

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Children are the source of inspiration and hope for tomorrow. They are small buds who can carve the future of the Nation in the presence of good environment. Every family, community, country and the whole world foresee their dreams coming true through their children. Even if every nation wishes to bring up their children in an atmosphere of love, rights to survival education health care, Social participation, peace and harmony for their physical, mental, social and emotional development. Millions of children are still deprived of their rights and are forced to work under critical circumstances in both developed and developing countries of the world. (Pradhan, 2004)

It is a worldwide phenomenon that majority of children (specially from developing countries) are exploited, neglected and also abused in different sectors which is all because of increasing poverty, political instability, war and conflict. . Most of the children are compelled to work for their mere survival and Nepal also cannot be an exception.

Employing children and engaging them in the labour oriented activities are not a new phenomenon. It has been a traditional and social as well as economic reality of this tiny Himalayan Kingdom.

The so-called influential people in the society, feudal, landlords and people from upper class of the society have been employing a number of people as servants, bonded laborers and attendants in homes. With the course of time, the system of slavery was legally abolished in Nepal more than 75 years ago. However, slavery like practices still exist in our society in different other forms.

Children are seemed to be employed in about 65 sectors of the country, of which agriculture is the biggest sector. The value and dignity of children's labor have not been recognized in agricultural sector as well as other informal sectors.

There is a growing tendency in the urban centers to employ children as domestic 'servants' mostly in the well off families. Thousands of children are working as Domestic Child Labourers (DCL) in urban areas. But it exists also in rural areas and rural DCLs are involved in agricultural labour as well. Confined within the four walls of the house and forced to work on the orders of others and for long hours, the condition of urban DCLs is very sad. People often prefer to employ children than adults because children are docile and are ready to work hard and long without complaining creating any problems and trouble.

Child labour is the bitter fact for us and one of the ignored and invisible child labour phenomenons is domestic child labour. Child labour is work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity which is harmful to both physical and mental development. Whether or not particular forms of work can be called child labour depends on the child's age, the types of work performed and the conditions under which it is performed. ILO Conventions serve as a yardstick for defining and regulating child labour. The two cornerstone Conventions in this regard are the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No.182).

In Nepal it is estimated that around 2.6 million works on their childhood, out of which 127 thousands are involved in worst form of child labour and among them around 100 thousands are in different households working as domestic workers. According to ILO rapid assessment on child Domestic labour 2001, there are more than 55000 children involved in domestic works in urban households of Nepal.

Thousands of children flow into urban areas in search of household work that are categorized as Domestic child labour. In South Asia, Child domestic labour (CDL) is culturally accepted and commonly practised. Child Domestic Labour refers to the situations where children are engaged to perform domestic tasks in the home of a third party or Employer where child domestic labour is exploitive and includes trafficking, slavery, or practises similar to slavery , or work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is hazardous and likely to harm the health, safety, or morals of the child ,it constitutes a worst form of child labour as defined in

the International Child Labour Organization (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), 1999.

Child labour is the reflection of the socioeconomic reality of the country. It is also a consequence of the feudal land holding system, still prevails in many third world countries. The growing marginalization among the rural population, rural to urban migration and urbanization have also contributed to an increase in the magnitude of child labour. The migration of children to urban areas has been increasing in these days and this has led to an increase in child, labour in the urban areas. Industries like carpet, garment, confectionary, brick kiln and stone quarry employ many children as they are cheap meek and do not complain about facilities (Pradhan, 1995)

The rapid assessment survey conducted by the ILO, 2001 on the worst forms of child labour shows that there are 4,000 rag pickers in Nepal out of which 88% are boys and 12% are girls. There are 55,000 domestic workers, 46029 child porters and 57000 bonded child labourers between the ages of 5 to 18.

Many millions of these migrants will be children – most moving voluntarily but many displaced by conflict, natural disaster or environmental change many moving with parents or other kin, but many moving independently. The variety of circumstances, the different directions of flow, the range of reasons and purpose for migration, and the diversity of childhoods, produces a varying range of experiences in children's migrations. Children's migration is also dynamic, in that children migrate at different ages for different reasons, and children may migrate several times during the period of their childhood. These diversities, coupled with the range of places to which children migrate, the work and activities they do, and the variety of problems children face, mean that responses to ensure protection and develop other services must be based on principles, but also be flexible and adaptive to local circumstances.

Child labour is a systemic problem, resulting from a number of factors that combine to produce an amplified effect. The main factor is poverty. With 45% of the population living on less than \$1 per day (and probably much less in rural areas) and unemployment at 42%, children are the cheapest form of labour and readily available because of a poor education system. Another main factor is a culture amongst the poor

that tolerates child labour, and places little value on the benefits of education. The Government must also carry some blame for failing to implement the laws and protocols it has signed up to. However, the aid given to Nepal (\$320 million in 2004) is tied into agreements to implement liberal economic policies that tend to encourage free trade and discourage regulation means that Nepal is unable to regulate imports or exports. It is part of a global market that includes large, fast-developing countries like China and India, who still have access to cheap labour. To survive in a world market, the Nepalese government might have little choice but to ignore child labour, in order to maintain a competitive economy.

It's easy to say that poverty is the main cause of child labour but it is not a sole cause of the problem. In the case of DCL, many children are brought to the urban areas by selling them a "good dreams" like opportunity to study in good schools, earning money, getting exposure, enjoy city life, a job security in future. Some children from the "better off families" run away from the houses and enter into the urban centers because of several attractions to the town. Social recognition, social attitude of taking the children as the source of income, death of parent, maltreatment and abuse of children by parents and step parents, lack of facilities and opportunity in rural areas etc. are some of the contributing factors for being a DCL.

Although people of all ages are found to be working as domestics, about 60 % of the total urban domestic labourers are children under 16 years. Some of the reasons to get higher priorities by the children from employers in domestic sector are as follows:

- It is easy to employ and get things done by children
- Cheap or low wages and salary
- Children are more reliable than the adult / no or low risk
- Discipline and loyalty
- Lack of adult workers to employ as domestics
- Less demanding and easy requirement

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Historically, the problem of child labour first appeared in the 16th century. This was further expended in different forms and areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and the U.K. the problem of child labour was obvious in factories:

cotton mills, glass and match making and brick kilns whereas in Norway and Sweden, the problem existed in farming and fishing. In France a welfare act for child labourers was introduced in 1841 and 1853, the government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety of children and trade unions in Europe began raise the issue of child labour as part and parcel of their movement (Pradhan, 1995)

Nepal labour force survey 1998/99 reported that about 2.0 children are employed in various kinds of works. This constitutes 41% of the total population between the age of 5 to 14 years (CBS 1999). According to census 2001, and CDPS /ILO, there were 6.2 Million (6,225 thousand) child population in Nepal, among them 41.7 percent were involved in work, that is almost 2.6 million.

Child labour is common and wide spread phenomenon in Nepal. Child labour is a political as well as a social problem .It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. Due to the various reasons like poverty, subsistence rural economy, illiteracy, ignorance, lack of legal enforcement and social and cultural factors, thousands of children are forced to migrate in urban areas in search of work. Children are forced to work in different sectors to earn for their living and their family as well. Some children migrate into urban areas without their parent's permission where as in some cases parents send their children in work in order to earn for him/her self and family as well. Mostly children engaged in domestic works are found to be sent by their parents. The most common triggers for the migration of children are:

-) poverty
-) as part of a rite of passage or transition to adulthood
-) a desire for an escape to the 'bright lights' of urban areas
-) because of family breakdown, orphan hood, or violence and abuse
-) to escape political unrest or armed conflict or environmental degradation
-) to access and/or pay for education (sometimes in combination with work)
-) to remit money to their family and/or to relieve them of the expenses of their care
-) to gain status among their peers
-) to access consumer goods unavailable in communities of origin

It is seemed that children who are employed in domestic works are exploited and misbehaved by their employer. They are not only threatened by their master but are made to work against the child labour act 2000. The extent of violence towards children can be seen through the heart wrenching cases, which appeared in the media and in cases reported to the police. Children engaged in domestic household works are not only paid low wages but also are sexually abused. There are many national and International organizations who are working for the rights of the children. The government has also made plans and policies regarding the rights and development of children. Many researches have been made in this sector but all these are confined in the paper only.

In Lalitpur district there are many children who are working in others house either willingly or not willingly. Some of them are still deprived of their rights where as some of them have got better opportunity in their life than before. This study will be focused to find out the socio economic situation of such children and will also attempt to find the root of this problem.

1.3 Objectives of Study

The main objective of this study is to find out the situations and realities of the migrant domestic child Labours in the Lalitpur sub metropolitan city.

The specific objectives are:

-) To identify socio-economic characteristics of domestic child labourers.
-) To analyze problems of Domestic Child Labour.
-) To find out the causes for the child migration.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Child domestic work is one of the oldest forms of child labour and is still wide spread which has become a serious problems in a country like ours. Child domestic workers remain invisible, unreachable and among the most difficult child workers to protect .It is an old profession, not only for adults but increasingly for young girls, while societies change the names used to describe them from generation to generation. The myth is that this is the safe form of work in which children are cared for in household and able to attend school supports the practise yet many workers are still victims of

physical, verbal and sexual abuse. Although house hold technologies have changed, their situation remains specially the same. As people have modernised the number of child domestic workers has undoubtedly risen. They have become an increasing, and affordable, necessity for households in many urban centres and rural communities. Abuse of child domestic workers has become more rampant in urban centres like Lalitpur district. In Lalitpur district there are many children involved in domestic works that are underpaid and overworked by their employers. Their working condition is very worst. This study may be significant guideline in implementing programs making aware of their rights, protection for their future line and the proper management of domestic child labour.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This entitled thesis has been organized in mainly five chapters. The introductory chapter includes background of the study which mainly discusses fundamental rights if the child, child labour, employers of child labour, causes of child labour and reasons for employing child labour. Chapter one also includes the statement of the problem, objective of the study significance of the study and the conceptual frame work. Chapter two includes the literature review which discusses concept of child and childhood, child labour and child work, child rights and its legal provision. This chapter also includes empirical studies of child labour. For this various reports, articles and websites are studied. Chapter three includes the methodology where different tools and techniques are described in order to gain accurate data for data presentation and analysis. In chapter four, detailed analysis of data is presented with the help of table and and statistical figure. Chapter five includes summary and conclusion and recommendation.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

This study defines child in line with the UN Conventions on the Rights of the Child as every human being below the age of eighteen. However it is important to underline that children in South Asia are exposed to a system of different social values, ethos and cultural patterns that are substantially different from Western values. South Asian family values are much more community centred rather than in the interest of

individuals. The Western individualism tends to collide with the communitarian vision of South Asian countries (Goonesekere, 1997 in Behera 2007:1).

Domestic child labour is defined internationally as children working in an employer's house with or without wages. DCL are basically employed to perform domestic chores such as washing dishes, cooking, cleaning the house, looking after young children and any other household-related activities. The domestic child labourer may be considered a 'helping hand' in the household, or be solely responsible for the various activities. It is observed that majority of domestic child labourers are exposed to hazardous work. Some are victims of emotional deprivation, psychological violence and physical abuse. A majority of the Nepalese children interviewed in this study felt very 'lonely'; they were immobile and living in confinement, without seeing their family and friends for years. They stated that they lived too far away from home whereas this study has found that there are other children who are content at their present work and their living condition is better than before.

Figure 1 : Conceptual framework of migrant child labour

Source: Advocating for the Rights of Children Worldwide Trust, 2004

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The collective body of works done by the earlier scientists is technically called the literature and the review of such literatures is termed as literature review.

2.1 Conceptual Review

As the review of literature is very important for any research work, for this research work the literature review is done by theoretical and empirical framework as well. For this, different books, journals, published and unpublished documents, reports, articles are reviewed. The literature is also being reviewed from the government plans and policies regarding the child labour act 2000.

Child labour has been considered as a major social problem in Nepal. As per the labour Act- 1992, the term 'child means a person, below the age of 14 years and die term 'worker means a person employed in return for payment of salary or wage in every production process in the labour related to providing services, construction works and peasantry works. It is strictly prohibited to make the children below 14 years of age work as labour. But the children between 14-16 years of age can work only when there is the condition of less working hours. Six hours per day and not more than 36 hours in week. They must be given time for rest in every half an hour.

