

Chapter-B1

Introduction

1.B1Background

Children are the bud of the flower. If they got the proper guidance they can be the beautiful flower in future. Children decorate all societies. Children are the integral part of every society. They are called the “future of nation builders”. Children are seen as active members of their local communities and national societies. They are raw material as clay. We can give any shape to them. They are innocent and fault less.

Children are the integral part of every society. They are our sources of hope and inspiration. A child has no sex, no policies, no money and no capacity. They are dependant, innocent and need education and play. In real childhood children should not Independent, they should not smoke and drink alcohols. They should not take decisions about their own lives. Family should support them mentally and economically. In the contest of developing countries, such aspects are lacking in real childhood. For the protection of children’s right, a child right declaration was issued in Geneva, for the first time in 1924. Then in 1959, the General Assembly of the United Nations issued a declaration for the protection of children’s right. This declaration contains the provision of facilities for the disabled, handicapped, and poor children. The year 1979 was observed through the words of International Children’s Day. In 1979 A.D. a conference on child rights was held under the supervision of United Nations on November 20, which passed a resolution for the protection of children’s rights (ILO, 1995, Geneva).

After Ist World War, the concept - human rights and children’s rights developed fast. Children needed a specific expression of their rights that reflected needs and situation. Nepal signed the UN charter on children’s right in 1990. Then in 1993 an act was passed in the Nepalese parliament for the protection of children’s rights. Besides these the International Labour Organization played the vital role in discouraging the child labour and preserving their rights. The first international labour conference adopted in

minimum age(Convention no. 5, 1919). After this, in 1992 the ILO established the 'International Programmer' on the elimination of child labour. In 1996 the ILO brought "Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action". In 1998 most of the countries adopted the ILO "Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights of Work". Similarly in 1999 there was an adoption of "Worst forms of child Child labour convention no. 182." Also, the ILO declared 12 June a "world day against child labour". (ILO 1995)

Child labour is a burning problem in Nepalese society. Domestic affairs are increasing day by day. These problems will never be reduced from our society if the concerned people don't do something about it. Child labour is not only the national problem but also the great global problem. ILO estimates 205 million children between five to fourteen years aged working in developing countries as child labour. Approximately, 120 million of these children work full time while tens of millions of them work under exploitative and vulnerable conditions. Under the ILO convention 138, the term children labour does not usually refer to light work after school or legitimate apprenticeship opportunities or to youths helping out in a family business with household chores in a family business with household chores or in a family farm. Rather it is the work that prevents effective school attendance. It is performed under condition hazardous to the physic mental health of the child.(ILO,1995).

In Nepal, according to the constitutions of Nepal 2047 every person above the age of 18 years is known as an adult and has the voting right. It means peoples under the 18 years are known as children. According to the children act 1997 those who are under the age of 14 years are strictly prohibited to work as labours but the children of the age 14 to16 years can work only when they get facilities like, less working hours i.e. 6 hours a day and not more then 36 hours per week. If they they work 3 hours continuously they must be give the rest of half an hour. But still these laws are only in paper but not in practice (constitution of Nepal, 2047).

In Nepal 2005, it is estimated that there are 2.6 million child labourers of the total

children are found to be economically active. 1.4 million Child labourers are working as unpaid child labourers. 1, 27,000 children are bound to involve in risky works. Around 10,000 child labours have been involving in mines such as hammering stones, sand mines and coal mines (CBS, 2005).

Children work for different of reasons. Children work ensures the survival of their family and themselves. In developing countries, though the children are not well paid, they still serve as a major contribution to their family income. Children are often prompted to work by their parents. In Nepal, children of marginalized people often come to be employed in domestic affairs, where their employers exploit them. The parents whose economic condition is very poor, whose income is not enough to survive, they forced their children to work as a housemaid of the rich peoples house hoping that they give proper education, good food and well dress to their children. But in reality the rich people are taking advantage by the poor children in state of their work they give them not any school education, they give them the steal food and rough dresses. The main causes of child labour are poverty, conflict, migration, lack of proper guidance of their parents, social customs, lack of employment, population growth, lack of awareness of their parents, lack of implementation and government policy. Most of the child labourers are from households which run a food deficit and cannot feed their family throughout the year by their own agricultural land.Nepal is economically a poor country. Here the 30 per cent of the total population are below poverty line. Due to poverty, people can not fulfill their basic needs and they come to the urban areas hoping that they will be more facilitated, but unemployment situation in the cities drives many of the children to the houses of others as slaves. In return they draw very less wages or they are made to work voluntarily. Migration is another reason for child labour. People migrate from urban areas where many of them have to be the victim of poverty and are forced to be slaves. Poor people have to face different problems. These problems create mental tension in them and very often parental dispute takes place. Some children cannot stand this parental dispute and leave home to be petty children. In the present context, the political conflict in the country is also a reason that has forced the children to leave their homes in rural areas. Children who

have lost their parents are compelled to shelter somewhere in the house of others. The polygamy system in some families creates turbulence at home which drives many children away from their home. Then they become domestic child labourers. (UNDP1993)

A study by Sattaur, Ommar (BJJG) indicates that, in Nepal, districts with high child labour rates tend to have high illiteracy rate and districts with high incidence of poverty tend to have high child labour rate. He concluded that poverty compels children to participate in labour force, which in turn deprives them of their right to education. Working children are deprived of their rights to enjoy childhood and they lack opportunities for attaining full potential to grow as the productive adults. All the more, hence, there is a need to systematically discourage child labour and avail opportunities to children to enjoy childhood and attain their full potentiality (Sattaur, Ommar 1996).

B?C Statement of the problem

The use of domestic child labourers is common in Nepal, especially in its affluent urban areas. As the context of child right it is the greatest problem. The demanders are unconscious about the child right so they are using the children as a machine they are not giving them good food, good clothes even they are sending their own children in boarding school and the labour children are not sending government school to get education as in government school is not necessary to pay fees in Nepal. They are doing this to take more work with the small innocent children.

