

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General Background

Nepal is a state in transition; with increasing exposure to the outside world modernization is catching fast. Within the traditional society struggling to modernize, a wide range of social exploitation is to be found. While some of these are rooted in the history of Nepal, others are appearing as part of the drive towards development. Children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and it is imperative that their rights are protected.

In one of the least developed countries in the world, where poverty, social injustice and religious conservatism are every day reality, it is usually difficult to protect the rights of a majority of the adults, protecting children's rights despite all good intentions is, therefore, an uphill task.

According to the World Bank figures of 1988-89, 70 percent of the country's population (19.6 million) live in poverty. The gross national product estimated at US\$ 180 per capita merely reflects the relative wealth of the capital city of Kathmandu. Eighty percent of the population which represents the vast majority of the poor live in rural areas and are overwhelmingly subsistence farmers, earning half of their incomes from their own agricultural production, 30 percent from employment (mostly working on farms), and the remainder from miscellaneous subsistence activities (UNICEF, 1992).

Nepal ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 14 September 1990, without making any reservation or declaration. The Convention entered

into force in Nepal on 14th October of the same year, one month after ratification.

In addition, Nepal is a State Party of the International Convention on Human Rights, the Slavery Conventions, and other instruments relating to women racial discrimination and torture. These instruments also contain provision regarding the protection and promotion of children's rights.

Nepal's new constitution, which was promulgated in November 1990, has restored the multi-party system and provided for a parliamentary form of government, constitutional monarchy, the guarantee of human rights, the rule of law and an independent judiciary.

The 1990 Constitution guarantees the right of protection against exploitation as a fundamental right and prohibits the practice of "traffic in human beings, slavery, serfdom for forced labour in any form" and its violation "punishable by law" (article 20). It also has provisions regarding the education and welfare of children under the Directive Principles and Policies of the State, but these only serve as guidelines, and are not enforceable by any court. However, it is significant to note here that Nepal, together with all the other countries of South Asia, has not ratified ILO Convention no 138 of 1973, which provides a minimum age of employment-probably for a good reason, as a majority of these international instruments are based on the North American or European socio-economic realities and conception of childhood.

The new Constitution, the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, and the above-mentioned international instruments have created binding obligation to Nepal to undertake measures to implement these rights and to enact specific legislation to protect children's rights. Government of Nepal, therefore, in 1992 enacted the Children's Rights and Welfare Act, 1992. The children's Act has defined the child as a person who has not reached the age of 16.

This act has attempted to bring together provisions relating to children in various legislations. This includes various other Acts and amendments to the Civil Code (Mulki Ain). Nepal government's intentions and efforts are shown in the Children's Act. These recent efforts and some subsequent ones, show that the government is trying hard to create a climate for the implementation of children's rights and that we can feel optimistic of the government's support.

In February 1995, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of labour and ILO on the "International Programme on the elimination of child labour." To promote conditions to enable GON to progressively prohibit, restrict and regulate child labour with a view to its ultimate elimination and increase awareness in the national and international community of the consequences and solutions to the child labour problems.

More recently the National Council for Children and Women has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, and is now in the process of being operationalised. The Council will function as the highest national body in making policies and programmes concerning women and children and will carry the mandate to monitor and evaluate all national programmes related to women and children (ILO,1995).

1.2. Definitions of Domestic Child Labour

Domestic child labour (DCW) is defined internationally as children working in employer's house with or without wage. DCWs 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 various activities. In most definitions of DCW a child is usually considered to be below 16 years of age. Yet, as the new ILO convention stipulates that any person under the age of 18 years to be protected from employment in the worst forms of child labour.

This study is considered any person aged below 16 years, working in an employer's household as a domestic servant in Santinagar tole of Ward No. 34 of Kathmandu Metropolitan city.

1.3. Statement of the Problem

Children working as domestic helpers have a long tradition in Nepal. It has its root to the ancient *the Kamaiya system*. This system is prevalent in the Western part of Nepal. This Kamaiya system is eradicate through making Law by Government Of Nepal but existing even today. A study on child labour conducted by National Study group focus on “bonded Child Labour was found in most part of the country...children, mostly from the schedule castes hired for different purposes and are used both in domestic and agricultural work” (CWIN, 2002). These are different forms of hired labour and traditionally they are know as *Haruwa, Charuwa, Gothalo, Benauta Nokar/Nokarni, Ketu, Kanchha, Banda, Bhariya/Kuriya*. The bonded labours have to work for a very long period of time for repayment of the loan taken by their father or grandfather and unequal distribution of wealth, existing feudal tradition and religious conservatives of laws, ignorance and other social injustice.

The ineffectiveness of laws has all aggravated the problems of the child labours. While these feudal practices exists even today, despite the practice being illegal, we are seeing an increase of domestic child labour right across the country and, in particular, in the urban areas.

Though child labour in the domestic household is illegal as per the Nepal's Children's Act 1992, it has not received the same amount of attention as that of child workers in the carpet factories or that of the street children. Even the government does not have any record about the prevailing condition and number of the domestic servants (mainly children). A study by CWIN found incidences of 19.2% of the household having domestic child labour among the 125

household using these figures it estimated a total domestic child labour in Kathmandu to be 10,652 and for the total urban areas of Nepal to be 62,345 (CWIN, 1993).

Child labour a despicable practice is not going to go away-despite the efforts of any number of INGOs, bi-lateral and UN agencies working in this field. This study attempts to find out what are the benefits that the children are getting by employment as domestic servants and what are the hazards and the exploitation they face.

The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow, in order for us to make any impact in the lives of these children; policies need to be formulated based in the reality of the current socio-economic condition of the country. And this can happen at attempting to limit exploitation of child domestic workers and to promote their development through survival (i.e. better health care) protection (protection form exploitation, fare wage, etc.) development (i.e. education) and participation (no forced employment against their wishes). Views from the domestic child workers themselves, employer off such children, and understanding their situations will help in developing polices to limit exploitation while promoting areas that are beneficial to them.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The general objective of this research is to find Socio-Economic condition of the domestic child workers in Nepal.

The specific objective of this study is:

-) To assess the present socio-economic conditions of the domestic child workers in Kathmandu Metropolitan City.
-) To examine the reasons for leaving home and their working conditions in Shantinagar tole,ward no.34.
-) To find out the future plan of the child workers.

1.5 Rationale of the Study

This study is about the socio-economic status of domestic child workers in Kathmandu. It is significant in the sense that the research explores one specific sector of child labour in Nepal. There have been some studies on domestic girl child and discussion papers on the domestic child labours, this study aims to understand better the situation as to why children are compelled to work as domestic child labourers and to understand their lives.

The children of today are the nation builders of tomorrow and the fate of the country depends upon them. So their future is essential to be bright. But when they remain illiterate it will be a burden to the country itself. So the detailed study of child problem is essential to be done for the sake of their welfare. Child labour has been a source of exploitation for the employer. In future, it will be an obstacle to the overall development of the country. A detail is essential to eradicate the child labour by providing suggestions, advice to the concerned authority. The present study will be helpful for providing information about domestic child labour for the concerned authority to some extent.

Child labour is not a new phenomenon in Nepal. Children start to work in their houses from very early ages. This phenomenon has further increased in past few decades, after the gradual industrialization and rapid urbanization. Child labour is being gradually recognized by concerned sectors as a problem. Although the number of studies on child labour has been increasing especially focusing child labour working in carpet industries and other small-scale industries and hotels, there are few studies on domestic child labour. This study focuses on child labour as a domestic servant, therefore, this study is typical in the present situation. Moreover, this study is expected to provide accurate information on child labour which might be helpful to those who are interested to conduct research in this field in future.

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1. Background

Child labour is a humanitarian issue, which has achieved a worldwide attention in recent years and the concept is still emerging. As a human being, every child has inherent rights to justice, peace, and freedom and to all kinds of necessary for life such as education, healthcare, protection, love and respect. Information on child labour is relatively scarce because of general tendency to conceal it since child labour is illegal. Therefore, presenting a comprehensive picture of a child labour is a complex task.

The phenomenon of child labour, which is a consequence of the exploitative systems operating at the national and international levels not only closes the future of millions of children in the third world countries, but it also drastically restricts the development prospects of these countries. The existence of child labour is a threat to world development and the solidarity and peace in the world. Eradicating child labour from the world is therefore, a goal, which must be achieved at the earliest (Hirway. et. al. 1991).

The rights of the child are both need and demand of the era, so no one can deny the importance of their essence. Considerably, there has been progressive change in socio-cultural, political and economic attitudes of the people, community and the government of Nepal in the direction of child's right compared to previous years. Both government and the non- governmental agencies of the country have been making effort to translate the spirit of the UN convention on the rights of the child into practice in spite of all these positive efforts and initiatives, however, different forms of child rights violations still exist in the country as a matter of fact domestic child labour is an invisible form of child labour

exploitation hiding behind the begging mask. Many employers feel that they are doing a big favour to the child and its family. There has been very little probing in this sector of unorganized child labour where no protection is granted either by laws or the trade unions. People tend to take it as an internal matter of household rather ignore what goes on behind the closed door. That is apparently the reason there has been a very little documentation in this matter (CWIN, 1994).

Millions of child labourers in the world are exploited by the greedy employers. These children are deprived of their childhood. Though national governments have taken action in different areas to help them, the question is, will these policies help the children? (Mehta, 1991).