The start of child labour in the life of a 'child' begins form their homes. In Nepal, most of elder siblings should have to take care of their younger brothers or sisters. It is their responsibility to ensure safety, food and shelter for the younger children at times when their mother out on work. It has now become a common practice in rural parts of the country. But the mothers have to take their babies to die work place if there is no one at home to look after the children (Pradhan, 1994)

There are a few theoretical and empirical studies on this issue. However, there are no more literatures on migrant child labourers studied systematically.

2.1.1 Child and childhood

The definition of childhood is very complex. It is generally agreed that there cannot be one universal model of childhood. The definition of child or, childhood is found to depend on culture and it is observed to differ from place to place even in the same culture.

Judith Ennew. (1994), also describes how international legislation is developed around a version of childhood that is based on "middle class children in the north (and the south) who do go to school, play, live in increasing private families and assumed to help less and not able to carry out adults tasks". It is because of this there is a marked difference between international rights legislation and socio-economic realities of many children. He also points out there are different stages in childhood and that these are affected by the age a child starts to work and the type of work they do.

Boyden, (1990), indicates that official versions of childhood are based, on the ideology that childhood demarcated by a series of biological and psychological attributes and not social characteristics.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child (CRC) defines a child as being under the age of eighteen unless national laws recognize the age of majority earlier (article-1). The Nepal labour Act (1992) defines a child as a person below the age of fourteen years and the children's Act (1992) defines children below the age of sixteen years. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines child as a young human being who is not yet adult and childhood as the period of somebody's life when they are child.

Thus, the definition of child or, childhood is different from one place to another. However, we can say that child is a human being who is not adult, they are dependent innocent and need education. Childhood is the recreation period of somebody's life when they are child.

2.1.2 Child labour and child work

The ILO, (1995) refers the child work as a "Potential learning experience or apprenticeship for the child and. therefore not harmful" and child labour as "exploitative by nature and deterrent to the child's growing process, depriving the child of the rights to survival, development, protection and participation."

Article 32 of the United Nation convention on the rights of the child (1989) strongly recognize, "the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's health or physical, mental spiritual, moral or social development.

Pant, (1970), states that child labour is a source of cheap labour. It is due to the poverty that compels parents to make children work for wages and the employer never hesitates to take advantage of it. The employers think that the employment of the children increases the earning of the family but it is ignored that child labour deprives children from educational opportunities, minimizes their chances for vocational training, stunts their physical growth, limpers their intellectual development by forcing them into the any of unskilled labourers.

Okhada and Rana, (1975), observed that if children find unable to get enough food in homes due to poor economic condition, they leave their home in search of jobs. Some children leave their home to fulfil their personal needs and some to help their family economically. Therefore, every year hundreds of children leave their homes for Kathmandu. The family is unable to maintain itself above the Starvation level, makes its child work for wages outside the home.

The term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development, It refers to work that:

- Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and

- Interferes with their schooling
 - i. By depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - ii. by obliging them to leave school prematurely. or
 - iii. By requiring them to leave school prematurely; or
 - iv. By requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

In its most extreme forms, child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazardous and illness and left to land for themselves on the streets of large cities-often at a very early age.

Whether or not particular forms of "works" can be called "child labour" depends on the child's age, the typed and hours of works performed the condition under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries (IPEC, 2004).

There is no universal definition about the involvement of children in work. There are different arguments on it.

The 'child work' is a potential learning experience for the child and, therefore not harmful. And the 'child labour' as exploitative by nature and deterrent to the child's growing process, the work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2.1.3 Child rights and Legal Provision

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. In 1989, world leaders decided that children needed a special convention just for them because people under 18 years old often need special care and protection that adults do not. Nepal ratified it on 14 September 1990.

Built on varied legal systems and cultural traditions, the Convention is a universally agreed set of non-negotiable standards and obligations. These basic standards—also called human rights set minimum entitlements and freedoms that should be respected

by governments. They are founded on respect for the dignity and worth of each individual, regardless of race, colour, gender, language, religion, opinions, origins, wealth, birth status or ability and therefore apply to every human being everywhere. With these rights comes the obligation on both governments and individuals not to infringe on the parallel rights of others.

The Convention sets out these rights in 54 articles and two Optional Protocols. It spells out the basic human rights that children everywhere have: the right to survival; to develop to the fullest; to protection from harmful influences, abuse and exploitation; and to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. The four core principles of the Convention are non-discrimination; devotion to the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and respect for the views of the child. Every right spelled out in the Convention is inherent to the human dignity and harmonious development of every child. The Convention protects children's rights by setting standards in health care; education; and legal, civil and social services.

By agreeing to undertake the obligations of the Convention (by ratifying or acceding to it), national governments have committed themselves to protecting and ensuring children's rights and they have agreed to hold themselves accountable for this commitment before the international community. States parties to the Convention are obliged to develop and undertake all actions and policies in the light of the best interests of the child.

The UN's Convention on the right of child (1989): the UN general assembly adopted convention on the right of the child on 20 November 1989, recognizing that children need special care protection because of their vulnerability. The convention defines a child to be a human being below the age of 18 years, unless under the law of particular state, majority is attained (Minor status crossed) earlier. Nepal ratified it on 14 September 1990.

ILO's minimum age convention: one of the fundamental goals of the international labour organization (ILO) is to eliminate child labour. The goal has been taken a concrete shape by means of convention and recommendations. The ILO adopted the first of its eleven conventions on the minimum age for admission to employment in 1919, the year of its creation. The more comprehensive convention

and (no. 138) was adopted in 1973 followed by its recommendation no. 146. The convention no. 138 requires ratifying, states to pursue policies designed for effective elimination of child labour and to rise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with fullest physical and mental development of young persons. It also has a provision of progressive extension of the application to the different sector of economy, starting from some care sectors.

Table 1.1: Minimum age according to ILO convention no. 138 (1973)

General minimum age	Light work(Article-7)	Dangerous work (Article -3)
15 years or more	13 years	18 years
* 14 years or more	12 years	18 years

Source: ILO (1993)

* For developing countries only

2.2 Review on empirical studies

The main cause of migrant child labour is poverty and lack of awareness and it is also that the causes of child labour are similar throughout south Asia. According to the available literature, the large number of people living incidence of child labour in this region. The main factors behind widespread use of child labour are such as poverty, illiteracy and unbalanced development of the country and weak enforcement of laws relating to child labour. These factors pushed children into labour market.

Poverty is the main fundamental reason to be a child as child labour because if a family is very poor and is unable to afford for their food, cloth and shelter for everyone, then all the members of family have to work for living lack of other opportunities like education, good health, food and other facilities are also reason for them to work from their early age. In most of the cases the schools are for form their reach are unavailable discriminating behaviour of teacher and other children's in adequate or just too expensive (UNDP, 1993).

Lack of parental education, deprivation from rights to education, lack of goods and meaningful education, early school drop-out/pull out, domestic violence gender discrimination, family in debt, growing unemployment and under employment, growing trend of migration and consumerism, ignorance and lack of social awareness, lack of alternatives for survival, family break ups, ongoing political conflict and

insecurities, social disintegration are other responsible causes of child labour in Nepal. Thapa et al. (1996) concludes that the child labour exists largely due to a lack of access to resources, poverty and low levels of literacy, and that poverty affects proportionally more girls than boys. Traditionally the cast system has led to exploitation and discrimination of children (IPEC, 1995).

Most of the people easily reach to the conclusion that the problems of children at risk are caused by poverty. The growing trend of the children in servitude should also be viewed in the broader perspective of the prevailing social injustice, lack of meaningful and effective enforcement of laws and plans of action and inappropriate development programmes. More concretely, the growing problems of children are neither properly addressed nor they are critically analyzed. If we failed to do so now, the failure will be uncertain and we will end up nowhere (Pradhan, 1995).

Child labour can be considered as one of the phenomena caused by under development and poverty, and it is not the problem but a symptom of the problem of poverty and inequality. It takes the form of a succession of situations and events, which are interrelated through a type of vicious circle. These circles represent perception of child labour as destiny from which it is impossible to escape.

Education is the main indicator of human resource development so every child has the right to education. Over 121 million primary school age children are out of school in the world. They are deprived of their right to education by poverty, either because their families cannot afford school fees, because scant national resources stand in the way of adequate school facilities, or because they have to work to put food on the table. Girls, who are often the first to be withdrawn from school in times of financial distress.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology can properly refer to the theoretical analysis of the methods appropriate to a field of study or to the body of methods and principles particular to a branch of knowledge.

The study is based on the primary source of data and information is supplemented by the secondary data where ever found necessary. The primary data is collected from observation, case study, interviews with child labourers and interview with the employers of the children. The publications of different government/ non government organization research institution are taken to be the source of secondary data.

3.1 Introduction to the study area

Out of four sub metropolitan city in Nepal, Lalitpur district lies near the capital city of the country and is not far from the accessibility of modern facilities and technologies. It is also one of the populated cities of the whole county and covers 385 sq km area. According to census 2001 the total population of this district was 337785 and the annual growth rate is 2.25. The universe of this study is taken from the domestic child labourers working in Lalitpur district.

3.2 Research Design

The study is based on exploratory cum descriptive research. It is exploratory because the attempts have been made to explore the socio-economic characteristics of migrant child labourers working in different houses of Lalitpur district. Investigations is performed to find out the invisible facts and realities of such children. The study is descriptive on the other hand that it has attempted to describe the events and the things related with child labour and the major problems associated with them at present situation.

3.3 Source & nature of Data

The study is based on the primary source of data and information is supplemented by the secondary data where ever found necessary. The primary data is collected from observation, case study, interviews with child labourers and interview with the

employers of the children. The publications of different government/ non government organization research institution are taken to be the source of secondary data.

3.4 Universe & Sampling

The population of this study has included all possible Domestic Child labourers from Lalitpur. The sample of 50 Domestic child Labour, 15 educated public, 15 household members has been taken for this study that have represented from a cross section of the population. Simple random sampling method has been used to draw the sample.

3.5 Data collection tools and techniques

Different tools and techniques have been applied in order to collect more accurate data which have been explained under following heads.

3.5.1 Questionnaire survey

To obtain the real and accurate data, structured questionnaire has been prepared. For this, respondents working in domestic works are asked to fill up the form. In case of the respondents who are not able to fill up the form, answers are filled up by asking questions to them to obtain desired data.

3.5.2 Key informant interview

Key informant interview method has been applied to obtain primary data. For this unstructured interview has been taken. Key informants are selected from the different personnel working in children organization like Save the children. The information obtained from this has been used to cross check the data obtained from questionnaire form. The informants have been interviewed on their socio-economic status, working environment and their present situations.

3.5.3 Field visit and observation / Experience

Each household selected in the sample has been visited and their living status has also been observed. The data is recorded by observing their clothing, things they eat, kinds of work they do and their house environment.

To generate the primary data, the structured questionnaire, semi or unstructured interviews and observation have been performed.

Children generally do not like to express their feelings openly in front of his/her employer. Collection of detailed information is found to be only possible if the researcher had made a good relationship with the employer and the child himself So that they felt comfortable and safe to talk about their lives. Parents are found to be the key factor to employ their children in urban areas. They are suffering from illiteracy and poverty which has compelled them in Child rearing, Child trafficking and pushing to work away from home and off their parents. Parents thought that their children are burden of the family for feeding and accommodation.

Field work is an interaction between the various nature and activities of the respondents and the researcher. At the time of data collection Lalitpur sub-metropolitan city Some employer came nearer and made good relationship with Researcher whereas some are found to be afraid of laws and rules to employ the child labourers .Children are not permitted to give the information so the situation is found to be difficult to fill the questionnaire. Some children felt nervous due to their miserable condition many children felt hesitation to talk about themselves.

3.6 Analytical tools

Both qualitative and quantitative methods are used carefully while classifying and processing the data collected during the field work. Additionally case studies and observational and informal discussion were carried out to generate qualitative information on the issue. Qualitative and quantitative tools were used for analyzing and editing data to reach the targeted objectives of the study and data have been interpreted by tabulation according to various features of description. Ms Access and Ms Excel have been used for the analysis of data obtained.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION & ANALYSIS

Data presentation and analysis refers to the presentation of the data after the involvement of number of closely related operations that are performed with the purpose of summarising the collected data and organizing those in such a manner that they will yield the answers to the research question.

