

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Children are the main source of future hope of the society. They are valued as future stars and pillars of the Nation. But paradox, they are affected by unhealthy environment. In Nepal, Child labour is considered as a serious problem. Children Act, 2004 has defined that everyone below 16 years of age is known as a child. The United Nation Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child being under the age of 18 unless the National Laws recognized the age of majority earlier (Article 1). The Nepal Labour Act (1992) defines a child as a person below age of 14 years.

In many countries a child is defined in term of age limit, which vary with different activities. Child labour remains a serious problem in most developing countries like Nepal. Developing countries are suffering from deep-rooted poverty, which is the main cause of child labour (UNICEF 1997).

Child labour is defined as all economic activities for children less than 12 years, any work for those aged 12-14 of sufficient hours per week to undermine their health or education and all hazardous work which could threaten the health of children under 18. (Andreea & Corina, 2008)

ILO (1983) defines child labour differently. It states, “Child labour includes children prematurely leading adults lives, working long hours for low wages under the conditions damaging to the health, their physical and mental development, some time separated from their families, frequently deprived of meaningful education and training opportunities.”

The magnitude of the problem is largest in South Asia out of the total 250 million child labours in the world as estimated by ILO and UNICEF, (1994) South Asia is habitual for half of the world’s child labour population. In

Nepal child labour exist as an integral part of our labour market. In each and every place, there is child labour exploitation from domestic service, agriculture to industry, construction and transport service. We can find children employed as labour in every sector.

As per data presented by documentary film “Innocence Loss: Child Labour in Nepal” (2008), “About half of the population of Nepal, 11,258,000 are under the age of 18, about half of those children work in bondage and the majority of them work regularly. Children in Nepal are working in difficult circumstance, often as slaves. They work in carpet factories, at brick kilns, in domestic service, agriculture, plantation, and construction in stone quarries, transportation in coal mines and as migrant workers.”

Sharma, Thakurathi, Sapkota, Devkota & Rimal (2001) mention that Child Labour exploitation is the reflection of the socio economic reality of the country and denies childhood. About 4.7 million aged 6-14 in Nepal, 25.50 percent are economically active and about 4.40 percent are wage worker. Among the children working for wages, almost 40 percent or sum 83,000 children work in the informal service sector which is largely comprised of domestic labour.

Employing children and engaging them in labour oriented activities are not a new phenomenon. It has been a traditional and social as well as economic reality. Domestic child labour is the most exploited service area for children. Child Labour signifies any form of work which hampers children’s right and the children suffers from pressure, danger place, dirt place and under various threats.

Many village children are brought to cities and placed with in household as house servant. Child working as domestic servants suffers from many problems like physical, mental, sexual abuse and much more work for little pay or no pay .They are feeded poorly and treated unkindly. Domestic labour

usually comes from extremely poor families, abandoned and orphaned or from single parent's families.

According to research taken by ILO (2001), in Nepal 54,000 children are working as DCL. Similarly there are many children send outside Nepal for the same purpose.

Sharma, Thakururi, Devkota, Sapkota & Rimal (2001) had found that based on the study in Kathmandu reveals that among the domestic child labours, 53 percent do not receive any pay, 47 percent work excessive hours and 75 percent work at night.

Child labour whether domestic or any kind of child labour is because of the fact that communed authorities have neither implemented the law effectively nor formulated any plans of action for the welfare and abilities of exploited children. So, child labour is a political as well as social problem. It is linked to the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of the country. Poverty along with cultural practices is often accused for child labour in developing countries.

The first organization established to address the problem of child labour is ILO (1919), since than several NGO and INGOS are established in order to carryout welfare of child labour. Thus the adoption of new laws and policies only can't prevent child labour problems, there is necessity of mobilization. Hence social mobilization is an important device for building awareness and bringing positive change.

The so-called influential people in society, feudal, landlords and people from upper echelon of the society have been employing a number of people as servants and bonded labours. The system of slavery was legally abolished in Nepal more than 75 years ago but slavery is still existing in our society in different forms.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Children are the integral part of the society therefore they deserve the childhood rights. UN Convention on the Rights of the child has ensured that every child in the world has right for survival, development, protection, and participation. Child labour is a cause and a consequence of the socio economic and political reality. UNDP (1993) reports that child labour is the world's most exploited workers. The term child labour means children working long hours for low payment, scarifying their health, their education and their childhood. Compare to other forms of child labour, domestic child labour seems to be better and safer but in practice the children is more exploited. There is no limitation of time and work. Though children are important members of society but they are treated as animals. Child labour remains serious problem in most developing countries including Nepal. Most of the children are forced to do heavy works. They work for long hours at a high risk of physical and sexual abuse. They are far away from their own family and house. Sufficient wages are not given to them. In some cases they are not paid. Employers assure their parents they would find employment for their children when they grow up, like driver, mechanic, peon etc. Poor children from the rural areas suffer from unemployment, burden of over work and breakdown of family migrate to the urban areas, where urban people owing to their busy life have demands for such children to keep as domestic servants.

A study carried out by ILO (2002), estimated about 250 million children today are working in the extremely intorable condition. They are working in the most health hazardous and dangerous situation. They are deprived of their right to physical, social, emotional, spiritual development. They are deprived and denied for their right for education. If no immediate action is taken difficult situation may take place in future.