The demand for child labour is highly increasing in the market of labour as they can be exploited easily in comparison to the adult labour and they can perform the work very actively being smarter than the adult one. (Space Time daily. An article on child labour, Nov. 2002).

Thus there have been increasing concern and understanding that the perspective of the child must be considered and all stages i.e. research, policy making and programming so that the problem can be settled down easily (Ennew, 1994).

In going beyond the measurement of child work and to an analysis of cause and consequences it is customary to begin with those definitional conundrums. What is a child? What is work? What is exploitation? It is these fundamental imprecisions that are growing problems. In taking through these hoops I take the view That we need to make a distinction between 'child work' and 'child labour' (Fyfe, 1989:3/5. A distinction is sometimes made between 'child labour' and 'child work'. The former is defined as 'work of wages' and carries the implication of being detrimental to the growth and development of children. Whereas the latter is thought to be as 'work in the context of the household' and

is positively evaluated. But research amongst children has shown that this distinction is too simple, and that children themselves may value wage work perhaps because it opens up educational opportunities for them rather than cutting them off from education-while finding unpaid work within the household irksome, tiring, and exploitative '. But if we reject this simple distinction we can define 'child labour' as that form of work in which a child is engaged which is determined to growth and development including child prostitution, bonded labour, and the economic activities of street children (including begging and stealing). Family labour, which interfaces with a child's education, recreation on physical, mental or moral health would also be considered child labour. Some forms of child work however, clearly are beneficial to growth and development. Where, for example, schooling is inadequate and where work is part of the socialization process for the child (Poudyal, 1994).

When does child work contribute to the development of the child, especially in rural areas where such works can make a healthy contribution to prepare the child for adulthood and help pass traditionally acquired skills from one generation of the next-and when is it exploitation. These being workers too young, non stop work for long hours, working under strain, working on the streets, working for very little pay, working with little stimulation, taking too much responsibility and subjective to intimidation (ILO, 1992). Therefore the ILO (1995) tends to support the view that "child work" is a "potential learning experience for the child, and hence not harmful " but "child labour" as exploitative by nature and determined to the child's growing process, depriving the child of the rights to survival, development, protection and participation".

The UCEP/ AAFLI (1995) refers to a working child as one who makes a "contribution to his or her family income, which ideally allows a child to acquire occupational skill".

In this connection ILO (1998) view is that:

The employment of very young children is an alarming problem, the younger the child, the more vulnerable he or she is to physical, chemical and other hazards, at the workplace and, of course, to the economic exploitation of his or her labour. Girls, for example, are often more hidden, denied access to education, and suffer from detrimental culture practices. Once sexually exploited, they can end up as social outcasts with little chance or reintegration into their communities (ILO, 1998).

In fact, children do various types of work in different conditions. On the one hand, the work is advantageous, encouraging a child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral, social development without disturbing schooling, recreation and rest, on the other hand, it is tangible, and destructive such as prostitutes, boded child labour, etc (UNICEF 1997).

2.2 History of Child Labour

Historically, the problem of child labour began in 16th century. Then it was expanded in different forms and areas in 17th century and in 18th and 19th centuries, children were further exposed to high-risk areas. In Britain, France and Germany, the problem of child labour remained in factories such as cotton mills, glass and match making and brick kilns. The problem in farming, herding and fishing existed in Norway, Sweden and France. For centuries, orphans and other institutionalized children provided a labour force in the early textile mills where relatively young children were forced to work. In 1840s, the average age of entry in coal mining in Britain was just nine (Cunningham 1996).

Statistics have shown that almost half of the world's child labour problem exists in South Asia. The existence of child labour very distinct in every sector from on farm activities to industry, domestic service, construction, etc. After the slavery was abolished due to the revolt of the slaves, the feudal system came into

existence. When feudal system was abolished, the problem still continues to exist even in the modern age. It took such forms as domestic labour, farm labour, or others in the houses of rich people in different part of Nepal (Pradhan, 1995).

Nepal and foreign historians wrote of the existence of slavery system in Nepal in the Lichhavi, medieval and the pre-modern (shah) period. Historical evidence shows that slaves known as *Kamara-Kamari*, were bought or sold to kings for the construction of bridges, and for the transportation of goods with Nepal and well as to Tibet. Until the mid 18th century, Nepal was characterized by a multiplicity of small principality. Even after that, Nepal emerged as a nation state, feudal polities still governed the lives of peasant (Sattaur, 1993).

Like other countries the slavery system in Nepal was in tradition from slavery to feudalism age. This tradition is to have been eradicated the time of King Prithvi Narayan Shah. But it was in practice up to the time of Chandra Shamsher

Until the period of Rana regime, there was a practice of slavery and forced labour in the house of rich people. The origin of slavery is the practice of making defeated enemies the slaves by the victorious winner. The Rana Prime Minister, Chandra Shamsher eradicated the practice of slavery in 1924. Then after 28 years, the system of human trade was banned by the country's law. Although this was a reform but it was not put in practice.

2.3 Education and Domestic Child Labour

Few children in domestic service attend school while working in employer's households. In contrast to the children of their employers, child domestics rarely get the opportunity to finish primary school and almost none reach secondary level education. As well as implications for the child's future options, children with a low degree of literacy may find themselves even more isolated in the household because of their inability to write and receive letters from home. Even when domestic child labours are allowed to attend school, they must fit their

studies around their domestic duties. Thus, they are often too tired and have too little time for homework to keep up with other children. Access to non-formal education and vocational training opportunities is also rare, although some domestics are allowed to attend classes if the training is seen by the employer as improving the child's performance of work.

Employers are likely to deny child domestics their right to education; since the child might develop other aspiration than serving the household. The child is likely to become less dependent on the employer and more likely to leave domestic service. The employer may feel that the child's value does not increase as a result of schooling as domestic duties do not require formal education. However, some employers recognize that a young domestic may become tidier, cleaner and more efficient if the child goes to school.

2.4 Child Labour in Nepal

A few decades ago Nepal was a food grain exporting country but in this period it has transformed itself to an importer. While the agriculture sector, where a majority of the people lives, is not providing adequate livelihood, the industrial service and infrastructure development are an incipient stage. In such stage economic transition, the high rate of population growth is contributing to a weakening of the economic base of the country.

In such economic context, the lives of the poor and marginalized families and their children are indeed grim; which forces them to leave their homes to go to the cities in search of work. The work that is available to them is mainly physical and for many of the children working in the household or of becoming of a domestic helps.

The condition of child labour in Nepal being very pathetic, ILO has selected Nepal from Asia to eradicate the poor condition of child labour. In the same way Tanzania and El Salvador are also selected from Africa and Latin America

respectively for the similar reason. Children are working as domestic servants in many houses of the elite families in different parts of Nepal. It is reported by CWIN (2000) that most of the children workers are of premature age, that is, below 16 years – which is considered as the period of physical and mental growth and requires fresh air, freedom, games, friendship and other activities. Out of 6.3 million children below 14 years of age, about 2.6 million children of 5-14 years spend their days by working as a labour (Article of child labour, Space Time Daily, Sayapatri, 25 November, 2002). It is also the period when they need meaningful education in order to become the honorable citizen of tomorrow.

Here, while talking about the child labourers its compulsion in the context of Nepal, it is to be kept in mind that child labour is banned by the law of Nepal. But this law is not enforced.

2.5 Domestic Child Labour in Nepal

As Domestic child labour is concerned; it is found both in rural and urban areas. Compared to the rural areas, there are more domestic children in the urban areas. According to a situation analysis of a number of Survey, research and case studies done by CWIN in 1995 revealed that there are total 2.6 million child labours in Nepal, among them 756,923 are DCWs. The number of Domestic Child Labours in urban places is 42,674 and the total number of DCWs in Kathmandu only is 21,191.

Because of rapid urbanization, the rural elites have mostly migrated in to urban areas with their domestic servants. Such rural to urban migration is also with the economically poor section of the rural population with the purpose of seeking employment. Thus the level of rural to urban migration is growing day by day. Similarly the number of domestic servants is also growing and has become a widespread phenomenon.

The rise in the number of domestic workers has been a result of the increasing migration of people and resulting growth population. The growth is reflected in the rise in the number of municipalities on the one hand, and the increase of the population of Kathmandu in a span of ten years from 1990 to 2000 has almost doubled, increasing at a rate of 6% every year (IPEC, ILO)

In the Kathmandu district nearly 11.8 percent domestic child workers are from the rural and semi-rural areas of neighbouring districts, such as Nuwakot, Dhading, Kavre, Sarlahi, Chitwan, Dolkha, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchok etc. Moreover child labourers of Kathmandu are from 49 districts (CWIN survey report, 2001) caused by accessibility and facilities of transportation, attraction of the town, step parenthood, broker's role, rural unemployment, social crimes, economic hardship etc, to be free by such social problems they have been pushed or pulled as domestic workers.

Though many families have pushed or pulled their members as the domestic servants to get rid of poverty, their economic and other conditions are not uplifted, but are quite miserable. In this respect, the CWIN researcher has made: “ the children employed as domestic workers are frequently observed, they are humiliated, beaten and even sexually abused, they are fed poorly and are treated unkindly. For example they have to eat separately and may be locked out of the house when the family members go out. Others may be kept in the house at all times except to shop; none are given holidays.