4.1 Socio-economic characteristics of domestic migrant child labourers

This chapter deals with the background characteristics of the domestic child laborers from different places of Lalitpur sub metropolitan city. Sample of 50 migrant child labourers has been taken for the study. A detail interview is taken to obtain different accurate information regarding the socioeconomic characteristics as age, sex, composition, sector involvement, educational status, caste ethnicity and their background features such as their family size.

4.1.1 Age-sex distribution of domestic child labor

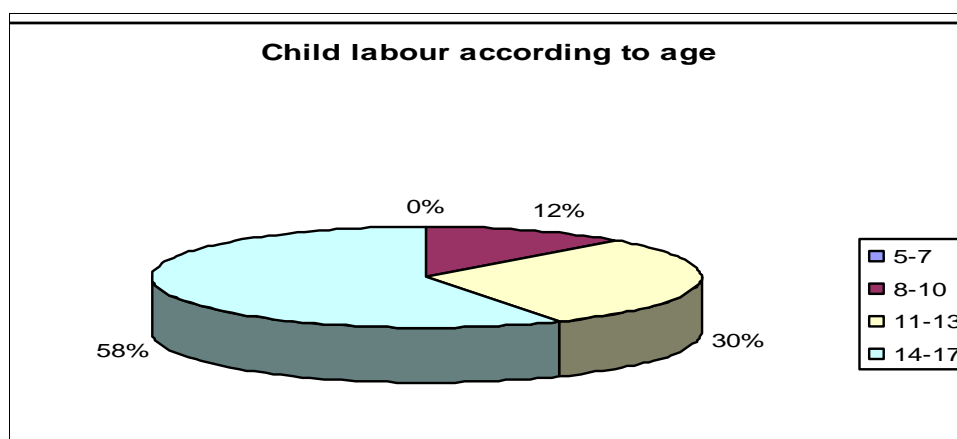
This table gives us the information of age-sex distribution of migrated child laborers under different age group as well as their distributions per their sex,

Table 4.1 : Age-sex distribution of migrant child laborers

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
5-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-10	2	4	4	8	6	12
11-13	5	10	10	20	15	30
14-17	8	16	21	42	29	58
Total	15	30%	35	70%	50	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 2 : Age distribution of domestic child laborers



In total, the percentages of male and female child laborers are 30% and 70% respectively. The majority of the 58% child laborers between 14-17 years and followed 11-13 years age group. The child laborers between 5-7 age groups are 0 percent.

Regarding age sex distribution, of the total 4 percent are males and 12 percent are female between 8 to 10 years of age. About 16 percent males and 29 percent are females child labour in age group 14 to 17 year are involved in this sector. The following figure also makes clear that age distribution of migrant child labor.

4.1.2 Distribution of domestic child labourers by caste/ethnicity

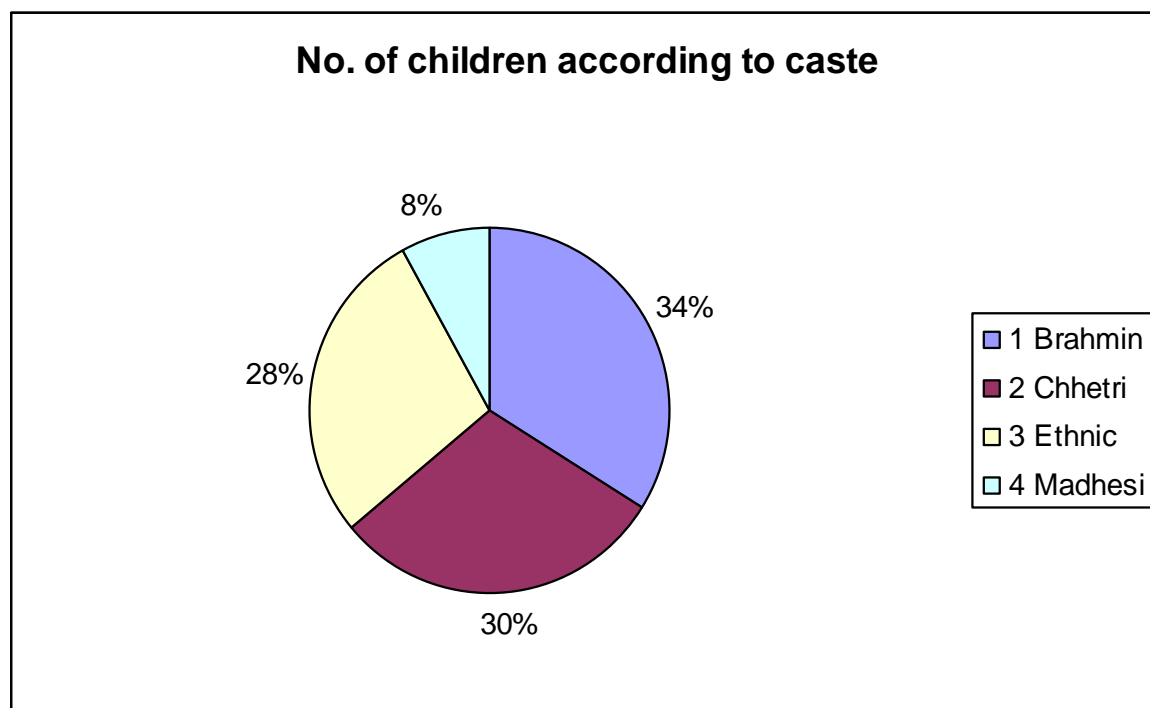
The following table shows that distribution of cast/ethnicity among migrant child labourers by sex.

Table 4.2 : Distribution of domestic child labourers by caste/ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Brahmin	5	10	9	18	14	28
Chhetri	5	10	10	20	15	30
Ethnic	3	6	14	28	17	34
Madhesi	2	4	2	4	4	8
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 3 : Caste /ethnicity distribution of domestic child labourer



Out of 50 domestic child labours, the highest proportions of them are ethnic (34%). This is followed by Chhetri (30%), Brahmin (28%) and Madhesi are lowest representation (8%) among the domestic child labourers.

4.1.3 Educational status of domestic child labourers

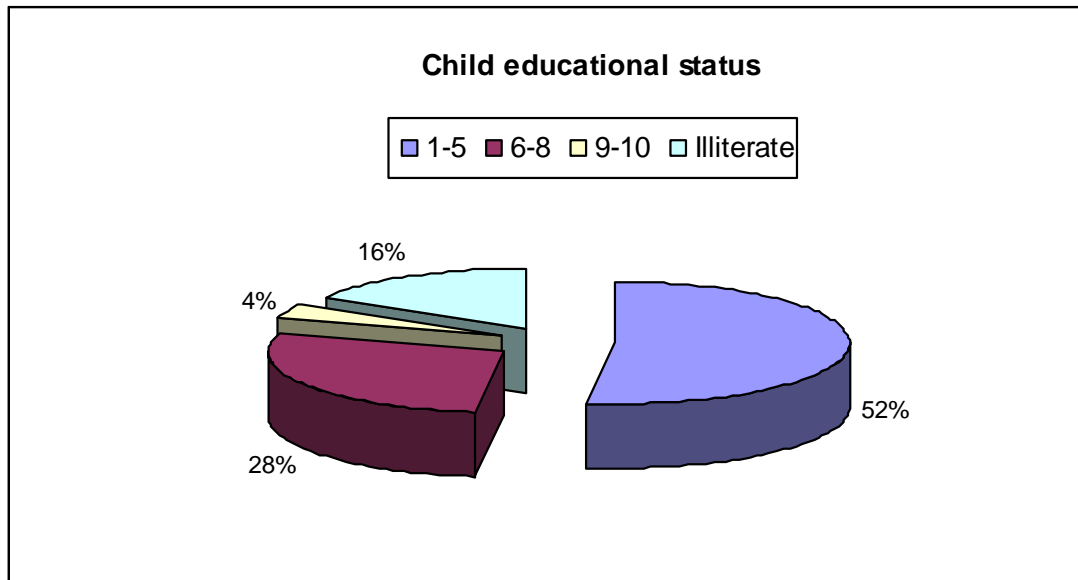
Table 4.3 : Educational status of domestic child labourers

Educational status	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
1-5	8	16	18	36	26	52
6-8	4	8	10	20	14	28
9-10	1	2	1	2	2	4
Illiterate	2	4	6	12	8	16
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 4 : Educational status of domestic child labourers

Lack of awareness on importance of education has also played an important role in bringing adverse effect in increasing number of domestic child labourers in different urban centres.



Out of 50 migrant child labours, 52% had completed 1 to 5 classes, 28% completed 6-8 class, 4% completed 9-10 class and 16% are illiterate.

4.1.4 Family size of migrant child labours

The size of the family is directly proportional to migration. Increase in number of children causes lack of sufficient food in a family which force children to leave their origin place.

Table 4.4: Family size of migrant child labourers

Family Size	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Up to 4	1	2	4	8	5	10
5 to 7	11	22	21	42	32	64
8 and above	3	6	10	20	13	26
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

This study reveals that 64% child labourers have 5 to 7 members and this is followed by 26% of child labourers have 8 and above members. Only 10% of the child labourers have family members up to 4 only.

Figure 5: Family size of migrant child labourers



4.2 current situation of migrant child labourers

This chapter deals on the working condition, environment, payment system, employer's behaviour, with the migrant child labour. The working condition and working environment generally in this study refer to the types of work, working hours, environment of working place, medical treatment, food supplied to them, punishment, and perception towards the jobs.

4.2.1 Earning status of migrant child labourers.

Earning status of domestic migrant child labourers has been analyzed on the basis of monthly wages which they receive from their employers.

Table 4.5: Earning status of migrant child labourers.

Earning per month	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Up to 500	2	4	8	16	10	20
501 to 1000	4	8	7	14	11	22
1001 to 1500	3	6	11	22	14	28
1501 to above	6	12	9	18	15	30
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source Field survey, 2009

The above data shows that labour wages has been slightly increased than before few years. Majority of the children (30%) receive Rs 1500 above , about 28% of the total children receive amount between 1000-1500 , 22% of them receive between 500-1000 where as the remaining children are still underpaid which ranges up to 500.

4.2.2 Food intake by migrant child labourers.

Table 4.6 shows the kind of food provided by the employer to the domestic migrant child labourers to analyze whether there is food discrimination between the employers and the child labourers.

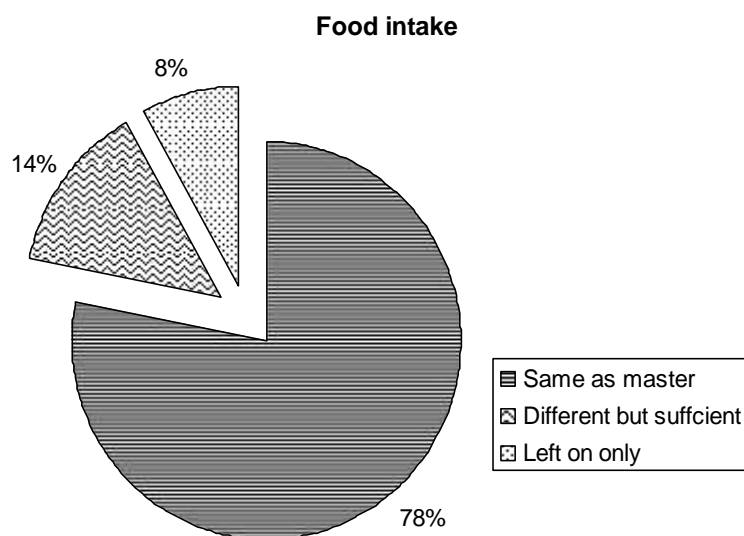
Table 4.6: Food intake by migrant child labourers

Food supply	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Same as master	12	24	27	54	39	78
Different but sufficient	3	6	4	8	7	14
Left on only		0	4	8	4	8
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Most of the child labourers 78% take food same as master and only 14% take sufficient food but different from their master. The study finds that only 8% of such child labourers take left on food.