Child labour is a cause and consequence of the country's socio economic and political reality. Child labour is not a new phenomenon in an agriculturally dominant country like Nepal. The constant poverty,

unemployment and lack of basic needs in the villages force the parents to send their children to work in cities for additional income for family subsistence. Experiences have proved that there are two reasons for emerging child labour, one is parents force their children to work due to poverty and the other one is most of them are not aware of the consequence of child labour problem. Landlessness, poor access to resources and production, gender inequality, inequitable distribution of land, unemployment is the factors for increasing child labour. There is a growing tendency in the urban centers to employ children as domestic child labour mostly with the well off families. Thousands of children are working as domestic child labour in urban areas. Children are confined within the four walls of the house and forced to work on the orders of others for long hours. The condition of domestic child labour is in a very bad condition. People often prefer to employ children than adults because children are innocent and are ready to work hard for long hours with out complaining. It is easy to employ children, low wages can be given to them and low risk can be taken. So due to these reasons people like to prefer children rather than adults. (Pradhan 1995)

There are many forms of child Labour, among them domestic child labour is the most exploited and hidden form of child labour. Many village children are brought to the cities and placed in urban households as house servants. Many of the employers make the parents feel that they are doing favour for them by feeding and sheltering their children. Compare to other forms of child labour domestic child labour seems to be safer, but in practice it is hidden form of exploitation. They do not learn any useful skill while working as a domestic child labour which creates them a big problem in future. It is found that children employed as domestic child labour are frequently abused. They are humiliated, beaten and evenly abused. They are feeded poorly, treated unkindly. They have to eat separately and may be locked out of the house when family goes out. Holidays are given rarely (Sattaur, 1993:54).

Though the 1990 constitution had put ban on trafficking human beings, slavery, forced labour. It is still existing in different parts of Nepal. Kamaiya system has still deep roots in our society. Butwal is one of the municipalities where there is a high chance of hiring children as domestic child labour. Various studies have reported that there is significant size of domestic child labour in Butwal. According to Sharma, S. and Sharma, R. (2006), out of total children (11,504) in Butwal, 5.6 percent (644) are DCL. Therefore, there is necessary to study the situation of domestic child labour in Butwal Municipality. Thus the present study is designed to seek the answers of the following questions:

- a) What is the socio economic condition of domestic child labour?
- b) Why children are working as domestic child labour?
- c) What is their attitude towards job and about future?

1.3. The objective of the Study

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- a) To find out the background characteristics (socio-economic) of Domestic Child Labour.
- b) To analyze the root causes of Domestic Child Labour and its perception.
- c) To investigate Domestic Child Labor's attitude towards job and their future ambitions.

1.4. Rational of the Study

Children are the important factor to lead disciplined future of the nation and human civilization towards bright. If their childhood is surrounded by poverty and lack of basic needs and forced to work in fragile condition than their future and future of nation will be dark and have a big full stop.

In Butwal there are maximum numbers of DCL and they are forced to do heavy work. They often suffer from physical, mental and sexual abuse. They are invisible because they are out of interaction with the mass people. Children exploitation in domestic sector is increasing as slow poison in Butwal. It is difficult to get the real size and condition of domestic child labour in Butwal, as there is no provision and system of registration of domestic servants.

Therefore, findings of this study help to know about why and how these children are deprived of their parents love, home environment and proper education? Do they have any ambition in life? What is their attitude towards their job? And why they are forced to work without their willingness? Therefore, to find out the answers of these questions a sociological study on domestic child labour is necessary.

1.5. Organization of the Study

The study has been organized into seven chapters. Chapter one presents the introduction, which introduces readers about the research topic, statement of the problem, research objectives and its rationale. The second chapter covers literatures that have been made earlier. It includes definitions of the subject matters, causes & reasons, situations & status, policy related issues, reviews of previous studies made, and the articles published in newspaper and journals. The third chapter constitutes the methodology used while making this research.

Chapter four, five and six comprises with the background characteristics, causes and perceptions and, future ambitions and attitude towards job of DCL respectively. Finally the seventh chapter makes a summary of the study, concludes the finding and gives the recommendation that have been found from the study.

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Chapter Three

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Certain research methodology was needed to follow to set the objectives of the study and it is as follows.

3.1. Rational for the Selection of the Research Area

Butwal Municipality was established in 2016/11/03. It has 15 wards with 69.28 square kilometers (7953.10 Hector) of area. The total population of Butwal Municipality is 1,08,755 in which 55,245 are female and 53,510 are male. Permanent population of Butwal municipality is 70,256 and temporary is 38,499 (Butwal Municipality, 2061)

Ward No 5, 10, 11 of Butwal were selected for the purpose of study. These areas were chosen because sample would be available easily. The occupations of the people are mostly job holder and business. So, most of the people of these three wards are hiring children for domestic help. Moreover the researcher herself is from the same place, so it would be easy to convince the owners for interviewing them and their domestic child labours.

3.2. Research Design

Both exploratory and descriptive research designs were applied. Primary and secondary data were used as well as individual interview, and case studies were done to collect the data. The data collected are mostly quantitative. Following works were done to complete the study.

-) Collected information was reported in dairy.
-) According to objectives questionnaire were prepared.

-) Collected data were presented in terms of percentage and tabulation.
-) Only five DCL were selected for case study.
-) To collect data, questionnaire, case study, observation and interview tools were used.

3.3. Source and Nature of Data

Primary as well as secondary data were collected .Primary data were collected by asking questions face to face with sample DCL with the help of an interview schedule, observation and case studies. Secondary data were collected from different books, published and unpublished journal and articles. The major issues on DCL were obtained from CWIN, ILO, children focused NGOs, newspaper and web resources. Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected for the study. Quantitative data were collected from structured interview and qualitative for case study.

3.4. Sample and Sampling Procedure

Purposive as well as accidental sampling was applied to collect data. Purposive sampling is used to select the survey area and accidental sampling is used to interview the respondents. The sample taken for the study is of children under 18 years old who works as domestic child labour. Yes/No questions were asked in each house whether there are children under 18 years as domestic servants. Altogether in this study 75 DCL of aged 11-18, 25 from ward 5, 10 and 11 were interviewed to obtain the required information. Most of the employers those who were employing children below age of 18 were mostly service holders. As well as employers were also interviewed to obtain the required information.

3.5. Techniques of Data Collection

Mostly qualitative data were collected. The technique used for data collection was as follows.

3.5.1. Interview:

A structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data from the respondents. First Questionnaire was prepared to collect the needed information and these questions were asked to the DCL face to face. While making questionnaire emphasis were given on their socio economic condition, causes for being DCL and about their future and attitude towards their job.

3.5.2. Observation:

Data were collected from observation which helped to get information about their nature of work and about their satisfaction.

