

CHAPTER -I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Child labour is not a new phenomenon in an agriculturally dominant country like Nepal. For agricultural help child are uses like adults in their early ages. In the rural economy, children play a significant role in supporting the family subsistence, carrying water, collection firewood, looking after younger siblings, grazing cattle, and supporting parents in the fields are the most common jobs of children in the rural areas of our country. Besides this many poor children working as a domestic workers in the house of rich and powerful person for supporting their family income. The debt bondage system has also prevailed in some part of our country, but the definition of child is not universal.

The definition of child is somewhat complicated. It is found to depend on culture and it is observed to differ from place to place even in the same culture. So childhood is very difficult to define universally. According to Ennew (1994) .There are affected by the age at which a child starts to work and the type of work they do.

Child population is defined those population who are under the age of 14-16 years. In demographic point of view for different purposes child is defined less than 15 years of age. The Nepal labour act, (1992), defines a child as a person below the age of 14 years, and the children act (1992) definition is below the age of 16 years. The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (UNCRC) defines a child as being under the age of 18 years. ILO convention number 182 (Article 2) defines the term "Child" as all persons under the age of 18 years The oxford dictionary defines a child as "Young human being below the age of puberty." Anyway children can be defined in a broader sense in two ways: children under age 15 and minors in between age 15 and 17 years.

The survey by ILO/IPEC finds 2.6 million children between the age group of 5 to 14 years work regularly in Nepal which is 41.7% of the total

population. (Suwal et. al, 1998.) In Nepal the child population of in the age group 0-14 is 8948587 which is 39% of the total population the percent of children in total population by sex is presented below.

Percentage of Children Population in Nepal, 2001 Population in '000

Age	Male	Female	Total
0-14(%)	40.1	38.5	39.3
Population (0-14)	4562	4385	8948

Source: - CBS (2003), Population Monograph of Nepal vol.II

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

The issue of child labour is being considered very seriously now a days deeply rooted in most part of the country. Despite Nepal's commitment several International, regional and national human rights instruments to children's rights, innumerable Nepali children are deprived of from fundamental rights, also adopting the positive approach towards law regulations from government. Many children compelled to migrate in to search of employment are increasing in small and big cities. It is high Katmandu alone (CWIN, 2003).

Through children are the wonderful resources and the greatest hope for tomorrow but the exploitation of child labour is common in many countries of the world. Almost all children have traditionally worked in a family setting. It is fact that children working might not always be wrong if they are able to enjoy their fundamental childhood rights while working, because work can also

be taken as a process of socialization when children learn to share responsibility, but if children are deprived of their rights to enjoy childhood and they lack opportunities for attaining full potential to grow as productive adults. Children engagement in heavy hazardous and repetitive jobs impairs their physical or mental growth. Therefore, child labour and child work differs to a number of reasons as in given below.

The simple differences between child work and child labour is given below.

Child Work	Child labour
Legal/ Tolerable/House holding Chores/ Not force/ Unexploitative/ Not compulsion/ Beneficial/ encourage it	Illegal / intolerable/ outside home/ Force/ exploitative/ compulsion/ Harmful/ Stop it

Hence there is need to systematically discourage child labour and available opportunity to children to enjoy childhood and attain their full potential. There are many INGO's which provide support both financially and technically to various child rights protection activities. INGO's such as the Redd Barna, save the children, save the children fund (UK) and USA and the plan international are supporting initiatives related to child development.

Various conferences on child labour reflected the growing international concern about child labour. Oslo conference on child labour, 1997 asserted that child labour is both a consequences and a cause of poverty. World Congress Against Commercial Sexual exploitation of children, 1996 emphasized "Children are not commodities but rather the most valuable assets in the civilized world"

In Nepal the issue of child labour is accepted as a social problem only after the restoration of democracy in 1990. Since then efforts have been made at national and international level for the examination of child labour. It is great pleasure that the Nepal Government has included the ministry of children within the ministry for women and social welfare since 19 April 2000, with the intention to accord a high priority to children's issue. In the plan wise a detailed policy has been designed during the 7th plan (1985-90). In short Nepal has adopted various instruments to safe child rights. (I.e Child survival, protection, development and participation.

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

- 1) Children Act, 1992
- 2) labour Act, 1992
- 3) Child regulation, 1985
- 4) labour regulation 1993
- 5) The common low code, 1963
- 6) Human trafficking and control Act, 1996

7) Vehicle and transportation management Act, 2002

8) Interim constitution of the Nepal

Source: - CWIN 2006: 70

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

In Nepal child labour is illegal but they are often compelled to do work in many sectors like as Hotel/Restaurants, Carpet industries, Stone quarries, Brick kilns factories, Constructions and transportation etc. Among them child labour in micro bus is seen in Katmandu just before 5 years ago. So, it is a great need to study about them.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Children are the future stars of each nation . If children are care proper way they become good citizens and contribute to the nation. In other words the development of a country depends on the development of children.

In Nepal the field of child labour is still very less researched. Children are cheep, flexible and plays supplementary roles of adult labourer and paid nominal wages. They are worked from early in the morning to late night, they have no holiday and they are deprived from education, physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. So, the child workers in Nepal should be given special attention and it is a challenging issue for a country like Nepal.

Among the different sectors of economy transporation sector is also one and minibuses are also the means of transportation, where small children 5-14 years are also working as a labours. Especially after the removal of the 'Vikram tempos' from Kathmandu valley, the new microbus were entered. In almost of this new microbus many children are working as a conductor, which is the most hazardous work. There are many studies are conducted children working in other sector but there is very little studies conducted child labour in transportation sector. So the present study designed to socio- economic and demographic status of child labour in microbus. The present study attempts to examine the child labours aged below the 16 years working in micro bus in Katmandu district, in this context the basic issues are.

- i) Where are they come from?
- ii) What are their main problems?
- iii) What are their working conditions?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objectives is to examine the child labour situation in the transportation sector (micro bus) of urban area i.e. Kathmandu district. The specific objectives of this study are follows.

- i) To examine the root causes for the prevalence of child labour.
- ii) To identify the socio-economic and demographic background of the child conductor in minibuses.
- iii) To identify the major problems of child labour in minibuses.

1.4 Significance of the study:

The problems of the child labour are not new for our country. The government is committed to eliminate the child labour, like as there are many NGO's INGO's are also working actively for the elimination of the child labour, but the problem of child labour is same. In Nepal the existing legislation are also weak for their job security and protection. So this study immensely help to understand the magnitude of the problem related to child labour.

There are some studies have been conducted on child labour in various sectors in Nepal, but there is less studies are related on the transportation sector and mostly in micro bus, because micro is newly entered transportation in Kathmandu valley.

- i) This study will helpful to student, NGO's, INGO's, other organizations, policy makers and other interested people, who work for child welfare and to take appropriate action plan to protect child labour.
- ii) Similarly, this study will be useful for the academicians and researchers for further research.

1.5 Limitation of the study

Due to lack of time and resources, every study has own limitations so, this study has also some limitations which are presented as follows:

- i) This study is based on the child labour only under 16 years of age working in micro-buses of Kathmandu district.

- ii) Due to the limitation of time and money only 80 sample sizes are taken into consideration.
- iii) This study is based on the purposive sampling technique.
- iv) Due to unwillingness and hesitation, it is very difficult to get their answer according to the questionnaire.
- v) This study is concentrated on microbus conductors in kathmandu district, so the results may not be generalized for other types of child labour for the whole country.
- vi) This study is related with public transport only.

1.6 Organization of the study

This study is divided into 6 chapters. The first chapter is related with introduction which include general background, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and limitations of the study. The second chapter is related with the literature review of both global and country context. The literatures are taken from relevant books, study reports journals and previous dissertation. The third chapter contains the methodology of the study. This chapter includes the selection of the study area, methods of data collection, questionnaire design, sample size, data collection procedures and analysis of data have been explained. The fourth chapter consists of socio- economic and demographic characteristics of child conductors. The fifth chapter consists of differential analysis of reason of working as a helper in microbus . The final sixth chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations for future area of research. Reference cited is attached in the end.

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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

2.1 Child labour

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

Child labour is a world-wide problem but it is a neglected issue for a long time. The formation of child labour is yet scarce because child labour is illegal, exploitative and compulsive work in which parents and other employers compel children to do their work, because children are cheap and easily available labour.

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

According to UNICEF (1996) child labour is an exploitative as it involves the following characteristics

- Too much responsibility
- Too many hours spending working,
- Full time work at early age,
- Work that hampers access to

- inadequately pay, education
- Work and life on the street in bad condition, - Work that exerts under physical, social or psychological development,

A child worker means" a person in the age group of 5-15 employed for hire or reward, on a full time basis and includes a self employed child and a child assisting his/ her parents in their occupations for two or more hours a day". In other words it's situation when a child is forced to work for his own survival or to support his/ her family (CWIN, 1989).

Nepal has been expressing a gradual shift in structural distribution of the labour force over the years. The percentage of total labours employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing decreased from 91 to 81 percent between 1981 and 1991 and declined further to 66 percent between 1991 and 2001. Trade and commerce, personal and community services, manufacturing, industry and mining, construction, transportarion and communication have absorbed works moving out of the agriculture sector. In the absence of effective monitoring and implementation mechanism in the existing system, all these sectors with high potential to absorb the growing labour force will tend to employ high numbers of child labour (CDPS, 2003).

2.2 Child Labour in World

Worldwide, the numbers of working children, aged 5 to 14 years are 250 million. Nearly half about 120 million are working full time. Many of them are in hazardous and exploitative jobs, notably in agriculture mining and quarrying, brick making, carpet weaving, construction, domestic's service prostitution and pornography, and armed conflicts (ILO, 2003).

Many studies shows that children are migrated from rural to urban areas for the better life employment, and help with their parents. This is wide spread practice in many countries. Historically, the problem of child labour first appeared

in the 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high risk areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and U.K, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories: Cotton Mills, Glass and Match making and brick Kilns, where as in Norway and Sweden, the problems existed in farming and fishing. In France a welfare act for child labour was introduced in 1841 and 1853, the government, of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety of children and trade unions in Europe began to raise the issue of child labour as parts and parcel of their movement. However, the implementation of law was very poor (UNICEF, 1998).

The children are many countries in Asia share the common pain and problems of child labour in their everyday life. Statistics have revealed that almost half of the world's child labour problems exist in south Asia. Because of growing poverty, famine, unfair economic relations and social injustice, the children of this region are forced to take on a major burden for survival. Despite many national, regional and international commitments to combat child labour, the situation of children in the SAARC region is far from satisfactory (Pradhan, 1995) .

In developed countries also many children are used to work in the factories, mines, domestic services, cotton and carpet industries, transportation, shops etc. The developed countries, such as U.K, Germany, USA, Japan, France, Sweden, Portugal, Cyprus Belgium and Malta also had a serious child labour problem until less than 50 years ago, Because of socio- economic, political, natural and family break downs problems many counties are yet not free of the child labour problems .

2.3 Child labour in Nepal

Child labour problem is Growing issue for Nepal, but there is no any historical document about child labour in Nepal. But it might be that when traditional agrarian based society has emerged, the children were used in agriculture work. Later with the increase in technological development child

labour had been increased as manpower in many other sectors because children are too cheap.