In our society, domestic child labour is regarded as general work. Actually child labour exploitation is done in the business sectors for providing support to the family members. Due to the lack of awareness in people, child labour phenomenon existing in the country, not only in rural areas but also in the urban area too. Rural areas are sending and urban areas are receiving centers of child labour.

Today's children are the pillars of tomorrow. If we do not give proper education to them, they will certainly become blind. If they are not properly educated now, they may destroy the country in future. Children look like clay, so we can give any shape to them. So we should give more priority to them. Unfortunately, large number of children in Nepal is being deprived of their fundamental rights. Most of the children in our country do not know about children's right. They always depend upon their parents. Thus child labour has become a serious problem in our country.

Rapid rural to urban migration is another cause for increasing rate of child labour in urban areas. The International Labour Office reports that the children who work for the longest hours are the worst paid labourers. They endure work conditions which include health hazards and potential abuse. Poverty is the main cause of child labour in Nepal. Besides this, other social customs and cultural norms and values are not seen grounded on social cultural factors. No sector of labour market is completely free of child labour exploitation, from agriculture to industry, domestic services plantation, construction and transport services, hotels and restaurants. So it is the major socio economic problem of Nepal.

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Research Questions for Research

Based on below talk about research questions are set to study the child labour in domestic affairs.

1. What are the major causes of domestic child labours?
2. What is the socio-economic status of child labours in domestic affairs?
3. What is the family background of the child labour?
4. What is the education level of child and the family?
5. What are the problems children have to face during the working time?
6. What is the condition of child to involve in work?

7. What is the relationship between the child labour and their employers?
8. Who is responsible for their situation?
9. What are the consequences (negative as well as positive) of the job on children?
10. Do they know about child rights?
11. Have they got sufficient wages?
12. Have they got any school education?

B?E1Objective of the study

The main objective of this study is to find out the social, economic condition of the domestic child labours. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To find out the causes of being domestic child labours in Kathmandu District.
2. To identify the forms of exploitation they have to face.
3. To examine the interrelationship between child domestic workers and the employer.

1.5 Limitations of the study

The study will be focused on only one ward of Jorpati VDC (ward no 6) of Kathmandu district. This study will be basically focused on limited area with particular social and economic condition. This study has following limitations:

1. This is micro study. So, it deals with domestic child labour of particular part of a VDC of Kathmandu District. Hence, this issue can't cover the whole country.
2. One VDC of Kathmandu district, Jorpati (ward no. 6) is selected due to the time and resources constraint of the researchers.
3. This study covers the domestic sector of child labour only.

4. This study has analyzed social and economic situation of Jorpati VDC of Kathmandu District.
5. This study has covered 50 houses having domestic child labour that may not represent the whole scenario of child labour in the VDC as well as respective area.

1.F1Organization of the study

This research has been divided in five chapters. The first chapter discusses the background of the study, statement of the problem, object, questions for research, objective of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter presents the review of literature in which various books, reports, articles and newspapers related to the study are reviewed. Chapter three presents the methodology adopted for the study in which various methods of data collection and analysis are described. Chapter four deals with data analysis and result of Child labour. Finally, the fifth chapters present the summary and conclusion of the study.

Chapter-2

Literature Review

2.1 General Overview

Having a live-in person to undertake domestic household chores is an integral part of South Asian tradition. The use of domestic child labourers is common in Nepal, especially in its rich urban areas. In Kathmandu, according to the study's findings, one in five households employs children. Child Labour is the bitter fact for us and one of the ignored and invisible child labour phenomenon's is child domestic labour. In Nepal it is estimated that around 2.6 million children work during their childhood, out of which 127 thousands are involved in worst forms of child labour and among them 100 thousands are in different households working as domestic workers. According to ILO rapid Assessment on domestic child labourers 2001, there are more than 55,000 children involved in domestic works in urban households of Nepal. (ILO2001)

The problem of child labour remains pressing problem in much of the world today. Industrialized economics especially of European North America and Australia have by now reduced to a considerable extent, employment of child labour; yet they are not fully free from the phenomenon of child labour. Some of them have child labour originating from social problems, educational problems and poverty. But the problem of child labour as faced by developing economics today has indeed serious dimensions. there are lots of NGOS and INGOS we found, which is established for child welfare, we also found lots of bal grihs. they are given lots of opportunity for child, they are doing lots of works in favor of child. lots of NGOS are working in different sector of child rights. If children face any problem they can go to that institute. That are established only to solve the problem of child.

Child and Childhood

Children's Act (1992) states that every human being below the age of sixteen is a child, whereas Labour Act (1992) puts a limit of a child at fourteen years. The Nepalese Citizenship Act (1963) considers a person below sixteen to be minor. The Begging (Prohibition) Act (1962) states a person who is below the age of sixteen is a child. Similarly, the Insurance Act (1993), the Evidence Act (1974) the Post Office Saving Bank Regulation (1976) and the Contract Act (1966) all considers person below sixteen years to be children. The Small Pox Control Act (1966) defines a person below twelve as a child.

According to Nepal labour act-1992,"child means a person who has not attained the age of fourteen years, and minors as a person who has attained the age of fourteen years, but has not completed the age of eighteen years, but the children act (1992) defines a child to be a human being below the age of sixteen years and prohibits the employment below fourteen years of age as a labourer.

Child and Labour Act (2048) permits full-time employment anyone who is above fourteen. As regards employment of children, Section 17 of the Act has made following provisions:

1. A child who has not attained the age of fourteen shall not be employed as a labourer.
2. A child who has attained the age of fourteen or above shall not be employed as a labourer from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.
3. A child who may be employed as laborer shall not be engaged against his or her will.
4. No child laborer or minor (fourteen to eighteen years old) shall be engaged in any work that is likely to harmful to child's health or hazardous to his or her life. Under the Civil Service Regulations, a person must be at least eighteen years old to seek employment.(child and labour Act,1992).

