or illness of family member's.

The study which is based on interview of children shows that there are about 30,000 bonded and semi-bonded child labours in Nepal, engaged in domestic services. Many of them are brought to the cities by the landlord some of them are sent/brought directly by their parents, while other are sent/brought by the middlemen. There are also bonded children from among the orphan and runaways. The children have before them a heavy workload, life without joy, empty pocket. Abuse, lost of family contacts, and an uncertain future. 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 take part in the family food and are given too little to eat. Scolding and physical abuse is common, but they have nobody to protect them (Dhital 1991).

The work 'Kamaiya' basically means hired workers who are given some remuneration for his labour. But in practice, the word has much more maligned meaning. The Kamaiya system prevailing in the western season of Nepal us perhaps the worst form of enslavement. The key factor in the Kamaiya bonded system is the loan, called sauni. Unable to maintain their families, Kamaiyas take loans from their landlords' indebting them not only for their whole live but for generations to come. They are subject to inhuman behavior because they are basically illiterate, weak and even ill (Dhital 1993).

According to various different researches undertaken by central bureau of statistic (CBS), Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) and International labour organization (ILO), the total number of working children between 5to14 years is 2.6million (25,96,000) of which the economically active children are 17 million (1,66,0000). Wage earning children number 278,000 as revealed by the rapid assessment of the worst forms of child labour. This assessment showed that the worse seven areas defined by IOL such as trafficking in children in commercial sexual exploitation, rag picking, children porter child labour in carpet factories, domestic child labor, bonded, child labors, children in mines and porter children, the number is 127,000 out of these

children, 37 percentages are illiterate and 63 percentages of them are school dropouts like wise 58 percentage of these children come from land less families (CWIN, 2002, cited in Maharjan S.N. and 2003.17)

2.2 Children's Right

Children have in born right to survival protection, education, health care nutrition and a favorable atmosphere for development. Nepal does not paint a bright picture regarding her children CWIN reposted that nearly 60 percent of the populations live in the most underprivileged life where denial, negligence and exploitation are the common phenomena. According to children's Act and labour Act of Nepal (2018) the groups of people under the age of 16yrs. Old are known as children. Below the age of 14yrs. Child is strictly prohibited to work as labour.

Our society is mostly ruled by the conservatism therefore our understanding towards children is guided by the principle of charity than an action for development. Thus there should be an essential change in the attitude of people, society and state for the promotion and protection of the right of the children. If the right of the children are notated in country can boast of having human right (CWIN, 196:34). The right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing and work that is likely to be hazards or to interfere with the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual moral social development (IPEC, 1995: 2).

Nembang Subas the author of "child labour and right of the child in Nepal", states that the children of every country have the right to survive and develop and the right to be protected from exploitation. It is found that the Nepalese children working in the organized and unorganized sectors have been facing many problems which need to be analyzed not in isolation but in the broader context of socio economic perspective and the political reality of the country. (Nembang Subas 1998:4).

Pradhan in his article, " The Issue of Child Right, Commitments and Little Action", states that the children are not only deprive of their fundamental right to survival and protection, but also equally exploited and discriminated against in their everyday life. In certain region of the country, the children are still being pushed into slavery child labour street children, child abuse and neglect, girl trafficking and child bondage are very common issues. Nepal has satisfied and signed many global

conventions to express its commitment to the right of child. However, no concrete effort has commitment to the right them (Pradhan Gauri 1992:3).

2.3 National Perspective

Child labour is an integrate part of our society. It is the cause and consequences of socio-economic and political reality, Political instability 10 years war problem Maoist and Government and others. The child labour problem is also more transparent in Nepal. After the political change with restoration of multi-party democracy in 1990, the issue of child rights has been the top priority of the government's agenda. The 1990s constitution of the country safe guards the right of the child. The fact has been reflected by the government's ratification of un convention on the right of the child on 19 August 1990. After this event, the government has shown its strong commitment to control against the use of child labour. The government of Nepal has repeatedly started its commitment to eliminating the worst forms of child labour. The Ministry of Labour and Transport Managements currently drafting a master plan of Act for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2005 and all forms of child labour by 2010.

According to the 1990's constitution of the country by Labour Act was adopted in 1992 following this labour rules were amended in 1993. The Children Act was enacted in 1992 by addressing the UNCRC 1993. This common law code of 1963 the foreign Employment Act of 1985 and the human trafficking control Act of 1986 also restrict the use of child labour and protect the health development of children. In legislative agreement the following main legal provision are made to protect the rights of children and ensure their welfare.

2.4 The labour Act 1992 and the Labour Rule, 1993

The labour Act 1992 and the "Child us as a person who has not attained the age of 14 while a minors" is a person between the age of 14 and 18 children are prohibited from operating dangerous machinery hazardous to health maximum weight of load to be carried by a minor as miner males (16-18yrs) 25kg, miner females (16-18yrs) 20kg. and miner males or females (14-16yrs.) 15kg., doing night duties (between 6PM and 6AM) and working more than 6hours a day or 36hours a week. It also sets a minimum wage for children.

2.5 The Children's Act 1992 and the Labour Rules 1995

The Children's Act 1992 was issued to safeguard the interest of children and contains a number of provisions on child labour. The act defines a child to be a human being below the age of 16yrs. And states that a child who has not attained the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a labourer and shall not be engaged as a labourer against his will. The act further prohibits engaging a child in work, which is likely to be harmful to his health or hazardous to his life.

The Children's rules (1995) prescribe the functions of the central child welfare board and the District Child Welfare Boards. The functions of the central child welfare board include the following-

- (i) To submit to Nepal Government a long term policy and plan for the protection of the rights of children and for their physical and mental development.
- (ii) To prepare, implement and review an annual Programme of action.
- (iii) To formulate the policy and the plan for mobilization of resources required for the annual Programme.
- (iv) To guide the district child welfare boards.
- (v) To arrange for the preparation and maintenance of a list of children in each district who are crippled, mentally handicapped, orphans or who are in jail or are in the labour market through the district child welfare board.
- (vi) To identify effective measures to end child labour, child marriage, child sacrifice and to encourage governmental and non-governmental agencies to implement the measures.
- (vii) To assist and encourage national and international non-governmental organizations, foreign governments and international agencies to undertake activities for the protection and development of children.

A part from the specific function already indicated relating to the regulation of employment of children the district child welfare board has other functions similar to those of the central child welfare board at the district level (Cited in ILO1995).

2.6 The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act

The act calls for the prohibited of work for children under 15yrs. Of age and the regulation of work for children above 14yrs. In the worst forms of child labour.

The other laws for provisions on child labour are:- The common law Cod (1963), Human Trafficking Control, Act(1983), Citizen Right Act (1955), Begging (Prohibition) Act(1962) Prison Act(1963) Foreign employment Act (1985) etc.

2.7 Nepal Initiatives In International Commitments

Nepal has signed various international conventions, relation to children and child labour commensurate legal arrangement to reflect on the international commitments have also been made the various international conventions are universal declaration of human Rights, convention and Protocols relating to abolition of slavery, convention on civil and political rights convenient on Economic, Social and Culture Rights, Convention on rights of child, ILO conventions no. 14,100,111,131 and 144 declaration on the survival, protection and development of children, Colombo Resolution on children of South Asia, Male Declaration on Children etc. on 14 September 1990 Nepal has satisfied the convention on the rights of child and adopted of 20 November 1989 by the UN General assembly similarly HMG Nepal endorsed the declaration on the survival protection and development of children and under took to " Work for Special Protection of the working child and for the abolition of illegal child labour" of the world summit for children held at the United Nation in New York on 29 September 1990. As a member of SAARC, Nepal has signed the Colombo Resolution. In accordance with, this resolution, government of Nepal is obliged to work for the following goals.

Basic Education : Access to, and enactment in primary education for at least 80% of boys and 75% girls and completion of primary education by at least 50% of girls as well as boys by 1995.

2.8 Various Problem / Tragedies Faced by the Child Labour

Any mistakes or slip on the part of the DCW becomes or point of humiliation for child as the employers perceive that domestic as born inferior. Any remonstrations of hope, ambition or unwelcome initiative on the domestic perceived as audacity. The list

lessons of the child domestics arising out of fear. Over woe, lack of nutrition, overall confusion is perceived as the dement edness of an inferior class or at beastliness. (Helen, Rahman 1995.17)

The majority of child workers have no independence or freedom from the daily tied imposed upon them by their employers. Today child workers are found in every area of manufacture and commerce as the informal labour supply industry established itself. Brokers recruit child workers from village. Sometimes they simply entice the disillusioned children away from the village by promising a life of enteymnt and easier in Kathmandu. Sometimes they will offer a loan to the parents. If the family is unable to repay the loan, they will pay the interest; they may strike a deal to train or employ a son or daughter in the city. The child wages are then taken as an interest on the loan, sometimes children simply run away from their villages to the city. This is often the care with children from broken homes or children escaping abuse by step parents (Omar Sattair Domestic child workers are almost invisible 1993:28) form of child labor exploitation hiding behind the begging mask many employers feel that are doing a big favour to the child and family. There has been very little profiling in this sectors of an organization child labour where no protection is granted either by law or by trader unions people tend to take it is internal matter of a household and would rather ignore what goes on behind the closed doors. That is apparently the reason that there has been very little documentation in this matter (CWIN 1994:34)

2.9 Cause of being Child Labour

Major cause of child labour in Nepal are identified as poverty and financial, pressure unemployment, underemployment, family description lack of alternatives, inadequance of the education system. Inadequate enforcement of legislation, abductions/deception and prevalence of public attitudes and values which tolerate and sometimes condone child labour (ILO 1995) Major cause of child labour are food insufficient and unemployment because of the lack of land owned (Dahal, 1989)

Working children are still left much behind and must develop themselves according to their age. They are abstracted from formal education and normal way of life. They leave their families and still lack adequate employment welfare when entering the labour market. Even governmental agencies cannot get access to give appropriate assistance. Unlike adult workers, working children have no support organization such as

labours unions to negotiate and protect their rights. The rural children who migrate to work in urban areas, majority of them are being exploited unfairly in the workforce. They are the most vulnerable group to be taken advantage of, suppressed, cheated in payment and given no welfare. Their rights are often violated. Most of these children come from the northeastern region most have a low education and leave their family to enter a strange new world. Some of them might not apparently be abused or encounter any serious situation. But it is not right they are forced to work in badly conditioned workplaces and in routine jobs which take 10 hours a day without one day off in a week, or none at all. Even on a holiday, some of them are not permitted to leave the workplace territory. Most of their leisure time is spent napping or embarking on habits associated with a luxurious urban lifestyle, like at department stores, skating enters cinemas or concerts (FCD, 2000).