3.5.3. Case study:

During Interview 5 DCL were selected to conduct case study. In depth interviews with children were conducted in order to collect information about their family background, root cause for being DCL and future and attitude towards their job.

3.5.4. Interview with the Employers:

Interviews were taken with the employers to know their view for employing a child for domestic work.

3.6. Analysis and Presentation of Data

Data were manually processed in excel and presented in terms of percentage and tabulation.

3.7. Limitations and Problems Faced while Conducting the Study

This study is confined in three wards (5, 10, 11) of Butwal Municipality, due to the lack of time altogether 75 DCL, 25 from each ward were chosen by using purposive sampling. Thus the result may not cover all DCL's of the study area.

-) Findings of the study are based on only three wards of Butwal Municipality so it can not be generalized for true situation of Domestic Child Labour in other parts of the country.
-) The owners would not let their servants to be interviewed unless they were convinced that only the general conclusion would be drawn and the report would not be published.
-) Respondents were hesitating to give information. They seemed to be scared because they would be further treated badly or abused later.
-) As well as employers were also hesitating to give the answer of for what purpose they are employing young children as DCL? So only few of them were ready to give the answer.

Chapter Four

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF DOMESTIC CHILD LABOUR

The economic condition of respondents play an important role in determines the reason to become domestic child labour. This chapter deals with the background characteristics and their socio-economic condition such as age, sex, caste/ethnicity, family status, occupational status of the family and the family size.

4.1. Distribution of Domestic Child Labour by Age and Sex

As already defined everyone below the age of 18 years is known as child. Therefore, age bar should be considered strictly. So table 1 represents information about the extent of domestic child labour under different age group as well as their distribution by sex. This survey reports 75 domestic child labour of Butwal Municipality where male child labour are 25.34 percent and female child labour are 74.66 percent. This survey shows among 75 children highest numbers of children are belonging to age below 14 which is 57.33 percent By gender if we see below 14 years female percent is higher i.e. 66.07 percent and above 16 years male child labour percent is higher than female. It means that female child labour are likely to involve more in earlier age because they are more dominated than males.

Table 1: Distribution of Domestic Child Labour by Age and Sex

Age Group	Sex of the respondents				Total	
	Male		Female		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
<14 years	6	31.57	37	66.07	43	57.33
14-16 years	9	47.36	13	23.21	22	29.33
16-18 years	4	21.05	6	10.72	10	13.34
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.2. Distribution of Domestic Child Labour by Caste/Ethnic Group

A large portion of the respondents 48.00 percent in the survey come from Tharu ethnic group. It means they are allowed to perform household activities in the homes of other caste. They are highly demanded than other castes. Second highest percent of DCL are Chhetri (16.00 percent), Brahmin (12.00 percent), Magar (9.33 percent) and Kumal (6.67 percent) respectively. Tamang, Gurung and Thakali have lowest percent likewise 4.00 percent, 1.33 percent and 2.67 percent. By gender if we see female Tharu DCL are more and mostly involved. Mostly employer's demand Tharu's because they think they are very innocent and labourious. We can see here Tharu female DCL have high percent than other caste, i.e. 48.00 percent.

Table 2: Distribution of Domestic Child Labour by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste / Ethnicity	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Brahmin	3	15.78	6	10.71	9	12.00
Chhetri	2	10.53	10	17.85	2	16.00
Tharu	9	47.37	27	48.21	36	48.00
Magar	3	15.78	4	7.14	7	9.33
Kumal	0	0.00	5	8.93	5	6.67
Newar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Tamang	1	5.23	2	3.58	3	4.00
Gurung	1	5.23	0	0.00	1	1.33
Thakali	0	0.00	2	3.58	2	2.67
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.3. Place of Origin

As shown in Table 3, out of total child labour 73.34percent are from other districts and 26.66 percent are from Rupendehi District.

Table 3: Origin of Domestic Child Labour

Place of Origin	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rupandehi District	5	26.32	15	26.78	20	26.66
Other Districts	14	73.68	41	73.22	55	73.34
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Case Study 1: Kumari Bomjong

A girl of 16 years old is working in Brahman's house as a domestic child labor. She is from Chitwan district. Her father is a wage labor with a wife and five children. She is the third children in family. She used to go to school before joining DCL and now also she is continuing her school. She became a DCL because it was difficult to eat two time food at her house. So her parent sends her to Butwal to work as DCL. Her daily work is to look after her employer's child. Her both employer are job holders. She gets up at 5.30 am and makes tea for the family members. Washing child's cloth, taking care and feeding child when her mistress is out and washing pots is her duty and she goes to school too. She studies in night school (Gyanodaya Ratri Ma. Vi.) in seventh standard, which is near to her employers house. She finishes all evening work, prepares food for evening and goes to school after her employer comes from office. Salary is not given to her because her employer is supporting in her studies but sometimes when her parents come to meet her some amounts are given to her parents. In Dashain and Tihar she gets to go home. She told us she doesn't like to go home because her employer's are behaving kindly. She is like family member. They give chance to watch TV also and visit with members of employer's family. So she is satisfied and felling happy.

4.4. Family size of Domestic Child Labour

As shown in table 4, out of total enumerated 75 children 56.00 percent have family size of 5 to 7 members. If we see by gender 57.89 percent male has come from the families with 8 to 10 members and 62.50 percent female came from the families 5 to 7 members. Only 9.33 percent children belong to the small family with less than 5 members. The result clearly indicates that the domestic child labour is mainly from large family members i.e. 5 to 7.

Table 4: Family Size of DCL

Family Members	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< 5	1	5.27	6	10.72	7	9.33
5 to 7	7	36.84	35	62.50	42	56.00
8 to 10	11	57.89	12	21.42	23	30.67
>10	0	0.00	3	5.36	3	4.00
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.5. Parental Status of the Respondents

Table 5 provides information about parental status of children according to sex. This study reveals that 61.33 percent child labour have both parents alive. Where 16.00 percent don't have their both parents so they stay with their relatives. Almost 67.85 percent female children have their both parents alive and 42.22 percent male children have both parents. This table also shows 15.78 percent male child labour has only one parent alive but this proportion for female child labour is 7.15 percent. Male child labour has higher percent than female among those who have both of parents not alive i.e. 21.05 percent.