C?D Child Labour

Children aged five to seventeen or below eighteen who are working for wages basically for survival is known as a child labour. This definition is based on ILO definition and those children who are working as domestic servant they are to do all household chores are known as domestic labour. Large populations of children are working as domestic child laborers.

Domestic Child Labour is defined internationally as children working in an employer's house with/out wages. Domestic child laborers are employed to perform domestic chores such as washing dishes, cooking, cleaning the house, looking after young children and other household activities (ILO,1995).

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Workers means a person employed in return for payment of salary on wage in any production process or in work providing services for building work, working on land, or any part there is use for the purpose, or any work related to incidental there. The "child labour" may be defined as a person who is below the age of 14 years employed in return in payment of salary or wage in any production process or in the work of providing services.

C?E Children, Right

Children have inborn right to survival, protection, education, health care, nuteration and a favorable atmosphere for development, Nepal does not paint a bright picture regarding its children. Nearly 60 present of the total population live in the most underprivileged life where denial, negligence and exploitation are the common phenomena (CWIN 1993.34).

According to children Act and labour Act of Nepal (2048) the groups of people under the of 16 year old are known as children. Below the age of 14 years, children are strictly prohibited to work as labour. Our society is mostly ruled by the conservatism

therefore our understanding towards children is guided by the principle of charity rather than an action for development. Thus there should be an essential change in the attitude of people, society should be an essential change in the attitude of people, society and state for the promotion and protection of the rights of the children. if the rights of the children are violate, no country can boast of having human right.(CWIN,1996:34).

The right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing and from performing and work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the Childs health or physical,mental,spiritual,moral or social development(IPEC 1995:2)

2.5 Various problems and tragedies faced by the child labour

Any mistake or slip on the part of the child domestic became or point out humiliation for child as the employers perceive that domestic as born inferior. Any demonsitration of hope, ambition or unwelcome initiative on the parts of the domestic is perceived as audaticy.the list lessens of the child domestic arising out of the fear over work, lack of nutrition, overall confusion is perceived as the dementedness of an inferior class or at best laziness. Domestic child workers are almost invisible from of child labour exploitation hiding behind the begging mask. many employers feel that they are doing a big favors to the child and its family. There has been very littler profiling in this sector of unorganized child labour where no protection is granted either by law or by the trade union. People tend to take it as internal matter of a household and would rather ignore what goes on behind the close the doors. That is apparently the reason that there has been very little documentation in this matter (UNDP1993).

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C?G Causes and Consequences of Child Labour

Child labour is a burning problem in our society. The main causes of child labour are poverty, migration, domestic conflict, conflict in the country, population growth, limited land, illiterate parents, polygamy, unemployment etc. It produces low living standards of the population resulting from the low level of income, illiteracy, increasingly lack of means of subsistence food, shelter, clothing and inadequate basic school and education.

1) Poverty

Nepal is economically a poor country. Here, 30 per cent of the population is below poverty line. Due to poverty, people cannot fulfill their basic needs and they came to urban areas hoping that they will be more facilitated, but unemployment situation in the city drives many of the children to the houses of others as slaves. In returns, they draw least wages or they are made to work voluntarily. Child labour exists largely due to lack of access to poverty and low level of literacy.

2) Migration

Migration is another reason for child labour. People migrate to urban areas where many of them have become victim of poverty and are forced to become slaves. CWIN (1998) shows that migration of Nepal, children to urban areas have been increasing tremendously and this has ultimately been contribution to cover the magnitude of child labour.

3) Family Conflict

Poor people have to face different problems. These problems create mental tension in them and very often parental dispute takes place. Some children cannot stand on this dispute and leave home to be petty children or slaves.

4) Family Structure

In least developed countries like Nepal, many parents are ignorant and superstitious. They give birth of plural child until the couple are reproductive. They make big family, and then they are not able to feed the children. Then, their children have to be the victim of slavery. Large family size contributes to child labour as many of the parents may face financial difficulties and so are compelled to send at least one child to work.

5) Illiteracy

The illiterate parents do not believe in child education. The grown-ups are preferred working to going to school.

Parents, who have no education or skilled training often, do not themselves see the point for their children to be educated. Parents often perceive child labour as an appropriate mode for their adulthood.

6) Polygamy

The polygamy system in some families creates turbulence at home which drives many children away from their home.

7) Orphan

Children who have lost their parents are compelled to shelter somewhere either in houses of others or in street.

8) Unemployment Status

The main problem of developing countries is unemployment status. In lack of employment many children are involved in physical labour for earning a little, in the pursuit of living.

9) Sources of income

The economic role of children in the role of socio-economic transformation and economic development is important but this is lacking in the analysis of child labour (Rodgers and Standing, 1979).

10) Low bargaining power of child labour

Children are cheap to employ, easily available to work force and easier to manage than adults, this is because they have few alternatives. The younger children cannot bargain or mere of facilities because they do not have merely available alternatives.

In summary, the causes of domestic child labour are extreme family poverty, large family, high family, family disruption, broken family, process of socialization, gender discrimination, and land tenure system. The consequence of child labour has an adverse impact on the productivity and capacity of children in themselves, even when they reach adulthood. They are underpaid which makes them unable to meet their requirements of housing and food. Thus vicious circle between underdevelopment and child labour is self perpetuating. The consequences of domestic child labour are bad effect of children's health, education (UNICEF, 1997).

Chapter-3 Methodology

This is an exploratory, descriptive, qualitative and analytical research. Data has been collected through both primary and secondary sources. Relevant research reports and documents have reviewed to conceptualize difficult situation. Research methodology is necessary to deal with the main objectives of the study- Cause of being domestic child labour, forms of exploitation, interrelationship between CDS and employer.