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

Research design is the plans, structure strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions. It refers to the procedures for the collection of data and its analysis. The research design adopted in this study is exploratory as well as descriptive types.

It is exploratory because attempts have been made to explore the socio-economic status of the domestic child labourers and to better understand their lives. On the other hand, descriptive research design enabled the researcher to present a clear picture of the phenomenon under investigation. This helped to analysis the present situation of domestic child workers. The data obtained through the design have been mostly qualitative in nature.

3.2. Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area

The study took place in the ward no. 34, Santinagar of the Kathmandu Metropolitan City in the central region of Nepal.

Several groups of people from various caste/ethnicity, economy, and occupation and with different educational background are living in this study area. It is an understood fact that in the Nepalese society the people of good economic condition are recruiting servants. So, significant number of domestic servants is recruited here and among the domestic servants recruited in this ward the number of child servants are also significant. Thus this area was selected due to the availability of the samples for this study, also no research has been taken in this area before and another reason for selecting this area is that researcher is a

resident of this area which was helpful in conducting the research and get necessary help from the house owners

3.3. Universe of Sampling Procedure

The census of the domestic child labours of this area has not been taken from any government or private sectors, so the actual number of domestic child servants is unknown. In this condition, to determine the size of the respondent from this study area was a difficult task. The easiest way to achieve the objectives is of course the accidental sampling technique. So forty domestic child workers were taken as a sample according to the convenience to the researcher by the possible help from the local people. Even the small number of this sample will not be the representation of the whole domestic child labours, it is hoped that it could represent the situation of domestic child workers.

3.4. Technique of Data Collection

In order to gather the primary data different sociological and anthropological tools and techniques were employed. A brief description of each tools and techniques has been presented in the following sub-headings:

3.4.1. Interview Schedule

A set of questions was used to collect some of the basic data in terms of personal identification, ethnic/castes, age, main occupation of their family, their previous experiences, future desire, educational background major problem faced by them and about their happiness etc. The data had been obtained through types and qualities of materials collections. It was useful to provide information on working place, working time and socio-economic condition. So the questionnaire was filed through interviews with domestic child labours at the study areas. The data are collected under the major headings namely: name, age, sex, educational background, family, health, nutrition, recreation, relation with employer etc. Primary data also have been collected during the filed study with

the help of interviews, direct participant observation. Secondary data have been collected from documents and related literature published and unpublished. The reason for adopting this method was to draw reliable information from the domestic child labours.

3.4.2. Observation

The working conditions, behaviour of the employers, physical appearance of the domestic child labours etc. were observed and the information used to probe during the interview and or to verify the information provided by the child labours.

3.4.3. Informal Interview

Interview method is one of the important methods of obtaining information from respondents. In this method, there is a direct contact between respondent and informants, which is more interactive in nature. This method also aims to collect information about qualitative facts such as ideas, feelings, views, behaviours which is very helpful to find out the truth. This method also helps to find out the reaction of respondents and provides opportunity to observe things from very close. The Domestic Child Labour thus identified is interviewed using a longer, structured questionnaire

Case Studies

Five (3 girls and 2 boys) cases were studied in detail by collecting information on their past lives, past and present works, etc.

Case Studies of one Brahmin girls. One Rajbanshi girl, one Rai girl, one Newar boy and one Magar boys were done in order to obtain contextual information on the prevailing situation of household child labour in the tole.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

After completing the fieldwork, the collected data were processed manually and analyzed in a descriptive method. The collected data through various methods and techniques were put together and analysed in a separate chapter. All the data collected were put on the master table and present simply in the percentage tables.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

The limitations of this study are as follows:

- 1) This small scale study confines itself to small part of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. So the generalization of the research may or may not be equally applicable to the other parts of Nepal.
- 2) The research study presents only one child worker employed in domestic sector does not cover another sectors.
- 3) This study, only domestic child labours were surveyed through accident sampling. Thus finding from this study will not be the whole representation of the domestic child labours of the ward no. 34 of Kathmandu Metropolitan City.

While conducting the survey, there were many problems where the field investigator was not allowed to interview the child. Respondent tried to avoid interviews and chose not to answer to the sensitive questions on family income, salaries of the domestic labours etc. These facts may limit the findings of the study.

CHAPTER - IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE CHILD WORKERS

4.1. Population

The number of total household of Eastern sector of Santinagar ward no. 34 was 151 with total population of 836. Of the population the female was 335 (40.07%) and male was 501 (59.93%). The average family size was 5.54 (Field survey, 2009). There were total 46 household labours. Out of 46, 40 child labours were under the age of 18. Out of 40, there was one child labour each in 40 houses. Out of 40 child labours, 40 percent (16) were girls and 60 percent (24) were boys. Of the total child labours under study 5 were selected for in depth case histories; out of them 3 were girls and 2 were boys.

4.1.1 Caste/Ethnicity Distribution of Domestic Child Labours by Age and Sex for Ecological Zones

Table 1,2,3 presents percentage distribution of boys and girls by ecological zones, age group and caste/ ethnicity respectively.

Table: 1 Distribution of Domestic Child Labours by Ecological Zones

Ecological zones	No of Respondents	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent
Hills	40	17	10	27	67.5
Dhading		4	1	5	12.5
Kavre		2	4	6	15
Nuwakot		4	2	6	15
Sindupalchok		2		2	5
Ramechhap		3	2	5	12.5
Rasua		2	1	3	7.5
Terai		7	6	13	32.5
Dhanusa		1		1	2.5
Mahottari			1	1	2.5
Parsa		1	1	2	5
Dang		3	3	6	15
Kailali		2	1	3	7.5
Total	40	24	16	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the field survey conducted, it is found that most of the Domestic child labours come from the hilly region. It is seen from Table 1 that 67.5 % of the child labours are from hilly region whereas 32.5% are inhabitants of the Terai Region. In the Terai region the children prefer to go and work in the neighboring country where they are very close and also they get opportunity to work in the field at their own village.

Table: 2 Age Groups of the Domestic Child Labours

Age group	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent
5-9 yrs	5	6	11	27.5
10-14 yrs	16	9	25	62.5
15-18 yrs	3	1	4	10
Total	24	16	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It is seen from table 2 that the majority of the Domestic child labour i.e. 62.5% fall in the age group of 10-14 yrs whereas 27.5 % in 5-9 yrs group and 10% in the age group of 5-9%.

Table: 3 Caste of the Domestic Child Labours

Caste	NO of Respondents	Percent
Brahmin	17	42.5
Newar	3	7.5
Chhetri	9	22.5
Magar/Lama	3	7.5
Rai/Limbu	5	12.5
Gurung	1	2.5
Giri	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table No 3 reveals that from 40 respondents interviewed, 42.5 % are from Brahmin caste whereas 22.5 % belongs to Chhetri and remaining 35 % came from various castes. It is a different cinario of caste group. When I visit the area I found the maximum percent of the Brahmin and Chhetri.

Generally, employers look for unpaid, very cheap, innocent and hard working children. They do not prefer very young or very big children. Therefore, the 10-14 years of age children were in large number than others ages of children.

The Domestic child labours in the household level in Santinagar were seen coming from different geographical origin. The unbalance socio-economic development in rural areas and hills has encouraged children to migrate to cities where jobs are available. Santinagar is dominated by hilly people. Therefore, most of the Domestic child labours are also from hilly region. Most of them are brought by relatives. As have been informed in different research, there is an increasing trend of migration from hill to terai and rural area to urban areas. According to CWIN's estimate, in Kathmandu only 60% domestic helpers are children and 10% household's child labour are under 10 years of age and 70% are 11-14 years of age.

4.1.2 Assistance in Finding Employment in Kathmandu

The Domestic child labour were asked that how they became household labours. In the sample, 35% of the children said that relatives assisted them in finding jobs while 20% were sent directly by parents and 32.5 percent of the Domestic child labours reported that they themselves opted to work as a household labours. Moreover, only 7.5 percent of the children mentioned that they came with the employers from their home districts.

Table: 4 Assistance Received by Domestic Child Labours in Finding Employment in Kathmandu

Person with whom they came	No. of Respondent	Total percent
With step parent	2	5
With relatives	14	35
With parents	8	20
Self	13	32.5
Others	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

4.2. Guardians at Home

The contribution of young children to the household economy is critical in country like Nepal. Children work and contribute economically by accepting household responsibilities and sending out adults for farming, day labouring or other works. They may also work beyond the household for a wage, which goes to supplement the family income (Grover: 1994). In Nepali society, many parents bring their children to put them into labour market due to the family's poor economic condition. Somehow the problem of obtaining two meals a day preoccupies them most.

Most people in the rural areas of Nepal live on subsistence farming. Exploitative social relations in the villages further aggravate the poor families problems, the harsh living condition in the village lead the children to move away from the rural to the urban areas.

Table: 5 Guardians of Domestic Child Labour at Home

Guardians of Respondent	No. Of Respondent	Total percent
Both mother and father	17	42.5
Mother	8	20
Father	5	12.5
Step mother	6	15
Others (sisters/brothers)	4	10
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

From table 5 it is seen hat 42.5 percent of the Domestic child labours had both their father and mother alive while 20 percent had mother only and 12.5 percent had father only. Of the total sample, 15 percent had stepmothers and 10 percent had either elder sister of brother at home.