The year 2002 has been known as the bloodiest in the recent history of Nepal as the political battle between Nepal government security forces and the insurgents of Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) climbed to a new high. The Maoist, who have been waging a "people's war". Since 1996 resorted to bloody battle against the government force and prosperities after a crucial truce bid collapsed in November 2001. Declaring the state of emergency, the government mobilized the army to crush the rebellion, resulting the heavy casualties on both sides more than 8,000 people including 150 children have been killed since the armed uprising began and more than half of them got killed within the emergency period, which ended October 2002. The conflict between the security forces and the insurgent have had extremely negative impact on the lives of children. More than 2000 children have suffered directly becoming orphans or being injured, and more than 4000 children have been abandoned. School and health care systems have been hard hit. Children become victim of war directly and indirectly and are suffering from psychological problems and mental trauma. A "revenge culture" among children and women found growing (SCF Norway).

The findings of a simple correlation analysis based on the 1991, National Census reveal strong linkages between poverty, education and child labour in Nepal. The analysis shows clearly that child labour is significantly higher in poor districts with low levels of educational attainment. It further reveals how poverty affects girl more than boys. Girl of poor families are the ones who are taken out of school first. Poor parents tend to send children to work either as part of survival strategy to diversity income

sources or to offset immediate family expenditure combined with the high direct and opportunity costs associated with education in Nepal, child labour remains a relevant and valid alternative for poor and illiterate households. It is also a fact, however, that child labour reduces the educational attainment of future generations which in turn perpetuate poverty. The vicious cycle of poverty, child labour and lack of education is thus maintained. Caught between short-term survival and long-term development, a Nepalese child becomes a desirable asset for poor, rural families. But in the run child labour, especially in its worst forms, is neither in the best interest of the families or of Nepalese society. Take the case of the girl trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. By "selling" her to trafficker, her family may earn NRs 50,000 (approximately US\$ 650, the average annual income of the rural family of approximately US\$ 525), but the consequences are profound 2000. These years later she may return home with HIV/AIDS and the social stigma would anyway make it difficult to her to return to a productive life within her community (ILO, 2001).

The study was done on restaurants/tea shops which covers nineteen districts in all five development region of Nepal from East Mechi Zone to West Mahakali Zone. Unfortunately, the study was unable to reach the Himalayan due to lack of sufficient finance, resources, political unrest and geographical difficulties in accessing those sites. In the research 550 children participated in direct interview and more than 800 children are observed in their workplaces. On this basis all available data have been compiled and analyzed. Results are expected to be applied by GO, UN bodies, NGO/INGOs and concerned agencies for the rehabilitation of these children living and working in hazardous conditions in accordance with prevailing UN conventions and the law of HMG Nepal (CONCERN, 2003)

2.10 Consequences of Child Labour

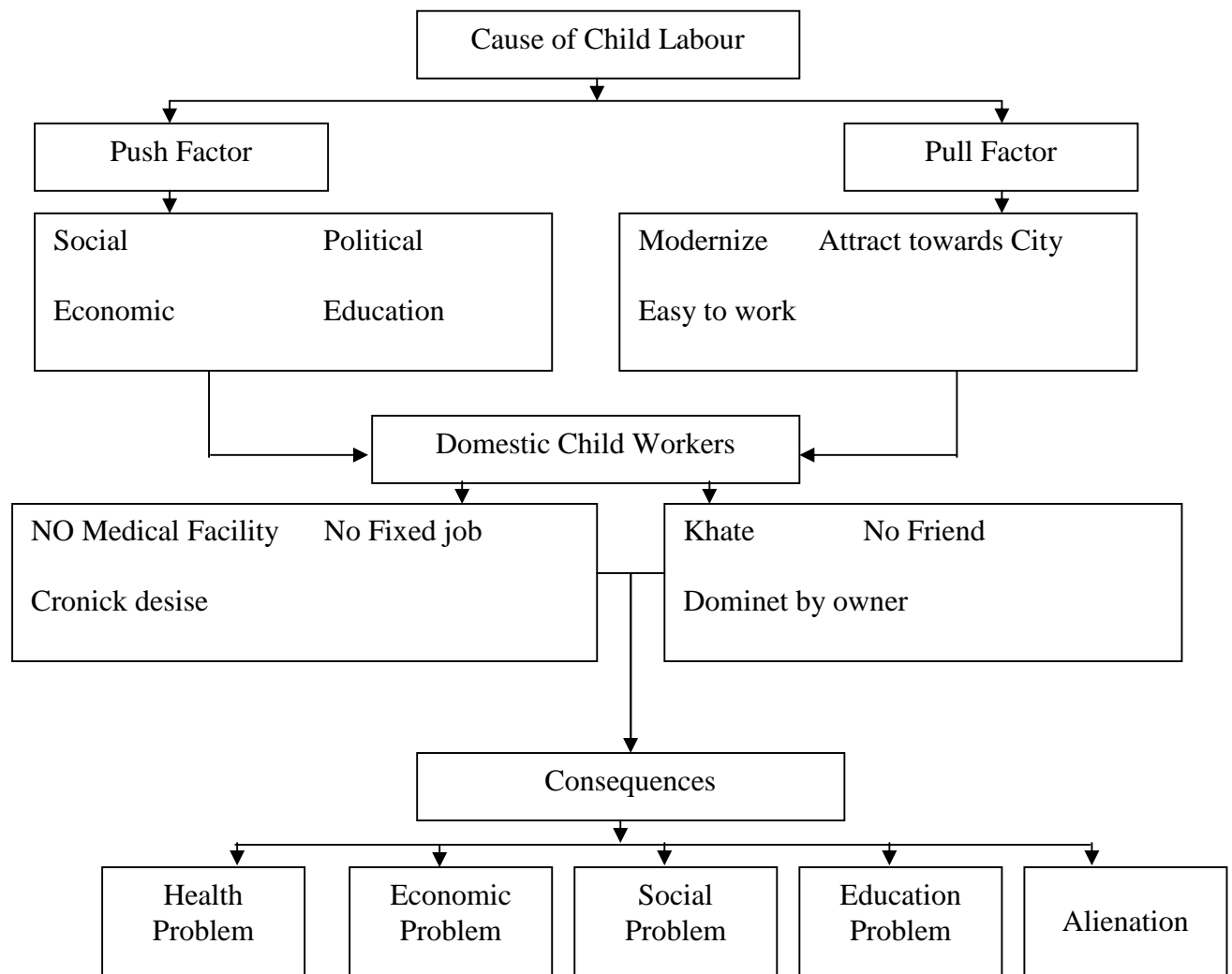
The consequences of child labour has an adverse impact on the productivity capacity of children themselves, even when they reach adulthood. They are under paid which makes them unable to meet their requirement of housing and food. Thus we vicious circle between underdevelopment and child labour self perpetuation (CDPS, 1997).

No single reason appear to be child migration in Nepal, which challenges the nation that poverty as the primary reason for child migration. This is particularly true in

the context of armed conflict in Nepal. Many children are being trapped between Maoist and army. Most of children are migrated due to fear of arrest, abduction and torture, even if they were not poor. Another important finding is that when children enters into a particular type of work, they are not likely to remain in the same work for a along-time. This is because children went to be free from exploitation abuse and harassment, but their efforts in joining another activities do not necessarily translate into good work.

2.11 Conceptual Framework

The analyses presented in the study were based on the following conceptual framework.



The literature review on the related issues provides the basis of study. The present study is conceptualized with two phase of children's survival according to the above literature. The first phase is socio-economic condition of children and the second

is employment in house hold activities as a labour. There are related factor while living at home and hazardous and other working condition while employed in house. The conceptual framework of this study is clearer by this picture.

CHAPTER – III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the completion of this research work this chapter is helps to make a systematic study of the problems and to attain the activities of the present study for the certain research procedure is followed. This chapter describes selection of the area, methods of data collection, procedure and analysis of data.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Kathmandu is the capital city of our country and it is the first largest district of Nepal according to population size. Kathmandu covers 395 square kilometer area. It is only one metropolitan city of Nepal. It has 35 wards. According to national census 2001, the total population of Kathmandu Metropolitan City is 671, 846. Kathmandu Valley consists of three different districts namely Kathmadu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur, out of the three districts Kathmandu is my study area for the purpose of collection primary data because there live a large numbers of children coming from different parts of Nepal. This area ward 35 was chosen because sample would be available easily since the occupation of the people residing here are business or service. That is in such occupations servants/helpers are normally employed to do household activities. Moreover, the researcher herself is the resident of this area and it would be easy to convince the owners for interviewing their workers (DCW). This ward has nearly 395 Hector land. In the east side of this ward Manohara river and in the west side of Bagmati river is there. In census of 2058 shows that there was 10639 population in between male were 5405 and female were 5234. There was 1961 household.