3.1 Introduction of the study area

This study took place at ward no. 6 Jorpati VDC of Kathmandu District. In this ward, there are many carpet industries, pashmina factories, hospitals, schools, hotels and restaurants etc. Children here are found to be engaged in different works, like selling newspaper, porter, waiter and domestic servants. This is the capital city of Nepal. All facilities are available here. Therefore, many people migrate here to get job opportunity, education and other basic facilities. The majority number of the residents of the area is upper class, upper middle class, middle class. But lower middle class and lower class residents are also found in this area. This area was selected for the study, as the researcher herself is the resident of the area, this ward no 6 has one big medical collage, lots of carpet industry. The location of the area and the people are very nice. Every kind of facility are available hear, like transportation, light, water health, education. This ward located at down place; around this ward we found lots of forest and hill. There are lots of teamples, people of hear are very religious. There is variation in caste system; people are involved in different kinds of economic activities. Many people migrate hear from another place not so far from neighbors city.

D?C1Rational Selection of the Study Area

My study has taken only 50 households for sampling. For this study I have choose the

only one selected area. This problem is the entire problem of Kathmandu district. Either this study covers the only one ward; I tried to focus the problem of domestic child labour of all areas of Kathmandu district. For the purpose of this study, one VDC of Kathmandu District Ward no. 6 Jorpati has been selected. It is a rational because hear are lots of child labour I found, and they are exploited, and face lots of problems. Their status is very low in that house where they work. So it is the rational selection of the area I found that.

D?D Research Design

The research design has been exploratory and descriptive. The descriptive research design has been used to describe the historical and present clear picture of the phenomenon under the investigation. The exploratory research design has been used to find out the socio-economic as well as condition of the child labour and solution of specific problem of the study area.

D?E Sampling Procedure

The universe of the study has been child labour in domestic affairs in one VDC of Kathmandu district ward no. 6 Jorpati . According to the census of 2000 the total population of the VDC,52,235 child labour has been taken as a samples by the sample population of child labour has been categorized based on the age, gender, caste, ethnic comparison as the purpose of study. Random sampling procedure was use to take sampling.

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D?F1 Nature and Sources of data

For the purpose of study, both primary and secondary data has been used in this study. The data has been qualitative as well as quantitative for the purpose of study. The

primary data has been collected through field visit, observation, interview, group discussion, case study etc. The secondary data has been collected from various published and unpublished documents, records, journals, books, articles, prints, electronic media and NGOs, INGO, Government office.

D?G Data Collection Tools and Techniques

Various techniques of data collection have been used for this study. To get above objectives we use these methods of data collection.

D?G?B *Observation*

Observation is a method that employs idea as its main resources of data collection. it implies the use of eyes rather than of ears and the voice. it is method of watching other peoples behavior. In course of fieldwork of the study, In course of fieldwork of the study, observation has bee carried out. The working condition of child labour and their livelihood, psychological effects and their development activities, education status behavior of the employers has been seen in the field observation.

D?G?C *Questionnaire*

Questionnaire is the major tool of data collection. The questionnaire survey acquired detail information about domestic child labour. Therefore, questionnaire has been prepared in the study that can help for the fulfillment of target of researchers.

D?G?D *Case Study*

Case study means the gather of information on the background. This study has looked

into the family background as one of the major factor that compels children to engage as child labours.

D?G?E1 *Field Study*

Field is one of the most important parts. The field study has conducted to get basic information on the situation of the study to get introduction of child labour during the initial visit.

D?G?F *Interview*

In this study, interview techniques have also been taken. Interview, has been conducted with some questions like personal identification, economic background of their family, educational background, and causes of child labour.

Chapter-E Data Analysis and Interpretation

4.1 Cause of being domestic child labour

4.1.1 Age/sex structure of the child domestic servants

In this study, children below the age of fourteen and working as domestic workers have been considered as the respondent. As we all know that practicing any forms of child labour is a social crime. And according to children Act and labour Act of Nepal (2048), a person under the age of 16 years is known as child. Below the age of 14 years children are strictly prohibited to work as labour. The age and sex structure of child domestic servants residing in jorpati ward no.6 and covered by this study is presented in table 1.

Table 1: Child Domestic servants by Age and Sex

Age Group	Boys		Girls		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
5-9	8	36.36	9	32.14	17	34
10-14	14	63.64	19	67.87	33	66
Total	22	100	28	100	50	100

Source field survey, 2008

In Table 1, 34 percents were in between (5-9) years of age while 66 percents of total child domestic servants are in between (10-14) years of age.

According to sex ratio of the table 1 girl are more than boys. Out of 50 child domestic servants 28 are girls and 22 boys.

It is considered that girls are more preferred for household works and baby sitting. In urban areas, where the women are more engaged in (services/offices) outside activities, the servants are very much needed. Employing girl child as a servants there

is guarantee of good household chores and obedient, where as boys are more aggressive in nature.

4.1.2 Caste/ Ethnic composition and Place of origin

There are 60 ethnic and caste groups in Nepal(CBS 2003). We cannot see a major dominance of any particular caste or place in the study. While Brahmin, Tharu, People seem to dominate in this labour section. The untouchable caste groups are not preferred for the household services, because of their cast they are not allowed to works in several peoples houses as well as others, the structure, norms, values are made such as and we follow it, this people are neglate from the society So, no untouchable caste is seen in the table. The following table 2 shows the Caste/Ethnic composition and place of origin of child domestic servants.

Table 2: Caste/Ethnic Composition and place of origin

Development regions	Brahmin	Chhetri	Newar	Tamang	Tharu	Rai	No. Respondent	Total Percentage
Eastern	6	-	-	-	3	2	11	22
Central	2	6	4	-	-	-	12	24
Western	1	1	2	3	-	2	9	18
Mid Western	3	2	2	4	6	-	17	34
Far Western	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Total	12	9	8	7	10	4	50	100
Percentage	24	18	16	14	20	8	-	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 2 shows the major 6 castes/ethnic group and place of origin according to 5 development regions of the respondents which was found during survey. Brahmin are the major caste group with 12 percent. As we know that according to the traditional social ranking, Brahmins are considered pure and therefore, they are preferred especially for kitchen jobs by the employees.