Table 5: Parental status of Domestic Child Labour

Parental Status	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Both father and mother alive	8	42.22	38	67.85	46	61.33
Only mother alive	4	21.05	6	10.72	10	13.34
Only father alive	3	15.78	4	7.15	7	9.33
Both father mother not alive	4	21.05	8	14.28	12	16.00
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.6. Step Parent's Status

Table 6 shows the Information about step parental status of child labours out of total child labour 32.00 percent have step parents. Proportion of male children 36.84 percent who have step parents is higher than female children i.e. 30.35 percent. Out of total children 68.00 percent of child labour doesn't have step parents. By gender if we see 63.16 percent male child labour doesn't have step parents where 69.65 percent female child labour doesn't have step parents.

Table 6: Step Parent's Status of DCL

Step parents status	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	7	36.84	17	30.35	24	32.00
No	12	63.16	39	69.65	51	68.00
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.7. Parental Educational Status of DCL

Table 7 shows that 26.7 percent parents of DCL are literate and 73.34 percent are illiterate. We can see illiterate percent is higher that is 73.34. If we see by gender Female DCL parents have high percent of illiterate that is 76.79 percent.

Table 7: Parental Education Status of DCL.

Educational Status	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literate	7	36.84	13	23.21	20	26.66
Illiterate	12	63.16	43	76.79	55	73.34
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.8. Educational Status of Children

Here, literate means children who have once attended to school and have informal education like shikshya. Illiterate is required as who has not once attended to school and have no informal education. Table 9 shows that 72 percent are literate. The table shows male are little bit literate than female. There is just 2.26 percent difference between male and female. So, we can say our society is getting forward towards education.

Table 8: Educational Status of Children

Educational Status	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literate	14	73.68	40	71.42	54	72.00
Illiterate	5	26.32	16	28.58	21	28.00
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Case Study 2: Minu Thapa

Minu Thapa is a girl of 14 years who is from Bhairahawa. She is working as DCL in Newar's house. Her father died when she was very small and her mother eloped with other man. So she was staying with her big brother. But she became burden to her big brother. So they decided to send her to others house as DCL. She is happy and satisfied because she is getting to continue her school. Now she is in sixth standard in nearby school (Kalika Ma. Vi.). She does all the works. Though she has a workload, she manages time for her study. Her employer also support in her study. She wants to stay here forever because she is getting opportunity to study, proper food and comfort.

Among literate respondents, majority 72.22 percent has completed primary level, 22.22 percent has completed lower secondary and 56.56 percent has completed secondary level of education. Female children who have completed primary level (80.00 percent) is higher than male children (50percent) but in lower secondary level male percent is higher than female that is 35.72 percent. Just 14.28 percent male and 2.50 percent female has completed their secondary level. So we can say very less female children have completed secondary level.

Table 9: Educational Status by Level

Literacy Status	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary	7	50.00	32	80.00	39	72.22
Lower secondary	5	35.72	7	17.50	12	22.22
Secondary level	2	14.28	1	2.50	3	5.56
Total:	14	100.00	40	100.00	54	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.9. Family Assets

All DCL s were interviewed mainly to know their family assets, land holding pattern and their parents occupation but children were not able to tell exactly .They could not give us correct information so to know all about these things only Yes/No question were asked. 84.22 percent male children reported that they have their own land where 15.78 percent reported that they have no land. Where 80.35percent female children have their own land and 19.65 percent don't have their own land.

Table 10: Distribution of DCL by land holding System of the family of Child Labour

Land holding status	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Have own land	16	84.22	45	80.35	61	81.33
Have no land	3	15.78	11	19.65	14	18.67
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Case Study 3: Raju Khadka

Raju Khadka, 15 years old boy from Palpa, has been working for 4 years as DCL. His mother is deaf and dumb, and father is a wage labor. They have a small piece of land but it is not sufficient for their family. So Raju was sent to Butwal as DCL. He is continuing his study in seventh standard. Food, Cloth and education is given in term of wage. Raju want to have skill training like driver, auto mechanic which could help him in future. Raju has to do all the house work. After finishing his work he is allowed to play and watch television. He is happy and satisfied but sometimes he misses his mother a lot.

4.10. Family Survival among those who have Land

Out of 61 children from the family with land, 75.40 percent children reported that their land is insufficient for survival and 24.60 percent reported they have sufficient land for survival.

Table 11: Distribution of land for Family survival

Land sufficiency	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sufficient	5	31.25	10	22.33	15	24.60
Insufficient	11	68.75	35	77.77	46	75.40
Total:	16	100.00	45	100.00	61	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Among those who have sufficient land, 20.00 percent children reported that the food from their land is sufficient for 7 to 9 months. Where 53.54 percent reported sufficiency of land is for 4 to 6 months. 13.33 percent children don't know about the sufficiency of food from their land. 13.33 percent reported the food sufficiency is for 1 to 3 months.

Table 12: Distribution of sufficient food from land

Food sufficiency	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
7-9 months	0	0.00	3	30.00	3	20.00
4-6 months	3	60.00	5	50.00	8	53.34
1-3 months	1	20.00	1	10.00	2	13.33
Don't know	1	20.00	1	10.00	2	13.33
Total:	5	100.00	10	100.00	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.11. Parent's Occupation by Sex of Child

Table 13 shows about DCL's family assets. 50.66 percent parents are in agriculture which means whatever they earn is just sufficient to feed their children. What they earn will not be sufficient for circulation or to invest upon their children's education, clothing and proper fooding. So to fulfill these needs they have only one option that is to send their children as domestic servants. Likewise 38.66 percent of children's parents are waging labour and it's the symbol of poverty. So, to send their children to others house to work becomes good option to fulfill their and theirs children's basic needs. But they don't know the disadvantages.