4.2.1. Family Size of the Domestic Child Labours

As the data presented in Table 6 reveals that children come in general from medium size families (5-7). In 40 houses where interviewed child labour lived

there were a total of 228 members resulting in an average family size of 5-7 persons per family. The average is equal with the national average of 5.7 persons (CBSS 2002). But the average family size of the Kathmandu Metropolitan is (5.20 person) and Kathmandu district is (5.15).

Table: 6 Family of the Domestic Child Labours

Family size	No. of Respondent	Total percent
2-4	1	2.5
5-7	23	55.5
8-10	10	25
More than 10	6	15
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

The average family size of the Domestic child labour (5.7) is slightly higher than the average family size of the employers (5.54) of Santinagar locality.

4.2.2. Main Occupation of Domestic the Child Labour Family

Unbalanced land allocation and increasing landlessness in the rural area create financial pressure to the local inhabitants. That is why children from the rural families are sent more and more to the cities in search of livelihoods. Most farmers have small farms. Because most households produce food to last for only three to eight months of the year, they have compulsion to turn to others work, loans or migration to sustain them. Migration becomes more a way of life for the rural underprivileged people and local money lenders tempt them to indebtedness by offering loan at high interest, pulling their innocent child into Debt-bond ageing and slavery to the modern market (Sattur, 1993). Most of the families work for low wages on landowner's field or on their own tiny plots of lands for their living. It is hard for them to collect food grains enough for the whole year.

Table: 7 Occupation of Domestic Child Worker's Family.

Occupation	No. Of Respondent	Total percent
Agriculture	11	27.5
Agriculture wage labour	8	20
Wage Labour	12	30
Others	9	22.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 7 shows that 27.5 percent Domestic child labours reported that their family's main occupation is agriculture and followed by 20 percent working as agricultural labour for big farmers, 30 percent as wage labours and 22.5 percent engaged in other works such as guard, army, carpenter, firewood seller, waiter, bus helper and as *nangloshop owner*.

Although farming is the main occupation of majority of the families of the child labour under this study, it alone cannot support the living. Therefore, they must look for alternate employment to supplement the families' income.

CHAPTER V

REASONS FOR LEAVING HOME & WORKING CONDITION

5.1 Reason of leaving home

The reasons of the child labours for becoming domestic child labour are given in Table 8. It was found that the main reason for their movement to the urban areas in search of work is due to the lack of food and clothes, followed by pay back of merchant's loan, influence of friends, and misbehaviour of stepmother. Other reasons for leaving home as reported by the children were their desire of study, mother married with another man, father being sick, or hoping to get a job and stay in the city.

Table: 8 Reasons behind children to become Domestic child labour

Reasons	No. of respondent	Total Percent
Lack of food/clothes at home	16	40
Pay back of merchant loan	3	7.5
Influence of friends	9	22.5
Misbehaviour of step mother	7	17.5
Others	5	12.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2009.

The in-depth case studies of some children revealed that children came to the city to become household labour because of misbehaviour of stepmother. According to VOICE of child workers (1999) family and social disturbance are valuable factor responsible for early age children leaving home.

5.1.1 Time Period of Departure from Home

Table 9 shows that 57.5 percent Domestic child labours have been away from their home for more than 1 month to less than 1 year, 30 percent for more than 1 year to less than 5 years, 5 percent for less than 1 month. While 2.5 percent spent away from their home for more than 5 to less than 10 years, and 5 percent for 10 or more than 10 years.

Table: 9 Time Period Spent Away from Home by DCW.

Duration of leave	No of Respondent	Total Percent
<One month	2	5
> One month-<one year	23	57.5
>1-<5 years	12	30
>5-<10 years	1	2.5
10 or > 10 years	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

5.1.2 Frequency Period of Home Visits by Child Labours

Due to economic opportunities, children are separated from their parents, relatives, friends and their communities. This discourages the disconnection of children from their families. Household child labours get very rare opportunities to visit their parents, relatives, and friends. Having to work throughout the year has been their way of life. Request by child labours to visit their home are generally ignored by employers.

Table: 10 Frequency of Home Visit by Domestic Child Labours Per Year.

Frequency of home visit	No. of Respondent	Total Percent
1 time	9	22.5
2 times	7	17.5
3 times	4	10
More than 3 times	5	12.5
Never	15	37.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 10 shows that 22.5 percent visited only once per year to their home during their work as domestic child labour at the particular house and 12.5 percent visited more than three times, 17.5 percent visited 2 times and 10 percent visited 3 times during their time at present working place. While 37.5 percent said that they had never visited during their stay at Santinagar as child labour.

5.1.3 Frequency of Visit by Relatives

A recent study on Domestic child labours found most of the children saying that their relatives did not come to see and meet in Kathmandu (CWIN, 2001).

The findings of the present study are similar.

Table: 11 Numbers of Visits to the Domestic Child Labours by their Relatives.

Frequency of visit	No. of Respondent	Total Percent
1	9	22.5
2	6	15
3	1	2.5
More than 3	1	2.5
Never	23	57.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2009

As we see from the Data presented in table 11 that 2.5 percent of the Domestic child labour reported that their relatives visited more than three times to see them, while 22.5 percent said only one time, 2.5 percent mentioned three times and 15 percent said two times. 57.5 percent of the labour reported that their relatives never visited them.

5.1.4 Opportunity to Visit their Friends

Children need to socialize with friends of the same age and develop love and care. As we discussed above, many children are not even provided with the opportunity to meet their friends. This has had a negative impact on their mentality. They want to visit their friends but their employers do not permit them to do so.

Table: 12 Opportunity to Visit their Friends

Visit to their friends	No, of Respondent	Total Percent
Yes	11	27.5
No	27	67.5
Others	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From table 12, we find that 5 percent of the children under study reported that they had no friends only 27.5 percent reported that they visited friends. While 67.5 percent mentioned that they did not have any chance to visit their friends.

Domestic Child labours mentioned that they visited their friends during the leisure time with employer's permission, secretly while on work, on own interest during leisure and during school hour. A leisure of half and hour shall be given to the children but, in this study most of the children were not provided leisure or time to visit their friends.

5.1.5 About Employers

Table: 13 Occupation of the employer

Occupation	No. of respondent	Total Percent
Service holders	20	50
Business	10	25
Teacher	7	17.5
Other	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It was found from the survey that 50 percent of the employers were service holders while 25 percent were businessmen, 17.5 percent were teachers and 7.5 percent were having other occupation.

5.2 Working Conditions

Leisure time is essential for children's growth and development. There is never a weekend, rare leave or little leisure for most of the children working as household labour. The majority of children work long hours under very difficult circumstances. Majority of the children in this study reported that they worked to 15 hours a day.

There is a lack of information regarding the various types of works in which child labours are engaged and their working conditions. Such children do all the household chores, including taking care of elderly people babies, children and pets, gardening, cooking and other jobs as assigned by the employers. They cover most forms of household chores ranging from cooking to baby-sitting.

Table: 14 Nature of Works Performed by Child Labour

Nature of work	No of Respondent	Total percent
All type of works including food preparation	20	50
All type of works excluding food preparation	14	35
Massage/care to old/sick member of the family	3	7.5
Baby sitting	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 14 shows that the majority (50%) of the Domestic child labours did all types of domestic chores including food preparation, while 35 percent did everything except food preparation, 7.5 percent did massaging, took care of the old/sick members of the employer's house and 7.5 percent did baby sitting only.

In general employers think that, the Domestic child labours must do all work that they ask for. The working hours for Domestic child labours is not fixed, commonly they do not sleep unless their employers go to bed. Only when the

employer goes away from home child labour may take some rest. The children under this study consider cleaning dishes at late night the most difficult work, similarly other hard works were toilet cleaning, washing clothes, cleaning floor, caring old/sick members of the family, washing children's stool, assisting old family members to the toilet, fetching water from well, marketing and baby sitting. Whereas CWIN (1998) stated that a child who may be employed in work as a labour shall not be made to engage in work against his will. But from the observation it was found that children were engaged in various types of hard work whether they liked or not.

5.2.1 Problems Facing by Domestic Child Labours

Household servants are forced to do all chores and their difficulties are confined within the four walls of a house. It is not easy to live without parents and to work under the command of other persons for the children. But due to their poor economic conditions, children are compelled to work as child labours. The children under study did all types of work. The burden and pressure of the work can be more and less depending upon the employer. Most of the working children are kept inside the houses of the employers and not allowed to meet and mix up with neighbours.

Most children (92.5%) reported that they felt their present jobs difficulty while 7.5 percent did not feel that way.

Table: 15 Problems Encountered by Domestic Child Labours

Problem	No. of respondent	Total Percent
No chance to visit home	8	21.62
Mistreat by the employer	5	13.51
Overloaded work	15	40.54
Sick frequently	3	8.12
Low wages	1	2.70
No chance to study	5	13.51
Total	37	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of 37 Domestic child labours, who mentioned that they had encountered problems, 21.62 percent reported that they did not get chance to visit home, followed by misbehave of employer, (13.51%), overload work (40.54%), sick frequently (8.51%) low wages (2.70%), no chance to study (13.51%).