Table 2 shows that 10 percent are Tharu, 9 percent are Chettri, 8 percent are Newar, 7 percent Tamang, 4 percent Rai child domestic servant. As we know that Tharu community worked as bonded labour and they are easily available. There are dominant numbers of Tharus as child domestic servants.

It was found that 17 percent of child domestic servants came from mid western region, 12 percent from central development region, 11 percent from eastern development region, 9 percent from western and 1 percent from far western region. During the survey researcher found the most of the child domestic servant came with their landlords from the village, where their parents looked after the farm. Some of the child worker came along with government officers.

The table 4 shows the arrival of the child domestic servant in jorpati, parents were the major source of assistance, which is 34% of the total, the relatives assisted them which is 26% of the total, 9% came with employers, 8% ran away from their house. Village brokers assisted only 3%. So, we see that the servant's parents think that asking child to work, as household servant is the safe income opportunity for them.

4.1.3 Family Background

Table 3 shows the family background of C.D.S about their father and mother only. Either they are alive or dead, whether they are living together or separated.

Table 3: Family back ground

Situation of parents	No. of Res.	Percentage
Father not alive (Dead)	3	6
Father living with them/alive	47	94
Total	50	100
Mother not living (Dead)	7	14
Mother living with them/alive	7	14
Total	50	100
Parents living together	23	46
Parents separated	27	54
Total	50	100

Source: field Survey 2008

Forty six percent of the respondents mentioned that their parents were living together and 54 percent said that their parents were separated and 6 percent said that their father had died and 7 percent said that mother had died. When their father died they lost their earning source, when mother dead, or parent were separated, the stepparents deceived them. Those situations lead them to become child domestic servant.

4.1.4 Economic feature of the child domestic servants:-

Nepal is characterized by the heavy reliance on agriculture sector. In Nepal agriculture is not merely an occupation rather as accepted way of life. For the economic development agricultural sector has to be improved. Moreover poor families sent their child far away as child worker because of the limited food and poverty.

Table 4: Family Occupation of the child domestic servant

Family Occupation	No. of Res.	Percentage
Agriculture	25	50
Labour	21	42
Service (Govt./Private)	2	4
Others'	2	4
Total	50	100

Source Field Survey 2008

According to the above Table 4 dominant family occupation of the child domestic servant is agriculture. Of he total 50% are engaged in agriculture, 42% are labourer. In the third and the fourth category were service oriented families and others category are seen. They comprise of 4% and 4% respectively.

The occupation of the family plays a vital role on the children's future (education, health etc). According to finding we can say that mostly the agricultural families sent their children as child labour. Labour groups also cannot afford their children's

because of their irregular income and the few of the service-oriented families have sent their child as a domestic servant.

4.1.5 Literacy Status of the child domestic servants

A substantial body of evidences shows that education increases the productivity and earning potential of a population. Education not only has high economic return, it also generated other benefits. Literate people are more aware of their health and nutrition and likely to take advantage of the social services available to them.

Table 5: Literary status of the respondent

Literacy status	Literate		Illiterate	
	N	%	N	%
Currently school going	6	22.22	-	-
Dropped out	21	77.78	-	-
Never been to school	-	-	23	100
Total	27	100	23	100

Source, Field survey 2008

Table 5 shows that 54 percent child worker is literate and 46 percent are illiterate. Out of total 12 percent is currently school going and 42 percent have dropped out from the school. We see that even though the enrollment is high but the drop out rate is also high. According to this we can say that child domestic workers are not encouraged to go school.

4.2 Interrelationship between DCL and employers

E?C.1 Reason for drop-out

During the field work researcher found that some of the employer's choice to the child workers and their parents whether they wanted to continue studies in

government school or make money as their wage.

Table 6: Reason for Dropped out

Reason for Dropped out/not going to school	No of Res.	Percentage
Parents not interested to send	3	11
Poverty	8	30
Employer did not send	11	41
Not interested	2	7
School far away	3	11
Total	27	100

Source, survey 2008

Table 6 shows that 47 percent C.D.S. were not enrolled in the school by the employers. Money is the first priority for the poor people so 30 percent were not sending to school due to poverty. Some of the parents did not take interest to send their child in the school. So 11 percent of C.D.S. were not sending to school because of their parent. For the other 11 percent C.D.S. school was far away from the employer's residence and the small aged children couldn't complete the distance without support.

4.2.2 Working Hours

Working hours of the child domestic servants will be discussed on the table 7.

Table 7: Working hours of the respondent

Working Hours	No of Res.	Percentage
4-6 Hours	8	16
6-10	12	24
More than 10 hours	30	60
Total	50	100

Source, Field survey 2008

According to table a majority of the respondents 60 % said that they worked more than 10 hours everyday. While 24% respondent worked between (6-10) hours everyday and only 16% said they work (4-6) hours daily. This shows that CDS had to work very hard. They don't have interval during the work which is against of the law.

4.2.3 Experiences of Previous Job

Some of the CDS under the present study used to work in different sectors before they come to their present employment most children reported that they had experience of working as farm and household labour, or various type of jobs is restaurant etc.

4.2.4 Reasons Leaving behind the previous Job

When asked why they left their prior work places. The main reason specified was because of the employer didn't pay enough to their parents. So, the CDS parents shifted them to the other places.

Table 8:Reasons Leaving behind the previous work.

Reasons	No of Res.	Percentage
Misbehaviors of the employer	5	25
Not paid by the employer	7	35
Motivated by new employer	2	10
Work load	6	30
Total	20	100

Source, Field survey 2008

Most children that is 35 percent reported that they were not paid by the employer, while 30 percent reported they left because of heavy work loads, 25 percents CDS workers left because of the misbehaviors of the employer, 10 percent left because they were motivated by new employer.