Total 13: Distribution of Parents Occupation

Employment Status	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture	11	57.89	27	48.22	38	50.66
Wage Labour	4	21.06	25	44.64	29	38.66
Security Guard	3	15.78	4	7.14	8	9.34
Animal Husbandry	1	5.27	0	0.00	1	1.34
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

4.12. Food Sufficiency of Domestic Child Labour at Home

Out of 19 male domestic child labour, only three of them don't have food problem. Food is sufficient to them .When I asked them when there was no food problem then Why did you come here? They just kept quite. Well 31.58 percent reported that at their home food sufficiency is for 6 to 1 year and 4 of them could not reply because they don't know exactly about it. If we look at female domestic child labour 17.85 percent have sufficient food and the same question was asked. Some of the girls replied due to their parents, they were forced but they don't know the reason why they were forced to work in others house. Likewise 35.72 percent female domestic child labour gave no response and 21.42 percent female domestic child labour have sufficient food for 1 year where 25.00 percent for 6 months. Overall if we see just 17.33 percent have sufficient food to eat at their homes.

Total 14: Food Sufficiency of Domestic Child Labour

Food Sufficiency	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Problem	3	15.78	10	17.85	13	17.33
6 months	6	31.58	14	25.00	20	26.67
One Year	6	31.58	12	21.42	18	24.00
No response	4	21.06	20	35.72	24	32.00
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Chapter Five

CAUSE AND PERCEPTION OF DOMESTIC CHILD LABOUR

In the survey interviewed with children were asked about how they joined labour force. The main cause for being domestic child labour was due to poverty. Their parents could not feed them properly so they send their children to other homes to work. Some of the children came due to their step parent's behavior and some by their friend's advice. Some came to see the life of cities. They think life of city is very luxurious.

5.1. Distribution of cause behind the children as DCL

The main reason for being domestic child labour is due to poverty 85.33 percent are working as a domestic child labour due to poverty. By gender if we see 73.68 percent male and 89.28 percent female are in this stage due to poverty. 10.53percent boys have come here to see the life of cities. Likewise 5.26 percent Male and 5.36 percent female have become DCL because of hard life in village. Majority of children 6.67 percent reported they came here due to misbehavior of family. So we can see here the highest percent is poverty for reason of being domestic child labour.

Table 15: Distribution of cause behind the children as DCL

Reason to work as DCL	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Poverty	14	73.68	50	89.28	64	85.33
To see life of city	2	10.53	0	0.00	2	2.66
Hard life in village	1	5.3	3	5.36	4	5.34
Misbehavior of family	2	10.5	3	5.36	5	6.67
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Case Study 4: Sima Kahar

Sima of 11 years comes from Kapilbastu, working in Brahman's house since 2 years. Her father got separated from her mother and married to another woman. So, she and her Mother is staying with her Nani. Her Nani and Mother works in local canteen. Sima came to Butwal through her Mausi for work with a pay of Rs. 400 per month. The basic work is to wash pots, cleaning house and all domestic works. Education is not provided. Quarterly her mother comes and receives wages of her daughter. Right now they are not allowing her to cook food. Later they may allow her. Though she is getting better food than her house, she misses her house badly and she wants to go home.

5.2. Linkage of Domestic Child Labour in their Work Place

Majority of children 41.33 percent are brought to work as domestic child labour directly by their parents themselves and 6.67 percent by employers, where 24.00 percent has come through relatives, and 5.34 percent has come through friends. Higher proportion of male children 42.10 percent has come through their parents. And 25.00 percent female children have come through their relatives. By gender if we see 5.27 percent male and 5.34 percent female has come through their friends, where 23.21 percent female children have come through middleman. Available information explores that parents, middleman and relatives are most responsible for children joining as domestic labour.

Table 16: Distribution of Linkage of DCL in their workplace

Linkage	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
With Parents	8	42.10	23	41.07	31	41.33
With Employer	2	10.53	3	5.36	5	6.67
With Middleman	4	21.05	13	23.21	17	22.66
With Relatives	4	21.05	14	25.00	18	24.00
With Friends	1	5.27	3	5.36	4	5.34
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.3. Reason for Working

Majority of children 8.00 percent reported that they are working as domestic child labour to study and achieve education. Where 62.67 percent reported that reason for working as domestic child labour is due to their family force, likewise 17.33percent reported to pay loan, likewise 12.00percent wanted to get proper food and shelter. By gender if we see female domestic child labour has highest percent than male (47.37percent) that is 67.85percent in family force. Parents send female to work more than male child because employers demand female child. They think female can perform well than male.

Table 17: Distribution of reason for working

Reasons	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
To study	2	10.53	4	7.14	6	8.00
To get food and shelter	4	21.05	5	8.94	9	12.00
To pay loan	4	21.05	9	16.07	13	17.33
Family force	9	47.37	38	67.85	47	62.67
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Case Study 5: Basant Tharu

Basant Tharu , 13 years old from Dang working since 1 year. His both father and mother died in an accident when he was 10 years old. His grand mother brought him up with many difficulties. His villager brought him in employers home to work as domestic servant and Rs. 500 per month is given to him. Education is not provided to him. Both master and mistress are service holders. So they wanted a boy to look after their son and old father. A lot of work has to be done by him. Early in the morning he wakes up at five cleans house, brings milk, makes tea, fetches water from outside, prepares rice and vegetable for cooking, washes dishes etc too much work load is given to him. Basant does a lot of work but still old man complains his daughter in law about his activities. Generally the work finishes at 10-11 pm. But if some things happen at night he is the first one to get up.He misses his grandmother.

5.4. Nature of Work

Domestic child labour has no fix daily work schedule. They are made to work whatever and whenever the family needs. In this study, the most common work frequently done by DCL has been recorded. Here, it doesn't mean they do only this work. They have to do a lot additional work. The table 18 shows the distribution of DCL by nature of work. Where 64.00 percent of children are employed for kitchen work, followed by dish washing (24.00 percent), child caring (5.33 percent) and house cleaning (6.67 percent). As already said these are the works, which are most frequently done by DCL. Any type of work is done by them, it depends upon their employer. By gender if we see higher percent of girls 78.58percent are employed for kitchen work because our society thinks girls are made for kitchen work and they perfectly do their work rather than boys. So employers demand female domestic child labour.