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

The nature of the data is both quantitative and qualitative. Qualitative responses are presented to substantial and finding of quantitative response. The study is mainly based on primary and secondary data. Primary data mainly collected through the structured questionnaire by taking personal interview, case study with house owner and child labours. The secondary data obtained from different sources such as books, journals, magazines, research reports, news paper and other reliable sources.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

Various tools were employed in the collection of data they are;

(a) Sampling

From the universe sample, the researcher took only 40 samples, by using accidental sampling method .which makes me easier to take sample size.

(b) Interview

Structure and unstructured questionnaire are used to get detail information about child labour (DCW). The structured questionnaire asked to domestic child workers on different issues related to the objectives of the study and the unstructured question provides extra information. Basic information about child labour situation was collected from following key informants.

- (i) Employee of Ward No.35 Kathmandu Metropolitan city.
- (ii) Programme officers of CWIN and CWTS.
- (iii) Section Chief, Ministry of Labour.
- (iv) Police Station of Tinkunee.

(c) Observation

To know more details about attitude, behaviour and working condition the non-participatory observation was applied. It was applied to observe their behaviour and working condition etc.

(d) Questionnaire

In this study, open ended as well as closed ended questionnaire is used for data collection and to get information from domestic child workers. In general the questionnaire design is based according to the objectives.

(d) Data Analysis and Presentation

For analysis data the systematic method will be done by using qualitative as well as quantitative tools and techniques. The quantitative data obtained from structured questionnaire with using editing and coding then this data are presented in tabular form. Lastly for the analysis of data sample statistical tools such as numbers percentage and tabulation are used to presenting these data.

3.4 **Case Study:**

The case study method has conducted for individual study of four children who were comes from district and working in house to understand the reason for left own house and migrated towards cities from villages their working condition major problem face by them and family background. This method has tried to dig out the actual information from the root.

3.5 **Limitations of the Study:**

This study limited to only on DCW of Teenkune Subidhanagar Kathmandu. It has its own sample design and sample size. This study is based on the accidental sampling while collecting, analyzing, and processing data. It might have contained bases. Researcher has also own knowledge about DCW. So it does not reflect the various socio-economic-political characteristics and cause of other sectors of child labour as DCW of urban and rural area because of the sample size, time framework, the conclusion and finding of the study are not resemble with other studies which will be done on the same area.

CHAPTER – IV

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF DCW AND THEIR FAMILIES

This chapter deals with the background characteristics of the DCW and their families. The analysis presented below help to identify their family background including family size, income source of the family, parental education, employment status as well as demographic characteristics of DCW such as their age and sex composition and their place of origin and social and economic characteristics such as caste/ethnicity, selter, housing condition, educational status etc.

4.1 Age and Sex

The child workers below 16 years of age were only interviewed. This is because according to children Act, 1992-A Child is a person who is below 16 years of age It is found that 12.5% of the sample were between 8-10 old, 37.5% were of 10-14 years old and 12.5% were of 14-15 years old. Among the sample population their were 7.25% (29 boys) and 27.5 (11 girls) .

Table 1 : Age and Sex.

Age group	Boys	Girls	No of respondent	Percentage
8-10	3	2	5	12.5
10-12	8	7	15	27.5
12-13	13	2	15	37.5
14.15	5		5	12.5
Total	29	11	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table show that there were 37.5% boys and girls are between 10-14 years old. It could be the reason that in our society normally girls are trained in the household choices than the boy and for not finding girl between the age group 14-15 is was overheard in informal talks that most owners do not want to take the risk of keep in bigger girl at home as workers.

There were more boys (29) than girl (11). It is because girls are considered as the vulnerable section of our society for which there is more restriction in the mobility of girl in comparison to boys.

4.3 Family Size

Table 2 : Distribution of Domestic child Workers by their family Size

Family Size	Respondent					
	Boys		Girls		Both	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1-3	6	20.68	2	18.18	8	20
4.6	11	41.38	4	36.36	16	40
7 or above	12	37.94	5	45.45	16	40
Total	29	100	11	99.99	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It average 40% DCW 's family size is 4 to 6. It is followed by those DCW whose family size is more than 4-6 with 40 percent and 1-3 with 20 percent. Most of DCW have large families. These types of family cannot survive their life and basic needs because they have limited income source so they have to sent their child as domestic child workers. They have to face "hand to mouth" problem.

4.3 Rank order in the Family

Table 3 : Distribution of Domestic Child Workers Rank Order in the Family

Order Rank	Respondent					
	Boys		Girls		Both	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Eldest	6	20.68	2	18.18	8	20
Second	12	41.37	4	36.36	16	40
Third	5	51.72	3	27.27	8	20
Fourth	5	17.24	2	18.18	7	17.5
Other	1	3.45	0	0	1	2.5
Total	29	100	11	99.99	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the table 3 we know 20% of the child workers the eldest in the family, 40% were the second children, were third children 20% were the fourth children and least is youngest. It could be analyzed that in our society the eldest children is expected to contribute more to the family and the youngest is mostly pampered or exempted and parent would not like to part with them. However, such conclusion may or may not be always true, it could also be possible that the youngest children were too small to be sent.

4.4 Main Income Source of Family

The occupation (main source of income) of the parents or family play a vital role for the carrier development of their children. The occupation determines their economic status and economic status determines their personality and carrier. Therefore, occupation is the most important factor to determine the development of children in every sector. Table 4 show the main income source of DCW family

Table 4 : Distribution of DCW by main source of Income of their family 2008

Main occupation of family	Respondent					
	Boys		Girls		Both	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Non agriculture	12	41.48	3	27.27	15	37.5
Agriculture	8	27.58	2	18.18	10	25
Workers Wage Labour	6	20.63	3	27.27	9	22.50
Nothing	3	10.31	3	27.27	6	15
Total	29	100	11	99.99	40	100

Source : Field Survey, 2009

According to Table 4, it is found that most of the families (37.5%) of the respondent children have non-agriculture labour as their main income source. Although non-agriculture labour is the main occupation of the most of the respondents families, it alone may not be sufficient to make them survive throughout your children of such families also start them survive throughout the year. Children of such families also start to earn by doing different kind of work like khalasi, domestic worker to supply their families economically 25% DCW 's families have own agriculture as their main occupation. Production is not enough to survive for a whole year to all families. So, the small children are also compelled to work for earning 15% of DCW 's families have nothing to do. So, they depend on their small children. 22.50% workers family were wage labour.

4.5 Literacy Status of House hold Member

Today, education is an important thing as food, cloth, an slter for every human being it is also fundamental rights to every person. The education is invisible but important instrument to develop personality of every individual is education without

education nobody can achieve success. Hence, this study as tried to find out the educational status of household member of DCW including themselves in below table.

4.6 Parental Education

Parent's literate ate is also important factor for carrier development of their children. If parents are educated, they naturally become more serious about their children's education. But illiteracy of parents are generally ignorance and are perhaps the major reason for the wide spread use of children labour in different sectors.

Table 5: Distribution of DCW by their Parental Literacy Status.

Particular	Boys		Girls		Both	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Unable to reads and write	15	51.72	5	45.45	20	50.0
Able to reads and write	7	24.13	3	27.27	10	25.0
Only father literate	5	17.24	2	18.18	7	17.5
Only mother literate	2	6.89	1	9.09	3	7.5
Total	29	99.98	11	99.99	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total 40 respondent, about 50 percent parents (both father and mother) were unable to read and write and 25 percent parents were able to read and write. Similarly 17.5 percent fathers were literate and only 7.5 percent mothers were literate.

4.7 Literacy about the brother and sister of Child Workers

By exploring the educational background of the family, we can assess the awareness of the parents/guardians on education. In this regards a question was asked (Do your brother and sister go to School?) The literacy about their brother and sister are shown in the table below.

Table 6 : Literacy about the brother ad sister of DCW

SN	Response	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Only brother	8	20
2	Both	29	72.5
3	Both not	3	7.5
Total		40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It is good to know that 72.5 of the child workers and sister go to school 20% of the child worker's parents send only sons to school that is discrimination is done against daughters and 7.5% of the child workers parents do not sending their children to school.

Therefore what could be implied is although there is school in the village. 20% of the parents still perceive girl children as secondary citizens and giving preference of sons the parents do not even bother to make their children able at least to read and write. Hence, it is not much surprising to see such children become child workers. Such parents need to be made conscious about the importance of education.

4.8 Presence of Parents

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of children socialization, so it is very necessary to know about their family background or family situation who are involving as child labour in domestic child labour. If mother or father is not alive or not with them, the life of children turns downwards. But in some cases small children are also compelled to work to support the parents although their parents are with them. Presence of parents is show in table below:

Table 7 : Distribution of DCW by Presence of Parents of family

Presence	Boys		Girls		Both	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Both alive	14	48.28	4	36.36	18	50
Both dead	3	10.34	2	18.18	5	12.5
Mother alive Father dead	5	17.24	1	6.09	6	13.89
Father alive Mother dead	2	6.89			2	05
Father dead Mother elope	2	6.89	3	33.33	5	13.89
Mother dead Father elope	3	10.36	1	0	4	11.11
Total	29	100	11	100	40	100

According to Table 7, most of the DCW have their both parents. According to sex of respondent 50% boy reported that they had both their own father and mother, while the comparatively girls was 36.36%. This study reveals that 13.89% DCW mother alive but father dead, 5% DCW 's father alive mother dead, 13.89% DCW 's father dead mother elope, 11.11% DCW 's mother dead father elope but it is very bad that DCW have not presents. They live with their brother relatives etc.