4.2.5 Wage rate

Various system of wage payment are in practices the practices vary from employer to employer most of the children didn't receive any wages of received very low wages

Table 9: Wage Rate

Wage Rate	No. of Res.	Percentage`
Un paid	18	36
Not fixed	13	26
Rs. 100-200	14	28
Rs. 201-400 and above	5	10
Total	50	100

Source, Field Survey 2008

The compensations to the children were found to differ from unpaid (only study) to Rs. 400 and above. Of the total CDS 36 percent reported that they are not paid in money some went to school, for the 26 percent the wage rate was not fixed the child gets whatever the employer wishes to give. Among the children who get compensation in cash 28 percents received Rs 101 to 200 per month, and 10 percent received Rs 201-Rs 400 monthly.

4.2.6 Frequency of payment of wages

Practice of cash payment on monthly basis is very limited. Children, who were either allowed to go to school or were promised to be sending to school later, were not paid. Those children were not paid who were given assurance that the employer would find them a good job in the future.

Table 10: Frequency of Payment of Wages

Payment	No. of Res.	Percentage
Monthly Basis	2	10

Tri- monthly Basis	8	40
Half Yearly Basis	5	25
Yearly basis	5	25
Total	20	100

Source, field survey 2008

According to table 10 most of the parents liked to collect the payment in Tri-monthly basis, that is 40 percent of the total, 25 percent reported to collect money on half yearly basis, other 25 percent collected the money in yearly basis only 10 percent collected the wage in monthly basis.

4.2.7 Control/ Access to Wage

Table 11: Control/ Access to wage

Person who gets hold of earning	No. of Res.	Percentage
Parents (Father/Mother)	24	48
Brother	3	6
Sister	3	6
Himself/Herself	2	4
Unpaid	18	36
Total	50	100

Source, Field survey 2008

The payment system of the remuneration raised majority of 36 percent were not paid, 48 percent child workers parents collected their earnings, 6 percent children's brother collected their earning, 6 percent child workers sister collected their money and only 4 percent child workers kept their earning with them, or rather they kept it with their employers.

4.3 Forms of exploitation they have to face

4.3.1 The way respondents are punished

CDS have to face lots of problem at their household. Work load and above that misbehavior of the employer is also a major problem. The child workers are punished in different ways sometimes they have to lose their life.

Table 12: The way Respondents are punished

Types of Punishment	No. of Res.	Percentage
Not punished	3	6
Beating	6	12
Pulling Hair	12	24
Abusing all the time	15	30
Heavy work load	14	28
Total	50	100

Source, Field survey, 2008

The table 12 shows that the employer abuses all the time to the majority of 30 percent of the child workers. Heavy work load is given to 28 percent; some of the employer had the habit of pulling hair. So 24 percent of the child workers were punished by pulling hair. During the interview 12 % reported that they were beaten by the employer whenever there is a mistake. Only 6 percent were not punished by the employers.

4.3.2 Family size of the Employer

Table13: Family size of the respondent working house

Family size	No of Res.	Percentage
2-3 Members	23	46
5-7 Members	13	26
8- 10 Members	8	16
More than 10 members	6	12
Total	50	100

Source, Field survey , 2008

We see many nuclear families in the urban sector. In most of the houses both the masters and the mistress were service holder. During the visit, researcher found that (2-4) member's family holds 46 percent CDS, (5-7) member family hold 26 percent CDS, (8-10) member family holds 16 percent CDS, more than 10 member families hold 12 percent.

Researcher observed that in nuclear families children had hard time rather in the joint family. In some cases joint families had two or more servants.

4.3.3 Sickness and Access to Health Care:-

In a growing age children need good environment and nutritious food. Instead of that CDS have to have heavy work load and little food to eat no entertainment therefore children have to suffer mental problems malnutrition and many other problems. While asking that who treats you when you are sick, CDS said that most of them use medicine at home and when the sickness is serious they are taken to doctors some of them get recovered without medicine.

Table 14: Treatment of CDS

Treatment	No. of Res.	Percentage
Check up with doctors	22	44
Medicine used in home	23	46
Not treatment self recovery	5	10
Total	50	100

Source, Field Survey, 2008

Table 14 shows that 44% were checked up with doctors when necessary 46% used medicine at home and only 10% were not treated or self recovered so, we can say that urban house hold CDS gets medicine whenever they are sick.

4.3.4 Play Game

Statistics have shown that almost half of the world's child labor problem existed in south Asia. There are different kinds of child labors; household service is one part of the exploited areas for children. Recreation is an essential part for the overall

development of every human being it is most important for the physical , mental or psychological development of the growing children. Taking part in different kinds of activities also keep them healthy and active. Playing, meeting with friends , watching T.V. listening radio etc. are the means of recreation.

Table 15: Types of Game Played

Types of Game	No. of Res.	Percentage
Running	5	10
Ball	5	10
Carom Board	2	6
Video game	2	4
Do not Play	35	70
Total	50	100

Source, Field Survey, 2008

According to the survey report 70 percent mentioned that they had no opportunity to play while other 30 percent had chances to play. Most of them play ball (10 percent), running (10 percent), carom board(6 percent)and video game (4 percent) .The children workers , revealed that they could play secretly with master's kids.

4.3.5 Watch TV and Listen to Radio

Every child is interested to watch TV, and listearn radio. Domestic servants are not an exception to this. By the nature of childhood, they wanted to take entertainment by watching TV and listening radio while they get break, but they are not allowed to do so.

Table 16: Do you watch T.V. and listen to radio

Types	No of Res.	Percentage
Watch TV	40	80
Listen Radio	10	20
Total	50	100

Source, Field survey, 2008

According to the table 16, it shows that 80% are allowed to watch T.V listen to radio. Majority of houses in Jorpati had T.V. at home. So servants naturally watch T.V.

4.3.6 The Place where the respondent is asked to set while watching T.V.

Table 17: The place where the respondent is asked to set while watching T.V

Sitting place	No. of Res.	Percentage
Floor	28	56
Door side	11	22
Stool	7	14
Don't watch	4	8
Total	50	100

Source, Field surge, 2008

In table 23 shows that 56 % respondent are asked to sit on the floor ,22% respondent sit on the door sides 14% sit on the stool. But from the informal talk with some child labours it was found that those who were allowed to watch T.V programmed they were not satisfied because they were disturbed frequently .They cannot complete even single programme. They were ordered and asked frequently to do different works in between the time of watching T.V.