According to ILO- IPEC (1996) of all children ages 5 to 14 years:

- 41.7% (2.6 million) regularly work,
- 36.7% work and go to school,
- 15% do nothing (are idle) and 15% do non- economic work, such as household chores

Of economically active children, 94.7% (1.58 million) are involved in agriculture work, 0.9 million work in the non-economic sector

- 1.6% work as service worker,
- 1.6% works in construction, transportation, and communications,
- 0.8% work as general technical workers,
- 0.4% work as sales worker and,
- 5000 children are working and living in the streets.

According to ILO-IPEC, Some 127, 000 are involved in most hazardous and worst forms of child labour. The recent rapid assessment worst forms of conducted by the ILO, 2001 on worst forms of child labour estimates:-

- 4,000 rag pickers in Nepal,
- 55,000 domestic workers,
- 46,029 child porters,
- 57,000 bonded child labours between age group 5-18 yrs. And,
- 12,000 girls are trafficked every year .

On going conflict situation in Nepal has adverse effects not only in general but also in the increase in number of children working in exploitative conditions.

Child labour in the transportation sector has emerged as a major social challenge due to the increasing process of urbanization (CWIN, 2002). Today, we witness child labour in all types of vehicles- trucks, buses, mini-buses, micro-buses, jeeps and tempos throughout the country, particularly in major urban

centers. Although there are no studies dealing with the child transportation workers, the influx of children in this sector may be due to both push and pull factors. The "pull" refers to the increasing urbanization and consumerism that has attracted a large number of children to urban areas, where children eventually end up in much worse situations than they faced by their villages. The "push" refers to the poverty, lack of good access to schooling, social exclusion, the patriarchal system and the ongoing armed conflict in the rural areas (CWIN, 2006).

CWIN (2006) find children working in different vehicles to upload and download goods, to collect fares from passengers to give signals about the traffic situation while on the road, and etc. These children, while at work, are not only deprived of education and other basic needs such as good health and quality food, but are also exposed to highly hazardous situations. They are prone to accidents, and are also exposed to a highly polluted environment. This situation can not only hamper their healthy growth, but also give many chronic health problems.

The most popular field among the child labour to be engaged in Nepal is hotels, restaurants and teashops industry. There are more than 20,000 registered and non-registered teashops/ restaurants in Nepal, employing more than 71,000 child workers throughout the country. All of these working children have been living in bleak and deplorable conditions, suffering unhygienic working environments and long working hours at low pay (concern, 2003)

According to the CRC News. Bulletin, Dec, 2003 there are still 550 child workers in minibuses. The children who are working as Khalasi in tempos, micros and other buses, most of them spend their night in the vehicles and suffer various health problems (CWIN, 2004). Another report brought by CWIN, 84 percent of child workers is suffering from eye diseases, 82 percent from headache and nausea. As such a tender age, a considerable number of these child workers were found addicted to alcohol and smoking (CWIN, 1998).

According to the (CWIN, 1998), 65 percent of the children working as tempos helpers below the age of 14 and the remaining 35 percent below the age

group of 14-18 years, this report conducted on sixty child workers employed as tempo helpers, found that 67 percent of the children had both parents, 30 percent had only hours ranged from 11 to 14 hours and they earned ranged from Rs 22 to 100 per day the report shows their daily wage to be 30 rupees. 50 percent of these child conductors were found to be literate and surprisingly 85 percent of them were health hazardous as smoke and dust may affect them badly, 55 percent of the children showed interest in going to school while the remaining 45 percent did not.

There is no national level survey with purpose of studying on child labour; therefore, it is a difficult task to present the accurate statistics on, child labour in Nepal. However, it is estimated that over 5 million children are involved directly or indirectly in different forms of work. Among them, largest numbers of working children are found in the agriculture sectors, followed by the service sector, industry, plantation, construction and other information sectors. In industry, the carpet and brick kilns are the biggest employers of child labour in Nepal. Thousands of children are found working in domestic service, restaurants, shops and bars. According to the statistics, there are nearly 500,000 in Nepal who have migrated from rural areas to urban areas. Among them, there are approximately 300,000 child labours in different kinds of jobs 5,000 street children are working in sex industry , including children trafficked into India and else where for this purpose(CWIN, 1995).

Suwal et.al (1997) estimated that about 2.6 million children in Nepal regularly work in which 41.7 percent of the total children are aged of 5-14 years. Nearly 27 percent (1.7 Million) participate in the economic activities. The proportion of working rural children (43.4%) is about double then corresponding figure for urban children (23%). The higher work participation rate of children is found in mountain zone (52.2%) and it is lowest in the terai (36.5%).

CWIN (2000) study is based on the sample interview of migrant children working in selected sector in Kathmandu. Majority of are born in surrounding districts. More than 90 percent of the migrant child workers were born in rural areas whereas only 9.6 percent were born in urban areas in Nepal.

These children are engaged in activities like pottering, collecting money in the temples, paddling rickshaws, vehicle cleaning, rag picking construction work and tempo conductors. They earn an amount between NR.s 25-100 per day (UNICEF, 1996).

P. Mall has mentioned about child workers in Kathmandu valley on his M.A. dissertation. The objective of his research study is to explore the background characteristics along with socio-economic condition and working environment of child labour working tempo and microbus. He has found that out of total respondents more than half children come to work for adjoining districts. The average age of conductor children was 13 years and most of them were literate and more than half had completed up to primary level of education.

2.4 Major Areas of Child labour

Despite its legal prohibition, child labour exists everywhere in our country. No area of the labour market is completely free from child labour exploitation. Several CWIN researcher and survey studies have revealed that child labour is an integral part of our labour market from agriculture to industry, domestic service, plantation, construction and transport service. At present, there are many sector identified as absorbing the major portion of child labour (CWIN,1992) within these economic sectors, the types of occupations children are engaged are as below.

- 1) **Agriculture:** - Collecting fodder, collecting fire wood, live stock, cutting grass, picking tea in tea estates, planting, harvesting and fishing.

- 2) **Manufacturing / industries:-** Carpet weaving, working in brick kiln factory, working in garment and textiles, working in leather factory, working in match factory, working in confectionery candle and soap making, working in plastic factory and working in tobacco factory.
- 3) **Trades: -** Rag pickking, street vending, newspaper delivery, working in petrol pumps.
- 4) **Services :-** Domestic services, hotel and restaurants, tempo and bus helpers, carrying a burden as a porter, shoe shining, sex work, helping in shops.

The following areas can be taken as the main areas of child labour employment in Nepal (Pradhan, 1995)

- 1) **Factory/ Industry: -** Carpet, garment, handicrafts, bread/loaf, match, ptery, printing press and brick kilns.
- 2) **Mines:-** Stone quarry and magnetic
- 3) **Plantation: -** Sugarcane, tea, tobacco, rice, maize and millet.
- 4) **Domestic Service: -** Fetching water, collecting fuels and fodder, taking care of young children, kitchen work, cleaning utensils and house keeping.
- 5) **Entrepreneurship/shop: -** Sweets, tea shops, restaurants and bar.
- 6) **Transportation works :-** Helper and ticker collector
- 7) **Porter: -** Street porter, porter of businessmen and porters of treks/tourists.
- 8) **Street: -** Street vendors, rag/garbage pickers, beggars, street singers, Shoe shiner, news paper seller and rickshaw puller.
- 9) **Construction work: -** Building roads, houses, bridge and sewage construction.
- 10) **Sex work :-** child prostitutes, massage parlors, child trafficking and child in pornography
- 11) **Bounded labour: -** Kamaiya tradition and debt bonded labourers.
- 12) **Migrant child labour :-** Migrant child labour from India, immigrant child labour in India.

13)Refugee children :- Child of Tibetan refugee in carpet factories and Bhutanese refugee in eastern Nepal .

14)Circus/ Music :- Children in circus, children in puppet show/ magic, children in commercial musical programmed.

15) Commercial advertisement: - Children in TV/Radio advertisement, children in print media.

UNICEF (1997) has broken down the child labour into seven areas unique to any one region or world. These are domestic services, forced and bonded labours, commercial sexual exploitation, industrial and plantation work, street work, work for the family and girl's work.

2.5 Legal Provision to Address the Issue of Child Labour

2.5.1 National Perspectives

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

According to the 1990's constitution of the country, the Labour Act was adopted in 1992. Following this, the labour rules were amended in 1993. The Children's Act was enacted in 1992 by addressing the UNCRC 1989. The Common Law code of 1963, the Foreign Employment Act of 1985, and the human trafficking control Act of 1986 also restrict the use of child labour and protect the health development of Children. In legislative arrangement the following main legal provisions are made to protect the rights of children and ensure their welfare.

The Labour Act, 1992 and the Labour Rules, 1993.

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

The Children's Act, 1992 and the Child rules, 1995.

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

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

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

A part from the specific function already indicated relating to the regulation of employment of children; the district child welfare board has other function similar to those of the central child welfare board at the district level (cited in ILO, 1995).

The child labour Prohibition and Regulation Act

This act calls for the prohibited of work for children under 15 year of age and the regulation of work for children above 14 years in the worst forms of child labour.

The other laws for provisions on child labour are:- The Common Law Code (1963), Human Trafficking (control) Act (1983), Citizen Rights Act(1955),

Begging (prohibition) Act (1962), Prison Act (1963), Foreign Employment Act (1985) etc.

National government and non-government organizations

In Nepal there are various NGO's and Go's are working for the child right there are CWIN, CWS INSEC, CONCERN, CDS, CPC (Biratnagar), SAFE (Nepalgunj), GFONT, NTUC and at the local level. UPCA in Dharan, the children contact center in Butwal, and the Narayanghat youth club in Bharatpur are also working in the field of child rights (ILO,2001) like as there are various organization are also working jointly for the elimination of child labour in tempos and micro-buses these are:- CWIN, Social council, Nepal trade union congress, Ministry of labour, Ministry of women, Children and social welfare and Valley traffic police office etc (CWIN, 2006).

2.5.2 Nepal Initiatives in International Commitments

Nepal has signed various international conventions, relating to children and child labour commensurate legal arrangements to reflect on the international commitments have also been made. The various international conventions are Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Convention and protocols Relating to Abolition of slavery; Convention on Civil and Political Rights. Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; convention on rights of child; ILO conventions no. 14, 100, 111, 131 and 144; declaration on the survival, protection and development of children; Colombo Resolution on Children of South Asia, Male Declaration on Children etc.

On 14 September 1990 Nepal has ratified the convention on the rights of the child and adopted on 20 November 1989 by the UN General assembly similarly, HMG Nepal endorsed the declaration on the survival, protection and development of children and under took to “Work for special protection of the working child and for the abolition of illegal child labour” of the world summit for

children held at the United Nations in New York on 29-30 September 1990. As a member of the SAARC, Nepal has signed the Colombo Resolution. In accordance with this resolution, government of Nepal is obliged to work for the following goals.

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

Progressive and accelerated elimination of child labour.

Further more, Nepal has ratified ILO convention 182, June, 1999 for elimination of worst and hazardous forms of child labour (The World Bank, 2001).

International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

There are various non-governmental organizations involved in the field of child rights and child welfare by providing financial and technical support for various activities in the field. They include Action Aid, Save the Children Fund UK, USA, Japan, and Norway, Plan International, and DANIDA. UNICEF and ILO/IPEC have also been actively involved in this sector in Nepal. UNICEF has helped the government prepare a ten-year plan of Action programme for child development, and ILO is supporting the Ministry of Labour in drafting a 10-year master plan of Action for the elimination of child labour in Nepal. (ILO/2001)

2.6 Cause of Child Labour

Pant (1970), states that child labour is a source of cheap labour. It is the poverty that compels the children to work for low wages and the employers never hesitate to take advantage of it. The employers think that the employment of the children deprives them from educational opportunities, their chances for

vocational training, their physical growth, and their intellectual development by forcing them into unskilled labourers.