Figure 6: Food intake by migrant child labourers



4.2.3 Living condition of migrant child labourers.

Table 4.7 shows that living condition of migrant child labours. Living condition indicates whether there is separate living room for the child workers or not.

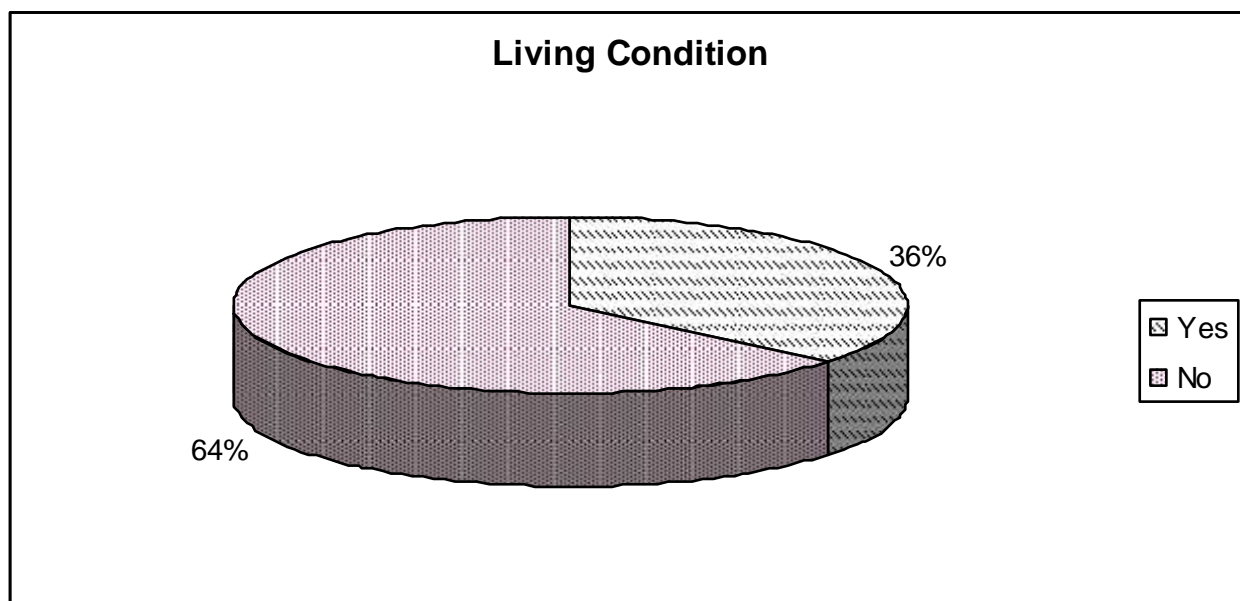
Table 4.7: Living condition of migrant child labourers.

Separate living room	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	6	12	12	24	18	36
No	9	18	23	46	32	64
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total respondents, only 36% have separate living room, where as 64% have no separate living room. The study finds that majority of the children having no separate living are staying with the other members of employer's family. Minority of the child workers living in the separate room do not get facility of proper sleeping room.

Figure 7: Living condition of migrant child labourers.



4.2.4 Working hours of migrant child labourers

Table 4.8 shows the average working time duration of domestic migrant child labourers. Working hours is estimated on the basis of average work which have to be performed by a child within a day.

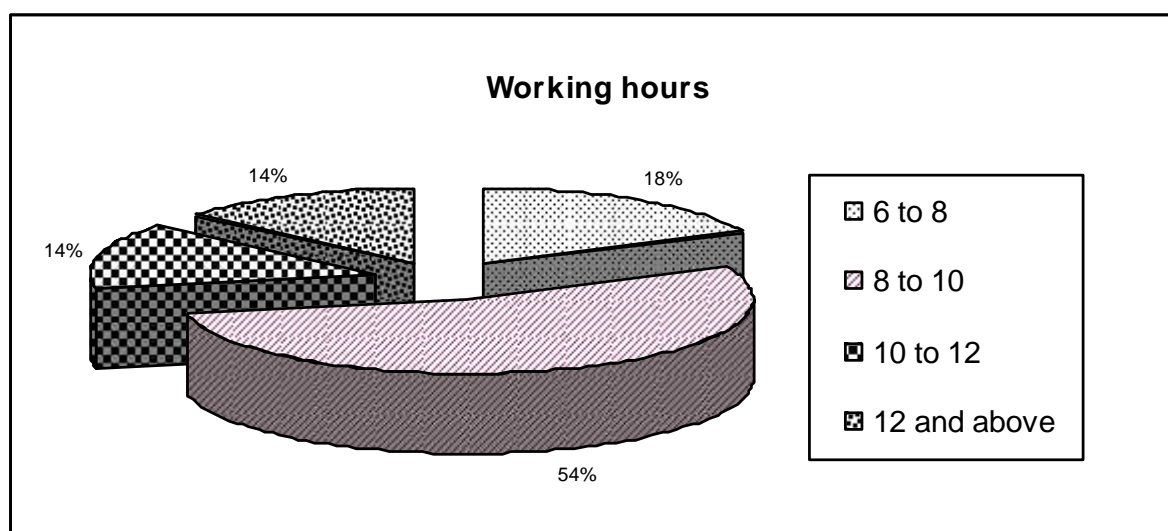
Table 4.8: Working hours of migrant child labourers

Working hours	Male		Female		Total	
	No.		No		No	%
6 to 8	4	8	5	10	9	18
8 to 10	5	10	22	44	27	54
10 to 12	2	4	5	10	7	14
12 and above	4	8	3	6	7	14
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total respondent, 54 percent were working for 8 to 10 hours, 18 percent for 6 to 8 hours, 14 percent for 10 to 12 hours and 14 percent for 12 and above hours.

Figure 8: Working hours of migrant child labourers



4.2.5 Working environment

Working environment represent with the place where they work. The table 4.9 shows that most children's working place is found to be normal.

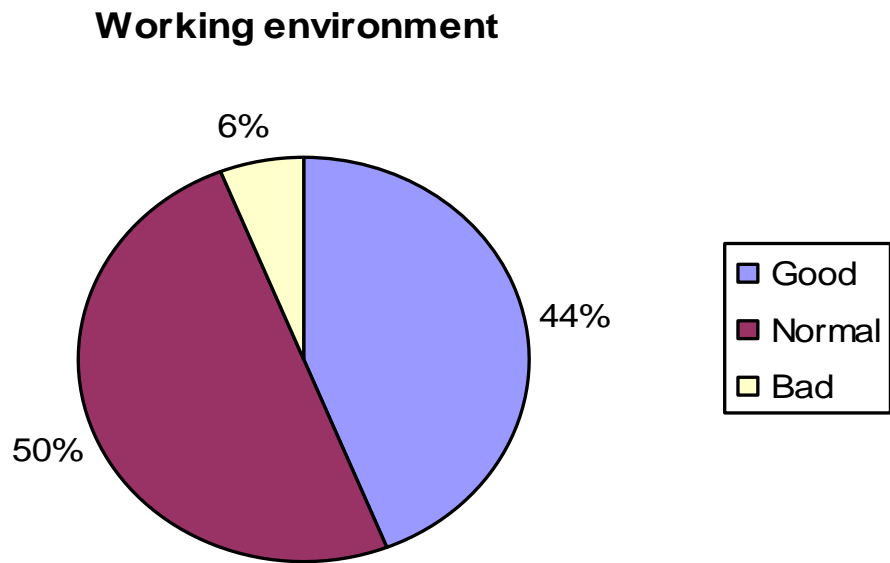
Table 4.9: Working environment

Working environment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.		No		No	%
Good	8	16	14	28	22	44
Normal	6	12	19	38	25	50
Bad	1	2	2	4	3	6
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total respondents, 44% of them feel their working place well. 50% feels normal where as the remaining of them feels bad.

Figure 9: Working environment



4.2.6 Visits and payment to the doctor at the time of illness/injury.

Visit and payment to the doctor at the time of illness refers the treatment situation of the respondent child workers. Table 11 shows whether the child labourers are sent to visit to the doctor at the time of illness/injury and table 4.10 shows whether the payment is paid by the employer or not.

Table 4.10: Visits to the doctor at the time of illness/injury.

Visit to the Doctor	Male		Female		Total	
	No.		No		No	%
Yes	11	22	22	44	33	66
No	4	8	13	26	17	34
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The table shows, 66% of the domestic child labor visit to the doctor at the time of illness or injury. Rest of the of domestic child labor i.e. 44% are not visited to the doctor yet. So from the survey, it is find still domestic child labor are forced to work even when they are not physically capable to do work.

Table 4.11: Visits and payment to the doctor at the time of illness/injury

Doctor's bill paid	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
self	2	4	5	10	7	14
Employer	9	18	17	34	26	52
No visit	4	8	13	26	17	34
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The survey has found that 14% domestic child labour visit to the doctor and paid themselves at the time of illness or injury. 52% of the domestic child labor is being paid by the employer when they visit to the doctor and rest of 34% domestic child labour have not visited to the doctor yet for the treatment and physical check up.

4.2.7 Forced to work at the time of illness/injury

The study shows that there are still number children who are who are still forced to work under critical circumstances even if they are ill or injured.. If they do not work, they are physical tortured by their employer.

Table 4.12: Forced to work at the time of illness/injury

Forced to work	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	1	2	6	12	7	14
No	14	28	29	58	43	86
Total	15	30		70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Among total domestic child workers, 14% child workers are forced to work even when they are ill or injured where as rest of them are not forced to work when they are not well.

4.2.8 Perception of migrant child labourers to present job

Table 4.13 shows the children's perception towards their present job which is very important in this study to get the final conclusion.

Table 4.13: Perception of migrant child labourers to present job

Perception	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Satisfied	9	18	16	32	25	50
Not Satisfied	2	4	6	12	8	16
Indifferent	4	8	13	26	17	34
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of total domestic migrant child labourers, 50 percent domestic child workers are satisfied to present job. 16 percent are not satisfied and 34 percent children are indifferent.

4.2.9 Working place changed by migrant child labourers

Table 4.14 : Working place changed by migrant child labourers

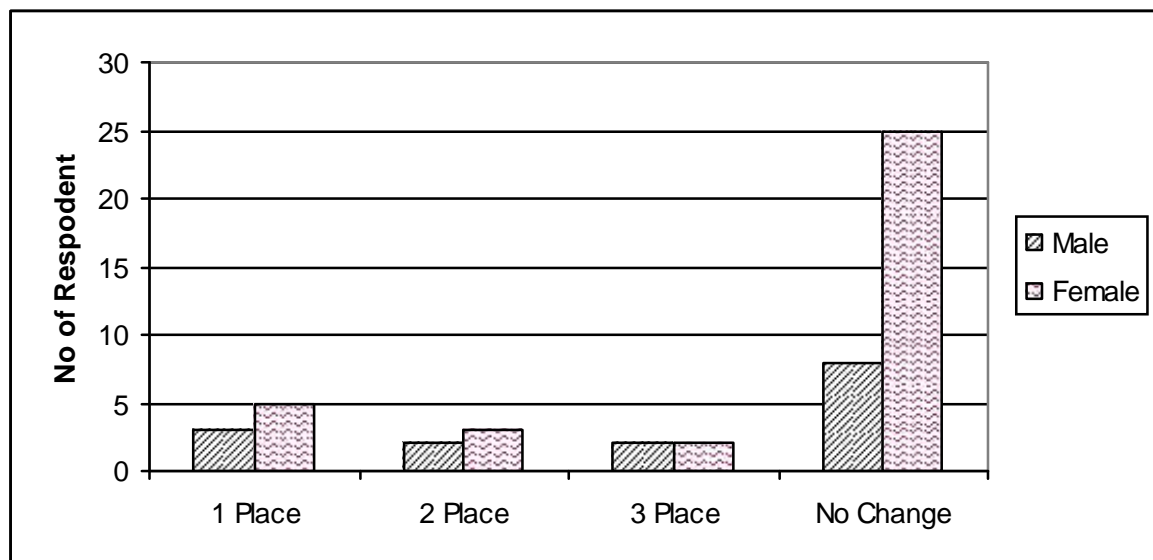
Table 4.14 shows the number of working place changed by the migrant domestic child labourers.