4..3.7 Contact with their family

To know details about CDS , contact with the family , they were asked whether they are allowed to go to their home and whether their parents can come to meet them.

Table 18: Contact with their family

Frequency of Visit	No. of Res.	Percentage
No contact	5	10
Once a year	31	62

Twice a year	8	16
Twice a year and a more	6	12
Total	50	100

Source, Field survey, 2008

Table 18 reveals that 10% CDS have no contact with their family member. 62% CDS visit their home once a year, 16 % CDS twice a year, and 12% thrice a year or above.

4.3.8 Who treats you badly?

One of the major objective of the research is to find out the relationship the CDS and employer .It is important to know that whether the CDS are treated badly or not, or which members does misbehave badly , how are they punished , which of the family members love him/ her most, who treats you badly

Table 19: Who treat you badly?

Relation	No. of Res	Percentage
Mistress	16	32
Son / Daughter	13	26
Master	8	16
Other	13	26
Total	50	100

Source, Field survey, 2008

Table 19 reveals that CDS are largely treated badly by the mistress; they dislike the female member of the family this may be because women have to take care of household. Some respondent said that master treated them badly, 26% by son/ daughter, 16% other member of the family and 16% by the master.

4.3.9 Whom do you love?

Table 20: Whom do you love?

Love	No. of Res.	Percentage
Master	13	26
Mistress	9	18
Son / Daughter	21	42
Other	7	10
Total	50	100

Source, Field survey, 2008

Table shows that 42 % CDS said that son /daughter love them, even though they treat badly CDS can play and share with children 26% said master love them 18 % said mistress love them. Remaining 14% reported that they are loved by the other member of the family.

4.3.10 Satisfaction in the present household

Children expressed their mixed idea about their satisfaction in the present household .As they don't have any other alternative for survival better food, clothes, opportunities to study, hope of good future and income are the reasons for their satisfaction.

Table 21: Satisfaction in the present household

Attitude	No. of Res	Percentage
No happy satisfied	14	28
Happy	7	14
Satisfied	12	24
Don't know	17	34
Total	50	100

Source, Field survey, 2008

While asking the question, whether they are satisfied with their household job or not they seem to be confused at first, 34% couldn't say anything. 23% were satisfied 14% respondents were happy and 28 % were not satisfied. Some of the CDS seem to be satisfied as they have had very hard life in their village and this condition was better. Work burden, no leave to go to home, abusing, beating, bad food, lack of recreation are the reason for their dissatisfaction.

Chapter-F1

Summary and Conclusion

F?B Summary

In this research work, the researcher has taken ward no.6 of Kathmandu District as the research area. The small number of children i e.50 including boys and girls has been selected as sample size by using random sampling methods.

The main objective of this study is to find the socio-economic condition of the domestic child labourers. The specific objectives of the study are given below:

1. To find out the causes of being domestic child labours in Kathmandu District.
2. Explore the terms and conditions in which children work on supply side and demand side.
3. To recommend specific programs and schemes for improving the overall quality of their life.

The major findings of the study can be summarized as follows: Most of the child labours were between the ages of 10 -14 years. This is the age most favored by the employers.

Among them 56% are girls and 44% are boys .So, girl child labour is also in more demand for household chores. Majority of the child domestic servants are from ethnic / caste group of Tharu, Tamang and Bahun.

Most of the child domestic servant was from mid- western and Central regions On the matter of their assistance in employment their parents and relatives brought most of the child domestic servants.

Child domestic servants families were engaged n farm activities for their livelihood.

Some of the families were labour.

Education not only has high economic return, it also generates other benefits.

The literacy status of the respondents was very low and education opportunities for the child domestic servants were limited. However we can see enrollment situation getting higher but the fact is that the dropped out rate is very high. Employers rather prefer to pay them to send them in schools than their child domestic servants.

Most of the child domestic had to work for 10 to 14 hours daily. No leisure, no holidays. The remuneration of the household child labour was not enough compared to their work load.

The range of remuneration was Rs. 201 to Rs. 800. Some of them did not know how much they were paid. The child domestic servants had to do all kinds of household chores like cleaning utensils, baby sitting, fetching water, toilet cleaning etc.

The food and shelter situation of the child domestic servants are very poor. Some of them do not get sufficient food. Most of the respondent slept on floor by using bedding material very few were provided bed.

The health access of the respondent was not so good. Even though they were provided with medicines.

Recreational facilities were not satisfactory. The respondent had no friend they were not allowed to listen to radio. The child domestic could watch T.V while their employer's family watches the shows. Their employer frequently mistreated child labour. They were being scolded and physically abused.

Leave were only granted on festivals. Some of the respondents were happy compared to their previous life. At least they had food to eat, and security. But other wanted to move away if they had opportunity.

It was found that child domestic servants are in most not as good as form and they were physically and mentally mistreated

F?C Conclusion

Domestic child laborer is a burning problem of developing countries. Each and every sector of employment is not free from domestic child laborer and this train has been growing day by day. Though government and private sector are becoming conscious, the domestic child laborer problem will never be reduced from our society if not taken decisive measure.

Females are majority of domestic child laborer and males are minority. Since ancient times, females have been doing the household works. So, females do better household works than males. Majority of domestic child laborer come from surrounding districts. Most of the respondents are Tamang and Brahmin.

The main causes of child labours are poverty, migration, lack of proper guidance of their parents, social customs, lack of employment, joint family, lack of awareness of their parents, lack of implementation of government policy, the causes of step fathers and mothers, lack of educational status of child labourers etc. Most of the child labours are from household which run a food deficit and cannot feed their family throughout the year by their own agricultural land.