Pradhan (1995) has attempted to analyze the problems of child labour against the background of rural migration and urbanization . He points out that the prime cause of child labour in Nepal is the social recognition as a way of life in our society. Poverty, starvation and deprivation are key factors that contributed for growing number of children in the exploitation in the active labour market. Most of the children from rural and poor families are forced to child labour not only for an additional income but also to reduce the number of hungry stomach to be faced and hence, reduce their financial burden.

Child labour is a product of low living standards of the population resulting from the low level of income, illiteracy and increasingly lack of means of subsistence, food, shelter and clothing and inadequate basic schooling and education. Thus the practice of child labour is considered an effective means of augmenting the current level of income among poor families so as to enhance, by the large, their economic well being (CDPS,1998).

The study conducted by KC et al. (1998) shows that in most developing countries root of child labour have been attributed to over whelming poverty, ignorance and illiteracy. It is obvious that the lack of access to educational facilities and schooling is often connected with the incidence of child connected with the incidence of child labour. In Nepal, a substantial number of child populations are out of school or in the labour market mainly because of the following reasons:

-) Poverty, parent's inability to afford the cost of children.
-) Unequal distribution of school or educational institutions.
-) Contents of educational and parents faith if in it, and

) Lack of provision of compulsory education and this pre requisites.

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

A study by Chhetri (1996) indicates that, in Nepal districts with a high child labour status tend to have a high illiteracy rate and the districts with a high incidence of poverty tend to have a high labour rate. He concludes that poverty compels children to participate in the labour force, which in turn deprives them of the right to education.

According to the ILO/IPEC (1995), main factors for contributing to child labour in Nepal are:

-) Poverty.
-) Family disharmony and diminishing family support.
-) A high level of illiteracy.
-) Deception / Victimization.
-) Lack of alternatives.
-) Legal enforcement.
-) Prevalence of public attitude and values.
-) Low bargaining power of child labour (ILO/IPEC, 1995).

H.H poverty is the primary reason for the use of child labour in microbus especially in large family children.

2.7 Consequences of Child Labour

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

According to UNICEF child labour is exploitative it involves usually has the following characteristics.

-) Full time works at to early.
-) To many hours spent in the work and life on the streets in bad condition.
-) Work that hampers access to education.
-) To much responsibility.
-) Inadequate pay.
-) Work that undetermined child's dignity and self esteem such as slavery or bondage labour and sexual exploitation.
-) Work that is detrimental to full social and physiological development.

No single reason appears to be child migration in Nepal, which challenges the notion that poverty as the primary reason for child migration. This is particularly true in the context of armed conflict in Nepal. Many children are being trapped between Maoist and army. Most children are migrated due to fear of arrest, abduction and torture, even if they were not poor. Another important finding is that when children enter into a particular type of work, they are not likely to remain in the same work for a longtime. This is because children went to be free from exploitation, abuse and harassment, but their efforts in joining another activity do not necessarily translate into good work.

2.8 Problems of Child Labour

The problem of child labour can't be viewed in isolation because it is a symptom of the disease, which is spread at various levels' (Hirway et al. 1991:9)

CWIN shows its study report that working children in Nepal comes across the following problems (Pradhan, 1995).

- 1) To young to work/ inappropriate work for children
- 2) Health Hazards working conditions.
- 3) Low wages and long working hours.
- 4) Work at night.
- 5) Economic exploitation by adults.
- 6) Lack of basic education opportunities.
- 7) Separation from parents.
- 8) Abuse and negligence.
- 9) Physical, mental and emotional exploitation.
- 10) No rest or entertainments.
- 11) No having their basic needs met.
- 12) Inappropriate child rearing atmosphere.
- 13) Lack of adequate parental love care and understanding.
- 14) Lack of social security and attention.
- 15) Violations of child's right laws.

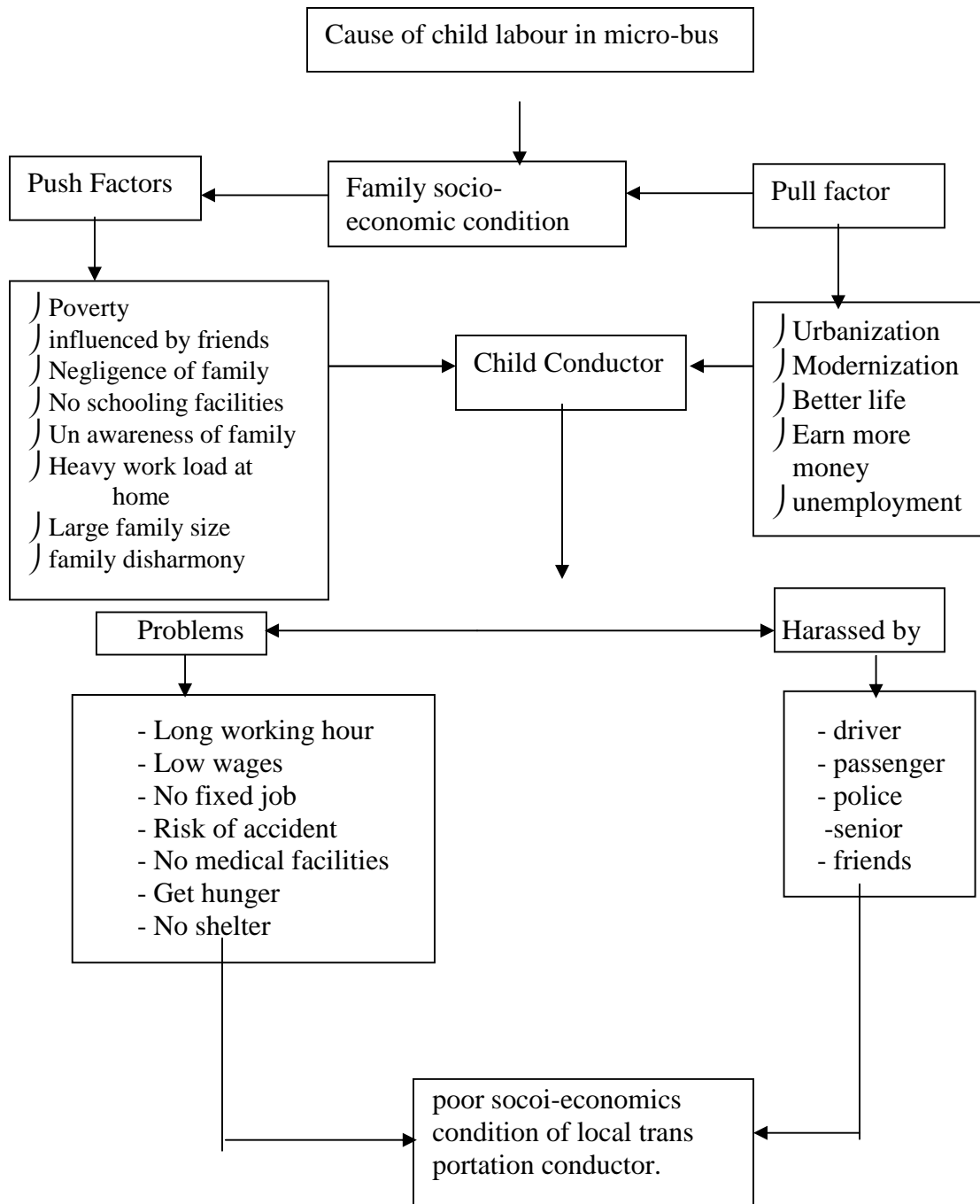
Child labour employment is prohibited in health hazardous condition by factory and factory worker act 1959. Nepal has ratified the convention on the Rights of the child and ILO Minimum age Employment Convention. On the basic of this convention, Nepal has adopted the labour act 1992 and children's act 1992 and has declared the employing children's under the age of 14 is illegal. However the concerned authorities have neither effectively implemented the law nor formulated any plans of action for the children welfare and rehabilitation (Kafle, 2006).

The problem of child labour in Nepal is due to the acute poverty of the people particularly in the rural area. Exploitive social relations in the village further aggregate the problem. The harsh living condition and frequent natural disasters led to seasonal or permanent migration of families and in some cases, that of children who on their own, move from rural to the urban area (ILO,1996).

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The literature reviewed on the related issue provides the basis of study. The present study is conceptualised with two phases of children's survival according to the above literature. The first phase is socio-economic condition of children and the second is employment in microbus as a labour. There are related push and pull factors while living at home and hazardous and other working conditions while employed in the microbus. The conceptual framework of this study can be summarized as below. This framework tried to summarize the connection of these variables as follows:

Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Selection of the study area

Kathmandu is the capital city of our country and it is the first largest district of Nepal according to population size. Kathmandu covers 395 square kilometer area. It is only one metropolitan city of Nepal. It has 35 wards. According to national census 2001, the total population of Kathmandu metropolitan city is 671,846. Kathmandu valley consists of three different districts namely Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur, out of the 3 districts Kathmandu is my study area for the purpose of collection primary data ,because there live a large numbers of children coming from different parts of Nepal. In micro-bus sector there children are working as child labourer. There are nearly about 20 routes of microbus in Kathmandu district. Due to the time and resource the main two routes selected as the sample randomly these are Kirtiur and Kalanki.

3.2 Nature and source of data

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

3.3 Methods of Data Collection

Various tools were employed in the collection of data they are:-

3.3.1 Interview Schedule

Structure and unstructured questionnaire are used to get detailed information about micro bus conductor. The structured questionnaire asked to microbus conductors on different issues related to the objectives of the study and the unstructured question provide extra information.

3.3.2 Non Participation Observation

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

3.4 Sample Size

In this study, the data is derived by using non-probability sampling technique in which 80 sample are selected from micro bus conductor by using purposive sampling procedure because of mobile nature of micro bus conductor and their movement is uncertain.

The study covers the micro bus helper of Kathmandu district. The sample site are Kirtipur and Kalanki. It is selected because pre study shows that in this route more child were involving as a conductor then other microbus routes.

3.5 Questionnaire Design

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

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

For analysis data the systematic method will be done by using qualitative as well as quantitative tools and techniques. The quantative data obtained from structured questionnaire with using editing and coding then this data are presented

in tabular form. Lastly for the analysis of data simple statistical tools such as numbers. Percentage and tabulation are used to presenting these data many techniques are used they are graphs, maps, diagrams and pie-chart as for as useable.

3.7 Approaches of Analysis

This study is based on descriptive types of analysis. It helps to analyze the socio-economic status of khalasi children . Similarly, this study applies the deductive method of analysis which means the study from general to particular cases or from universal to individual.

3.7.1 Measurement Process

In this study ordinal measurement is used because this scale of measurement categories the responses in to rank order form. The rank order widens from lowest to highest.

3.8 Definition of Key Terms

Micro-bus: Newly entered 4 wheeler's small size passenger vehicle, after the brand of Vikram Tempoo from the Kathmandu valley they are 2 types:

- 1) Micro bus operates by diesel & contains 14 passenger and
- 2) Gas and Contain 11 Passenger at one trip

Child Labour :- It means those workers who are less then 16 years of age working for economic and non –economic purposes.