Working place change	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
1 Place	3	6	5	10	8	16
2 Place	2	4	3	6	5	10
3 Place	2	4	2	4	4	8
No Change	8	16	25	50	33	66
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total migrant domestic child labourers, 66% have not changed their working place. 16% have changed only one place, 10% have changed two places where as the remaining 8% have changed three places.

Figure 10: Working place changed by migrant child labourers



4.2.10 Reason of changing working place

Table 4.15: Reason of changing working place

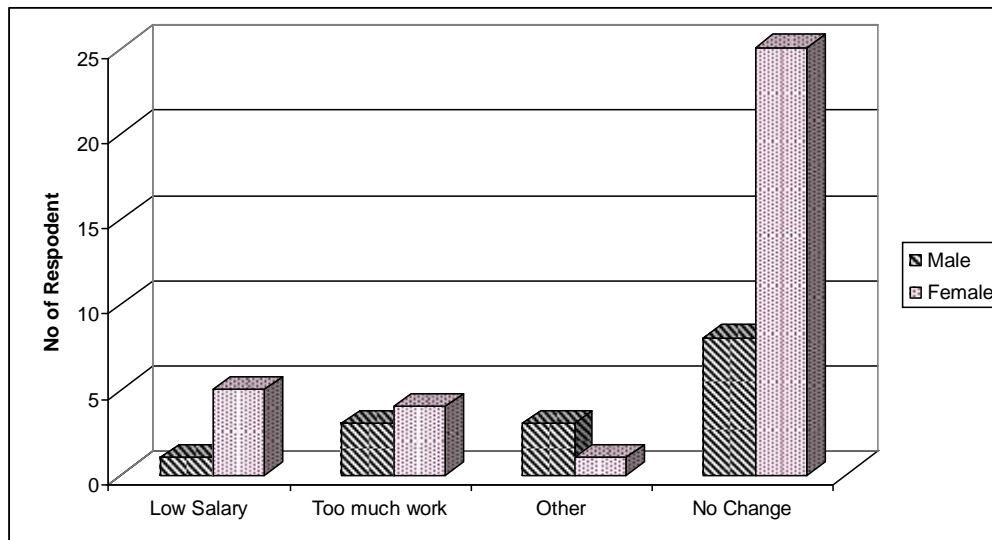
Table 4.15 shows the reason of changing working place of migrant domestic child labourers. This table shows that children moves from one place to another in search of better facilities.

Reason	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Low Salary	1	2	5	10	6	12
Too much work	3	6	4	8	7	14
Other	3	6	1	2	4	8
No Change	8	16	25	50	33	66
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total respondents, 66% of them have not changed their working place whereas, 12% have changed the place due to low salary, 14% have changed the place due to too much work the rest 8% have changed due to other reasons which they don't want to disclose.

Figure 11: Reason of changing working place



4.2.11 Relationship of migrant child labourers with employer's

Table 4.16 shows the relationship of migrant domestic child labourers with their employers.

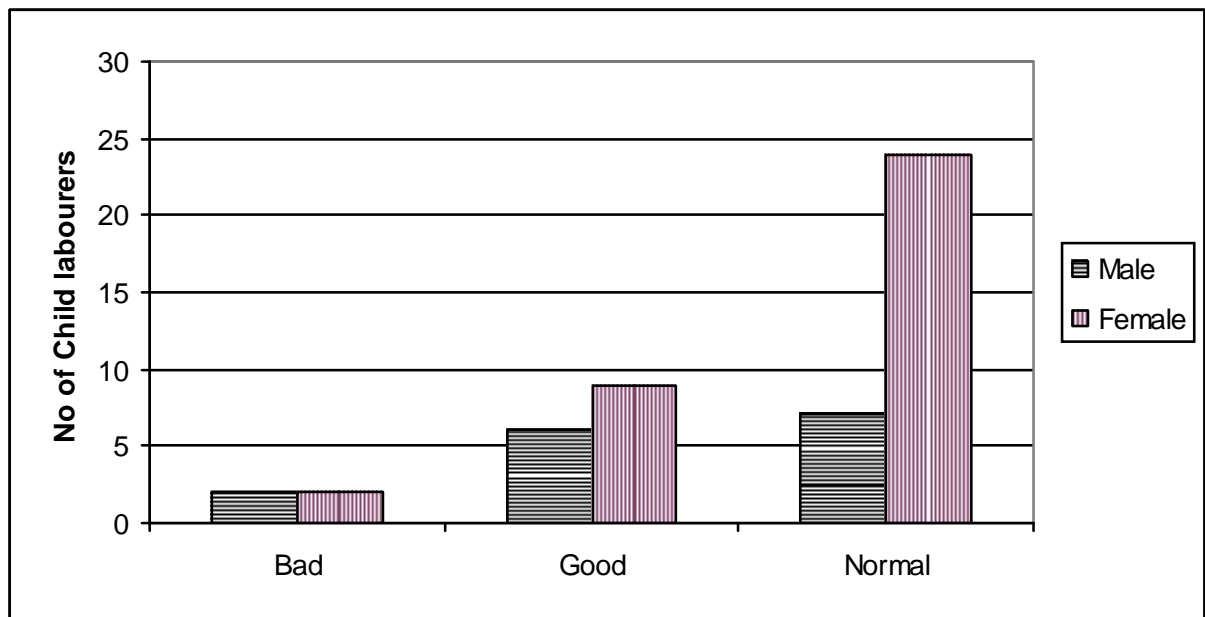
Table 4.16: Relationship of migrant child labourers with employers

Relationship	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bad	2	4	2	4	4	8
Good	6	12	9	18	15	30
Normal	7	14	24	48	31	62
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total migrant domestic child labourers 62% have experienced their relationship with their employer as normal, 30% felt that their relationship is good where as the 8% feels that they are not properly treated by their employer and their relationship is bad.

Figure 12: Relationship of migrant child labourers with employers



4.2.12 Migration of domestic child labourers

This chapter represent the reason of migration of child labourers specially. There are many factors responsible for child migration or leaving home such as lack of land, lack of house, parental association, and step parents relation. This chapter, also cover place of origin of migrant child labourers, way of leaving home, Duration of migration, children's activities before migration, causes of leaving home etc.

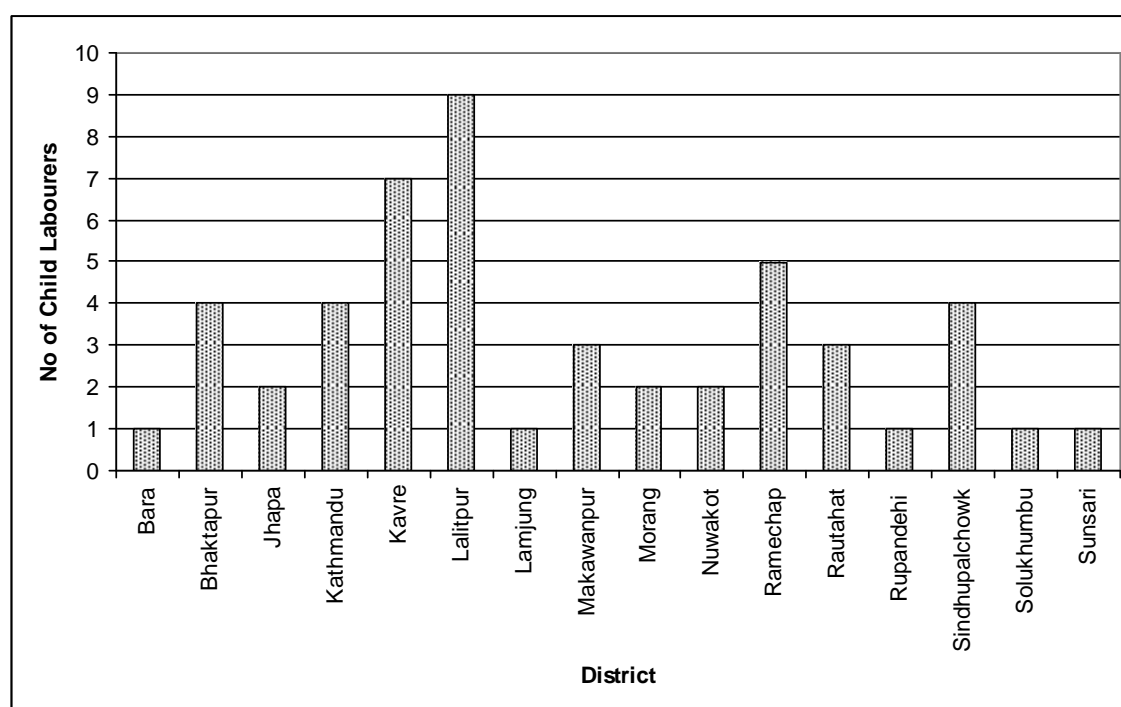
4.2.13 Place of origin of migrant child labourers

The study shows the majority of the migrant child labourers working in Lalitpur Sub Metropolitan city have been migrated from the peripheral districts mainly from rural area of Lalitpur, Kavre and Ramechhap.

Table 4.17 Place of origin of migrant child labourers

S.N.	District	No. of Children	%
1	Bara	1	2
2	Bhaktapur	4	8
3	Jhapa	2	4
4	Kathmandu	4	8
5	Kavre	7	14
6	Lalitpur	9	18
7	Lamjung	1	2
8	Makawanpur	3	6
9	Morang	2	4
10	Nuwakot	2	4
11	Ramechhap	5	10
12	Rautahat	3	6
13	Rupandehi	1	2
14	Sindhupalchowk	4	8
15	Solukhumbu	1	2
16	Sunsari	1	2
	Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 13: Place of origin of migrant child labourers

The above figure shows the number of migrated children to the urban area of Lalitpur from different district as a domestic labour the maximum number i.e 18% of the children are from the Lalitpur. Similarly, 14% children are found to be from the Kavre district and 10% from the Ramechap. The figure indicates that equal number of children is migrated from Kathmandu, Bhaktpur and Sindhupalchwok which is 8%. From Rautahat and Makawanpur, there are 6% children are found to be Domestic child labour from each district. It is found in the figure that each 4% child labour is from Jhapa, Morang and Nuwakot. The rest of 10% child labour is from the Sunsari, Solukhumbu, Rupandehi, Lamjung and Bara that is 2% respectively.

4.2.14 Housing status of migrant child labourers

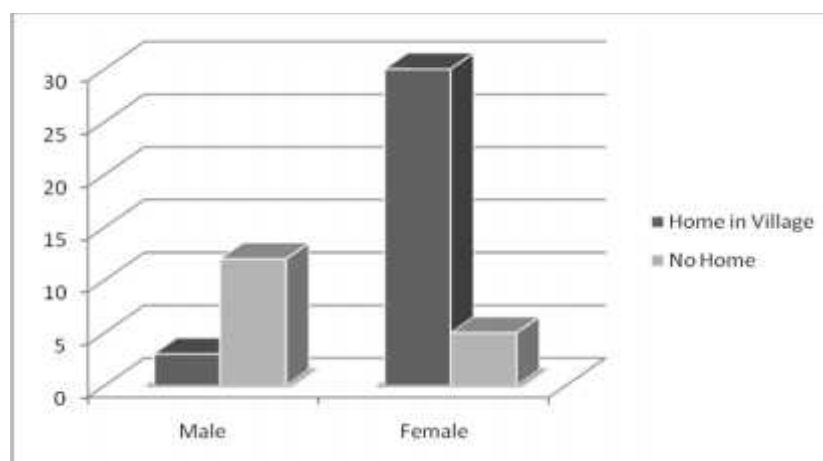
Table 4.18: Housing status of migrant domestic child labourers

Housing status shows whether migrant domestic child labourers possess their own house at their origin or not.

Home in Village	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	3	6	30	60	33	66
No	12	24	5	10	17	34
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 14: Housing status of migrant child labourers



The Figure shows the residential status of domestic child labour. The figure indicates that the children not having home in village is 34% in total. Among them 24% male and 10% female children have not home in village. Similarly, the children who have home in village are 66% in total that includes 30% male and 33% female children who have home in village. So from the figure it can be said that most of the child labour have their own home in village.