4.9 Presents Living Together or Separated

Most of Domestic Child-worker's have different family problem. Because of conflict their parents were not living together. The question (Are your parents living together? information received on which is presented in the below.

Table 8 : Parents Living Together or Separated

SN	Response	No. of Respondent	Percentage
1	Living Together	18	45
2	Separated	8	20
3	Half Orphan	9	22.5
4	Full Orphans	5	12.5
Total		40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It was found that 45% of the child workers had both parents at home, they were fortunate to get both parents love although from a distance, 20% had their parents not living together because of different reason. 22.5% who were half orphans and 12.5% who were full orphan – their parents were living together they were alive. Hence, parents separation could not be blamed as the major factor for living children leave the house and label themselves as the child workers

4.10 Place of Origin

People from low economic status were to leave their place of origin due to various causes though they were not interested in the sector of child labour. Most of them leave their village because of low economic condition of family. Kathmandu is the one of the main place for runaway children. In Kathmandu children came from different district. Because capital city Kathmandu is one of the main center, where they get work easily and they can survive their life. The table shows district-wise distribution of domestic child workers by place of origin.

Table 9 : Distribution of DCW by place of origin 2008

SN	District	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Dhading	10	0	10
2	Chitwan	5	2	7
3	Sunsari	5	4	9
4	Sindhupalchowk	2	3	5
5	Jhapa	1	2	3
6	Sarlahi	1	0	1
7	Dolkha	5		
Total		29	11	40

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the field survey of Kathmandu Metropolitan City in 2009, it was found that most of DCW are out of valley.

These data shows most of people husband and wife are working so they need helper for their house hold activities. So, they bring them from different district. These districts are Dhading, Chitwan, Sunsari, Jhapa, Sarlahi etc.

4.11 Leaving Place of Origin with

Although none of the parents want to send their children with consent of themselves, thinking that their children become labourers but poverty has suppressed them so parents never fulfill their children's demands of school expenditure. Children are also compelled to earn income for economic support which influence child labours in different sectors. In this study, an attempt has been made to find out with whom the DCW has left their place of origin.

Table 10 : Distribution of DCW by Person Leaving with the Place of Origin

SN	Response	No of Respondent	Percentage
1	Neighbour	8	20
2	Family member	29	72.5
3	With Friends	3	7.5
Total		40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

According to this table most of the DCW 72.5% left their place of origin with parents. About 20% DCW left their place of origin with neighbour. 7.5% DCW reported that they left their place of origin with friends without consent of parents. Among 40

migrated respondents 7.5% only migrated with friends without consent of parents. It means most of children came Kathmandu for better future by their family member or other advice them.

4.12 House and Land Holding Status of the Families of DCW

It is true that the area of agriculture land owned by family cannot represent its exact economic situation because it depends on its productivity. Having enough land, majority of people in hill and mountain cannot grow enough food to feed a year and they have to depend on wage labour in other sectors for their survival.

On other hand, House is another important thing for human being. In this study an attempt has been made to find out the landholding status and housing condition of the families of represent children.

Table 11 : Distribution of Children Having House and Land Status of their Families on place of origin

SN	Land Holding Status or Housing Condition	Respondent					
		Boys		Girls		Both	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Agricultural Land Less	10	34.48	3	27.27	13	32.50
2	With Agriculture Land and having House in place of Origin.	13	44.82	7	63.63	20	50
3	Without House	6	20.68	1	9.09	7	17.5
Total		29	99.98	11	99.99	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Most of the respondents have their own house and agriculture land. From the above table (32.50) percent have not their own land in the place of origin. 50% have their own home in the place of origin and 17.5% do not have anything. It is very sad who have not selter for living due to landslide and Moist capture their house and land.

4.13 Occupation of the Father

Every Domestic Child-worker's parents doing different kind of work in village. So, we asked what does your father do? Most of respondent told agriculture except agriculture they were doing another side job. Without side job they can not survive their family life. From agriculture they can eat only 3-4 months and another 9 months they had to do side work to live.

Table 12 : Occupation of the father

SN	Occupation	Boys	Girls	Both	Percent
1	Farmer	15	3	18	51.42
2	Carpenter	3	-	3	8.57
3	Factory Labour	7	4	11	31.42
4	Others	1	2	3	11.42
Total		26	9	35	99.98

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Nepal is an agricultural country and the maturity of the rural mass depend on farming. Above table shows that 51.42% of the father's of the child workers were farmers 8.57% were carpenters, 31.42% were factory labour and 11.42% were other workers whose job was not fixed.

In rural areas, mainly subsistence farming is carried out which is not enough to easily provide two meals to the family. About carpentry and factory worker's income derive from them are not regular and the income derive from organization like army is very low. Therefore, these occupations of the fathers would not be sufficient to raise and give better life to the family and the consequence of this is, children are forced to leave the house at young age to support the family.

4.14 Occupation of the Mother:

In rural area most of women were house wife. They were not allowed to work in outside of house. Lack of education, women were not competed with educated women, but some women were doing other work except farming. Information received on the question what does your mother do is presented in the table below.

Table 13 : Occupation of the Mother

SN	Occupation	Boys	Girls	Both	Percent
1	Housewives	15	3	18	56.25
2	Factory Labour	5	4	9	28.12
3	Others	1	1	2	6.89
Total		21	8	29	99.99

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows 56.25% of the mother of the sample population were housewives, 28.12% were factory labours and 6.89 said that they do not know what their mothers do, it could be they go to the neighbour's houses for washing and cleaning which the child workers hesitated to say.

Hence what could be analyzed is the poor economic conditions of the parents have direct impact upon their respective children who are working as domestic child workers.

4.15 Caste/Ethnic Composition of the DCW

Children from different ethnic group were found during the survey. The different kind of caste and ethnic are found in survey. Those children labourer were from 11 different caste/ethnic groups.

Table 14 : Distribution of Caste/Ethnic Composition of the DCW

SN	Caste/Ethnic	Number of boys and girls according age									Total
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	Tamang	2	1	2							5
2	Brahmin				8						8
3	Chhetri					7					7
4	Newars						3				3
5	Magars					7					7
6	Rajbanshi					5					5
7	Yadav						1	2			3
8	Majhi			1					1		2
Total											40

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table Clearly shows the caste/ethnic group of DCW according to single year age and sex.. The highest number of DCW are from Brahmin and Chhetry. The lowest number of children from Tamang, Yadav, Majhi and Newar. So, the study shows not only lower-caste children were not only come for household workers. Some upper-caste children were also come for DCW and there better future.

4.16 Religious Composition of DCW

According to census 2000, there are four major religion: Hindu (80.62), Buddhist (10.74), Islam (4.20), Kirat (3.60). In this studies, I found only three religious are found among them.

Table 15 : Distribution of DCW According to Religion

SN	Religious	Boys	Percent	Girl	Percent	Total	Percent
1	Hindu	17	58.62	6	54.54	23	57.5
2	Buddhist	5	17.24	2	18.18	7	17.5
3	Kirat	7	24.13	3	27.27	10	25
Total		29	99.99	11	99.99	40	100

The Table shows 57.5% of children are from Hindu Religious, 17.5 % Buddhist are also found. 25% are from Kirat. So, in this research it found most of children from Hindu Religion. Hindu were interested to give education for their children. They thought one day their children will be a good man in society. It doesn't matter now they were domestic child workers, but they were successful man in future.

4.17 Cause of migration of DCW

In Kathmandu, number of child labour comes from different district. The migration of children from rural area to urban is reflection of the poor social, economic condition of their livelihood in rural area. These are several factors that are path pushing them towards cities such as poverty family breakdown burden of overwork, searching better life in the city. Sometimes children also migrate with their parents and sometime children runaway sometimes of their parents.

Table 16: Distribution of DCW by Cause of Migration

SN	Reason for Leaving Place of Origin	No of children	Percent
1	Come to earn income	10	25
2	Expectation of better life	8	20
3	Poverty/Hunger	6	15
4	To get Education	12	30
5	To support Family and To get Education	4	10
Total		40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table show that 30% of respondents left their house for education, 20% expectation of better life than urban area, 25% are come to earn good income, only 10% want to support their family and to get education. Because of different cause children are migrated towards city.

4.18 Age Sex Structure of DCW

The age between 8 to 16 is a critical period of development prospective of a child. They should enjoy every types of facility to develop physically and mentally. But these children who are under the age 16 are selected for this study.

Table 17: Age - Sex Structure of DCW

Gender	Single Year age									Total
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Boys	1	0	2	4	14	3	4	1	0	29
Girls	1	1	1	3	5	2	0	0	0	11
Both	2	1	3	7	19	5	4	1	0	40

According to table 17, majority of domestic child worker were in the age of 12 (i.e.19). Five were in the age of 13, Two of Boy and Girl are very small only 8 years old has been working as a domestic child worker and four respondent were in age of 14, only one is in 15 years old boy. The biggest number of boys and girls are 10-13 years old.

4.19 Reason and Process of being DCW

Thousand of children leave their village for better opportunities in the city and which ultimately creates unemployment problems of children in urban areas. Some of the children come because of their own desire while some are kept their by parents and some are brought by contractors for the employment in different area such as domestic work. From this below table we can easily found how children influence to be a child worker.

Table 18: Distribution of Children According to Reasons and Influence to be DCW

SN	Reason	Boys	Girls	Both
1	Friend advised me	5	1	6
2	Parents do same work	3	3	6
3	With Neighbor	5	1	6
4	With Parents	9	4	13
5	With Relatives	7	2	9
	Total	29	11	40

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table shows most of children come with their parents 13. Seven boys and two girls were starting work by their relatives. Five boys and one girl were started to do the work according to suggestion by their friends. Three boys and three girl's parents do some work in village. By this interview, we know 13 boys and girls were who came with parents they are not only for money, they wanted to study for better future. They are agree to do any kind of household activities. Some are found their friend's advise show they came their but their condition were also good now they were regularly going to school.