Conductor :- Personal assistance of driver who is employed for helping the driver, collecting fares calling passengers, washing the vehicle etc. He is popularly known as Khalasi.

Children :- It means every individual less then 16 years of age.

CHAPTER -IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The past events of respondents play an important role in determining the nature and magnitude of child labour. This chapter helps to understand the background of conductor children and its effect of their working and socio-economic condition of their lives. Many children have left home due to poverty; heavy workload at home and maltreatment by step parents etc. Before finding out the life styles of conductor children it is necessary to know their socio-economic and demographic status. So, this chapter includes the quantitative analysis of data with help of table, bar graphs and pie charts whenever necessary.

4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristic

The analysis of socio-demographic characteristic of respondents has put greater important in every research. It helps to acquire more knowledge about children's backgrounds. In this chapter some selected socio-demographic characteristic of respondents are explained, such as.

4.1.1 Age Composition

Age refers to completed year of person. It is important factor of demographic studies. In this study the age data are categorized into two age groups i.e less than 14 and 14-16 age group. Age data can be obtained from various

demographic sources. In this table age data are presented simply in number and percentage by age group of respondents.

The age under the 14 years is a very important period of child development, but some children under the age of 14 years are compelled to work as a labour. This study covers children under the age of 16 years. In this regard an attempt has been made to know the structure of the micro-boys (Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of Microbus Helpers According to their Age Composition

Age Group	Number	Percentage
less than 14	27	33.75
14-16	53	66.25
Total	80	100.00

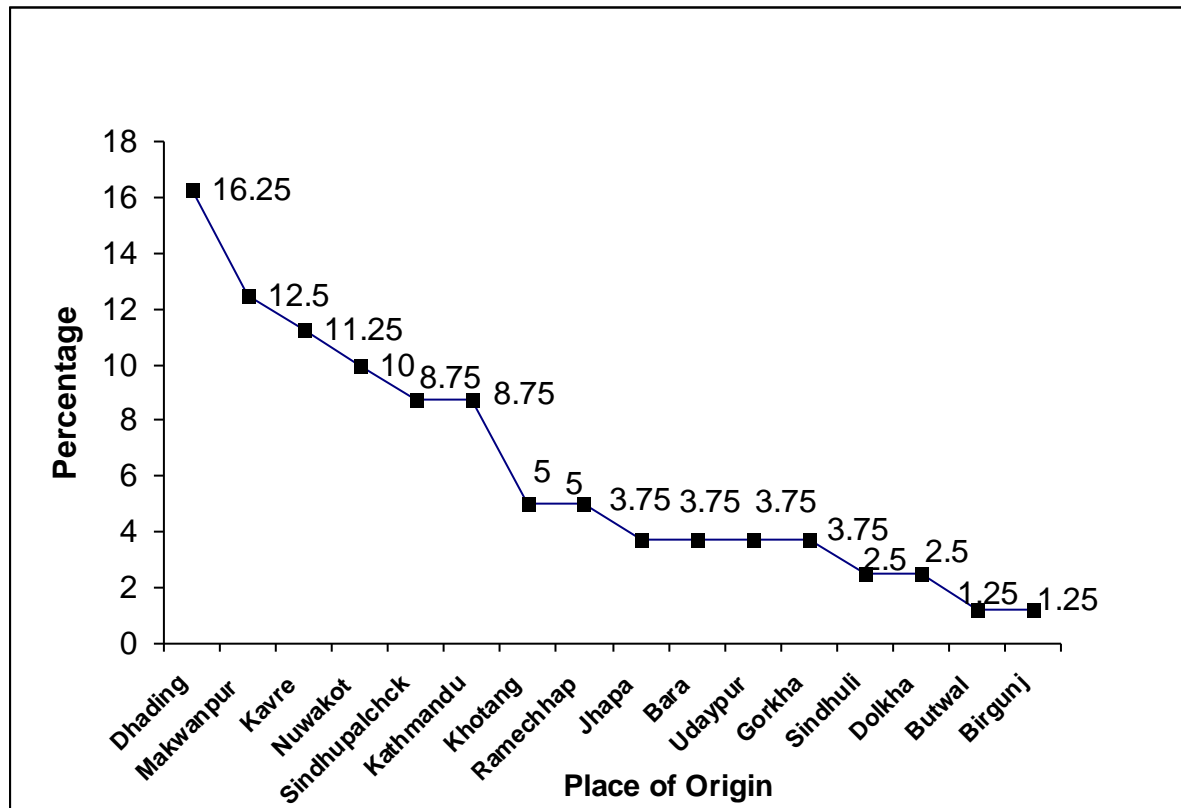
Source:-Field Survey, 2007

From the table 1, it is clear to see that out of 80 interviewed children, about two-third of the children working as microbus conductor are of age 14-16 years and rest are the less than 14 years of age.

4.1.2 Place of Origin

Kathmandu is (the metropolis) the main attraction place for different types of population for different purposes, among many purpose, children arrive here for Job. It is found majority of children belonging to poor families and come from nearest district in search of employment. In this figure data are presented simply in percentage by place of origin of respondents.

Figure:1 Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Place of Origin



Source:- Field Survey, 2007

The figure 1 indicates that out of 80 respondents, have about 16.25 percentage of respondents have arrived Kathamandu from Dhading, 12.50 percentage from Makawanpur and 11.25 percentage from Kavre like as lowest are 1.25 percentage from Butwal and another 1.25 percentage come from Birgunj. It shows majority of children come from neighboring districts (figure 1).

4.1.3 Caste/ Ethnic Composition

Nepal is a multi caste/ethnic nation. Similarly, the caste/ethnic composition of microbus boys in Kathamandu is a wide diversity. In this table data are presented in number and percentage by caste/ethnic composition of respondents.

Table 2: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnic Composition	Number	Percentage
Brahman and Chetri	34	42.50
Tamang, Magar, Gurung, Lama, Rai, Sherpa and Limbu	36	45.00
Newar	6	7.50
Kami	4	5.00
Total	80	100.00

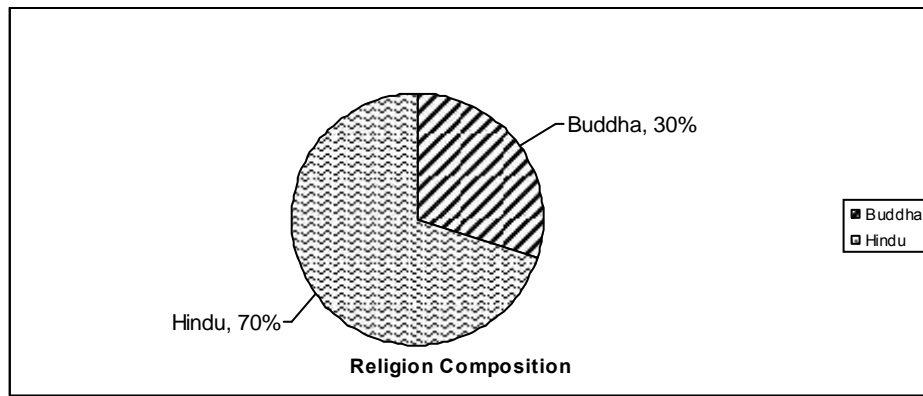
Source:- Field Survey, 2007.

Among the 80 respondents the highest 45 percentage of children reported that they are from the Hill Janajati communities like Tamang, Magar, Gurung, Lama , Rai, Sherpa and Limbu and followed by Brahmin and Chetri 43 percentage are in the second position. Similarly Newar 8 percentage and Kami 5 percentage covers the third and fourth position. This shows responds belong to various caste/ethnic groups.

4.1.4 Religion Composition

Nepal is constitutionally a Hindu Kingdom with legal provision of no discrimination against other religions. According to the census 2001, there are four major religions Hindu (81%), Buddhist (11%), Islam (4%) and Kirat (4%). But in this study only two religious are found they are Hindu 70 percentage) and Buddha 30 percentage. The other two religions are not reported. In this figure data are presented in percentage form by religion composition of respondents.

Figure No. 2: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Religion Composition.

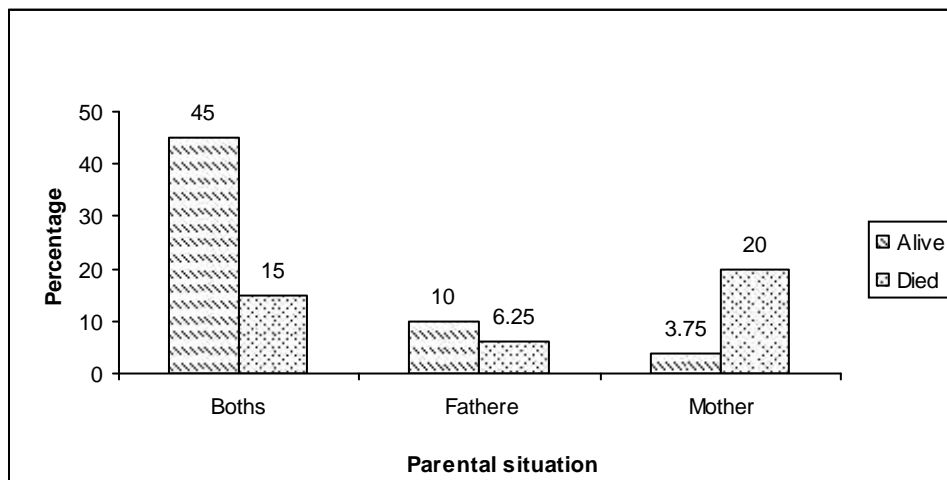


Source:- Field Survey, 2007

4.1.5 Parental Situation

Family is the most important and effective institution in the process of child socialization and development. Whether then Father and Mother are both alive or dead makes enormous difference in the family security and well-being especially regarding the children. This is one of the fundamental reasons for children leaving home. That's why it is very necessary to know about their family background or parental status. In this figure data are presented in percentage by parental situation of respondents.

Figure No. 3: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Parental Situation



Source:- Field Survey, 2007

The figure 3 clearly shows that out of 80 children interviewed, 8(10.00%) have their father only alive, 4 percentage have their mother only alive, 45

percentage have both Father and Mother alive and 15 percentage have both father and mother died. So, that 15 percentage of children are orphan.

4.1.6 Family Contact

Love plays the main role to return home to the children who are involved in different sectors as child labour. From the survey it is cleared that those who have their own parents they are willing to go to home but those who do not have their own parents or only Father / Mother, Children less went to go home or some children do not went to go home. It is truth that those children whose only mother alive are more wanted to go home then their father alive because mother got more love and care then father. In this table data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 3: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Family Contact

Family Contact	Number	Percentage
Daily	4	5.00
Weekly	1	1.25
Monthly	12	15.00
Half yearly	26	32.50
Yearly	33	41.25
Never	4	5.00
Total	80	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

In the survey, it is found that out of 80 respondents 4(5.00%) respondents reported they do not go home to meet their family but majority of the respondents i.e. 76(95%) used to go home to met their family, out of which 4 (5.00%) goes daily , 1(1.25%) weekly, 12(15.00%) Monthly, 26(32.50%) half yearly and 33 (41.25%) of them used to go home yearly. (Table 3)

4.1.7 Types of Previous Job

Some of the respondents are new as a child labour and some of them had worked in different sectors before entering to this job. The data are presented in number and percentage in this table.