Table 18: Distribution of Domestic Child Labour by nature of work

Types of work	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kitchen work	4	21.05	44	78.58	48	64.00
Dish washing	10	52.64	8	14.28	18	24.00
Child caring	1	5.26	3	5.36	4	5.33
House cleaning	4	21.05	1	1.78	5	6.67
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.5. Economy

Many children work for food and cloths. They don't receive salary in form of cash. Even they get, the payment is very little. Table 19 shows about their earning status of children. Majority of children 64.00 percent children reported that they are getting their wage. Among them 78.94 percent are male and 58.93 percent are females.

Table 19: Distribution of Earning Status of Children

Discretion	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	78.94	33	58.93	48	64.00
No	4	21.06	23	41.07	27	36.00
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Table 20 shows the distribution of the respondents who respond yes. Out of 48 children, majority of children those who are paid their wages, 29.16 percent receive less than Rs. 300 per month and 8.34 percent children receive Rs. 400 to Rs 500 per month. By gender if we see male children 46.67 percent and female children 69.68 percent receive Rs 300 to Rs 400 per month. So we can see clearly that employers exploit domestic child labour in term of wages.

They are compelled to work in low salary and their employers economically exploit them. This pattern shows that there is discrimination with DCL.

Table 20: Distribution of Respondent among Yes

Among Yes	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 300	6	40.00	10	24.24	15	29.16
300-500	7	46.67	13	69.68	20	62.05
500-700	2	13.33	9	6.08	10	8.34
Total:	15	100.00	33	100.00	48	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.6. Reason for Not Getting Salary

Out of 75 children 27 reported that they do not get salary. Table 21 represents that DCL who is unpaid because of various reasons. Majority of children 29.63 percent children reported that they do not get salary because their master supports them in study. Where 51.85 percent reported that their wage is paid to their parents and 18.52 percent reported they are not getting salary because their employers are providing food and shelter. By gender if we see female children 34.78 percent are unpaid because their employer supports them in their education. Higher percent of male children 75.00 percent comparison to female children 47.82 percent are not receiving salary because their masters pay directly to parents. The overall study shows that majority of children has to work as domestic child labour to improve their parents economic condition.

Table 21: Reason for not getting salary

Reason	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Master support in study	0	0.00	8	34.78	8	29.63
Master pay to parents	3	75.00	11	47.82	14	51.85
Master provides food and shelter	1	25.00	4	17.40	5	18.52
Total:	4	100.00	23	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

5.7. Employers View Why They Employ Children

Employers were asked why they employ children. They were hesitating to reply so only 49 employers gave us the answer for employing children as DCL. Where 83.68 percent employers told us they keep DCL for help in domestic work. Likewise 10.20 percent told us to educate him or her, 4.08 percent due to poor economic condition and 2.04 percent due to other reason. These all can be seen in the Table 22.

Table 22: Employers view for why they employ children

Why did you employ children	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
For help in domestic work	12	70.59	29	90.63	41	83.68
To educate him/her	3	17.65	2	6.25	5	10.20
Due to poor economic condition of child family	1	5.88	1	3.12	2	4.08
Others	1	5.88	0	0.00	1	2.04
Total:	17	100.00	32	100.00	49	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Chapter Six

FUTURE AMBITION AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS JOB OF DOMESTIC CHILD LABOUR

Future of a domestic child labour is uncertain. There is a full of confusion about their life .We can't predict about their future. In fact they are passing their days in the hope of better future, but if they don't get any opportunity their future is dark. To know about their future ambition children were directly asked about what they want to be in future?

6.1. Future Ambition

Table 23 shows that 26.67 percent of children want to have skill training. Where 30.66 percent want to study further. A higher proportion of female children 25 percent compared to male children 15.79 percent reported that they don't have any idea about their future. By gender if we see female 26.78 percent wants to take skill training (like cutting, beauty parlor).

Table 23: Future ambition and attitude towards their job

Future perspective of children	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Skill training	5	26.32	15	26.78	20	26.67
Arabian Lahouree	4	21.05	3	5.35	7	9.34
To study	5	26.32	18	32.16	23	30.66
To continue the same job	2	10.52	6	10.71	8	10.66
Don't Know	3	15.79	14	25.00	17	22.67
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.2. Attitude of Children to their Job

Children were asked whether they are satisfied with their present job. This question helps us to know the attitude of children's satisfaction towards their job. Table 24 shows the distribution of children with attitude to their job. Majority of children 68.00 percent are satisfied with their current job because they are getting proper food and cloth. Which they had never at their homes. Where 32.00 percent are not satisfied because they were forced to join labour force by their parents due to poverty. They are missing their homes and friends a lot. By gender if we see female (73.22 percent) are satisfied compare to male (52.63 percent)

Table 24: Attitude of children to their job:

Attitude to current job	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Satisfied	10	52.63	41	73.22	51	68.00
Not satisfied	9	47.36	15	26.78	24	32.00
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.3. Reasons for Not Being Satisfied with their Current Job

Twenty four children were not satisfied with their current work and the various reasons of dissatisfaction are given in Table 25. The higher proportion of children reported (62.50 percent) that they are dissatisfied due too much workload. Likewise 12.50 percent are unsatisfied due to low salary. Significantly high proportion of male (33.33 percent) compared to female (25.00 percent) are unsatisfied due to their own interest.

Table 25: Distribution of reasons for not being satisfied with current job.

Reasons	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Due to work load	5	55.56	10	66.67	15	62.50
Due to low salary	1	11.11	2	13.33	3	12.50
Due to own interest	3	33.33	3	20.00	6	25.00
Total:	9	100.00	15	100.00	24	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.4. Perception for Continuing their Work

Table 26 represents whether children want to continue the same work. Out of the total enumerated domestic child labour 80.00 percent wants to continue it, because it is difficult to survive at their home. Where 20.00 percent children don't want to continue they want to do other works.