4.20 Duration of Time Period Working as DCW

If the parental economic working in tender age. It is the most important age for learning, study as well as making for their bright future. But because of the poverty of their parents. Children start to work at early age for economic support to poor families. In this topic an attempt is made about the duration of working period for the DCW.

Table 19 : Distribution of DCW According to Duration of Working Period

SN	Time Period	Boys	%	Girls	%	Both	%
1	6 month to 1 year	11	37.93	3	27.27	14	35
2	1 year to 2 year	6	20.68	4	36.36	10	25
3	2 year to 3 year	8	27.58	4	36.36	12	30
4	3 year to 4 year	3	10.34			3	7.5
5	4 year to 5 year	1	3.44			1	2.5
Total		29	99.97	11	99.99	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table show that the duration of time working as DCW, where 11 boys and 3 girls have been working for six month to one year as DCW. One year, (20.68%) boys have been working as DCW (27.58%) boy and (36.36%) girls have been working for 2-3 years. Only 3 boys were working 3-4 years only one has worked 4-5 years continuously.

4.21 Duration of time period working hour of the child workers

Since there is no directive intervention or any inspection on the time duration of working it depends up on the type of owners to decide how long the DCW should be working, on the question asked (How many hours do you work per day?). The sample population could not tell the approximate hours since it has nothing to do with them. Therefore the working hours were calculated by finding their wake-up time and going to bed time. The information is presented in the table below.

Table 20 : Working Hour of the Child Workers

SN	Working Hour	Boys	Girls	Total	%
1	6-8	6	2	8	20
2	8-12	10	4	14	35
3	10-12	7	1	8	20
4	12 Hour and more	6	4	10	25
Total		29	11	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The children who goes to school they have to do few hours work. For those who do not go to school, For, them the only time to rest seemed to be the eating and sleeping time. Those who have to work for more than 12 hours were badly exploited; their working hours come around 17 hours.

4.22 Type of work performed by Child Workers

After knowing the working hours of the Domestic child Workers, it was wise to know what kind of work do you do? They are doing different types of work which is shown in the table below. Whose owners were job holder and working women they had not give more work pressure for domestic child worker and all member are sharing their household activity. But the owners who were house wife they give more pressure to do household activities.

Table 21 : Type of work performed

SN	Type of Work	Boys	Girls	Total	%
1	Washing & Cleaning	5	3	8	20
2	Cooking, Washing & Cleaning	4	3	7	15
3	Washing, Cleaning & Baby Sitting	10	3	13	32.5
4	All in All	10	2	12	30
Total		29	11	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The children who have to work 32.5% are washing, cleaning and baby sitting. 15% are cooking, washing and cleaning. 30% are doing all kind of work which is very hard for small children. 20% washing and cleaning only. Some owner are not doing any house hold activities. They are depend in only workers.

4.23 Education Status

The table 22 clearly demonstrates that ten DCW never attended school but they are interested to go to school. Most of boys and girls shows their family problem and poverty is important factor of never attend school. Domestic workers who were from poor and backward families they were not get chance to go to school it seems very bad for us. This is their rights but they do not know about their rights.

Table 22 : Distribution of CWD Never Attending to School by Different Reason

SN	Reason	No	%
1	Cannot afford	4	40
2	Because of work	2	20
3	Parent did not send	2	20
4	Other	2	20
Total		10	100

Out of 40 respondent 10 are never attendant school because of different reason. Four respondent told their parents can not afford school fee and two said they had to do work at home they had to help their parents like baby sitting, cutting grass etc. Two said parent they don't send because parents were also uneducated so they do not know the value of education.

4.24 Distribution of Study Time Per Day

The information received on the question (When do you do your home work and learning) They told different time as they possible to read but most of time they have to do work. So it is very hard to get chance for study.

Table 23 : Study Time CWD

Time	No of Respondent	%
Morning	2	6.66
Evening	5	16.66
All Night	20	66.66
Whenever Free	3	10.00
Total	30	99.98

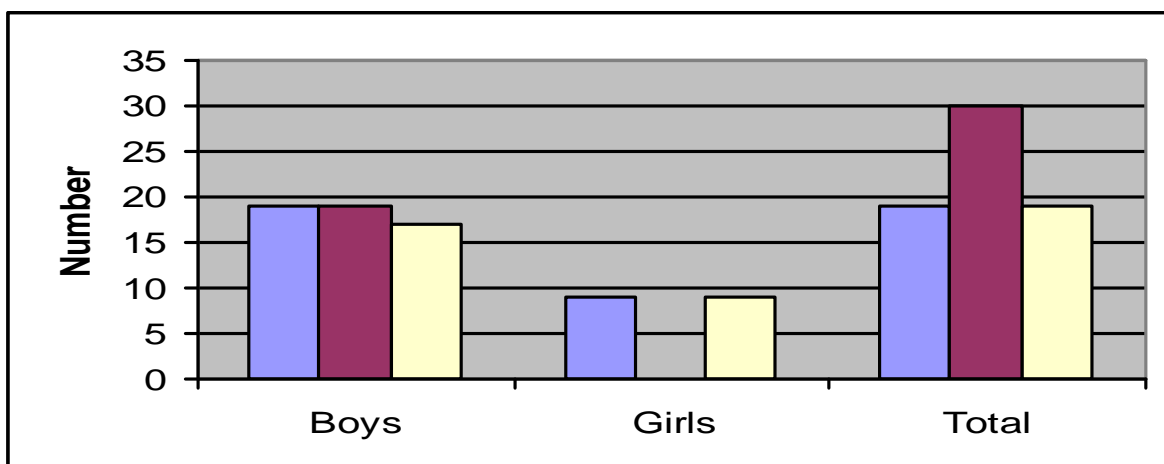
Source: Field Survey, 2009

Some workers they do their home work at night because they can't get time to do at them. Some told at evening because at evening we get one or two hours free time. Three told time is not fix when they have free time they finished homework. It means worker have to manage their time owneself otherwise they can not continue their study.

4.25 Literary Rate and School Attainment of DCW

For every human being, education is an important thing as food, cloth and shelter. It is also a fundamental right for every human being. Education helps to develop our knowledge, Education is the basic requirement to develop the personality of every individual, without education no body can achieve success. Considering this facts as an important thing the following tabular data has tried to find out thee educational status of domestic child Workers.

Figure 1 : Literary Rate and School Attainment



It was found 30 respondents is going school everyday 19 boys and 11 girls are regular attending school but 10 respondent are not attending school because of different reasons. Most of respondent attending school in day time because they were busy morning and evening time and another reason is in Teenkune area no school in morning and evening time. Most of household activities are doing in morning time.

4.26 Remuneration/Payment

To justify their working condition and workload, it was necessary to know whether they were paid or not and if paid what earning or compensation they were getting. In this connection questions were asked, information received is presented below.

Table 24 : Distribution of Child Workers Paid or Not

SN	Response	No of Respdent			%
		Boys	Girls	Total	
1	Paid	9	4	13	32.5
2	Not Paid	8	4	12	30
3	Only Study	5	2	7	17.5
4	No Idea	7	1	8	20
Total		29	11	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The above table shows some children were getting salary and some are not. But some owners were not giving salary but sending school for study. It is also a good who get chance to go to school, it makes their future bright. Most of all school going workers are satisfied about their remuneration payment. But who didn't go to school they were not happy with salary. They told they were working more than 12 hours in minimum salary. So, they were not happy or satisfied with their condition. The school going was children they want to study with salary. This is more beneficial in their future.

4.27 Monthly Remuneration of the child Workers

For those who were paid either or sponsored for schooling, their situation seemed to be better to some extent. However, for those who has no idea about their payment, it is wondered if they are bonded labourers.

Table 25 : Monthly Remuneration

Payment in Rupee	No of Respondents	%
200-400	5	38.46
500-800	3	23.07
800-1000	5	38.46
Total	13	99.99

Source: Field Survey, 2009

38.46% were getting Rupees 200-400 per months, 23.07% were getting Rupees 500-800 per month and 38.46% were getting Rupees 800-1000 per month. Only 13 students are getting their monthly salary. The child workers who get only 200-400 they wanted to increase their salary. They thought everywhere expensive for living in few salary they can not do anything in their future.

4.28 Control over Earning

The children workers who get payment for their labour, it is necessary to know who takes, keeps the earning. The question who takes your earning? They give information.

Table 26 : Distribution of DCW Control over Earning

SN	Response	Number	%
1	Mother	5	38.46
2	Parents	3	23.27
3	Self Collecting	5	38.46
Total		13	99.99

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table shows most of 3 children's salary is control by their parents. Five of their were collecting their earning to do work in future. They told they can use this money for making their future and 5 are told their mother was taking salary.

4.29 Recreation Facilities.

Although the respondent works at others house, they are children. They would be willing to play games and watching television and so on. Hence to find out if they were given any recreation facilities it is good for these children development mentally or physically. It is a rights of every children.

Table 27 : Domestic Child Workers Playing Games

Response	Boys	Girls	Total	%
Yes	20	9	29	72.5
No	9	2	11	27.5
Total	29	11	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It was found that 72.5% said they were allowed to play game like Chungi, Hide and Sike, Skipping but when owners told to go to play, 27.5% said they were not allowed to play games at all that is there right not be small children in house where they were serving. The owner who did not allowed to play games. It is very bad and strict owner habit shows. The children who can not go outside of house they were seeing from balcony and worried about their life. Some owner thought if they allowed to go outside may be they were catch bad habit, like stalling and lying and runaway from their house. So they didn't allowed to go outside for playing.