Table 4: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Types of Previous Job

Categories	Number	Percentage
Own Farm	3	10.71
House hold work	5	17.86
Others (Hotel, Domestic service, Brick factory, tempo conductor etc)	20	71.43
Total	28	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

Above data indicates that out of 80 respondents 52 (65.00%) of the respondents reported that it is their first place of work and 28 (35.00%) of them reported that they are involved in different job before entering the microbus out of which 3(10.71%) reported they are engaged in own farm before entering to this job, 5(17.86%) of them engage house hold work and majority of 20(71.43%) of children engage other various kinds of Job before entering into this work. (Table 4)

4.1.8 Working Age of Conductors

Despite the Children's Act 1992 of Nepal lays that a child who has not attained the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as a labourer, but various studies have found that the majority of children begin working as a labourers before they complete the age of 14 years. This study also found the same result which is shown in table 5 and the results are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 5: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Working Age

Working Age	Number	Percentage
less than 10 years	18	22.50
10-14 years	54	67.50
15-16 years	7	8.75
Don't know	1	1.25
Total	80	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

Above table 5 shows that majority of children begin working before they complete the age of 14 years. The majority 54 (67.50%) of children started working of their 10-14 years of age, 18(22.50%) of working less than 10 years of age, some 7(8.75%) working of their 15-16years of age. The 1(1.25%) of children reported that they don't know their working age.

4.1.9 Place of Birth

Due to the unequal development between urban and rural areas, the respondents are affected. The data are presented in number and percentage form in this table.

Table 6: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Place of Birth

Birth place	Number	Percentage
Village	58	72.50
City	22	27.50
Total	80	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

Above table shows that maximum 58(72.50%) of child labour are found from the village and minimum 22 (27.50%) of the child labour are found from city.

4.1.10 School Attended

School is the first place of child socialization, from where they got knowledge and develop their personality. It is also a fundamental rights of every person. From school children got education and education is invisible but most important instrument for development of children. The following table shows the school attainment of children. In this table data are presented in number and percentage by school attainment of respondents.

Table 7: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by School Attainment

School Attainment	Number	Percentage
Yes	62	77.50
No	18	22.50
Total	80	100.00

Source:- Field Survey ,2007

The above table shows that 62 (77.50%) of conductor children reported that they got the chances of school attainment and 18 (22.50%) said they do not have the chance of school attainment. This shows about 23 percentages of children are out of school. (Table 7)

4.1.11 Literacy

The history of progress of the human race is the history of education. Hence it is necessary for every person, without education nobody can achieve

success in own lives. Hence below table shows that literacy status of respondents which are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 8: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Literacy Status

Read and Write	Number	Percentage
Yes	62	77.50
No	18	22.50
Total	80	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

According to this table, among the 80 respondents, 78 percentage of children are found literate (can read and write) and 23 percentage are found illiterate (cannot read and write). This shows majority of respondents are literate because in transportation sector requires at least some level of education, especially in microbus (in this study) are to collect money from the passengers, which requires minimal knowledge of counting.

4.1.12 Educational Attainment

Education is an important element like food clothes and shelter for every human being. It is also a fundamental right of every person. It is also necessary for every person. Without education nobody can achieve full potentiality of life That's why present study focuses the educational status of respondents. The data are presented in number and percentage by educational attainment of respondents.

Table 9: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Educational Attainment

Completed grade	Number	Percentage
Primary	17	48.57
Lower Secondary	11	31.43
Secondary +	7	20.00
Total	35	100.00

Source:- Field Survey , 2007

This table shows educational level of literate respondents. Out of the total 80 respondents 44 percentage of respondents reported their educational attainment of which 49 percentage of respondents attained primary levels; 31 percentage of respondents reported their lower secondary levels and 20 percentage of respondents said they attained lower secondary+ levels. This shows majority of respondents are attainment of primary levels.

4.1.13 Reason of Never been to School

Through the school level education made free for all most of the children are unable to continue their school due to the poverty, living rural areas and subsistence family system and lack of their own interest etc. It means these out of school children might have been engaged in different kinds of work instead of schooling. Following table shows the cause of children out of school. The data are presented in number and percentage form.

sTable 10: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Never been to School

Never been to school	Number	Percentage
Fail in exam	-	-
Poverty	6	33.33
Lack of interest	12	66.07
Total	18	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

Out of 80 respondents 23 percentage of the respondents said they never been to attending school out of them 33 percentage of respondents said due to the poverty, 66 percentage respondents said due to the lack of interest which makes they never been to school. (Table 9)

4.1.14 Reason of Dropping

Those children who attain school, they are compelled to drop their study in an interval due to the various causes. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 11: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reason of Dropping

Reason	Number	Percentage
No interest	4	14.82
Family poverty	17	62.96
Teacher's bad behavior	3	11.11
Others (school closed)	3	11.11
Total	27	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

Above table shows that out of 27 school attainment children who were asked the reason of dropping out, which is given above. Table 11 shows that 4(14.82%) of children left their school due to the cause of lack of interest, majority 17(62.96%) said due to the cause of family poverty, similarly 3(11.11%) said teacher's bad behaviour and another 3(11.11%) said due to the other various causes that makes they are dropping their study in an interval and cannot go ahead.

4.2 Economic Status

Economic Status is main factor to determining the child labour in Nepal, because lower economic status works as a push factor for children. In this study economic status determines family owns house and land, Family's main source of income, children's income and their saving amount etc.

4.2.1 Family House and Land

House is the place where human beings live. In Nepal some family have no house and land and some have only kacchi house and little land to live. House and land are the main factor to measure the economic status of the family. Land and house less people seem to be much vulnerable than those who have land and house and not only parents but also their children tend to engage in wage labour fully. So, this study collected information of respondents families have own land and house to live or not, which is presented in tabular form with the help of number and percentage.

Table 12: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Family House and Land

Family house and land	Number	Percentage
Yes	73	91.25
No	7	8.75
Total	80	100.00

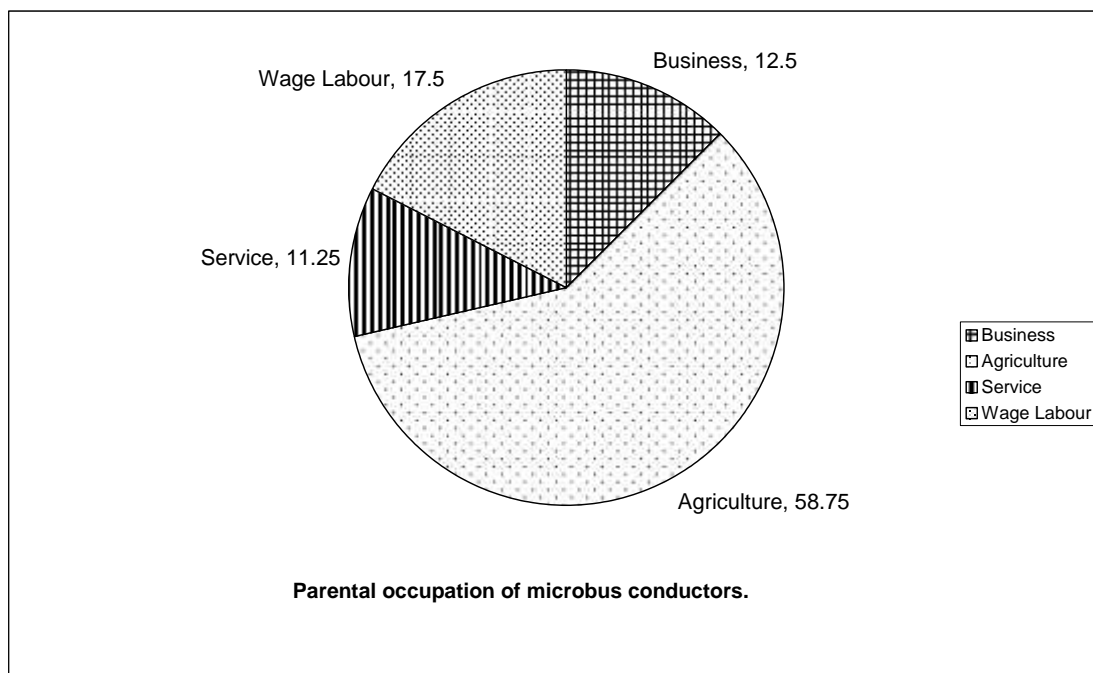
Source:- Field Survey, 2007

This table shows most of the respondents have own house and land. Among the surveyed children 73(91.25%) of them said that their families have own house and land or only 7(8.75%) are found land less and homeless. This shows majority of their families have own house and land.

4.2.2 Parental Occupation

The occupation (main source of income) of the family play a vital role for the carrier development of their children. The occupation determines their economic status and the economic status determines their personality and carrier. There fore parental occupation is important factor to determine the development of child in every sector. In this figure data are presented in percentage form.

Figure No. 5: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Parental Occupation



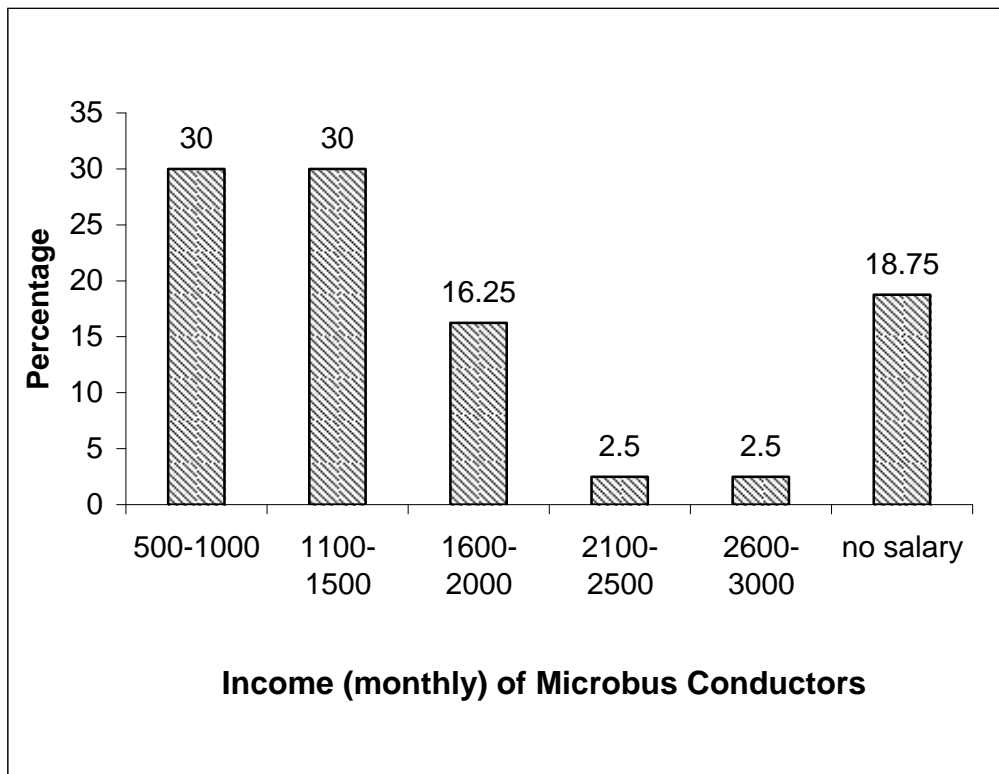
Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Above figure reveals that, 47 (58.75%) of the total respondents parents engaged in agriculture, 9 (11.25%) of their parents are engage in service, 14(17.50%) said their parental occupation is wage labour and 10(12.50%) of respondents said their parental occupation is business. After analyzing the parental occupation, we can say that low income occupation is also one of the main causes of being child labour.