Table 26: Perception for continuing their work

Response	Sex of the Respondents				Total	
	Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	13	68.42	47	83.93	60	80.00
No	6	31.58	9	16.07	15	20.00
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.5. Reasons for Not Wanting to Continue the Work

Among 75 DCL, 15 are not satisfied with their job due to different reasons. As a response, 47.67 percent of DCL want to go home, 40.00 percent want to do other works and 13.33 percent want to do same work but in other place. By gender if we see, the higher percentage of female DCL 55.55 percent compare to male DCL 33.33 percent want to go home.

Table 27: Reasons for not wanting to continue the work

Reasons	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Want to go home	2	33.33	5	55.55	7	46.67
Want to do other work	3	50.00	3	33.34	6	40.00
Want same work in other place	1	16.67	1	11.11	2	13.33
Total:	6	100.00	9	100.00	15	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

6.6. Children's Expectation from their Employers

Table 28 shows the expectation of children from their employers. It clarifies what they want from their employers. Among the total respondents, 21.33 percent reported that they want increment in salary and 25.34 percent want better food and cloth. By gender if we see 15.78 percent male DCL and 21.42 percent female DCL wants better education. About 26.66 percent DCL expect same treatment as employer's children.

Table 28: Distribution of DCL's by their expectation from employer

Reasons	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Raise in salary	6	31.58	10	17.86	16	21.33
Good cloth and food	4	21.06	15	26.78	19	25.34
Same treat as their own children	6	31.58	14	25.00	20	26.66
Education facilities	3	15.78	12	21.42	15	20.00
Other	0	0.00	5	8.93	5	6.67
Total:	19	100.00	56	100.00	75	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2008

Chapter Seven

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1. Summary

This study is about domestic child labour aged below 14 to 18 years old. The main objective of the study is to find out the background characteristics (socio-economic); root cause and perception; and attitude towards job and future of children working as domestic child labour. Total 75 domestic child labours were interviewed from ward no 5, 10 and 11 of Butwal Municipality. Information was collected with the help of structured interview, questionnaires, face to face with the respondents; and from observation and case studies.

Analyzing the background characteristics of domestic child labour, the highest percent of it was female i.e. 74.66 percent and only 23.54 percent are male, which shows that higher proportion of DCL are female. Majority of DCL are age below 14 years, 57.33 percent, and 14-16 and 16-18 were 29.33 and 13.34 percent respectively. The highest numbers of domestic child labours, 48.00 percent, are from Tharu caste and the second highest, 16.00 percent, from Chhetri. Most of the DCL are belongs to other districts, 73.34 percent, who came to Butwal to work as DCL.

Concerning the family size, the highest percent, 56.00 percent, of DCL have family of 5 to 7 and 30.67 belong to the size of 8 to 10. 61.33 percent of DCL have parents alive where as only 16.00 percent don't have parents and remaining have only one. Among single parent, majority of DCL do not have step parents i.e. 68.00 percent. Majority of the parents of DCL are illiterate i.e. 73.34 percent. Meanwhile the higher percent of DCL, 72.00 percent are literate and can properly read and write. Among them 72.22 percent have done their primary level education whereas 5.56 percent DCL have completed their secondary level.

Likewise the family assets 81.33 percent DCL have their own land, which is not sufficient for survival. Distributing the food sufficiency, 53.34 percent respond that the production from land is only sufficient for 4 to 6 months. Large proportions of DCL's family are agricultural, 50.66 percent and the second highest is wage labour i.e. 38.66 percent. Remaining is involved in cattle farming and working as security guard. Majority of DCL 24.67 percent reported that the food at their home is sufficient for just 6 months and 17.33 percent reported they don't have any problem, where 32.00 percent don't have any idea.

Similarly, the cause for becoming DCL, the major cause behind it was poverty. 85.33 percent turn to DCL due to poverty. Most of the parents forward child to work as DCL i.e. of 41.33 percent, 22.66 with middleman and 24.00 percent via relatives. Family force is the major cause for child to work as DCL i.e. 62.67 percent. The major work of DCL is kitchen work and washing pots is second one. 64 percent of DCL gets pay for their work and highest proportion of pay is between Rs. 300 to 500. Regarding the DCL who don't get pay, mostly respond that their families take incentive of their work. 29.63 percent respond that their master supports them in their study, so pay is not relevant to them. The employer view about the reason to employing child as DCL, 81.68 percent respond that they were employing child to help in domestic work. 10.20 percent respond that they support them for their education and remaining respond due to poor status and others.

Towards future perspective, 26.67 percent DCL want to have skill training. Mostly females 26.67 percent wants to have skill training. Majority of DCL 68 percent are satisfied with their job. Higher percent of female 73.22 percent are satisfied than male 52.63 percent. About 62.50 percent reported that they are not satisfied due to overload of work and 12.5 percent due to low salary. About 80.00 percent want to continue the same job. 46.67 percent of DCL want to return back to home and 40.00 percent want to do other work.

About 21.3 percent DCL want to raise their salary where 20.00 percent wants education facilities.

7.2. Conclusion

From the reported information a sharp conclusion appears that poverty, family disruption, parental force and low income are the root cause of domestic child labour. Many parents bring their children in urban household to improve their economic condition and get far away from the responsibility of their children. Most of the parents are landless or have marginal ownership of land. In such condition, child labour becomes an additional source of income. Parents do not earn enough to feed their children two meals a day. In such situation, they send their children to work as DCL to the house of rich people. The parents seem to console themselves; although their children have to serve others they would be getting two meals a day which the parents would not be able to provide at their home. Due to lack of education and awareness people give birth unaccountably and they cannot feed them two times food also properly and send their children as domestic servant to urban areas. Employers tend to take maximum advantage for minimum pay because parents don't have other any options. All these are happening due to poverty and lack of education. Some of the owners send them to school. But after doing so many works, they don't get sufficient time to study. Domestic child labours have to carry out almost all activities. All kinds of works are performed by them. A particular work is not given to them. They are deprived of education, entertainment and healthcare. Only few of them are getting all the facilities which a child needs. The future of DCL is full of dark. They don't have any interaction with the mass. They are always inside the four walls. Even though they have many wishes but paradox it cannot be fulfilled. It fully depends upon their employer how they give response to their felling and future. Many of the children are not satisfied, they want to go back to home but due to poverty they can't go back to home. They don't have any other option. So they have to stay

at others home without their willingness. They think at least they are getting proper food and better facilities in comparison to their house.