4.2.15 Land situation of migrant child labourers

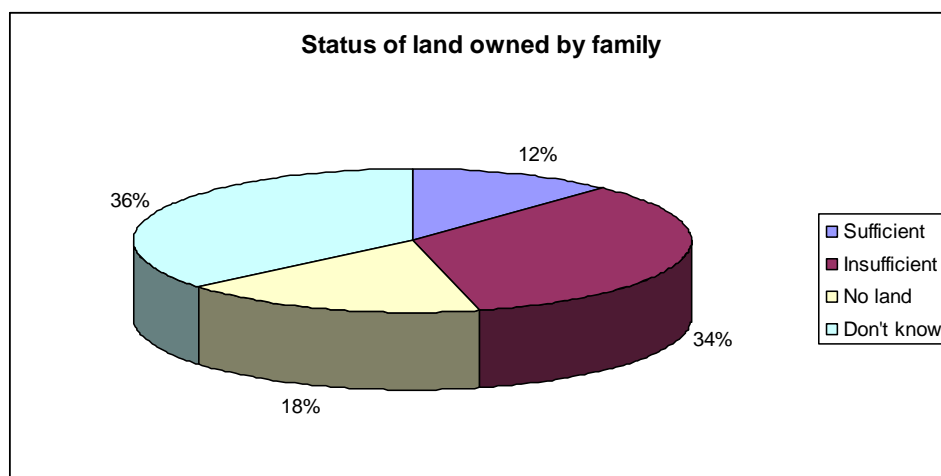
Table 4.19: Land situation of migrant child labourers

Land situation is one of the important factors which play an important role in migration for the domestic works; insufficient food for their livelihood compelled them to migrate in order to search an alternative.

Land	No. of children	%
Sufficient	6	12
Insufficient	17	34
No land	9	18
Don't know	18	36
Total	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 15: Land situation of migrant child labourers



The above figure defines the status of land owned by the family of domestic child labour. The family of Domestic child labour having sufficient land is 12%, the family having land but insufficient is 34% and most of the family have no land i.e. 36% . Those child labours who don't know about the land of their family are 18%. So the above figure indicates that most of the children migrated from their home to the urban areas because of insufficient of land that means there is insufficient of food and low income of the parents.

4.2.16 Way of leaving home

Table 4.20: Way of leaving home

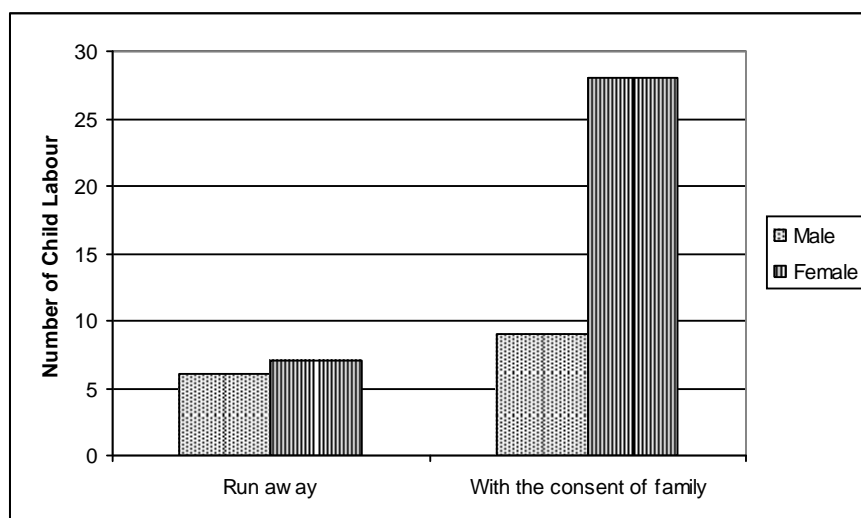
Table 4.20 shows how the children have left their home either by run away or with the consent of family.

How they left home	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Run away	6	12	7	14	13	26
With the consent of family	9	18	28	56	37	74
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total respondents, 74% of the children have run away from home where as the rest of the children have left their home with the consent of the family.

Figure 16: Way of leaving home



4.2.17 Duration of migration

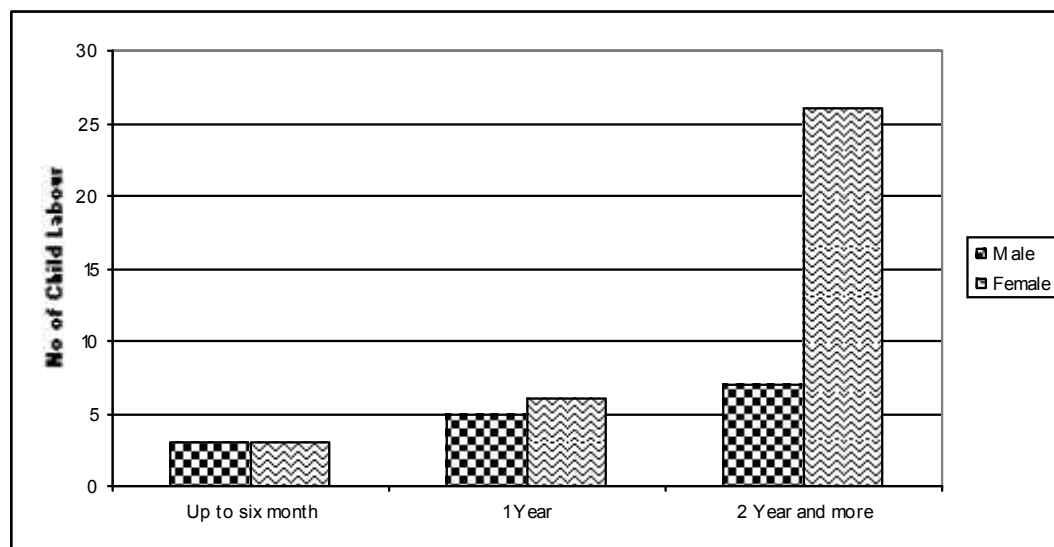
Table 4.21 shows the duration of migration of child labourers. It indicates the time that children have left their house in search of better opportunity for their survival.

Table 4.21: Duration of migration

Duration of migration	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Up to six month	3	6	3	6	6	12
1 Year	5	10	6	12	11	22
2 Year and more	7	14	26	52	33	66
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 17: Duration of migration



Out of the total respondents, maximum number of domestic child labourers i.e. 66% of the total workers have migrated before two years. 22% of them have left home before one year ago where as the rest 12% have left home only before six months ago.

4.2.18 Activity of children before migration

Table 4.22 shows the activities of children which they have performed at home before leaving home.

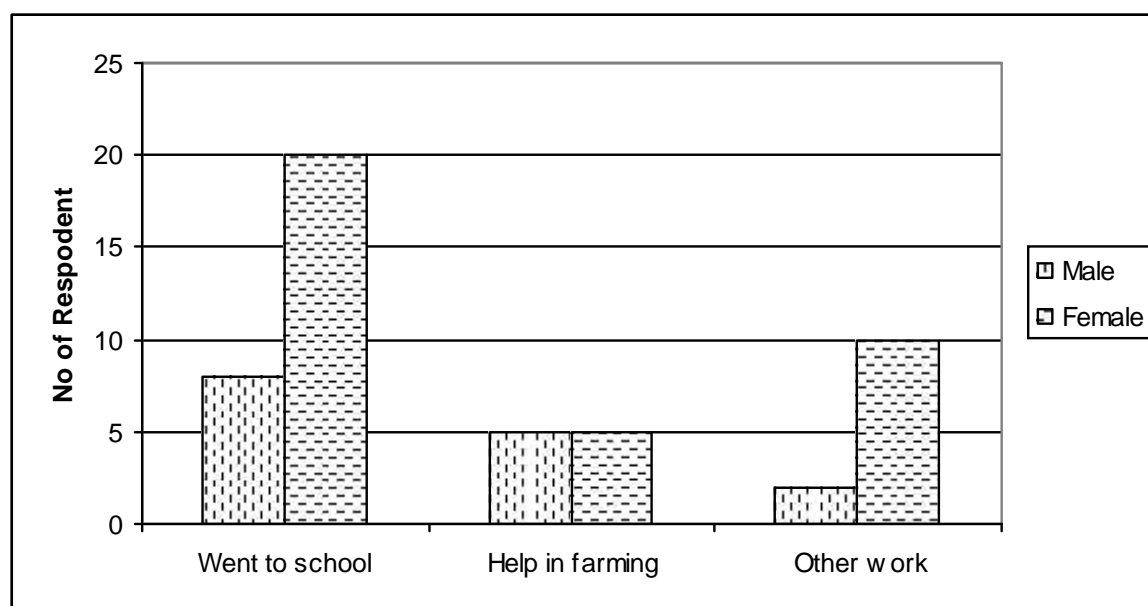
Table 4.22: Activity of children before migration

Activities	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Went to school	8	16	20	40	28	56
Help in farming	5	10	5	10	10	20
Other work	2	4	10	20	12	24
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total respondents, 56% of them used to go to the school before they migrated for the domestic works.

Figure 18: Activity of children before migration



4.2.19 Causes of leaving home

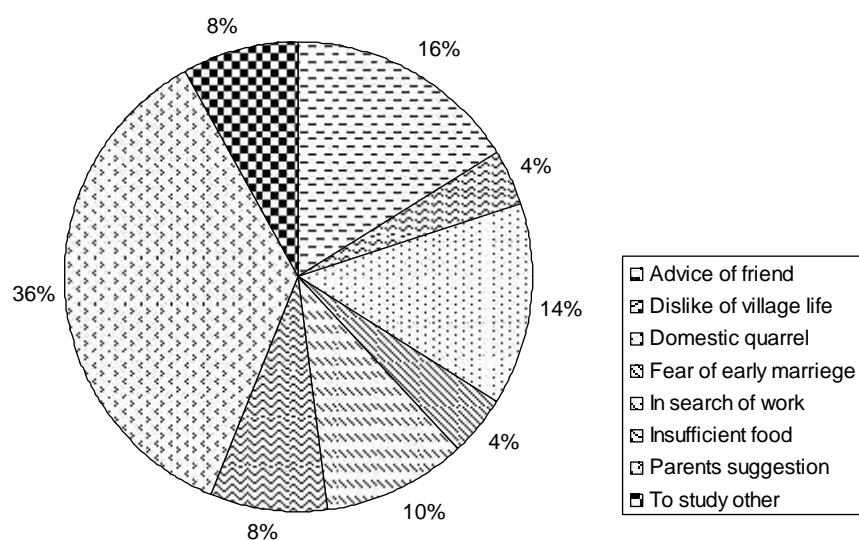
There are many socio-economic factors that influence and promote child migration. Without any specific reason children do not want to leave their home. As shown in table 4.23. Majority of the child labourers 36% left their home due to parent's suggestion. The table shows that second largest reason of leaving home is advice of friend which is 16%. About 4% of the child labourers dislike of village life.

Table 4.23: Causes of leaving home

Reason	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Advice of friend	2	4	6	12	8	16
Dislike of village life	0	0	2	4	2	4
Domestic quarrel	4	8	3	6	7	14
Fear of early marriage	1	2	1	2	2	4
In search of work	2	4	3	6	5	10
Insufficient food	0	0	4	8	4	8
Parents suggestion	5	10	13	26	18	36
To study other	1	2	3	6	4	8
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Figure 19: Causes of leaving home



4.2.20 Rented land of migrant child labourers

Rented land means the land which belongs to the landlord and used at present by migrant domestic child labourers' parents on adiya, and thekka.