4.2.3 Income (Monthly)

The earnings of Micro-boys is positively correlated with the struggling of working more hour. As informed by them majority of the respondents have been employed on daily wage basis and majority have been working in monthly basis and minority have been working in monthly salary basis. Here the monthly salary of the respondents is converted from daily wage. In this figure income (monthly) of microboys is presented in number and percentage from.

Figure 6 : Distribution of Microbus Conductions by Income (Monthly)



Source: - Field Survey ,2007

This figure shows monthly income of microbus is divided into six groups, of which one group is no salary group. Income group is widens Rs 500-3000 per month. This shows 24(30%) of respondents monthly income is Rs 500-1000 and another 24(30%) of them range between Rs 1100-1500. Similarly 13(16.25%)

reported their monthly income is Rs. 1600-2000 and very less 2(2.5%) reported between 2100-2500 and another 2(2.5%) have 2600-3000. 15(18.75%) said they do not get salary. This shows wage of micro boys is not equal although the work is same.

4.2.4 Income (Daily)

Rs. 50 is the minimum wage of minor works set by government at present and for 6 hours of work; it is about 1250 per month. But very less microbus are found earning more than Rs. 50 per day which is presented below with the help of number and percentage.

Table 13: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Daily Income

Daily Income	Number	Percentage
Rs. 1-25	12	15.00
Rs. 25-50	30	37.50
Rs. 50-75	19	23.75
Rs. 75 and above	4	5.00
No Income	15	18.75
Total	80	100.00

Source:- Field Survey ,2007

Table 12 shows that 15 percentage of the microbus conductors earn Rs. 1-25 daily, majority of them 38 percentage earn Rs 25-50 daily, 24 percentage earn Rs. 50-75 and very less 5 percentage earn Rs. 75 and above. The other 19 percentage of children reported they do not get salary. From the above table, it concludes that very less micro boys are getting wages according to the government rule and regulations.

4.2.5 Saving Amount

After interviewing the micro-boys most of the children viewed there saving amount is different of each other. The table 14 presents the distribution of Micro bus Khalasi/ workers by amount of their monthly saving.

Table 14: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Saving Amount (monthly)

Monthly saving	Number	Percentage
Less than Rs. 100	2	5.88
Rs. 200-400	17	50.00
Rs. 400-600	6	17.65
More than Rs. 600	9	26.46
Total	34	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Above table shows that 34(42.50%) reported that they are saving some amount of money. The Saving range of micro boys is also different. The saving range of micro boys is between less than Rs. 100 to more than Rs. 600 per month. Majority 17(50.00%) of reported they save between the range of Rs. 200-400, 6 (17.65%) said their saving range is between Rs. 400-600 and 9(26.46%) of reported their saving amount is more than Rs. 600.

4.2.6 Reason for not Saving Money

Those microbus conductors who did not save money were asked the reason of not saving money. According to the children their income level was so low or some said they don't get salary and some said their little salary was all spent. The reason for not saving money of microbus boys are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 15: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reasons for not Saving Money

Reasons	Number	Percentage
No getting salary	15	32.60
Getting less salary	4	8.70
Spend all	27	58.70
Total	46	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Above table found that 46(57.50% of the total) reported that their income is not saving. It is found that 15(32.60%) of respondents reported their reasons for not saving money is not getting salary, 4(8.70%) of them said getting less salary and majority of them 27(58.70%) reported their all income is spent for different purpose.

4.2.7 Financial Support to the Family

Because of poverty many children are working in different sectors as in micro bus. General assumption of this study is that many children are working in micro bus as a conductor to support the hand to mouth problem of their family. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 16: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Financial Support to the Family

Support to family	Number	Percentage
Yes	21	26.25
No	59	73.75
Total	80	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Above table shows that majority 59(73.75%) of the micro bus conductors are not financially supporting for their family and only 21(26.25%) of the microbus conductors reported that they are financially supporting their family.

4.2.8 Amount to Support (Yearly)

Above table 16 shows that very less number 21(26.25%) of micro bus conductors are able to supporting their family out of the total respondents. Their supporting range is between Rs. 1000-12000 per years which are presented below.

Table 17: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Supporting Amount to Family (Yearly)

Amount in Rs.	Number	Percentage
1000-3000	3	14.29
4000-6000	12	57.14
7000-9000	4	19.05
10000-12000	2	9.52
Total	21	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

The table 17 shows that 3(14.29%) micro bus conductors support their family between the range of Rs 1000-3000 per yearly, majority of them 12(57.14%) support their family in the range of 4000-6000, 4(19.05%) of between the range of 7000-9000 and only 2(9.52%) of them support their family between the range of Rs. 10000-12000 per yearly.

4.3 Problems of Respondents

Children are not free from the problems in their working place. In this study, there are various types of problems of children are identified such as work condition, time for rest and play, working hour, master and passenger's behaviours and other facilities etc.

4.3.1 Condition of Work

Work condition means types of work they have to do either it is easy or hard. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 18: Distribution of Micro bus Conductors According to the Condition of Work

Condition of work	Number	Percentage
Easy	28	35.00
Hard	52	65.00
Total	80	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

From this study it is found that more than three-fifth part (65%) of respondents have felt their work is hard and the rest (35%) felt their work is easy.

4.3.21 Rest and Play Time

Not only in Nepal but throughout the world there is a system of holiday for each and every employed at least once a week. The different study shows that a child must have a free time for their individual development. So, this study is based on how much time they got for rest and play. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 19: Distribution of Microbus Conductors According to their Rest and Play Time

Rest and play	Number	Percentage
Yes	54	67.50
No	26	32.50
Total	80	100

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

The table 19 shows that majority of respondents 54(67.50%) reported that they got time for rest and play but nearly about one-third (32.50%) of respondents reported they have not time to rest and play.

4.3.3 Parents Contact

Parental contact is important for children. Those children whose parents come to meet their working place in any time are more happy than those parents never come to meet their children.

Table 20: Distribution of Microbus Conductors According to their Parent's Contact

Parent's contact	Number	Percentage
Once	15	18.75
Twice	7	8.75
Thrice	7	8.75
Never	51	63.75
Total	80	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

On the research 15(18.75%) of respondents said their parents come to meet them once a year, 7(8.75%) respondents parents come to meet them twice a year and another 7(8.75%) come thrice a year and majority of 51(63.78%) of respondents said their parents never come to meet them.

4.3.4 Working Hour

There are several laws and regulation that define the working hours of the children. This study found that the existing laws are not effectively followed. The article 47 of “Children Act -2048” mentioned that children should not be employed more than 6 hours per day and 36 hours pre week, but in practice it is very difficult to analyze the working hours of respondents because they didn’t work in fixed schedule. However, it is tried to the average working hour of micro bus conductors. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 21: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Working Hour

Working hour (Daily)	Number	Percentage
No fixed	37	46.25
Don’t know	5	6.25
8-10	6	7.50
11-12	13	16.25
13-14	19	23.75
Total	80	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

According to above table, majority 37(46.25%) of micro boys reported that their working hour is not fixed, 5(6.25%) reported they do not know their working hour, other 38(47.50%) reported their working hour of which 6(7.50%) said their working hour is between 8-10 hour per day, 13(16.25%) reported their working hour is between the range of 11-12 hour per day and another 19 (23.75%) reported their working hour is between the range of 13-14 hour per day.

4.3.5 Getting Salary by Master's Commitment

Before using children in microbus, their masters promise to provide some salary for their work. But after beginning to work the master's forget his promise. Therefore, most of the micro boys do not get the promised salary. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 22: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Getting Salary as their Master's Commitment.

Categories	Number	Percentage
Yes	38	47.50
No	42	52.50
Total	80	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Studying the above table majority of micro boys 42(52.50%) do not get salary as their master's promise and 38(47.50%) said they get salary as their master promised. It shows that majority of children do not get salary as their master's promise.

4.3.6 Relationship With Employer

Love is world, especially for the child. Its role is very important. So, here children and employer relationship is given below. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 23: Distribution of Microbus Conductors to the Relationship with their Employer

Relationship with employers	Number	Percentage
Good	12	15.00
Normal	58	72.50
Bad	10	12.50

Total	80	100.00
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Source:-Field Survey, 2007

Table 23 describes about the relationship with employer and employee. Majority 58(72.50%) of children reported their normal relation with their employer, 12(15.00%) said there is good relationship with their employers but 10(12.50%) of children reported there is bad relationship between them. Different data shows that relationship between them is also depend on their attitude.

4.3.7 Reason for Bad Relation with Employers

Bad relationship means there is some error in relationship between micro boys and employer. Some time bad relationship creates great problems between them. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 24: Distribution of Microbus Conductors to the Reasons for Bad Relation With Employer

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Doesn't pay on time	3	30
Abuse verbally	7	70
Total	10	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

Above table shows that out of total 80 respondents 10(12.50%) of respondents said there is bad relationship with their employer with various causes, of them majority of them 7(70%) reported that there is bad relation with employer because of abuse verbally and minority 3(30%) of reported the reason of bad relationship is employer doesn't pay of them on time and nobody respondents reported the reason of poor pays.

4.3.8 Bad Punishment from Master

Punishment means physical as well as mental pressure to the child. In spite of getting punishment they are compelled to work in their master's under. So, this study tried to find out the cause of punishment. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 25: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reason of Getting Bad Punishment from Master

Reason of punishment	Number	Percentage
Don't get ready early in the morning	9	36.00
Don't call passenger	10	40.00
Lost money	2	8.00
Other(lazy)	4	16.00
Total	25	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

According to the table out of 80 respondents majority 55(68.75%) of respondents reported that they don't get any bad punishment from their master and 25(31.25%) of them reported they get bad punishment from their master with the cause of various reasons. Those who 25(31.25%) reported they get bad punishment from their master of various reasons of them 9(36.00%) reported don't get ready early in the morning, 10(40.00%) said don't call passenger, 2(8.00%) said lost money and 4(16.00%) reported that due to the various other causes they get bad punishment from their master.

4.3.9 Behaviours of Passenger

Microbus is a public means of transportation. So, microbus helpers have to come in contact with the different kinds of people to take the fare and for the pickup and drop in certain microbus stop. The below table represent behaviors shown by the passenger with micro boys. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 26: Distribution of Micro bus Conductors by Behaviour with Passenger

Behavior of passenger	Number	Percentage
Good	63	78.75
Bad	17	21.25

Total	80	100.00
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Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Among the 80 micro boys taken as a sample majority of them 63(78.75%) have told that passenger good behave with them and only 17 (21.25%) of the respondents told that passenger always dominate them.

4.3.10 Bad Behavior of Passenger

All the passengers are not good with children, because different passengers have different nature. So, in this study it tried to find out that how passengers show their bad behavior with children in Microbus. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 27: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by cause of Bad Behaviors of Passenger

Causes	Number	Percentage
Verbally abuse	12	70.59
Don't pay fair	3	17.65
Beating	2	11.76
Total	17	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Out of total 80 micro bus conductors, 17(21.25%) of respondents who replied that they are always dominate by passengers, of them majority 12(70.59%) of replied that they are always dominated by passengers by the cause of verbally abuse, 3(17.65%) replied that passengers do not pay fare and other 2(11.76%) replied that with the cause of beating passengers show their bad behaviors.