Finally, all different kinds of work are performed by domestic child labours but they are not free from humiliation, abuse and heavy work load and there lies the real problem and miserable situation of the domestic child labour.

7.3. Recommendation

- a) A proactive approach should be taken to address the issue of DCL
There is a need of change in the attitude of employers and organization should work towards making the employers aware and accountable for following minimum standards while employing a DCL
- b) Education is the backbone of development so Government should manage the compulsory education and the environment needed for it should be properly managed.
- c) Parents must be sensitized about the importance of education and encourage them to send their children to school.
- d) Since poverty and child labours are highly related with income, so the government should implement poverty alleviation and provide skill development programs in rural areas.
- e) Parents should be properly informed about the negative impacts of child labour employers should be discouraged to employ children to work.
- f) Different kinds of program me should be launched to educate parents about working condition and implementation of DCL as a result it will discourage them to send their children to work in urban areas.

ANNEXURE 1: QUESTIONNAIRES

Situation of Domestic Child Labor in Butwal (A Case Study from Butwal Municipality, Ward No. 5, 10 & 11)

Name of the Respondent:

.....

Age: Sex: Cast/Ethnicity:

.....

Literacy Status: If Illiterate, Education Grade Completed:

.....

Place of Work: Type of Work:

.....

1. Where did you born?

(a) District :

(b) VDC/Municipality:

(c) No Home :

2. How old are you?

(a) Less than 14 :

(b) 14 to 16 :

(c) 16 to 18 :

3. Do you have parents?

(a) Father :

(b) Mother :

4. How many members are there in your family?

(a) Brother :

(b) Sister :

(c) Total :

5. Do you have step father/mother?

(a) Yes :

(b) No :

6. Who is the head of the household?

(a) Father :

(b) Mother :

(c) Other :

7. Are your parents literate?

(a) Yes :

(b) No: :

8. What is your family's occupation?
 - (a) Farmer :
 - (b) Service :
 - (c) Wage Labor :
 - (d) Others :

9. Does your family have own house?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

10. Does your family have own land?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :
 - (c) If yes, how much :

11. Is it sufficient to feed your family?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

12. For how many months is it sufficient?
 - (a) Less than 3 months:
 - (b) 3 to 6 months :
 - (c) 6 to 12 months :
 - (d) More than 12months:

13. How much live stock does your family have?
 - (a) Cow :
 - (b) Ox :
 - (c) Goat :
 - (d) Sheep :
 - (e) Others :

14. Are you literate?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :
 - (c) If yes, up to which grade:

15. Do you go to school now?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

16. If yes, who pays for it?
 - (a) Employer :
 - (b) Parent :
 - (c) Others :

17. If no, why did u discontinue?
 - (a)

18. Do you want to continue your school again?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

19. Do you get time for study?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :
 - (c) Sometimes :

20. What is your homework time?
 - (a) Morning :
 - (b) Night :
 - (c) No time :

21. Why did you leave your house?
 - (a) Due to poverty :
 - (b) To see life of city :
 - (c) Hard life in village:
 - (d) Misbehavior of family:

22. Through whom you come here?
 - (a) Parents :
 - (b) Employer :
 - (c) Middleman :
 - (d) Relative :

23. What were you doing before you come here?
 - (a) Went to school :
 - (b) Help in farming :
 - (c) Worked in other place:
 - (d) Other :

24. What is the reason for working?
 - (a) To study :
 - (b) To get food and shelter:
 - (c) To pay loan :
 - (d) Family force :

25. Are you satisfied with your job?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

26. Are you missing your home friends?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

27. Do you get salary?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

28. If not, why?
 - (a) Employer support in study:
 - (b) Employer pay to parents :
 - (c) Master provides food and shelter:
 - (d) Other

29. If yes, how much?
 - (a) Less than Rs. 300 :
 - (b) Rs. 300 to 500 :
 - (c) Rs. 500 to 700 :

30. Who receives your salary?
 - (a) Parent :
 - (b) Yourself :

31. What is your job here?
 - (a) Cooking :
 - (b) Cleaning :
 - (c) Baby care :
 - (d) Others :

32. Why did you choose this job?
 - (a) Easy :
 - (b) Friend suggestion :
 - (c) Family suggestion :
 - (d) Other :

33. How many hours do you work?
 - (a)

34. How your employers believe with you?
 - (a) Good :
 - (b) Bad :

35. Does your employer mistreat?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

36. If yes, what types of mistreat?
 - (a) Scolding :
 - (b) Slapping :
 - (c) Others :

37. What is the usual reason of mistreatment?
 - (a) When you ask for salary:
 - (b) When you want to rest:
 - (c) When you want to watch TV:
 - (d) Others :

38. What is your relation with your employer?
 - (a) Good :
 - (b) Normal :
 - (c) Bad :

39. Are you going to continue this job?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

40. If not, where do you want to go?
 - (a) Home :
 - (b) Same work in other home:
 - (c) Other :

41. What you want to do further?
 - (a) Continue to this job:
 - (b) Switch to another job:
 - (c) Want to study :
 - (d) Return to Family :

42. Why are you doing this job?
 - (a) Forced by parent :
 - (b) Poverty :
 - (c) To survive others :
 - (d) Others :

43. What do you do when they harass you?
 - (a) Tell to parent :
 - (b) Tell to friends :
 - (c) Tell to no one :

44. Do you want to suggest your friend and other to do this job?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

- 45. What do you want from your employer?
 - (a) Raise in salary :
 - (b) Education facilities:
 - (c) Same treat as their own children:
 - (d) Others :

- 46. Are you satisfied with your work?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

- 47. Are you missing your home/friends?
 - (a) Yes :
 - (b) No :

Employers view for employing children

- 48. Why you are employing children?
 - (a) For help in domestic work:
 - (b) To educate him/her :
 - (c) Due to poor condition of child's family:
 - (d) Others :

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