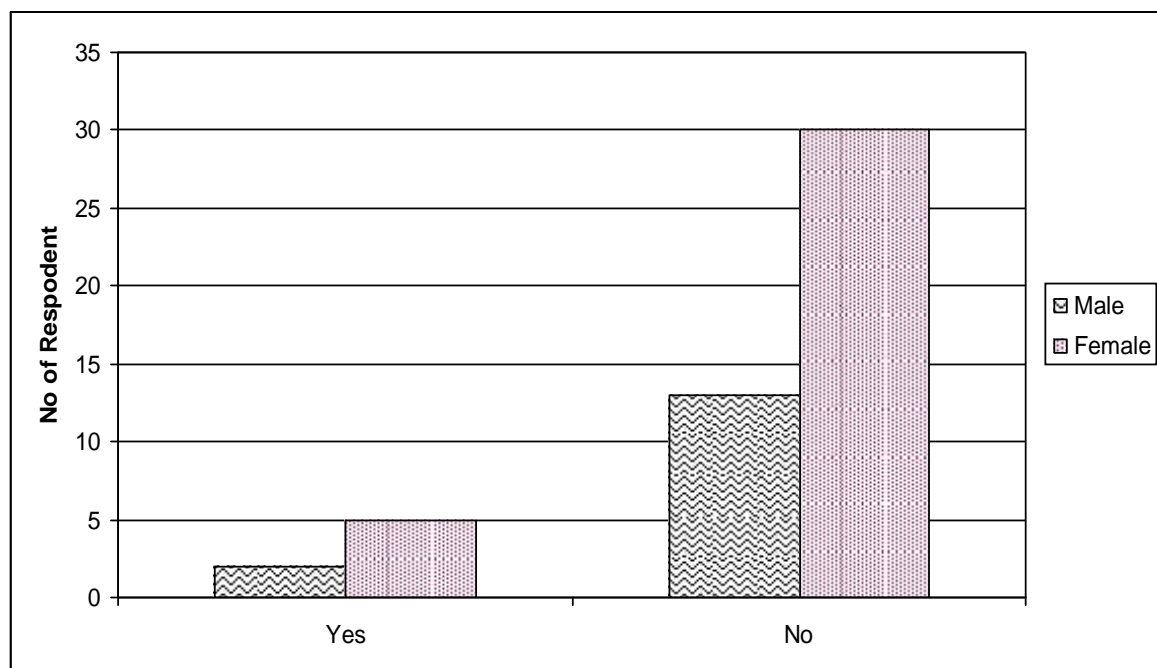
Table 4.24: Rented land of migrant child labourers

Ranted Land	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	2	4	5	10	7	14
No	13	26	30	60	43	86
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4.24 shows that 86% of the children possess their own land and they don't have to rely on others' land for their survival. Whereas the rest of the percentage of children have no sufficient food so that they have to depend on rented land for their survival.

Figure 20: Rented land of migrant child labourers



4.2.21 Family survival with food production

Food production plays an important role in migration. if food production is not sufficient for the family children are compelled to migrate for other works in urban areas.

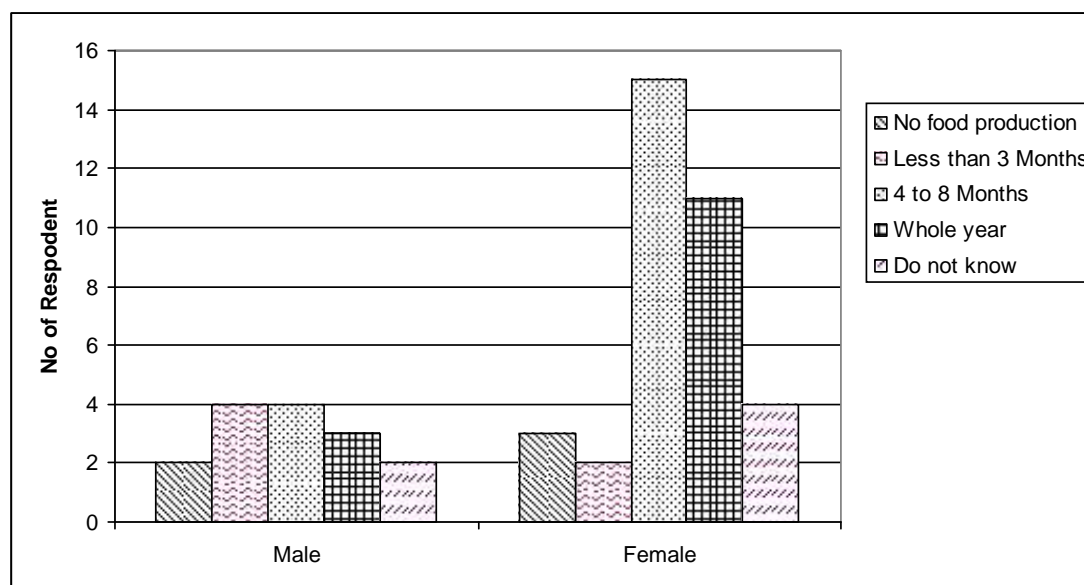
Table 4.25: Family survival with food production

Survive with food	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
No food production	2	4	3	6	5	10
Less than 3 Months	4	8	2	4	6	12
4 to 8 Months	4	8	15	30	19	38
Whole year	3	6	11	22	14	28
Do not know	2	4	4	8	6	12
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The study shows that about 38% of the total migrant domestic child labourers have food production only for 4 to 8 months 28% have sufficient land and the family survive for the whole year, 12% of them survive for less than 3 months, 10% have no food production and rest 12% do not know about the food production this study shows that poverty is the major causes to promote the child migration. Because of the insufficient food, the family send their children to the city to earn money.

Figure 21: Family survival with food production



4.2.22 Parental association of migrant child labourers

Table 4.28 shows parental association of migrant domestic child labourers. Children whose relation is not good with their parents run away from home to live apart from their family which is also an important factor for migration.

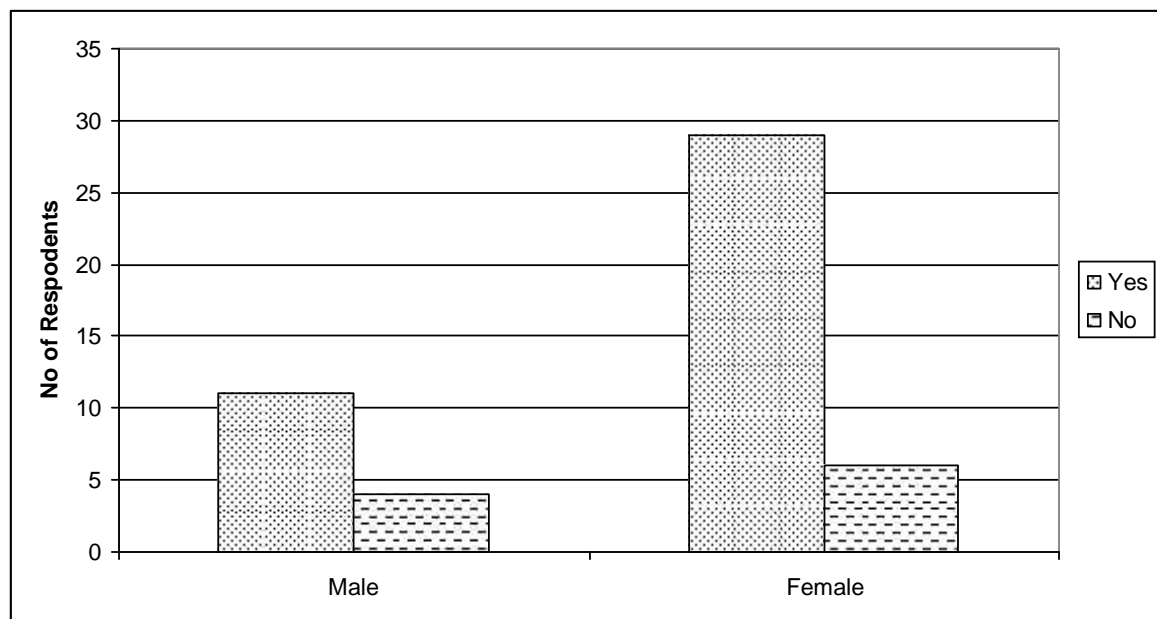
Table 4.26: Parental association of migrant child labourers

Parent Association	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	11	22	29	58	40	80
No	4	8	6	12	10	20
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total respondents 80% have good relationship with their parents and 20% of them do not have good relationship with their parents. The result shows that still there are children who are deprived of their childhood rights from their parents which have compelled them to migrate.

Figure 22: Parental association of migrant child labourers



4.2.23 Step parent status of migrant child labourers

Table 4.27 shows the number of children having step parents.

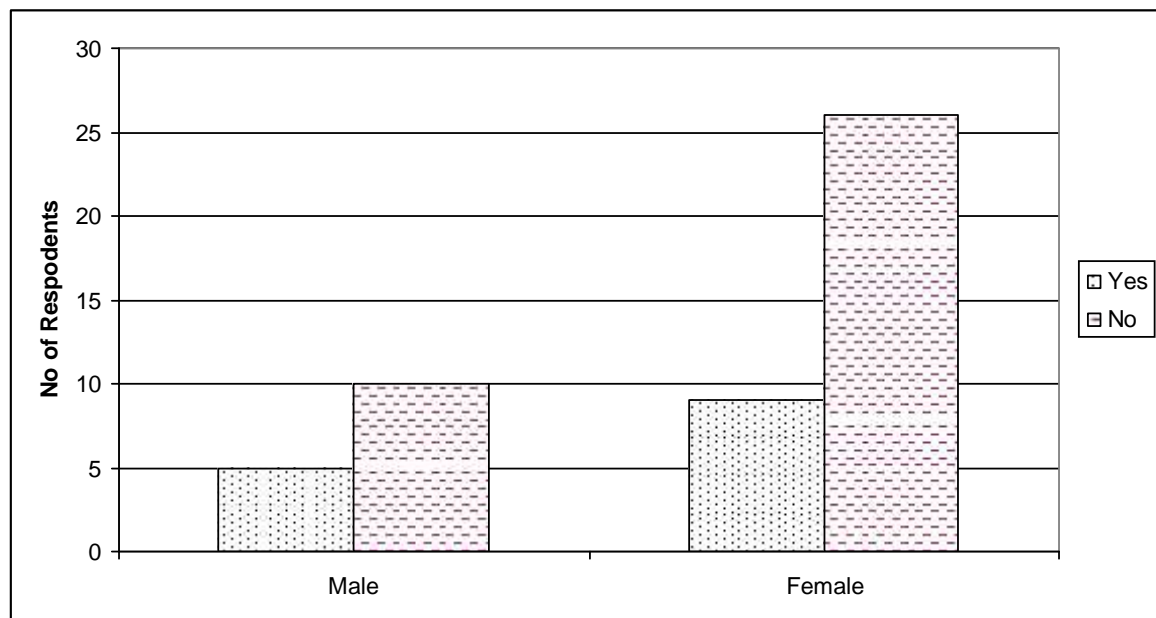
Table 4.27: Step parent status of migrant child labourers

Steep Parent	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Yes	5	10	9	18	14	28
No	10	20	26	52	36	72
Total	15	30	35	70	50	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The study shows that majority of the migrant domestic child labourers i.e. 72% do not have step parents where as only 28% have their step parents. The result shows that polygamy is not only the major factor to contribute the migration of children in domestic service but also children are forced to migrate due to polygamy in some cases.

Figure 23: Step parent status of migrant child labourers



4.2.24 The relation of step parent of migrant child labourers

Table 4.28: The relation of step parent of migrant child labourers

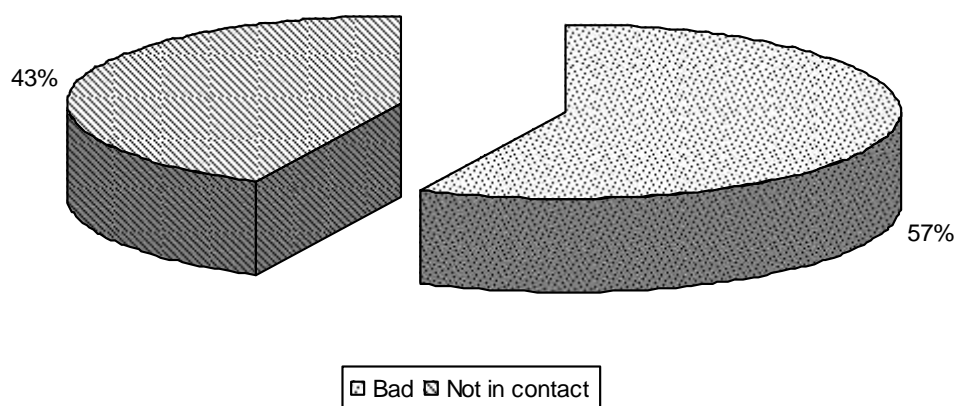
Here relation with step parents is studied only from those children who possess either step mother or step father. Step parents relation is also a factor that influences the migration of children in different sectors.