4.3.11 Facilities Except Daily Wages/Salary

Microbus conductors were asked the facilities except the daily wage/salary. Some of them said they got facilities except daily wage/salary and other's not. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 28: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Except Daily Wages/Salary

Types of facilities	Number	Percentage
Yes	63	78.75
No	17	21.25
Total	80	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Out of 80 interviewed respondents, majority 63(78.75%) of them told that they are getting facilities except daily wage/salary and 17(21.25%) said they are not getting any other types of facility except daily wage/salary.

And the question was again asked to them what are getting facilities except daily wage salary. The response was the, they were allowing other facilities such as food and clothes, medicine and resident etc. (Table 29)

Table 29: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Other Facilities Except Daily Wages/Salary

Types of facilities	Number	Percentage	Total
Food and Clothes	31	49.21	63
Resident	37	58.73	63
Medical	35	55.56	63

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

Note: Percentage may be exceed 100 because of multiple response.

This table shows that majority 37(58.73%) of the respondents are reported that they get residential facilities, 31(49.21%) of said they get food and clothes facilities and other 35 (55.56%) of reported they get medical facilities except daily wage/salary.

4.3.12 Job Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction

One of the natures of human being is dissatisfaction. Men never be satisfied with the present job so he gets success in his life. So the opinion of the micro boys about their present job, whether they are satisfied or not are present in table 30. In this table the data are presented in number and percentage form.

Table 30: Distribution of Micro bus Conductors by Job Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction

Categories	Number	Percentage
Yes	35	43.75
No	45	56.25
Total	80	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Above table shows that the majority of the respondents 45(56.25%) are not satisfied about their present job and 35(43.75%) of them are satisfied about their present job. Satisfaction and dissatisfaction of their work also depends upon the work and behaviors of the masters. The respondents are satisfied and dissatisfied with present job due to various reasons which are present in table 31 and 32.in number and percentage form.

Table 31: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reason of satisfaction

Reason	Number	Percentage
Driving facilities	27	77.14
Easy work	3	8.57
Traveling facilities	5	14.29
Total	35	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Micro bus conductors who are satisfied with the present job were asked the reason of satisfaction also, which are presented as above table 31. According to

this table out of 80 micro bus conductors 35(43.75%) of the respondents said that they are satisfied with their present job with various reasons. Out of the satisfied children majority 27 (77.14%) of the respondents said the reason of satisfaction is that they got driving facilities in this sector, 3(8.57%) said it is easy work, and other 5(14.29%) of them are satisfied because they are getting traveling facilities in this sector.

Table 32: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reason of Dissatisfaction.

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Hard work **	13	28.90
Not getting salary	18	40.00
Not getting free time	6	13.33
Low wages	6	13.33
Other (no saving)	2	4.44
Total	45	100.00

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Hard work **: - More than 10 hour work, risky work and exploitative work etc.

According to the above table, out of the 80 respondents 45(56.25%) of them reported that they are not satisfied with present job because of various reasons. Out of them 13(28.90%) of the respondents said that they are not satisfied with present job due to the hard work, majority 18(40.00%) of them said not getting salary, 6(13.33%) said that they do not get free time, another 6(13.33%) said low wage and only 2(4.44%) of the respondents reported that their reason of dissatisfaction of present job is due to the various other causes which are presented in number and percentage form.

CHAPTER – V

DIFFERENTIAL ANALYSIS OF REASON FOR WORKING AS HELPER IN MICROBUS

This chapter helps to understand the different cross analysis of reason for working as helper in microbus i.e. age group and reason for working, literacy and reason for working, and birth place and reason for working etc. This types of cross analysis is very important in every research. So, in this chapter some selected socio-demographic topics are explained.

5.1 Reason for Working as Conductor in Microbus

This is one of the crucial questions of this study, without understanding the root causes that are pushing children from their homes, nothing can be done that will impact their lives positively. When the respondents were asked question, "what are the reasons for working as a helper in microbus"? They gave many reasons this shows that the answer is very complex. Children are also compelled to earn income for economic support which influences micro-boys in different sector. However children need love of parents and family and good guidance. Children also do not leave their parents, family and birth place but due to many reasons they need to leave their birth places which are mentioned below.

Table 33: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reason for Working as Bus Conductor

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Heavy work at home</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16.25</i>
<i>Family quarrel</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13.75</i>
<i>Step father/mother</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17.50</i>
<i>Faild in exam</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17.50</i>
<i>Others (poverty, to earn money unemployment, etc.)</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>35.00</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>100</i>

Source:-Field Survey, 2007

The table 33 shows that out of 80 respondents 13(16.25%) of respondents reported their reason for working as a microbus conductor is heavy work at home; 11(13.75%) reported family qurrel; 14(17.50%) reported step father/mother and another 14(17.50%) fail in exam and extra 28(35.00%) reported that due to the other causes (poverty, to earn money, unemployment etc) that pushed them working as a helper in microbus. Simply this table is presented in number and percentage form.

Table 34: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reason of Working as Bus Conductor and Age Group.

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Age group</i>					
	<i>Less than 14</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>14-16</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Heavey work at home</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11.11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>18.87</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16.25</i>
<i>Family qurrel</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>22.22</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>15.09</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17.50</i>
<i>Step father/mother</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>22.22</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>9.43</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13.75</i>
<i>Fail in exam</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>7.41</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>20.76</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>16.25</i>
<i>Other(poverty, unemployment, to earn money etc</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>37.04</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>35.85</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>36.25</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>100.00</i>

<i>% total</i>	-	33.75	-	66.25	-	100.00
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Source:-Field Survey, 2007

From above table, it was found that the respondents are classified into two age group i, e less than 14 and 14-16. In the age group less than 14 out of 27(33.75% of total)respondents 3(11.11%) reported heavy work at home, 6(22.22%) reported family quarrel,and another 6(22.22%) reported step father/mother 2(7.41%) reported fail in exam and 10(37.04%) of children reported other various causes (Table 34), like as , in the age group 14 -16, masority of 53(66.25% of total) repomdents of which 10(18.87%) of children reported heavy work at home , some 8(15.09%) reported family quarrel, some 5(9.43) of step father/mother, some 11(20.76%) reported fail in exam and 19(35.85%) of children reported other various causes which compel them working as a helper in microbus. Simply this table is presented in number and percentage form.

Table 35: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reason for Working as Bus Conductors and Birth Place

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Birth place</i>					
	<i>Village</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Heavey work at home</i>	9	14.52	4	22.22	13	16.25
<i>Family quarrel</i>	11	17.74	3	16.67	14	17.50
<i>Step father/mother</i>	7	11.29	4	22.22	11	13.75
<i>Fail in exam</i>	12	19.35	2	11.11	14	12.50
<i>Other (poverty, unemployment to earn money etc.)</i>	23	37.10	5	27.78	28	35.00
<i>Total</i>	62	100.00	18	100.00	80	100.00

%Total	-	77.50	-	22.50	-	100.00
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Source:-Field Survey, 2007

From this above table it was found that majority 62(77.50% of total) of the respondents come from the village and only 18(22.50% of total) from urban. Those who come from village 62(77.50%) of which 9(14.52%) reported their reason of working in microbus is heavy work at home, 11(17.74%) said family quarrel, some 7(11.29%) said step father/mother 12(19.35%) said fail in exam and 23(37.10%) of reported other various causes (table). Similarly respondents who come from urban areas 4(22.22%) of respondents said heavy work at home, another 4(22.22% said reason of step father/mother, 3(16.67%) said reason of family quarrel, 2(11.11%) said fail in exam and 5(27.78%) reported other various causes (table) that enforce them working as a micro bus conductor. Simply this table is presented in number and percentage form.

Table 36: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reason of Working and Caste/Ethnicity

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

**** Other caste: (Newar, Gurung, Magar, Rai, Tamang, Sarki, Sherpa, lama, Limbu, Kami)**

There are various caste/ethnic groups in Nepal but from above table. It was divided into three groups. Brahmin constitutes 15 (18.75% of total) of which 1(6.67%) respondents reported their reason of working, in micro bus is heavy work at home, another 1 (6.67%) said family quarrel, some 2(13.33%) reported step father/ mother and another 5(33.33%) said fail in exam, and 6(40.00%) of reported other various causes. Similarly, in chetri group constitute 19(23.75 of total) of which 3(15.79%) reported heavy work at home

<i>Reasons</i>	<i>Caste/Ethnicity</i>							
	<i>Brahmin</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Chetrai</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Othercast**</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Heavey work at home</i>	1	6.67	3	15.79	7	15.22	11	13.75
<i>Family quarrel</i>	1	6.67	2	10.53	11	23.92	14	17.50
<i>Step father/mother</i>	2	13.33	3	15.79	6	13.04	11	13.75
<i>Fail in exam</i>	5	33.33	3	15.79	8	17.39	16	20.00
<i>Other (poverty, unemployment to earn money etc.)</i>	6	40.00	8	42.10	14	30.43	28	35.00
<i>Total</i>	15	100.00	19	100.00	46	100.00	80	100.00
<i>%Total</i>	-	18.75	-	23.75	-	57.50	-	100.00

another 15.79 percentage said step father/mother and another 15.79 percentage said fail in exam, 2 (10.53%) reported family qurrrel and 8(42.10%) reported due to the other various reasons. Where as in other caste

group constitute 46(57.50% of the total) (Table) of which 7(15.22%) reported due to the heavy work at home, 11(23.92) reported due to the family quarrel 6(13.04%) reported step father/ mother, 8(17.39%) reported due to the fail in exam and 14(30.43%) reported due to the other various causes (Table 36). Simply this table is presented in number and percentage form.

Table 37: Distribution of Microbus Conductors by Reason for Working as Bus Conductors and Literacy

Reasons	literacy							
	Primary	%	L.S.	%	L.S. +	%	Total	%
Heavy work at home	4	23.53	1	9.09	1	14.29	6	17.14
Family quarrel	3	17.65	1	9.09	-	-	4	11.43
Step father/mother	4	23.53	-	-	1	14.29	5	14.29
Fail in exam	2	11.76	1	9.09	2	28.56	5	14.29
Other (poverty, unemployment to earn money etc.)	4	23.53	8	72.73	3	42.86	15	42.85
Total	17	100.00	11	100.00	7	100.00	35	100.00
%Total	-	48.57	-	31.43	-	20.00	-	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

L.S = Lower secondary

In this study the literacy level are categories into three groups which are primary; lower secondary and lower secondary +. Out of total 80 respondents 35(43.25%) of them attained education in different levels. From above table it was found that primary level attained 17(48.57% of total attained) of which 4(23.53%) of respondents report their reason due to the heavy work at home, 3(17.65%) said family quarrel, 4(23.53%) of them said step father/mother, like as another 4(23.53%) reported due to the various other causes. Similarly lower secondary

level attained 11(31.43 percent of total attained) of which 1(9.09%)of child reported due to heavey work at home,family quarrel and fail in exam, and majority, 8(72.73%) of children reported due to the varieuse other reasons. Like as over lower secondary level attained 7(20.00 percentage of total attained) of which 1(14.29%) of children reported due to heavy work at home and cause of step father/ mother, 2(28.56%) of them reported fail in exam and 3(42.86%) of the children reported of the reason of working in microbus is due to the various other causes (Table 37). Simply this table is presented in number and percentage form.