4.30 Time for watching Television

Beside playing games, it was also asked if they get chance to watch television or not. The information received on question (Do they allow you to watch television?)

Table 28 : Distribution of Respondent Watching TV or Not

SN	Response	Boys	Girls	Total	%
1	Yes	24	9	33	82.5
2	No	5	2	7	17.5
Total		29	11	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It was found 82.5% were allowed to watch television because most of owner do not like to go out rather then they allowed to watch television. 17.5% were not allowed to watch at all, the situation seemed to be pathetic, in twenty first century also these children have no facility of watching television. They didn't know about the activities of world what is going to happened.

4.31 Place of Sitting while watching Television

Most of owners were not give permission to sit in same place where they were sitting for watching television. We can assess now the DCW are treated by their owner. Information received is presented in the table below.

Table 29 : Place of sitting while watching Television

Place of Sitting	No of Respondent	Percent
On the sofa/Chair	10	30.30
On the Floor	13	39.39
On the Carpet	10	30.30
Total	33	99.99

That table shows that 30.30% of the DCW sit on the Sofa/Chair and 39.39% sit on the floor. 30.30% sit carpet. So we can say most of children not allowed to sitting same place with their owners. In Nepali context most of owners thought they were superior than workers. They do not ready to except them in same place for sitting so they are not allowed to sitting Sofa and Chair. The workers had to sit on the floor and carpet but I found some owners were love like their children, they didn't mind wherever they can sit and watch television and it gives us happiness also.

CHAPTER – V

PROBLEMS, HEALTH CONDITION AND FUTURE PLAN OF DCW

5.1 Problem Faced by DCW

The Domestic child workers have to face different kind of problems such as health problem, economic problems, sleeping problem. Overload and sexual harassment etc. Some time small mistake the workers get big punishment which make me very worry about of the master's behaviour.

5.2 Treatment by the Owners

Table 30 : Treatment by the Owners

SN	Response	Number of Respondents	%
1	Yes	25	62.5
2	Hesitated	15	37.5
Total		40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The question is do your master/mistress treat you well? Most of children say yes but some children said no they treat badly 62.5% said they love us like their baby and 37.5% said they are very bad and strict. They were not treated well. So they want to leave their job but their parents aren't give permission to leave their job. So, they have to face this kind of bad treatment.

5.3 Types of Treatment

Domestic Child Workers and humiliated in different ways. The DCW who have been experienced different kind of abuse or misbehaviours.

Table 31: Distribution of DCW According to Types of Abuse

SN	Types of Abuse	Boys		Girls		Both	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Physical	2	20	1	20	3	20
2	Mental	2	20	0		2	13.33
3	Pulling Hair/kicking/slapping	3	30	3	20	4	40
4	Scolding while making mistake	3	30	1	20	4	26.66
Total		10	100	5	100	15	99.99

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It was found 26.66% were abused by scalding while making mistake, 40% were getting pulling hair/kicking/slapping by owners. Only 13.33% get mental punishment and 20% get physical punishment. This study shows most of owners are doing bad treatment them.

5.4 Food

Food is the one of the basic need of the human being and it is the foundation of health. In Teenkune are most of owners were working in different field so they understand and loved their workers, they provide 2-3 times meal everyday. Without energy they can not work properly they give enough diet for domestic child worker.

5.4.1 Meal Per Day

Table 32 : Meal Per Day

Meals day	No of Respondents	%
Three	30	75
Two	10	25
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It was found that 75% children eat three time meals a day 25% were two time meals a day. The treatment for 75% seemed to be ok and 25% seemed to be fortunate in getting three meals in a day. When I found domestic child workers get 3 times meal I thought the house owner had good understanding about them. Some house owner gives them that kind of food which is throne by their children and some time they use the stale food for DCW.

5.4.2 Child workers if eating the same food as owners or not

It was felt necessary to know if the child workers eat the same food as owners. The question (Do you eat the same food as your owners?) The answer is shown table below. Some workers say as same food we eat everyday and some were said only rice is different because the owner thought they are from lower family so they can give this kind of food and they disserve it.

Table 33 : Eating the Same Food as Owner or Not

SN	Response	No of Respondent	%
1	Yes	35	87.5
2	No (Only Rice Different)	5	12.5
Total		40	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It was found that 87.5% eat the same food as the owners and 12.5% said only the rice is different, they were eating rice lower quality than the owners but the vegetables were the same. It could be analyzed that the treatment regarding the food seemed to be okay. Without giving good food they do not happy with their owners. Because the children leave their village for good food and lifestyle.

5.5 Place for Sleeping

In Kathmandu owner have not sufficient place to sleep. So they give different kind of place for sleep. Sometimes the children have to sleep on the floor, some of the cot and under the stairs or store room also used for sleeping. Some owners give mattress and quilts and some were not given these kind of things.

Table 34 : The Place for Sleeping

SN	Response	No of Respondent	%
1	On The Floor	14	35
2	On The Cot	4	10
3	In Passage	3	7.5
4	In chddi	9	22.5
5	In Store Room	10	25.0
Total		40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

This table shows some children were sleep at store room, 22.5% were sleep at cheddi, 35% were sleep on the floor and 10% on the cot, 7.5% were in passage. Comparatively very bad condition is those who sleeping on the floor because in Kathmandu four month is winter season. They have to face different kind of problem winter.

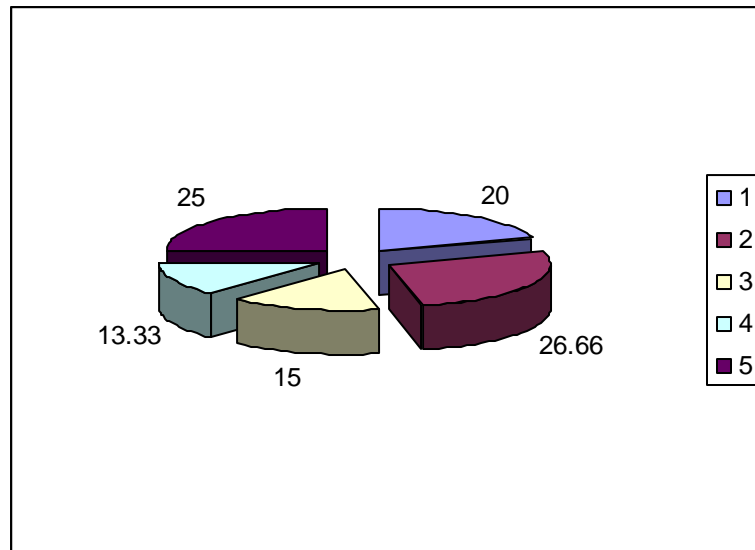
5.6 Health Condition

Good health is an important condition for one's well-being and for the ability to contribute to his/her personal development and to the society as a whole. "Health is wealth". An unhealthy person can do nothing good. An unwealthy person always become physically as well as mentally back in society. Health is the primary concern in any study of human being.

5.6.1 Sickness Occurrence

Domestic child workers suffer from many types of sickness like fever, cold/cough, cuts/wounds, headache because of direct relation to the type of work they do. Most of workers from out of Kathmandu, suddenly the climate was change so they had to face different kind of sickness and some owner are were not caring them and take easily so they have to face different kind of sickness.

Figure 2 : Sickness Occurrence



1. Headeche
2. Fever
3. other kind of disease
4. throth problem
5. wond/cut

From above figure, we clearly. Know about the types of sickness suffered by DCW. 26.66 percent DCW reported suffering from fever, 20% percent DCW were suffered by headache 13.33% have other kinds of problem like throat problem. Similarly. 25% suffering word/cuts problems and 15% are suffered others disease.

5.6.2 Frequency in falling sick

Some children have chronic designates and some have to face different kind of desise which repeated frequently once a year or twice. Information received on the question. How often have you fallen sick? Is shown in the table below.

Table 35 : Frequency in Falling Sick

SN	Response	No of Respondent	%
1	Sometime	19	47.5
2	Not So Far	6	15
3	Other (Hand Getting Swollen in Winter)	10	25
4	Phuneuminea	5	12.5
Total		40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table shows 47.5% had fallen sick sometimes but not that serious. 15% had not fallen even once and 25% solid hands swollen in winter due to cold. 12.5% were suffered by phunebimineia. It was good to know that they had not fallen frequently. However 25% whose hands get swollen in winter due to cold was miserable. It was observed while interviewing. Their hands were in pathetic condition and it was implied that they were not excused from their daily routine and work.

5.6.3 Treatment from owners when DCW Fall sick

Since the maturity of the child workers had fallen sick, it was wise to ask how they were treated by their owners. In this context a question was asked (How do they treat when you fall sick?) the information received is shown in the table below.

Table 36 : Treatment When Fallen Sick

SN	Response	No of Respondent	%
1	They Give Medicine	22	55
2	Treat Well	12	30
3	Hesitated	6	15
Total		40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table shows 55% were given medicine which is normally expected to do, 30% said they, were treated well. When we heard it sounds good for us. 15% hesitated to say anything. It was implied that they were not excused from doing their daily routine even though they were sick. It was very miserable condition of those children.

5.7 Contacts with Parents/Guardians

Since the child workers has parents/guardians. It was felt important to know about their contacts. It was found most of children were visit home sometime their parents also come to visit. Mostly parents call telephone by knowing their child condition because now telephone is available in rural are also. Who cannot collect their children they send message by their relatives or neighbor. In this way they got information about their children.

Table 37: Frequency of Going Home

SN	Visiting Time	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Yearly	12	4	16
2	Twice a Year	4	1	5
3	Festival (Dashain)	11	6	17
4	Not so Far	2	0	2
Total		29	11	40

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It was found the maturity of child workers go home in festival Dashain 16 children said go home one a year it is also good. Only 2 said not so far. It means most of domestic child workers were far from Kathmandu City.