One of the prevalent forms f child labour is a domestic servant. There is also concept that being domestic servants is a safest form of child labour .But is fact is the exploitation of CDS is very high .Migration is also one of the problems related to CDS .Most of the CDS have come from neighboring districts .there are several factors responsible for the problem of CDS Socio – cultural background, feudal concept, large and money lenders are the one who indirectly force their poor parent to exploit their child labour. Unemployment and underemployment is also identified as abuse for child being domestic servants. In ward no. 10 Lalitpur district, child domestic

servants have come from different caste/ ethnic group and various districts of Nepal. They are aged between 10 -14 years. Here the child domestic servants had to work for 12 / 13 hours a day, no weekend holidays, no medical facilities and no hygienic food to eat and place to sleep. Mental torture and sometime physical abuse no educational support is granted. These are the main problems of CDS. The CDS had to perform all kinds of household chores including baby - sitting, shopping etc.

It is considered that socialization and self identity formation of the human being begins in the childhood stage. So, proper guidance, healthy atmosphere is needed to shape the personality of the child.

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Research Questionnaire

A) Personals

Name:.....

Age:.....

Sex: M / F

Place of Birth:.....District:.....

Date of Migrated:.....

Religion:.....

Cast / Ethnic Group:.....

Date of interview: ---|---|---

Note: Multiple answers is also possible.

B) Family description and reason for work.

Are you a child labour?

- i) Yes ii) No

1. What is the family size in your house?.....

Number of brothers..... Number of sisters..... Others.....

Total.....

2. What is The structure of your family?

- i) Nuclear Family
ii) Joint Family
iii) Extended
iv) Others

- 3) Who is the head of your family?
- i) Father
 - ii) Mother
 - iii) Brother/sister
 - iv) Step father/ mother
 - v) others
- 4) Where does he/she works?
- i) Nepal
 - ii) Abroad (Mentioned country.....)
 - iii) Farm
 - iv) Factory
 - v) Transport
 - vi) Other (.....)
- 5) What is the main source of income
- vii) Service
 - viii) Trade
 - ix) Agriculture
 - x) Labour
 - xi) Bounded labour
 - xii) Others.....
- 6) Does your family have own land?
- xiii) Yes
 - xiv) No
- 7) Do your parents earn sufficient income for your family?
- xv) Yes
 - xvi) No
- 8) Area of land cultivated

- xvii) 1-5 ropani
- xviii) 6-10 ropani
- xix) 11-15 ropani
- xx) More than 16 ropani.....

9) In your family besides you, are any members (below eighteen years) working as domestic labourer?

- i) Yes
- ii) No

10) Is your father educated?

- xxi) Yes
- xxii) No

11) Maximum class he has passed?.....

12) Is your mother educated?

- xxiii) Yes
- xxiv) No

13) Maximum class she has passed?.....

14) Why did you leave your home?

- xxv) parents
- xxvi) Friends
- xxvii) Own
- xxviii) Broker
- xxix) Relatives
- xxx) Others

15) Did you inform your family before living home?

xxxi) Yes

xxxii) No

16) At what age did you leave home and start working as a labourer?

17) Who accompany with you?

i) Parents

ii) Friends

xxxiii) Own

xxxiv) Broker

xxxv) Relatives

xxxvi) Others.....

18) Is it your frist place of work?

i) Yes

ii) No

19) Which place is it?

i) Second

ii) Third

iii) Fourth

iv) Specify (.....)

20) Do your parents know where you are?

i) Yes

ii) No

21) How many hours do you work in a day?

C) Types of Work and Earnings

22) What is your main work?

- i) Dish Washing
- ii) Child Minding
- iii) Cloth Washing
- iv) House Cleaning
- v) All

23) How much money do you earn per month?.....

24) Who keeps your salary?

- i) Parents
- ii) Self
- iii) Others.....

25) Do you send money to your parents?

- i) Yes
- ii) No

26) Is your income sufficient or not?

- iii) Yes
- iv) No

27) Do you have any Health problem?

- v) Yes
- vi) No

D) Education

28) Are you literate?

vii) Yes

viii) No

29) Do you go to school now?

ix) Yes

x) No

30) In which grade are you study now? Class:.....

31) Which is your homework time?

xi) Morning

xii) Night

xiii) No time for homework

32) Did you drop from school?

xiv) Yes

xv) No

33) Reason for dropping out.

xvi) Masters doesn't pay school fees.

xvii) Over work load in home.

xviii) Discrimination in school.

xix) Others.

D) Health Food provision and Shelter

34) Are you better of here then home?

- xx) Yes
- xxi) No
- xxii) Certainly
- xxiii) Not negative

35) What are the reasons?

- xxiv) Education
- xxv) Food
- xxvi) Clothing
- xxvii) Urban expose
- xxviii) Others

36) Have you fallen sick here?

- xxix) Yes
- xxx) No

37) What types of sickness?

- xxxii) Fever
- xxxiii) Chest pain
- xxxiv) Head ache
- xxxv) Back pain
- xxxvi) Others (specify.....)

38) Who pays your medical expenses?

- xxxvii) self
- xxxviii) master
- xxxix) others

39) Should you work when you sick?

xxxix) Yes

xl) No

40) How many times do you eat per day? (Hours.....)

41) Does your food differ from your masters?

xli) Yes

xlii) No

42) Can you quit your job?

xliii) Yes

xliv) No

43) How much time have you visited your home? Times in
Year.....

44) Is your master happy with you?

xliv) Yes

xlvi) No

E) Problem

45) What problem do you face in city?

.....

46) Have you ever been harassed while working here?

xlvii) Yes

xlviii) No

47) Have you been panelized?

xlix) Yes

l) No

F) Various

48) What is your future ambition?.....

49) Why did you come to work as a house servant?.....

50) Do you know about child right?

li) Yes

lii) No

51) Are you getting good job?

liii)Yes

liv)No

52) If you are facing problems in your masters home? In your opinion who can solve your problem?

i) Government

ii) NGO

lv) INGO

lvi)Masters

lvii) Others.

(Thanks for your co-operation.)