5.2.2 Work Load

Table 16 shows that 52.5 percent Domestic child labours worked from 6 am to 9 pm. This is a remarkable physiological trouble for a child within the age of 18 years, which could affect their mental as well as physical growth. There were others (40%), who worked from 5 am to 10 pm (that is about 17 hours).

Table: 16 Workload of the Domestic Child Labours

Duration of work	No of Respondent	Total percent
5am to 10 pm	16	40
6 am to 9 pm	21	52.5
7am to 8 pm	3	7.5
8 am to 7 pm	0	0.00
Total	38	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The majority (80%) of the employers had medium size (5-7) families but the range of the family size was 3-13 members. In any way, it was compulsion form a Domestic child labour to serve the large family members for extended hours under the study. Two of the children whose day-to-day life was studied in detail reported that they woke up at 5 pm and went to bed at 10 pm. They performed house chores until at night. One of them is Rita Rai.

Rita Rai

Rita Rai 12 was born in Udayapur district, eastern part of Nepal. She came to Kathmandu with her friends 3 years ago. She has 6 family members consisting grandmother, father, two elder brothers and one younger brother. Her parents are landless and they work as day labourers.

Now she is working in Mr. Chhetri's house since 3 months. She does every household chore such as washing utensils, clothes, sweeping and cleaning floor, cooking meal, etc. She did not get any opportunities for studies though her employer had promised to send her to school. She is unknown about her remuneration. She wakes up at 5 am in the morning and goes to bed at 10 pm. Although she bathes weekly and changes clean clothes though unfitted. Some times she gets different food than the other member. Although the quantity of food is enough but is cold and stale. She has to sleep on the passage using very old and dirty bedding materials. Once she fell ill. But through the time she recovered in the home without treatment. Rita has no friends to play games but she sometimes plays and listen to the radio, watch TV with the employer's children.

5.2.3. Wages Received by Domestic Child Labours

Most of the works that the children do are hazardous. Various systems of wage payment are in practice. The practice vary from employer, most of the children either did not receive any wages or received low wages. Practice of each payment on monthly basis is very limited. According to CWIN study, in and average they work above 12 hours every day, but at least 41 percent are not paid any thing while the rest are paid very nominal salary (CWION 1993).

Of the 40 children in the present study, 45 percent were neither paid nor had knowledge about their wages. They only got simple food, clothes, and shelter and in some cases, up down transportation expenses in the time of home visit.

The compensation to the children was found to be different ranging from unpaid (only study) to Rs. 800 per month. Only 55 percent children reported that they received wages for their work. Among the children who get compensation in cash, the salary ranges from Rs. 201 to Rs. 800 per month. It varied from employers to employers. It was found that 20 percent children received Rs. 302 to Rs. 800 per month, while 35 percent received Rs. 201-300 per month.

Table: 17 Monthly remuneration received by Domestic child labour.

Amount	No of Respondent	Total percent
Rs. 201 to Rs. 300	14	35
Rs. 301 to Rs. 800	8	20
Study only	8	20
Unknown	10	25
Total	38	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the field study, it was found that it was very hard to work in big house especially for cleaning the house during morning. The household child labours were provided relatively more cash remuneration from business people. For example, Marbadi families were said top pay better wages to their child labours but they did not enroll child labours into the schools.

On the contrary, in the service holder's families the child labours, either got low cash compensation (less than Rs. 300) or was provided other provision such as education, clothes, food, shelter, etc. From the survey, it was revealed that small families wanted to keep child workers for long period of time by providing schooling support and others faculties. They also treated the child labours as one of the family members in many ways. Such children tend to stay longer in the same house as child labour.

The payment system of remuneration varied. Majority (52.73%) of the child labours in the survey reported that it was not fixed, while 22.64 percent reported that they obtain remuneration monthly. 15.34 percent reported that it was paid in the time of home visit for their up and down transportation.

Of the total children in the survey 59.28 percent reported that their parents collected their remuneration from their employers and 40.72 percent revealed that they had kept it with their employers.

Children who were either allowed to go to school or were promised to be sent to school later were not paid. Those who were the relatives of neighbours of the employer were also not paid and most of such children were given assurance that they will be send school in the future. Some children were getting very little salary, which was not fixed at the time of their employment. Bimal Shrestha gets Rs. 600 per moth, which is 20 percent of the respondent, but his salary is kept by his employer and receives whenever asked for.

Bimal Shrestha

Bimal Shrestha is 14 years old. He came Kathmandu from Barhatuwa of Dhanusha district at his age of 9 with his relative. He has two members of family, an elder sister and a younger sister. Bimal's father died when he was one year. Unfortunately his mother also died when he was 9 years. During his stay of 5 years in this house, he has visited his home village twice. Once his elder sister had come to visit him when he was sick seriously. Luckily he recovered soon after the treatment by the doctor with the help of his master.

His remuneration is six hundred Rupees per month for his work. His employer keeps the salary and gives whenever necessary.

He is very badly treated from his master when he does something wrong. He never gets an opportunity to listen to the radio, and watch TV and plays. He does not have any friends and therefore does not play. He bathes once a month and have a few clean clothes to change.

Bimal does all household works like cleaning. Washing, cooking, shopping, etc. He feels rigorous to clean the floor. He wakes up at 6 am and goes to bed at 9 pm. He sleeps on the floor using poor bedding materials. He eats sufficient food but of poor quality that his employer's family eat. He is not satisfied with the working condition in this house and is looking for another house to work.

5.2.4 Nature of Previous Jobs of the Child Labours

The Domestic child labours under the present study used to work different sectors before they came to their present employment. Most children reported that they had experiences of working as farmer and household labour, or various types of jobs in carpet factories, hotels, etc

5.3 Access to Education, Health and Recreation

5.3.1 Food Status

UN had developed the basic needs concept for the peasant of society. These basic needs are food, shelter and replacement fund. Children are brought to the cities for house servants. In general, there is no sufficient food, etc. at there working places provided for child labours. Of the children under this study, 52.5 percent reported that they did not feel discriminated in food that their employer's family food, while 47.5 percent reported that they were treated differently.

Table: 18 Sufficiency of Food for Domestic Child Labour at their Work Places

Food Sufficiency	No. of Respondent	Total Percent
Sufficient	26	65
Not Sufficient	14	35
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Most children (65%) reported that they received adequate food while 35 percent reported that they did not receive adequate food (see table 18). Furthermore, 22.5 percent children mentioned that they were provided stale and 77.5 percent reported that they were given fresh food. Besides, 35 percent mentioned that they were given to eat left over food at their working places.

5.3.2 Shelter Conditions

Most of the children under the present study had poor living conditions. None of children looked happy and fresh.

Table: 19 Sleeping place of Domestic child labour

Sleeping Place	No. of Respondent	Total Percent
Floor of room	11	27.5
Palang	9	22.5
Corridor	9	22.5
Under stairs	10	25
Other	1	2.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 19 shows that 27.5 percent children sleep on the floor of the room and 22.5 percent sleep on Palang, 22.5 percent sleep in the corridor, 25 percent sleep under the stairs and 2.5 percent reported not having any fixed sleeping place. However, they used poor quality bedding materials. 35 percent used gunny bag, blanket and 55.5 percent used mat, gunny bag, blanket, 4.5 percent used bed cushion, and quilt, bed cover, pillow and 5 percent used various types of bedding according to seasons.

5.3.3 Sickness and Access to Health Care

The level of education and health care is very low, which is even more inadequate among the deprived people. Children normally face certain sickness and illness while in growing up age. Almost all of the child labours were bare footed and they often suffered from cold.

According to the National Planning Commission efforts have been made for the development of children. But due to the lack of wealth and other social reasons, children are suffering from malnutrition diseases, illiteracy, economic and social exploitation (NPC, 1996).

Table: 20 Sickness of Domestic Child Labours

Description	No. of Respondent	Total Percent
Sick	33	82.5
Not sick	7	17.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

It was found that out of the 40 children interviewed 82.5 percent had been sick and the remaining 17.5 percent had not been sick so far (see Table 20). Almost all children looked drogue. Some of the children looked stunted and malnourished.

Table: 21 Treatment of Domestic Child Labours

Treatment	No. Of Respondent	Total Percent
Visit to the doctor	8	24.24
Medical treatment at home	15	45.45
Self recovery	7	21.22
Total Percent Other	3	9.09
Total	33	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 21 shows that that our of the 33 children who had fallen sick, 24.24 percent recovered from the illness by the treatment of the doctor and 45.45 percent from medicines used in home and 21.22 percent from self recovery.

Table: 22 Treatment support to Domestic Child Labours

Support by	No.of Respondent	Total Percent
Employer	25	75.75
Parent	1	3.04
Relatives	2	6.08
Other	5	15.15
Total	33	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009.

Table 22 shows that most of the children (75.75%) of the respondents were supported by their employers for the treatment and 15.15% got well without

being supported by anybody, 3.04 % were supported by their parents and 6.08% by relatives. It was found that the employers were not taking the sick child labours to the physicians until the problem was serious. During the field study it was discovered that the employers gave medicine to the sick children without consulting the physician.

Other studies have mentioned that employers did not care regarding the child labour treatment (CWIN 1993, VOCW, 1999). But the reality was found to be different. In this study it was found that employers supported for the child labour's treatment by giving importance to their health.