5.8 Perception to job and Future Ambition

Child migration have certain expectation and aspiration when they enter into DCW but once they are in the job they make their perception towards job and future ambitions on the basis of their job experiences and exposure with the outside world.

Table 38 : Perception Towards Their Current Job

SN	Description	Boys		Girls		Both	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
A.							
1	Yes (like)	29	65.5	6	54.5	25	62.5
2	No (Dislike)	10	34.5	5	45.5	15	37.5
B. Reason for like hair work							
3	Can help Family	10	47.6	4	44	14	40.6
4	Can earn Money	6	28.8	2	22	8	26.6
5	Can earn Money for school	5	23.8	3	33	8	26.6
C. Reason for do not liking their work							
7	Work hazards make me sick	3	37.5	1	33.33	4	36.36
8	Cannot go to school on time	3	37.5	2	66.66	4	36.36
9	Don't like work	3	37.5			3	27.27

On the other hand 11 boys and girls have negative perception towards their work indicating different reason. Out of 11 by 27.27% do not like the work because it was hampered their study. Do not like work and do not like employer. 36.36 told that makes them sick.

5.9 Future Ambition of the DCW

Children are called the future of the nation. But most of the respondents found unanswerd about their future during the study. They depend on luck and more by their parent's decision and they never find their plan come true. So they are unanswerd. The table presented the future ambition of the respondent DCW.

Table 39 : Distribution of DCW by their Future Ambition

SN	Ambition	Boys		Girls		Both	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Teacher	5	17.24			5	12.5
2	Doctor	3	10.34	1	4.11	4	10
3	Study and go other job	9	31.03	5	45.45	14	35
4	Nurse			3	27.27	3	7.5
5	Tailor	2	6.89	2	18.18	4	10
6	Officer	6	2.06			6	15
7	After SLC Decide	4	13.79			4	10
Total		29	99.99	11	99.99	40	100

The table shows 35% were said after finishing study they joined another job 10% told they have good ambition to be doctor, it sound good 7.5% girl want to nurse. 15% told the will be officer in future they hope they can get their ambition. 12.5% are to be teacher in future, 10% told after S.L.C. they are decided now they have not any plan.

5.10 Giving Suggestion by Child Labour

Table 40 : Suggestion by DCW

SN	Suggestion	Boys	Girls	Total	%
1	We have to stop child workers	10	5	15	37.5
2	The government had to make strict rule	6	2	8	20
3	Enough work for parents need	8	1	9	22.5
4	Government have to give free education	5	3	8	20
Total		29	11	40	100

The table shows the suggestion by domestic child workers. Who also want to stay at their own house but deferent reason they have to leave their owns and parents. 37.5% children told awareness about child workers are most important all over the Nepal. 20% said the motor role of government which is strictly followed. 22.5% suggest if father and mother get full time job the can easily feed their children. So, job is important for serving life. 20% suggest government have to give free education it makes poor people knowledgeable and get opportunity in future.

5.11 Knowledge about Child Right.

Child Rights as parts to basic human rights focusing especially on children's lives emancipations approach considers children as an active agent of social change not a passive victim. Children are the things what we make today would be that we will find tomorrow. Children contribution in the social change is as much equally as of others. Therefore, they should be treated as equally as to other agents in the society. And they must have use right in all respect as equal to others. In other words, they should not be discriminated in any respect.

The UN-CRC (1989) declares that children have the right to adequate food, clean, water, health, care and education, that children should be under the care of their family of those who will take best care of them , and that they are to be protected from all of exploitation, including, physical, mental and sexual abuse.

Table 41 : Distribution of DCW by knowledge about Child Right.

Particular	Boys		Girls		Both	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	15	51.7	4	36.36	19	47.5
No	14	48.27	7	63.63	21	52.5
Total	29	100	11	100	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Above this table 52.5% of DCW are not aware of their own child rights and only 47.5% know of it but not meaningful detail. Child labours who know the right of child, they say right to food, right to cloth and right to education.

Case Study

Traditionally cast system has lead to exploitation and discrimination of children. Children of “Schedule Cast” or “Out Cast” community are very often compelling to work and they are trapped in a vicious circle of poverty and social injustice. Here researcher individually took interview about the children who were come from poor family background and ethnic. Researcher observed their daily activities to prepared life history and case study.

1. **Kajiman Lama:**



Picture by Anita

Kajiman Lama a 13 years ethnic boy, who looks very innocent by his face is the second son of Buddhi Man Lama and Maya Tamang. He is from Makaibari VDC Ward No 10 Charikot dolkha. He has four brother and a sister, altogether there were eight members in the family. His family has a small cottage type of house in the village. His father owned sufficient Land. But production of food from that is not sufficient for the whole year and there was no other source of income too, there was no opportunity for jobs.

Kijiman has studied up to 3 grades although his both parents are illiterate. Due to economic problems he could not continue his study. So he left school five years ago. After that he used to help in farming and take carrying at cattle. In the free time he just roam around the village with friends. Thinking that the other spoiled boys to the village might spoil their son, they thought to send their son, Kajiman to Kathmandu City to earn

some money. There he might get better opportunities than in village. Now it's already two years that he migrated here. During these two years he went to his home once only. These two years had been great experience for him. He learned and experienced many good and bad ups and downs. He has various types of jobs from tempo to potter and finally now he is domestic workers.

He has come to work in this current place one year ago. He gets Rs.500.00 including lodging and food. He has separated sleeping rooms which is called store. He intake of food is different from owner but sufficient. He has to wake up at 5:00 a.m. in the morning and sleep any after 10:00 p.m. in the night. During these hours his duties are to wash dishes, clean tables and Flore, serve, to prepare tea for owner but not meal, washing cloth. Where he had to do cleaning, sweeping the floor etc. The working place looks normal. He used to send his parents Rs.900-1000 in every three months but it's been six months that he has not sent any money to home. He is planning to take the money with him when he does for Dashain. He looks happy and enjoying his work despite of too much of workload, only because of his owners good behavior.

Kajiman seems to be confused about his future plans. He does not know what to do in the future. He would like to study if he could but he knows that is not possible because of his poverty he had to send money for his parents then sadly he told me that he likes to continue on his same job.

2. **Nirmala Bhujel:**



Picture by Anita

Nirmala bhujel 13 a very shy and decent girl who was born in a poor farmer family in Inuruwa VDC Sunsari. She has her both parents but her parents were separated with each other. She has one elder sister too but she has been married off to her in-laws house a year ago. So all the responsibility of the house hold chores fell on her tender shoulder. She has other younger sister and a younger brother. Among them youngest sister and brother are twin, age about three years old. Therefore Nirmala had to take care of here twin brother and sister while her parents go for farming whenever there is no fieldwork than her father used to work as wage labourer. Due to acute stage of poverty she could not go to school from very beginning even though she had extreme desire for it. So she is totally illiterate as her parents. As she knows that her family owned only very small place of land which is hardly enough for 3-6 months. Therefore her father rented another piece of land from landlord. But production of food from both land is still not sufficient for the whole family. Therefore it has become very difficult for her parents to bring up their four children together, so they made a hard decision to send their daughter to Kathmandu to earn some extra money, which could be much more help to them. Nirmala also agreed with her parent's decision, hoping for better life and future. Thus a year back she come with her father's elder brother who used to work a tailor in Teenkune Kathmandu.

He kept Nirmala in his owners house. They needed for cooking, washing, Baby sitting helpers. She has to do almost all work except cooking. She has to start her daily

routine from 5:00 a.m. in the morning till 9:00 p.m. in the night. But she does not have to work hole day. They fulfill her desire to go to school. The owner joins her in class four directly with good salary, she got Rs.700 per month and she sent all money for her parents. Because she had not spent her earning for schooling, fooding, clothing. So, she can save all her salary. She seems to very happy and comfortable. She consumes some food as her owners. The owners both male and female seem to be very polite with her. Thus she does not want to change her working place. She wants to pass S.L.C. from this house. They help her to study and some time they called her 'Sanu with full of love'

In this way every owner were not cruel sometime we get good person in life that change our life totally and the owner will be looks like 'God'.

3. Dipendra Thapalia:



Picture by Anita

Dipendra Thapalia is 14, son of Shiva Hari Thapalia who has been just appointed in this place. He is originally from Sarlahi District. There he used to go school at 7 grades. After school he used to look after the cows and buffalos. He looks very clever and smart boy even though he looks smaller than his age. He looks clean and healthy too.

Back in the village he has everything that a human should have. Even though there was some economic problem but was rich with love of his family. He has home with both parents, one brother and one sister including grand parents. They used to produce rice, wheat, vegetables as cash crops to buy salt, oil and other species. They have no sufficient land of their own so his father has rented some land from others for cultivations, out of whole land production of food is hardly enough for a whole year. So sometimes if there is no work in the field his father used to work as a wage labourer too. His parents tried to literate their children even though they are illiterate themselves. So there is no doubt that they do not love Dipendra. His father has some debt but how much, he could not recall. One day his father was in tension and beat Dipendra for a very small mistake, thus he thought that his father was angry with him because he does not earn any money. So thinking that he will earn lots of money and clear his father's debt, he came to Kathmandu with relatives from home taking some money. This had come from selling cash crops. Thinking of earning lots of money and helping for a better life and future, he migrated to Kathmandu city at the tender age of 13. However once he arrived at Kathmandu he got confused and felt very unsecured without his parents. He did not

know where to go and what to do. But luckily his relatives managed him to find a job at a house. The master of that house was very hard on him. He did not allowed to go out of house. They give him only Rs.200 in starting time but after staying six months they increase salary Rs.600 because of his hard work the owners were impress with him. Sometimes he thought return in village but Dipendra had already habituated to the city life and did not like village. He is very ambitious too and his aim was not fulfilled yet. When I went interview him, he was sweeping of Master's house. As researches noticed that his master seems to be very kind to him and loved him as own children. There his duties start from 6:00 a.m. in the morning till 8:00-9:00 in the night. He had to do all types of works. He has to sleep in floor although he seems happy because he is getting food and clothing, entertainment. He take only Rice as different other food same as owner.