Relation of Steep Parent	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Bad	3	6	5	10	8	16
Not in contact	2	4	4	8	6	12
Total	5	10	9	18	14	28

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of the total respondents who possess step parents, 16% of them claimed that they have bad relationship with their parents where as rest 12% of them are not in contact with their parents.

Figure 24: The relation of step parent of migrant child labourers



4.2.25 Amount of money sent home per year

Amount of money sent by the child labourers to their home indicates that children are providing financial support to their parents. It has been found that majority of the children get low salary and is unable to send money at home. The given table includes only those children who send money at home.

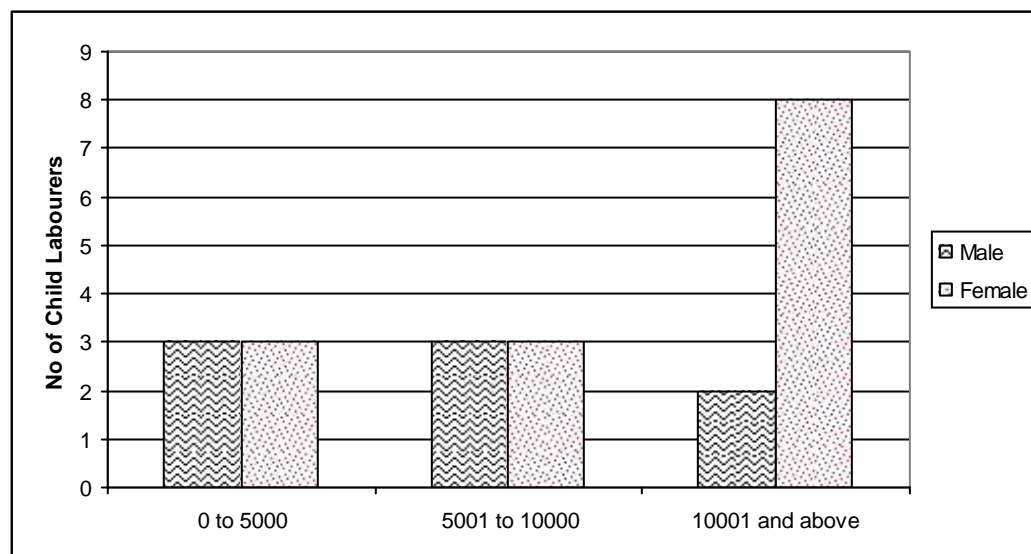
Table 4.29: Amount of money sent home per year

Money sent home per year	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 to 5000	3	6	3	6	6	12
5001 to 10000	3	6	3	6	6	12
10001 and above	2	4	8	16	10	20
Total	8	16	14	28	22	44

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4.29 shows that 20% of the children sent more than Rs 10001 in a year, and out of the remaining each 12% send Rs 5000 and 5000 to 10000.

Figure 25: Amount of money sent home per year



CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Summary is a presentation of the substance of a body of a material in a condensed form or by reducing to its main point where as the result or an outcome of an act on the process is termed as conclusion.

5.1 Summary of findings

The research has been focused on the Socio economic characteristics and the problem of the child labourers, their present situation, working environment, reason of migration and perception of children towards their jobs. The study is performed on the migrant domestic child labourers working on in Lalitpur sub metropolitan city who are aged between 5 to 17 years. The samples of 50 migrant child labourers are taken as the samples who are interviewed by structural questionnaire. In additional, unstructured interview has also been conducted in order to obtain their perception and attitude towards migrant domestic child labourers.

Some of the findings from the study have been summarized as below:

It is seen that most of the children have come to work form the peripheral regions of Lalitpur districts mainly from Kavre and Ramechhap.

Most of the migrant domestic child labourers are aged between 15-16. The study found that even small children who are aged between 5 to 7 are also been used in this area of work,

Majority of children (34%) migrant domestic child labourer belong from ethnic community whereas the rest belong to chhetri, Brahmin and Madeshi respectively.

About 84% of migrant domestic child labourers are literate of which 52% of them have completed primary level of education.

Majority of the migrant domestic child labourers (64%) have as average family size which ranges from 5 to 7 whereas 26% of them have 8 or above 8 family members.

The study shows that Labour wages of migrant domestic child labourers are found to be slightly increased than before, however there many children who are still underpaid instead of their hard work.

Out of 50 migrant domestic child labourers are selected for an interview 70% of them are male whereas remaining 30% are female which shows that involvement of girls in domestic sector is dominant.

Majority of child workers are found to be receiving salary above 1500 per month, however there are still other children who are underpaid.

The study shows that majority of children (54%) worked from 8 to 10 hours a day in average

Out of the total respondents, 56% of migrant domestic child labourers are sent to visit doctor where as the remaining 44% are forced to work even if they are ill and are not sent to visit to doctor.

Most of the children (50%) are satisfied with their present job as they have got the better opportunity than before whereas 16% are not satisfied with their present job.

Housing status of migrant domestic child labourers shows that 34% of the children do not have their own houses, 34% have insufficient land and food production for their survival and 18% do not possess their own land.

Majority of the children (74%) come to work with the consent of their family, 26% of them have ran away from their home. Though majority of children have left home with the suggestion

5.2 Conclusions

In spite of being a bitter fact for Nepalese society, child domestic labour has been ignored by the civil societies, and the government. Because of its invisibility very less importance has been given by the country in one hand where as child labourers are highly exploited and abused in compare to other sectors.

Overall discussion led to the conclusion that small children migrate from one place to another place in search to have better life than their present life. In this study parents themselves have send their children to do the household work in different houses in the urban areas from the peripheral regions. Poverty, landlessness, unemployment, hardship of life, lack of opportunities are the major push factors which enhances these small children to migrate from place to place.

The discussions made in this research work has shows that the children and their parents as well felt that working in others house is also one of the better option to make a life little comfortable than their previous life as they have started to stand on themselves and earning money for their family. The research reveals that majority of children felt that their work as normal and they have no other option rather than this and are going to continue the same type of job in the future. From this, we can draw conclusion that not only children but also parents are not aware of their children's rights. So elimination of child labour is a very difficult task. It is difficult to eradicate totally in a short time. Poverty, ignorance and illiteracy are the dominant reasons for having domestic child labour in Nepal. It is also found that parents are not aware of the importance of education and hence they do not prefer sending their children at school. Because of their hand mouth problem, majority of the parents have sent their children in this sector either knowingly or unknowingly.

5.3 Policy Recommendations

Migrant child labourers are the outcome of poverty, illiteracy, health and socio cultural environment of the society. Child labour is wide spread in Nepal both in formal and informal sector of economy and in essence, it has become a part of socio economic life of Nepalese people. It is not easy to eliminate this phenomena in short

span of time, there is a need to come up with clear legal provision and overall economic development and basic human needs which include food, shelter, clothing, medical and educational facilities providing for all people. In order to eradicate child labour, both long term and short term policies should be framed and implemented effectively as soon as possible. In this context, the following recommendations are made in this regard for implementation.

- 1) The message of child rights should be included in the curriculum of school and higher education that helps to make aware to the children since early childhood days about child right.
- 2) Government should make effective law to fix certain period of working hours per day to work and fix the rate of salary for working children.
- 3) Community related INGOS and NGOS should take serious step towards migrant child labourers. They should provide opportunities to make parents aware as well as well as other welfare strategies. Likewise, these concerned organizations should provide learning opportunities to these migrant child labourers with proper social programmes.

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Annex - 1

Questionnaire for Household Survey

Serial number of respondent.....
Name of respondent
Cast/ethnicity
Sex: Male/Female.....
Age of respondent (completed years)
Place of working.....
Type house/restaurant/teashop/hotel
Place of Birth: V.D.C/Municipality
District.....

Section 1 about place of origin

1. Where is your home?
District.....1 V.D.C Municipality2
No home3
2. What is your educational status?
Literate1 Illiterate2
3. If literate, which class did you passed?
1-5 class.....1 6-82 9-10.....: 3
4. If Illiterate. Why didn't you attended in school?
.....
5. Before you moved to this place, where did you usually like?
District1 V.D.C Municipality 2
6. Do you have your home in your village?
Yes.....1 No..... 2
7. Do you have your Parents?
Father.....1 Mother.....2
Other.....3
8. How many members are in your family?
Total.....1 Male.....2 Female.....3
9. How much land do you have?
Sufficient 1 Insufficient2
Don't know3 No land4
10. Do you have land rented form others?
Yes.....1 No.....2
11. How many months does your family survive with food production from the land your family used?
Whole year.....1 4 to 8 months 2
Less than 3 months.....3 Don't know4
12. Do you have a step father/ mother?
Yes.....1 No.....2
13. How was your association with your step father/mother?
Good 1 Normal 2 Bad 3 (Section 2, Q.2)

Section 2. About reason of leaving home

- Why did you leave your home?
Dislike of village life 1 Domestic quarrel... 2
In sufficient food 3 Advice of friends 4
In search of work 5 To study other 6.
Parent suggestion 7 Maoist problem 8
- Did you step father/ mother try to you trafficking?
Yes 1 No 2
- When did you leave your home?
5 months ago 1 9 months ago 2
One year3 2 year and above4
- How did you leave your home?
Ran away.....1 With suggestion of family.....2
- Who were with you at the time of leaving home?
With parents.....1 With villagers2
Alone 3 Others 4
- What were you doing back in your village before you arrived here?
Went to school1 Helped in farming.....2
Others..... 3
- From what age did you start working in Kathmandu valley?
From Six to eight years.....1 Eight to ten year2
Ten to twelve year3 Thirteen year above4
- Does your family know about where you are?
Yes1 No2

Section 3 about current works

- When did you start working in this place valley?
Year Month.....
- Did you work else where previously before you came home?
Yes1 No2
- If yes how many place did you working?
One place1 Two places2
Other3
- Why did you leave previous job?
Low salary.....1 Too much work2
No change of duty3 Other4
- How much do you get on salary (Per monthly)
.....
- Why did you not get salary (Per months)?
Master pays to parents 1 Parents took loan2
Work in debt 3 Other 4
- Are you sending cash or kind to your home?
Yes... 1 No2
- If you sent cash or kind, how much do you send this Year?
Cash.....

Section 4 Condition of working place

- Do you have leaving room separate from work place?
Yes1 No2

2. How is your working place?
Good 1 Normal 2 Bad 3 Worst 4
3. What types of work do you have to do here?
Cooking 1 Did washing 2
Glass condoler. 3 All of the above 4
4. How many hours do you work? Six to eight hours?
Six to eight hours1 Eight to Ten hours 2
Ten to Ten hours.....3
5. What type of food do you eat?
Different but sufficient 1 Same as master. 2
Left ones only 3 Others 4
6. Do you go to school in afternoon?
Yes.....1 No2
7. Did you visit the doctor to treat any illness injury?
Yes1 No2
8. Who paid the medical expenses?
Self 1 Master 2
Friends 3 Other 4
9. Have you been forced to work while you were sick?
Yes 1 No 2

Section 5 Perception of child to present

1. Are you satisfied with this job?
Satisfied 1 Not satisfied 2. Indifferent 3
2. Why you are not satisfied?
Due to wage 1 Due to employer 2 Due to work 3
Due to own interest 4
3. Are you going to continue this job?
Yes1 No2
4. If no where do you want to go?
Home1 Other worker2
5. If you are not satisfied with this job, what type of job will be best?
.....
6. What would you like to do in the future?
Study1 Earn money2
Continue the same type of job3
Do not Know.....4
7. If you and your family do not like you to work, why you are doing so?
Poverty.....1 To service2
8. How is your relationship with your master?
Good.....1 Normal2
Bad.....3 (Q.9) Worst4
9. Why does your master treat you?
Wants too much work1 Pays poorly2
Abuses physically3 Does not pay on4
Sexual harassment5 Other6
10. Are you giving salary to keep safely to your master?
Yes1 No2

Annex - 2
Map of Nepal

Annex - 3

Map of Lalitpur District