5.3.4 Bathing and Changing of Clothes

Everybody must keep clean to stay healthy. Bathing daily is the best way to keep body clean. Household child labours reported that they did not have enough water to take bath and to wash clothes. Most of the children interviewed looked dirty. During the field survey many half-clothed and drogue children were observed. Most of the children (50%) reported that they bathed once in a week and 12.5 % twice a week, 20% two times in a month and 17.5 % said they bath occasionally.

Table: 23 Bathing Intervals of Domestic Child labours.

Interval	No. of Respondent	Total Percent
Once a week	20	50
Twice a week	5	12.5
Twice in a month	8	20
Occasionally	7	17.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Most children (82.5%) reported that they changed their clothes after bathing while 7.5% did not change clothes.

Maya Rajbanshi is among 82.5% of the child labour that changes the clothes after having bath.

Maya Rajbanshi

Maya Rajbanshi, household children labour in Santinagar residential area of the Kathmandu. She came from Dang when she was 8 years old. Maya is the eldest daughter in the family, with three brothers and one sister. She says, she had a great desire to study in her age but now she hesitates to join small class in school at this age. During her stay at this house, she had never visited her home. But she used to weep sometimes because of homesickness. Maya does not know about her monthly earnings till now. She has a great desire to learn sewing and knitting but there is no opportunity for her. Now she is working in a Brahmin house. There are four persons in the family and both employer and mistresses are jobholders. She does the entire household chores as cooking, washing and cleaning.

She feels hardship for washing utensils at late night. She wakes up at 5 am and goes to bed at 10 pm. She has to sleep on the Palang with mat, blanket and quilt. She bathes weekly and changes clean clothes. She gets medicine from her employer whenever needed. She sometimes listens to the radio; watch TV but does not play.

5.3.5 Access to Education

In reality, children's participation in the work of family gives them opportunity to learn traditional skills and this constitutes an important part of socialization. Sadly, however, in poor countries like Nepal such as the young children are exploited both in the home and in the wider market and they are denied the chances for schooling which inhibits their development.

Opportunity of education and child labour has a direct correlation. Policy makers have realized that in order to end the problems of child labours, a mandatory primary level schooling policy can be the effective measure. However, in the case of Nepal, even though primary education has been made free children in the remote areas of the country do not still have access to basic education.

Some children are denied chances that other children might normally get. For example, girl involvement in house is considered appropriate. Therefore, their

brothers may go to school while their parents may make the girls work in the house.

Table: 24 Literacy status of Domestic child workers.

Literacy Rate	No. of Respondent	Total Percent
Literate	21	52.5
Illiterate	19	47.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 24 shows that 47.5% of the Domestic child labours were illiterate while 52.5% were literate. According to the National Planning Commission (1999) the overall literacy rate of Nepal in 1991, was 39.6 percent for both sexes, 54.4 percent for the males and 25.0 percent for the females. This finding was higher than the national literacy level.

As we discussed above, work can keep children away from school. Besides, poor quality of education often causes children to dropout of school and start working at an early age (UNICEF, 2000)

Table: 25 Domestic Child labour who have been/not been to school by sex of child.

Situation	Girls	Boys	Total (%)
School dropped out	3	5	8 (20)
Never been to school	6	13	19 (47.5)
Currently Schooling	3	10	13 (32.5)
Total	12	28	40 (100)

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 25 presents school attainment situation of the Domestic child labours. 20 percent had been school dropout, 47.5 percent had never been to school, while 32.5 percent were currently schooling.

The percentage of Domestic child labour that was never been to school was higher than the percentage of those attending schooling.

The case of Bikash Magar is different. He goes to school, forced by his employer to do so, though gets very little at home to study, who is among the 32 percent of the respondents currently schooling.

Bikash Magar

Bikash Magar is working in one of the houses of Santinagar Tole of Kathmandu as household child labour. He is now 12 years old. He came Kathmandu at his age of 9 years ago from Munjlin, Lamidanda of Chitwan district with the intention of earning money. According to him, there are eight members in his family. His parents are alive and they are surviving by working in the field of landowner or doing wage labour.

He is working at present house from 1 year. Bikash Magar has changed many houses as household child labour because of the problem of beating and abusing from cruel employer. Since one year, he has not gone his home and his family didn't also come to meet him. But he has visited his sister who is living in Kathmandu.

His daily life is not different from other household child labour such as bringing milk, cleaning utensil, washing clothes, cleaning floor, looking after the offspring of the employer. He feels burden for washing children's stool. He wakes up at 7 am and goes to bed at 9 pm. He has to sleep on the floor of room using low types of bedding materials. He bathes twice a month and has very few clean clothes to change. Although he eats enough food but mostly gets stale food eat. Bikash is unknown about the person who keeps his earning. Once Bikash fell ill but recovered slowly after treatment with the help of his employer. He does not listen to the radio, but watches TV and plays with neighbouring child labours at his free times without giving information to his employers. Bikash is studying present in class one. But he gets very little time to get engaged in study at home

Domestic Child labours mostly come from the social- economically marginal families and the low literacy rate prevalent in the country commonly. Uneducated families do not know the long terms advantage of the educating their children and might face economical problems to schooling their children.

In the survey done by CWIN (1993) it was found that 49 percent had never been to school and 40 percent had dropped out. The findings are higher than this study finding. In this connection the Nation planning Commission (1998) stated, "thirty one percent children are deprived of the opportunity for primary education." Out of total wards 35 percent throughout the kingdom still have no schools (Poudel 1996) and thus many parents are unable to send their children to schools.

Almost half of the literate children have dropped school class, due to rather sibling caring, unable to pay fees as well as minimum stationeries, books or day-to-day work and income support to their family. Some of the children claimed that there was no school close by to continue their education. Other children claimed that their parents wanted them to work for the income support. Most of

the children reported that they wanted to join school again and continue their studies. Some of the children are found waiting for employers support to join schools. Few children reported that they had an opportunity to attend school at present.

From the previous table it was seen that the children either never been to school or dropped out from school were 27 (67.5%) among them 25.92 % said that they were missed out of the opportunity to study due to the negligence of the employers, while 55.55% said that due to poverty. On one hand children have no time at all to go to school because of heavy work burden and on other many employers feel they cannot afford to lose labour by sending their child labour to school.

Table: 26 Reasons for never Going/Dropping Out from School

Reasons	No of Respondent	Percentage
Negligence of employer	7	25.92
Poverty	17	55.55
Others	5	18.53
Total	27	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Although, the government has offered free textbooks and the tuition fee is free, parents still have to provide stationery. In addition to this, widespread poverty in the hill makes every helping hand, even those of children, an essential part of the household work force. Therefore, access to school is limited all over the country especially in rural areas. Repeating of grades is common and the dropout rate is high.

5.3.6 Recreation

Recreation is a child's basic necessity and privilege to have. Household service is one of the exploitative areas for children. Recreation is a basis and essential part of the overall development of every human being. Moreover, it is very

essential for the growing children. It is most essential for the physical, mental or psychological development of the children.

Recreation is not only important for children's activities but it is also a means of making them healthy and active. Playing and meeting with friends, watching TV, listening radio, etc. are the means of recreation. The opportunity to listen to radio, watch TV for Domestic child labour given as follows.

Table: 27 Chance to Watch TV, Listen Radio

Chance	No of Respondent	Percentage
Watch TV, listen to radio	29	72.5
Don't watch TV, listen to radio	11	27.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

The majority (72.5%) of the children reported that they watched TV, listened to the Radio in employer's home while 27.5% replied that they are denied to watch TV and listen to the radio.

But from the informal talk with some child labours it was found that those who were allowed to watch TV programme, they were not satisfied because they were disturbed frequently. They were ordered and asked frequently to do different works in between the time of watching TV.

Table: 28 Place of Sitting while Watching TV, Listening Radio

Sitting place	No of Respondent	Percentage
Floor	31	77.5
Stool	4	10
Standing	5	12.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 28 shows that 77.5% sit on the floor while watching TV or listening to radio, 10% reported that they sit on stool while 12.5 percent reported that they stand some where at corner of the room.

Playtimes of Domestic child labours were not fixed. It depends on the convenience of the employers. They did not have access to outdoor exercise, which effect their physical and mental development. Most of the children are kept inside the employers' houses and nobody knows what happens to them.

Table: 29 Playtime of Domestic Child Labours

Condition of play	No of Respondent	Percentage
After Completion of work with employer's Children	18	78.26
Secretly with neighbours friends	3	13.04
In school	2	8.70
Total	23	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

There is never a holiday for majority of children. They work for 6 hours to 16 hours and above per day. Leisure is essential for children's growth and development (VOVW 1999)

Case history of Mana Kumari revealed that she watches the television sitting on the floor and plays with the employer's children in a free time, which is the case of highest percentage in the survey conducted.