When researches asked about his future plans he likes to continue with his further study. However he told me that sometime he regrets for leaving home yet sometime he thinks that he did not do right thing. But he can not say with his owner, he wants to continue his study. He thinks after staying one or two year, he will try to say he want to study to make better future.

4. Haricala Adhikari:



Picture by Anita

Haricala Adhikari 13; who is from Sindhupalchowk as a different and very miserable story that others. He is a daughter of Ramesh Adhikari.

Her father has married another woman after Haricala's mother eloped with another man in the village. She was only a small girl when her mother left her with the drunkard father. She does not even remember her mother how she looks like. She has two stepbrothers.

Even though her stepmother has two children, there was not even a bit of soft corner for her. She used to beat her ruthlessly in small mistakes. Her father was always drunk and listen her step mother's word, he also used to beat the innocent little girl. Same routine was repeated every night and day till she was ten years old. Once her stepmother beat her with a hot rod within cut her head very deeply. She showed me the mark of wended. So we can imagine that how much she was hard on her.

Consequently, one day she decided to leave the house of father where there was no love for her. She went her maternal home. After sometime they also feel her burden they sent her Kathmandu City with a job holder couple who had not children they made her daughter but she had to do household activities. Where she got good cloth, food and all facilities. She was uneducated; they start to teach her at home. With tutor and she can progress rapidly and after one year they keep her in school in class four. Now she is in class six.

They were not paying monthly money but after completing her 18 years they are planning to married her with a boy who will love her full of life.

She has a faint memory of some agricultural land and some cattle owned by his family. As she left home in her early age, she is not able to recall how much was the land her family owned. Her father used to work field and as well as in construction of building house. She doesn't know whether her father has left or not.

When researcher asked her about her future plan she just smiled and look at me. She called her owner Aama and Baba decided. It sound very good and it gives peace of mind a poor girl get a shelter and parents in their life. She is making plan to pass S.L.C. from her Baba or Aama's house then what ever they want to decided for her life.

CHAPTER – VI

SUMMARY, MAIN FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Children are the source of peace, goodwill and hope for the prosperity of human being at large, they were considered as manifestation. An action become abusive when there is abuse of power, which an adult influence over a child by virtue of physical size, maturity and social role.

Child labour is a situation when a child is forced to work or exploit for economic benefit for his own survival or to support his/her family. In Nepal children are engaged in various occupations such as manufacturing carpets, the construction of roads and building quarrying and mining as well as working as domestic servants far from homes.

The study is related with socioeconomic status of schooling domestic child workers. Statements of the problem of the study are how the present situation of domestic child workers is and how is socio economic situation of domestic child worker's family. Objectives of the study are to assess socio-economic background of DCW's family to assess the root cause of domestic child workers to examine present working condition of the domestic child workers and to recommend for betterment of domestic child workers.

The life of Domestic Child Workers is so pathetic that with the little money the had to do lower level work such as rag picking, beginning porting, newspaper selling etc. They cannot afford one full meal a day and most of the time they had to work.

On the other hand people around the world are joining in growing conscientious community to act for betterment of domestic workers. A legitimate global movement has emerged. Domestic children themselves are making their voice heard, through grassroots movements such as the global march against child labour.

Different organization has launched different programme to reduce the problem of children, for example, UNICEF is more concerned to the right and well being of the world's children. But the gap between the lovely words and hard deeps of children are increasing in high ratio. At the same time research on child labour is not enough in

quantity. However, the present study is an attempt to study the situation of DCW, one of the child labour groups of Nepal.

This is a descriptive ethnographic studies focusing on both primary and secondary data have been used and various techniques were applied to collect the required data for the present study. This study is based on quantitative and qualitative data. The major technique employed for the data collection were field survey, observation and key informants interview, questionnaire, focus group discussion and collected data was analyzed in numerical and descriptive prospective.

6.2 Main Findings

- In this study, majority of DCW i.e. percent are from large family size with 4-6 members. Their average family size is 5-6 which is lower than that of national level 5.45 (2001 census)
- The main source of income of majority of DCW families is found to be non-agriculture labour (37.5%) which is followed by self- agriculture (27.5%) and nothing (15%) labour workers (20%)
- Domestic child labour are also some how caste/Ethnic selective. The highest number of girls and boys are in Chetri and another is Brahmin. Tamang are 5 boys and girls same person are in Chetri and par beamish 8-8, Another three cast are same Newars, Magars and Margi are only 2,2,2,
- Majority of domestic child labour were from different district out of 40 respondent 10 are from Dhading, 9 from sunsari, 7 from Chitwan, 5 from Sindhupalchok and only 1 from Sarlahi like this they came from different district.
- Out of the total children 50% responding have father and mother 12.5% have both dead, 13.5% have mother alive father dead, 8.33% have father alive mother dead, 13.89% have father dead and mother elope, 11.11% have mother dead father elope.
- Majority of the children are employed for kitchen worked followed by cooking and cleaning work (32.5%). Cloth and dish washing (22.5%). 30% are doing all types of works and 15% are doing washing and cleaning. 25% respondent were work more than 12 hours daily. In informed sector Government has allowed 8

hours for the work but children work more than 12 hours in the house. So the existing law is not effectively implemented for the child hours.

- 32.5% to domestic child labour are working with salary. 30% respondent cannot get salary. 17.5% get only supporting school fee and 20% have not any idea because they are doing only job. In the range of 200 to 400 (38.46%) receiving salary 500-800 (23.07) and 800-1000 (38.46%) respondent get salary. Other are only getting school supporting and occasionally pocket money not salary.
- Of the total 35% are sleeping on the floor 25% are sleeping in store room. 22.5% are sleeping in cheddi. 10% are on the cot and 7.5% are in passage.
- Out of 40% respondent only 29 were allowed to play outside the house and 11 are not allowed to play outside. For entertainment 33 respondent can watch television 7 are not allowed to watch television. When they watch TV they have to sit different place like i.e. Sofa/chair 30.30% can use most of workers sit on the floor and some can use carpet.
- Out of 40 respondents only of 75% child labour are literate and 25% of them are illiterate. Many them are not going school.
- Regarding the problem faced by the domestic child labour, it was found that 15 respondent told they have to face different problems 40% pulling hair and kicking slapping, 26.60% told when they make mistake where scolding very rudely 13.33% have to face mental torched.
- It was found that majority of children do not expect big ambition in the future. Few of them had expected to be doctor and teacher. Among them 35% after study they want to change their job and 10% have not any idea so they decided after S.L.C.
- Of the total 40 respondent 37.5% suggest we have to stop child worker 20% suggest government have to make strike rules. 22.5% told if parent get enough job it will be easily stopped 20% suggest if government give free education it will really help to control child workers.

Analyzing all collected facts, figures, literatures and information from the study. It can be concluded that the situation of DCW in the Kathmandu is hazardous from the side of physically, mentally and socially.

Major Problems Confronted by the DCW are:-

- Problem of hand to mouth
- Lack of adequate right
- Increased frustration
- Explicated by different sector and group
- Problem of health
- Lack of basic facilities

Child labour has become a serious concern for policy makers and programme implementers. Eliminating child labour is a very complicated and challenging task. It is so much entrenched in the society that it is very difficult to eradicate totally and in a short span of time, the discussions for the research work lead to the conclusion that poverty and illiteracy are the dominant reason of child labour in Nepal. It is also found that the parents are not aware of the importance of education and hence they do not like sending their child to school. This means that it is necessary to educate the parents first and through them their children. Because of the poor and unable to read and write society, most rural people are suffering from hand to mouth problem and they are send their children to do difficult work unwillingly.

6.3 Conclusion

The present study shows that the main source of child labour in Kathmandu is from rural area. Because of house hold poverty, children are compelled to work as a labour, the other factor is like step father/mother, failed in school, pear group influence and own interest also contribute children inter into child labour market from their early age. In society also highly demand children to be employed because they are cheap and do not make any complain with their employers. They do long hour work then adult. For their own survival and their family support they are compelled to do this type of work.

Most of the families of the children are dependent on agriculture; however they had not sufficient land to cultivate. There are very few job opportunity with such as situation around, the struggle for existence among poor family is bounded to create frustration and tensions with the family. As an ultimate choice parents are under compulsion to let go their children anywhere that offers at least food and shelter.

Sometime not only children but also parents themselves migrate for the sake of work such family can not survive in the city.

At last not only the large size of house hold, family poverty but also domestic violence, lack of schooling, facilities, parents occupation, weak legal enforcement, lack of employment opportunities in country side are also contributing factors for children to be engage in such labour. The present necessity is to protect working children from exploitation, abuse, improper influence and hazardous conditional for their physical, mental, social and moral development.

6.4 Direction for the Future Research

The result of this study does not cover the situation of DCW of all urban centers in Nepal. The study, therefore, should be conducted in additional urban centers with different characteristics to help understand overall attributes and incidents of DCW in urban Nepal. To know more about the child workers further studies need to be carried out with emerging future.

1. Education condition of domestic child Worker.
2. Physical/Social aspects of domestic child workers
3. The social relationship between the families of child labour and families who keep the children as a domestic child worker
4. Efforts projected towards eliminating child worker through government and non government organization of Nepal.

5.

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