5.2 Means of Arrival in Kathmandu .

Nobody wants to leave their home place and wants to go far from their parents/ family. But due to the different reasons like poverty, lack of love in their family and various other causes the children migrated to kathmandu and starting working in different sectors. Media of arrival in kathmandu for micro-boys are also different some of them come with parents, relatives, friends and employer where as some of them ran away from their house them self.

Table 38: Distribution of Microbus conductors by means of Arrival in Kathmandu

<i>Means of Arrival</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Ownself</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>25.00</i>
<i>Parents</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13.75</i>
<i>Relatives</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>43.75</i>
<i>Friends</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>17.50</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Source: - Field survey, 2007

Above table shows that majority 35 (43.75%) of respondents arrived in Kathmandu with their relatives, 20 (25.00%) own self, 14 (17.50%)said friends and other 11 (13.75%) of children said they are arrived in Kathmandu with their parents. Simply this table is presented in number and percentage form.

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

The problem of child labour is global phenomenon. However the problem is most critical in the least developed countries where children are required to support their families and self survival through their labour. So, majority of child labour have been observable in underdeveloped countries.

Nepal is one of the poorest countries among the world. In Nepal, poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are prevailing characteristic which is affected children and that makes they are forced to leave home and survive along. In Nepal every sector of employments is not out from child workers and gradually this trend has been growing. So, this study is one of the very few studies that addresses the problem focusing on conductor children in Kathmandu district. Specially in micro-bus because micro-bus is newly interned means of transportation in Kathmandu.

The field study is based on Kathmandu district on the two main micro-bus routes they are selected by the purposive sampling method and these two routes are Kirtipur and Kalanki. This study is based on total 80 interviews with children age 5-16 years age and this study conducted from April-May 2007. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to collect data. This study aims to explore the socio-economic and demographic condition of child labour in micro-bus and try to find out the root cause and problems of child labour in the study area.

From the field survey it was found that majority (95%) of children are found from out side valley. The highest 66 percentage of children are found in the age group of 14-16 years. The major cast i.e. 45 percent of children working in this field are Tamang, Magar, Gurung, Lama, Rai, Sherpa and Limbu. and 70 percent of them Hindu. Among them 45 percent of children have their both parents and 15 percent of the children are orphan. Majority 41 percent of them used to go home yearly. 35 percent of respondents are found they are engage

in different kinds of work before entering into this work such as hotel, domestic service, brick factory, own farm and others. Majority i.e. 68 percent of children started to work below 10 years age. This research found 73 percent of respondents are come from village. The 78 percent of them total respondents are found literate (can read and write), this shows majority of respondents are literate because in this sector requires at least minimal knowledge of counting. 44 percent attending school, 23 percent never been to school, 34 percent are dropping their study in an interval. 91 percent of them said that their families have own house and land and 59 percent of their parent's main occupation is agriculture. The average daily wage is found from Rs. 25-50 and only 43 percent can save money of them only 26 percent are supporting their family. Majority 35 percent of them reported their reason for working as a microbus conductor is poverty, unemployment and other. The 44 percent of the children had come with their relative to the Kathmandu. Majority i.e. 64 percent of respondents reported their parent's never come to meet them. Despite existing laws none of them were found working less then 10 hours a day and the 46 percent of respondents said their working hour is not fixed. Majority of i.e. 78 percent of them reported their normal relation with their employer. Among total respondents 31 percent are getting bad behavior from their master and 21 percent from passenger. 79 percent of them found that they are getting facilities except daily wage/salary such as food and couthes, resident and medical. Only 44 percent are found satisfied with present job because of getting driving, traveling and other facilities.

6.2 Conclusion

Nepal is an economically poor country. There is not a single sector in which children have not engaged and this trend has been growing. Child labour existed in Nepal from historical times but the issues of child labour is becoming as a burning issue in Nepal, specially after the restoration of democracy in 1990 both in mass media and academic circles. Efforts have been made by GO's, NGO's, INGO's and International Organizations including ILO and UNICEF of create awareness about the problem of child labour. Some efforts have been made by government to eliminate the problem of child labour by making different laws and political commitments. Nepal is also one of the priority countries of International labour organization, and it is one of the selected countries for the implementation of IPEC, which aims to eliminate all worst forms of child labours by the year 2015. But complete abolition of child labour may not be possible to the country like Nepal by this types of efforts because instead of decreasing the volume of child labour it is being increased day to day.

The present study shows that the main source of child labour in Kathmandu is rural areas. Because of the house hold poverty, children are compelled to work as a labour. The other factors like step father/mother, fail in school, peer group influence and own interest also contribute children enter into labour market from their early age. Market also highly demands children to be employed because they are cheap and do not make any complain with their employer. They do long hour than adults. For their own survival and their family support they are compelled to do these types of work. Then it appears rare chance of schooling for children.

Through the legal provision lays down not to employ children under the age of 14 years. Working hours for children not more than 6 hours a day as well as sets a minimum wage for children. Even if they work longer hours, they get low payment from which it becomes difficult to fulfill their minimum necessities. This studies shows that their existing working condition is very

poor. They get very low payment on the basis of present market price. Long working hours, lower age, low payment, job insecurity, over exploitation by employers, abuse verbally and physically both employers and passengers, do not get holidays and extra facilities are the main problems and the reason of dissatisfaction of children about their work.

Most of the families of the children are dependent on the agriculture, on the other hands; they have not sufficient land to cultivate. There are very few opportunity of job with such a situation around, the struggle for existence among poor families is bound to create frustration and tensions with in the family. As an ultimate choice parents are under compulsion to let go their children any where that offers at least food and shelter. Sometimes not only children but also family themselves migrate for the sake of work such family cannot survive easily in the city, which leads to compromise their children to work in many sector, out of these sector microbus is one in which children work in nominal wage. This study shows that due to the lack of proper care or negligence of parents children left their proper track. Parents send their children to work for basic survival. Poverty is thus immediate cause of child workers in Nepal. As a result children are forced to work modernization is also found the pull factor toward city.

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

6.3 Recommendations for Future Area of Research

Following area are the research issues for the further research.

-) This study is limited on specific urban areas in Kathmandu district. So, the study therefore should be conducted in additional urban centers with different characteristics.
-) Only limited aspects of the micro-bus conductors are included in this study. Another study covering maximum issues is desirable.
-) The information of parents and employers has not been explored. So, detailed information of parents and employers also included.
-) This study is based on very small size of respondents thus further studies may be carried out on relatively large sample.

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ANNEX
Sample of Questionnaire

Socio Economic and Demographic Status of Child Labour

(A case study of Microbus conductors in Kathmandu District)
Individual questionnaire for Microbus conductor child labour age 5-16 years only.
2007

Name of Respondent :-.....

Age: -

Address. (1) Permanent:-.....(2)

2)Temporary.....

Interview date:-.....

Section- A Socio-Demographic status of children

Q. No	Questions	Response/ Category
1.	What is your caste ?	Brahmin..... 1 Chetri.....2 Newar.....3 Gurung.....4 Other(specify).....5
2	What is your religion?	Hindu.....1 Buddha.....2 Muslim.....3 Christian.....4 Others (Specify).....5
3	What is your birth order?	1 st(1) 3 rd(3) 2 nd(2) 4 th(4) Other.....(5)
4	Do you have Your own house?	Yes.....1 No.....2
5	Do you have your own parents?	Yes.....1 No.....2
6	Are your parents alive?	Both alive.....1 Both died.....2 Father died.....3 Mother alive.....4 Mother died.....5 Father alive.....6 Others (specify).....7
7	If alive where are they?	Village.....1 Urban.....2 Others.....3
8	How many times do you visit your home in a year?	Daily1 Weakly.....2 Monthly.....3 Half Yearly.....4 Others.....5

9	If it is your 1 st place of work?	Yes.....1 No.....2
10	If not what you used to do prior to do join current job?	Attending schooling.....1 Own farm.....2 House hold work.....3 Others (specify).....4
11	In what age did you start to work as micro bus conductors?	Less then 10 years.....1 10-14 years.....2 15-16.....3 Don't know.....4
12	Where did you born?	Village.....1 City.....2
13	Where you been attended to school	Yes..... 1 No. 2
14	Can you read and write?	Yes..... 1 No 2
15	If yes, which class do you read now?	Primary..... 1 Lower secondary.....2 Over lower secondary.....3 Other.....4
16	If never been to school why ?	Fail in exam.....1 Poverty.....2 Lack of interest.....3 Others.....4
17	If dropped, what is the main reason?	No interest.....1 Family poverty2 Teacher is bad behaviour.....3 Other.....4

Section – B Economic status

Q. No	Questions	Response/ Category
18	Is your family have own house and land ?	Yes.....1 No2
19	What is your family's main source of income?	Agriculture.....1 Service.....2 Wage labour.....3 Business.....4 Other's (specify).....5
20	What is your monthly income?	Rs
21	How much money do you earn daily?	Rs 1 to 25.....1 Rs 25 to 50.....2 Rs 50 to 75.....3 Rs 75 and above.....4
22	Do you save money?	Yes1 No.....2
23	If yes how much? (per month)	Less then Rs 100.....1 Rs 200-400.....2

		Rs 400-600.....3 More than 600.....4
24	If not why	No getting salary.....1 Getting less salary.....2 Spend all.....3 Others (specify).....4
25	Do you have to support your family?	Yes.....1 No.....2
26	If yes how much (in yearly)	Rs.....

Section – C cause of child labour

Q. No	Questions	Response/ Category
27	Why are you doing this work?	Forced by parents.....1 Poverty.....2 Own interest.....3 To pay loan.....4 Others (specify).....5
28	What are the reasons for working as a helper in micro bus?	Heavy work at home.....1 Family quarrel.....2 Step father/mother.....3 Fail in exam.....4 Others (specify).....5
29	Who put you into this work?	Own self.....1 Parents.....2 Relatives.....3 Friends.....4 Others (specify).....5

Section – D Problems of child labour

Q. No	Questions	Response/ Category
30	How often your parents come to see you in a year?	Once.....1 Twice.....2 Thrice.....3 Never.....4
31	How is the work you do?	Easy.....1 Hard.....2
32	Do you get time to rest and play?	Yes.....1 No.....2
33	In a day how many hours you have to work?	Number in hrs.....1 No fixed.....2 Don't know.....3
34	Are you getting salary as your master committed?	Yes.....1 No.....2
35	How is the relation with your employer?	Good1 Normal.....2 Bad.....3

		Worst.....4
36	If bad why is so?	Poor pays.....1 Doesn't pay on time2 Abuse verbally.....3 Others.....4
37	Did you get bad punishment from your master?	Yes.....1 No.....2
38	If yes, why this?	Don't get ready early in The morning.....1 Don't call passenger.....2 Lost money.....3 Other.....4
39	How passengers behave with you?	Good.....1 Bad.....2
40	If bad, why?	Verbally abuse.....1 Don't pay fair.....2 Beating.....3
41	Do you get any other facilities except daily wage salary?	Yes.....1 No.....2
42	If yes, what do you get?	Food and clothes.....1 Resident.....2 Medical.....3 Others (specify).....4
43	Are you satisfied with this job?	Yes.....1 No.....2
44	If yes why?	Driving facilities.....1 Easy work.....2 Traveling facilities.....3 Others (specify).....4
45	If not why?	Hard work.....1 Not getting salary in time.....2 Not getting free time.....3 Low wages.....4 Others (specify).....5

Thank you