Mana Kumari Paudel

Mana kumari 16, who is called Gita in her employer's house, came from Dailekh, western part of Nepal. Though her mother is alive, her father remarried another women while she was one and haft years old. Her mother did not get financial or other kinds of support from her husband. When she reached 10 years, she came to Kathmandu with her mother and worked in one of the house in Chabahil as a household child labour. After 1 year she left there, due to stale food and always abusing and other misbehaviours of the mistress. Since last 6 months, she is working in present employer's house. She is satisfied with her situation in this house. She does all house chores such as coking, washing, cleaning, sweeping, weeding, etc. She is embarrassed to clean utensils at late night. She wakes up at 6 am and goes to bed at 9 pm. She has to sleep on the Palang with mat, blanket and quilt. She bathes twice a week and changes clean clothes. She gets enough food of same quality that her employer's family eats. She listens to radio and watches TV. She sits on the floor while watching television. She plays with the employer's children when she is free. Once she fell ill. But recovered soon after the treatment with the help of her employer. Illiterate Gita earns Rs. 400 in a month. But she gives her half earning (Rs.200) to her mother due to poor economic condition and rest Rs. 200 she keeps herself. In spite of this, Maya is quite happy with the environment of this house she has been never treated badly by her employer.

Table: 30 Domestic Child Labours' Leave Time

Leave	No of Respondent	Percentage
Never	8	20
Only during festival	12	30
Seldom	15	37.5
Other (recently joined)	5	12.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 30 shows that, 20 percent reported that their employer never provided leave, 30 percent of the Domestic child labours reported that they got leave only during festival, 37.5 percent reported that they seldom got leave even to see their parents or relatives, while 12.5 percent recently joined, so they have not demanded leave. An act mentioned, “a holiday of one day for each week shall be given to the child engaged in the work”. But in practical life things are found to be different.

CHAPTER - VI

DOMESTIC CHILD WORKERS TODAY AND TOMORROW

6.1 Job satisfaction

Due to the absence of alternative means of survival one should be satisfied with any type of job. But here in table 31 children expressed their mixed idea about their job.

Table: 31 Job Satisfaction.

Particular	No of Respondent	Percentage
Satisfied	24	60
Dissatisfied	16	40
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 31 shows that 60 percent were happy with their present job. Better food/clothes than own houses, opportunity to study, hope of good future and income are the reasons for their happiness. But observation revealed that they were not happy. Their responses appeared only to be a formality. Only 40 percent children openly said that they were unhappy. Work burden, no leave to go home. Abusing, beating, bad food, lack of recreation are the reasons for their unhappiness. If they had any alternative job they would immediately quit from their present job.

When asked what child labours wanted to be or to do in future after leaving present work place, they expressed their different views. They expressed their opinion as, to be a peon in any office, go back to home for faming, to continue their study and later to become government servant, go to work in another house, to join sewing training, to become a day labour and start *Nangleasal*

6.2 Perception of Employers about Leave, Study, Income and Future of Domestic Child Labour

Children are the future pillars of a society. But those children who are compelled to work as Domestic child labour are denied of the basic needs of life such as education, nutrition, security, love and affection. Good future of ever child can only be brought about when awareness among the people is raised in the case of household child labour, their life depends upon the employer's treatment. During the study it was found that a boy child labours changed many houses far his survival at a very young age. But most of the children did not get good treatment from their employer. Most of them have no opportunity to meet their parents. Their employers show negligence about their leave to meet parents

Earlier studies have also mentioned that employers did not care regarding the children's future. According to the UNICEF (1997) even when not sexually abused, child domestics can suffer severe damage in terms of their psychological and social development. Child domestic workers are very often cut off from the community, denied rest and play (UNICEF 1997). According to CWIN (1993) most of household child labour is separated from their homes and families.

Table: 32 Perception of Employer about Leave of Child Labour

Perception about leave	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Leave in festival	10	25
When necessary	19	47.5
Difficult to provide leave	4	10
Necessary to provide leave	5	12.5
Staying problem in leave	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the data summarized in table 32, we see that 25 percent of the employers responded that they would grant leave for Domestic child labour during festival

only, while 47.5 percent said that they would think of providing leave for children when necessary. Of the total employers, 10 percent said that it was difficult to provide leave, while 12.5 percent thought that it was necessary to provide leave. Some of them argued that (5 percent) the children had no place to go and stay even if they were given leave.

Table: 33 Perception of Employers about Domestic Child Labour’s Study

Perception about study	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Support study	19	42.5
Difficult to support study	10	25
Do not care	5	12.5
At least literate	6	15
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the present study, 42.5 percent employers felt that it was necessary to support study to children while 25 percent said it was difficult to do so. Moreover, 12.5 percent did not care and the remaining 15 percent felt that the children should be given opportunity at least to become literate.

Table: 34 Perception of the Employers about the DOMESTIC Child Labour ‘s Income for Future

Income	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Carelessness	17	42.5
Monthly remuneration	15	37.5
Collection of income	8	20
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 34 shows that 42.5 percent employers reported that they were careless about the income collection or any other opportunities for children. They provided food, clothes and shelter only. While 37.5 percent reported that they

were thinking to provide cash remuneration to the child labours, 20 percent reported about collection of remuneration for their future. The reason of migration of children in cities was to look for better opportunities of survival. In this context, without income for future of child labour, they have not any means for survival. The minimum wage rate for children is fixed as Nrs. 737 per month by Shram Prasasan (1998/1999). But employers did not implement the rule and regulation of GON.

Table: 35 Perception of Employer about Future Work of DCW

Support of future work	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Not concerned	9	22.5
Support to jobs	12	30
Help for marriage	2	5
Provide skill training	8	20
Difficult to support	5	12.5
Back to home on father's occupation	4	10
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

From the table 35, 22.5 percent employers reported that they were not concerned about the future work of children. While 30 percent employers reported that they think to support the children to obtain suitable jobs in future. 20 percent think to provide skill training such as sewing and knitting. But 10 percent think that they must go back to their home and join in their family occupation and rest 12.5 percent of the employers did not bother to think about their future work.

Table: 36 Place of Previous Job Held by Domestic Children Labours.

Nature	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Merchant's house	9	22.5
Restaurant	5	12.5
Carpet factory	6	15.5
Nowhere	17	42.5
Others	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Out of total 40 Domestic child labours under this study, only 57.5 percent reported having worked in other places before. From among such children, 22.5 percent worked in merchant's houses. 12.5 percent in restaurant and 15 percent in carpet factories before they joined their present work.

When inquired why the children left their prior places, the main reason specified was because of the abusive nature of treatment from their employers.

Reasons behind leaving previous job by the children were due to misbehaviour of employer, low wages, not interested to work, wanted to go back home with parents, closing of carpet factory, employers never provided clothes, difficult to tend goats, not permitted to visit home, motivated by new employers, heavy workload and difficult assisting children/old members of the employers family to go to toilet.

CHAPTER – VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

Children are the future pillars of society. All the manpower is the children of today. They are future citizens of the country. Therefore, to make good citizen, they should be provided care, love, education proper food, clothes, recreation, which help them to achieve their physical and social development. But all children are not treated accordingly. Many children are compelled to work in difficult condition as child labour to support their family and themselves also. The problem of Domestic child workers is serious. Domestic Child worker often work in harmful and dangerous condition. Their mental, physical and social developments are also threatened. Domestic Child worker is a result of poverty, parent's ignorance, family breakdown, social injustice, economic exploitation, etc. Now a day the migration of children to urban areas is increasing and this has led to the increase of children in urban areas as a cheap source of worker.

Children are working in many fields as child labours. The existence and exploitation of child labour in each sector is different. It has become one of the most exploitative forms of child labour. In this sector, Domestic child workers are poorly paid at all. They are deprived of schooling, play, recreation, emotional support from family and friends. They are treated badly and abused both physically and mentally. They work from early morning to late night without sufficient food and affection from their employers. However, there are positive prospects of domestic child worker also. For example, they could become street children, beggar, pick pocket or thief and robber also but being the domestic child labour they are safe under the shade of a family. Of course, they do the work for the family but they also get education, training, money, food, shelter and clothes. In other word it can be said the DCW and the employer is mutually

dependent on one another and in one word it can be named as symbiosis process. There is lack of information on household child worker in Nepal. Therefore this study is focused on household child labours. For this study Santingar Ward No. 34 of Kathmandu Metropolitan city was selected.

This study is an in depth study of household child workers. Census method has been used for data collection. Both structured and unstructured questionnaire, case study and observation were the methods adopted for the collection of information. Besides this key informants were interviewed to get more knowledge about child labour, and child rights. Both primary and secondary data were used for this study.

The major findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

Most of the Domestic child labours were between the ages of 10-14 years. This is the age most favoured by the employers.

Of the 40 Domestic child labours interviewed 32.5 percent were girls and 67.5 percent were boys. A majority of Domestic child labours were from ethnic/caste groups.

The family size of the Domestic child labours ranged from 3 to 12 members with an average family size of 5.7 members, which is equal with the national average 5.7.

27.5 percent Domestic child labours' family was engaged on farm activities for their livelihood. 20 percent were ploughmen of merchant, 30 percent of were porters. Many of these families had either a little land or no land at all.

The situation of food and shelter was poor. 35 percent Domestic child labour reported that their employers were not giving them sufficient food, 22.5 percent

of the children reported that they were provided stale food. Furthermore, 35 percent were given left food.

Of the total of 40 Domestic child workers 27.5 percent slept on floor by using bedding materials, 22.5 percent slept on palang, 22.5 percent on the corridor, 25 percent under ladder, and sleeping place was not fixed for 2.5 percent.

The health access of the respondent was not so good. Among the sick child workers, only 24.24 percent got medicine at the time of sickness by the doctor's check. But all of them could not get help from their employers.

The bathing interval of the Domestic child workers was better. They bath at least once a week and majority of them changed clean clothes after bathing.

On the matter of playing with their friends, 12.5 percent children reported they had no friends and 13.4 percent visited their friends while 30 percent could not get a chance. Furthermore, it was pity that 37.5 percent were never permitted to meet their parents or relatives. The educational opportunities for Domestic child workers were limited. Most of the children were deprived of their rights to basic education. Of the 40 Domestic child workers, 52.5 percent were literate. Of the 40 children, 20 percent were school dropouts and 47.5 percent had never gone to school. Only 32.5 percent Domestic child workers were going to school. Fewer 23.07% were girls than boys 76.93%, 25 percent children who were not going to school now, had a great desire to go to school if their employers would support them.

Recreational facilities were most satisfactory. 72.5 percent Domestic child workers listen to radio, watch TV while 27.5 percent were denied. But those who watch TV, listen to radio were not satisfied because they were not allowed to complete even a single programme, employer's family frequently ordered for different jobs while they were listening to radio or watching TV.

Out of 40 children, 60 percent were happy with their present job due to the fact that they had access to food, clothes, study, (for some of them) and hope of good future and income which was not possible at their home. While 40 percent children were unhappy due to the work burden, no leave to see the parents, abusing, beating, bad food and no access to recreation. They revealed that if they had any other alternative jobs, they would like to move away from their present job.

Leave should be given in festival only, at least to support study, carelessness about income and indifferent about future work were the views of employers towards household child workers.

7.2 Conclusion

Children, both girls and boys from different caste/ethnicity and various districts of Nepal have come to work as household child workers in Kathmandu.

Although most of the children in the present study were between 10-14 years of age, there were some children as young as 8 years old who had also come to work as labour. At such an early age children are normally not given major responsibilities of any work in many societies. Generally, childhood is considered to be a time-period for children's socialization and self-identity formation. Given this, it is urged that steps should be taken to protect working children and enable them to improve their lives through access to educational opportunities in particular.

Domestic Child labour in the present study performed all types of household chores including cooking, cleaning, washing and shopping. They did most of the work without any hesitation. They worked an average of 15 hours a day. It would very difficult to reduce the incidence of Domestic child workers in Nepal

without improving the economic situation of their poverty stricken families. It would be better to fully utilize under employed and unemployed adults instead of putting children to work. One alternative measure that could reduce the work burden on children might be an effective compulsory education for children.

The remuneration of child labours under study was not satisfactory in comparison of their workload they were still compelled to work in order to survive and support their poor families.

The overall condition for the sample Domestic child workers in terms of food, shelter, health, etc. was found to be not satisfactory. They were often served with stale and left food and many reported that they were sleeping in the floor, corridor and under stairs. Sick child labours were treated either with their own money (earned as wages) or sometimes employers brought medicines for the sick children without consulting a physician.

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Questionnaire

Personal Background of employer:

Family head name:

Place of origin

Occupation:

Total family number:

General Background of DCW

Respondent's name:

Family name:

Place of origin:

Sex:

How did you come to this house?

Came with parent

Came with step parent:

Came with relative:

Came myself

Others:

Family background of DCW

What was the reason behind you to come here

Poverty/scare of foods, clothes:

Misbehaviour of step mother:

Influence of the friends:

Carried by the parents to payback loan by merchant:

Others

10. How many members in your father's family:

- a. Total:
- b. Male:
- c. Female:
- d. Under 5 children:
- e. Under 14 children:

11. What is the main occupation of your father's family?

- a. Agriculture
- b. Agricultural wage labour
- c. Wage labour
- d. Others.

Meeting with their parents

12. How many years have you been here since you left your home?

13. How many times have you visited your family since you came?

- a. One
- b. Two
- c. Three
- d. More than three
- e. Never
- f. Others

14. How many times your parents came to see you?

- One
- Two
- Three
- More than three
- Never
- Others

Health

15 Have you ever been sick since working here

Yes

No

If yes how did you get well?

Visit to the doctor

Medical treatment at home

Self

Others

Who helped you for the treatment?

Employer

Parent

Relatives

d. Others

How often do you Take Bath?

Once a week

Twice a week

Twice a month

Occasionally

Do you have Clean Clothes to Change

a. Yes

No.

If No why don't you clean your Clothes?

Food

Is there Disparity in Food distribution in your Employer House?

Yes

No.

Do you get Adequate Food

- a. Yes
- b. No.

Are you given Stale Food

- a. Yes
- b. No.

Are you given Left Food

- a. Yes
- b. No.

Shelter

Do you Sleep Specify where the Place

- a. On Corridor
- b. On the Floor of room
- c. Under Stair
- d. On the Palang
- e. Others

What do you Use to Sleep

- a. Stawmat, Gunnybag, Blanket/quilt
- b. Gunnybag/blanket/quilt
- c. Others

Education

27 Are you literate?

- a. Yes.
- b. No

28 If literate, have you been Attended the School

- a. Yes.
- b. No.

29. If yes, Why did you Drop out from the School.

30. If you are Schooling which Class are you in?

31. Who Support you for Schooling?

Employer

Parent

Relatives

Others.

32. If Dropped out for never Joined School?

Poverty

Having no tuition fee

Having no school uniform

Having no stationary

Negligence of the employer

Others

33. How do you feel when you do not get Opportunity to Join School

34. Have your Employer offered you to go School

Yes.

No.

35. Do you get Chance to Listen radio/Watch TV?

Yes.

No.

36. If yes where do you sit in that time?

By Standing

On the Floor

On the Stool

Others

Do you visit your Friend

Yes.

No.

Others

In what time you visit your friend?

- Own Interest in Leisure Time
- Permission with employer at the time of out door work
- Secret, visit to the friends at the time of out door work
- Secret, away to visit
- Others.

How do you arrange your Playing?

- Play with employer's children after completion of work
- Secretly with Neighbour Colleagues
- No chance to Play

Do you get Leave?

- Seldom
- In Festival only
- Do not give even in Festivals
- Never
- Others

Nature of Work

What type of work you have to do?.....

What types of difficult work you have to do?.....

What types of problems are you facing by you?

What your employer does when he is in anger?

- a. Order over loaded work
- b. Not Providing food
- c. Beating/pulling hair
- d. Abusing
- e. Others
-

45. Morning wakeup and Bedtime of DCW

	Wakeup time		Bedtime	
a.	8 am	<input type="text"/>	7 pm	<input type="text"/>
b.	7 am	<input type="text"/>	8 pm	<input type="text"/>
c.	6 am	<input type="text"/>	9 pm	<input type="text"/>
d.	5 am	<input type="text"/>	10 pm	<input type="text"/>

Compensation Received.

46. What is your Salary per Month?

a.	Unpaid/Study only	<input type="text"/>
b.	Up to Rs. 200	<input type="text"/>
c.	Rs. 201 to 300	<input type="text"/>
d.	Rs. 301 to 800	<input type="text"/>
e.	Unknown	<input type="text"/>

47. When do you take your Salary?

Monthly	<input type="text"/>
Annually	<input type="text"/>
When necessary	<input type="text"/>
At the time of Home visit	<input type="text"/>
Others	<input type="text"/>

48. Who Keeps your Earning?

Self	<input type="text"/>
Parent	<input type="text"/>
Employee himself	<input type="text"/>
Others	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>

49. Did you work anywhere before, if so where?

Carpet Factory	<input type="text"/>
Hotel	<input type="text"/>
Employer's Home	<input type="text"/>
Nowhere	
Others	

50. If you worked somewhere, why you left there...

51. Are you happy to work here?

Yes.

No

If yes why are you happy?

Available of better food and shelter than own house

Studying opportunity

Better income

Others

If no, what is the reason behind it?

Over loaded work

No permission of leave

Beating and abusing

Insufficient food

No chance of recreation

What is your future ambition after leaving here.....?

Perception of Employer about the life of DCW

What have you done well to Domestic Child Laour in future

Study

Skilled development Source of income

Source of income

Others

What is your perception to provide leave to the Domestic Child Labour

What is you perception to provide study to the Domestic Child Labour

What is you thinking about the Domestic Child Labour's incoming generation

59. What is your thinking about the Domestic Child Labour's future work?

APPENDIX-B

CHECKLIST FOR CASE HISTORIES

General Background of Child.
Coming Process/Medium in Employer House.
Time of Coming to Work in Cities.
Meeting with their Parents.
Family Background.
Number of Family Members.
Main Occupation of Family.
Family Visiting to Child.
Reasons Behind Leaving Home.
Health accessibility.
Treatment support.
Availability of Food and Clothes.
Shelter Facilities.
Education Status.
Education Support.
Education Interest.
School offered by Employer or not.
Recreation/Play Opportunities.
Opportunities to Listen Radio/Watch TV.
Sitting Arrangement to Watch TV
Opportunities to Visit Friends.
Leisure Time to Visit Friends.
Leave Arrangement.
Nature and Working Condition of Work.
Types of Work Performed by Child.
Feeling Hardship Work.

Feeling of Overload Work
Employer Behaviour Towards Child.
Time of Wakeup and Bed.
Problems feeling by Child
Present Job satisfaction.
Reasons Behind the Happiness/Unhappiness.
Next Job After Leaving the Employer House.
Form of Remuneration Payments.
Amount of Remuneration.
Concept of Future Life.