

CHAPTER – I

1. INTRODUCTION

We everybody realized that the world today in full of unrest, anxiety and grievances. Now we are in twenty first century but poor thing in that our problems of food, shelter and clothes are remained the same or becoming complicated than past. Million and million of people of this world are suffering from hunger, diseases and malnutrition and the same size of people are surviving without home and land. It means they are living the poorest life below the absolute poverty line but on the other hand a handful of people are getting rich and richer. It means the gap between haves and haves not is widening with every passing days.

This hindering reality of the world today is directly affecting the growing child Labour and child exploitation. While we speaking in the mass meeting and writing essay that the “children are the future of the nation, builders of the nation, twinkle stars for the nation” and so on, but those who are taking, responsibilities even do not care about what happening to those children at present. The reality exposes the fact that a vast number of child population is elapsing a dreadful and fearful life under uncertainty. Of course the children are not happy to work in such a young stage but what shall they do for their hunger stomach ? so there is no other way except to involve in the economic activities. But in the mean time some people having the exploited nature do not hesitate to maximize the use of child Labour because of cheapness and easily available.

According to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child means “every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier” (UN 1989). The ILO convention 182 defined the child on article 2 as the term “Child” shall apply to all persons under the age of 18 (ILO 1999). In this way in Nepal, according to the “Constitution of Nepal (2047)” of every person after completing the age of 18 years are known as adult and they have the voting right. It means people under the age of 18 years are known as children – similarly, according to the “Muluki Ain-2021” a girl under the age of 18 and a boy under the age of 21 are not permitted to marry without parent consent due to their immaturity and child marriage is prohibited in Nepal. And according to children’s

act (First amendment) 1997 and Labour Act (First amendment) 1997 of Nepal the group of under the age of 16 years old person are known as children. According to this law, the person below the age of 14 years are strictly prohibited to work as Labour but the children the age between 14-16 years can work, only when they get facilities like less working hour, 6 hour per day not more than 36 hour per week. In this way if they work 3 hour continuously they must get rest for half an hour. But still this law is only in paper or not in practice.

In this context child workers or child Labour means “a person in the age group of 5-14 employed for hire or reward on full time basis and includes a self employed child and a child assisting his/her parents in their occupation for two or more hours. (CWIN, 1988) child Labour is not only a problem of Nepal but it is universal and one of the serious problem of the world. In this study the child Labour is defined those workers who are under the age of 14 years.

Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world, where poverty, social injustice and religious conservatism are not just a threat but also an every day reality (Sattaur, 1993). The average per capita income of Nepalese is only US\$ 217 (UNDP, 2000). Around 90 Percent, population live in rural areas and the agriculture is dominant sector and almost 81 Percent people depend upon it and human Labour is the most important means of production. But only 21 Percent of total land is crop land and 31 Percent of this crop land has got facilities of irrigation. The distribution of land show that 69.4 Percent family have only below 1 hector land, who have only 20.57 Percent of total arable land. Instead of this 28.73 Percent family have 1-5 hector land, who are occupying 55.59 Percent of total arable land and only 0.3 Percent family have above 10 hector land, who are occupying 5.82 Percent of total arable land (*Bhattarai, 1993*). This unequal distribution of land is creating poverty day by day and this poverty is creating child exploitation and child Labour. The industrial and service sector are growing but they are still infant stage.

Child Labour remains a serious problem in the world. According to the revised estimates by the ILO's Bureau of statistics the number of working children throughout the world between the ages of 5 and 14 throughout the world is at least 120 million. As may be expected, given prevailing economic conditions, the overwhelming majority of these are in developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin

America. But pockets of child Labour also exist in many industrialized countries. Numerous children work in occupations and industries, which are plainly dangerous and hazardous. They are found in mines in factories making glass bangles, matches, fireworks, in deep-sea fishing, in commercial agriculture and so on (ILO, 1998).

Nowadays, child Labour in Nepal is being considered very seriously. It has deeply rooted in most part of the country. Traditionally, children in Nepal are involved in agriculture, domestication of animals, handicraft and other employments. Many children are compelled to migrate in town in search of employment. Following the tragic calamity in their native land hardship in their life, corrupted social relationship, children working in small towns and big cities are increasing continually. This working children are largely increasing in Kathmandu alone (CWIN, 2001).

Since there is no national level survey study on child Labour, so it is very difficult to give accurate statistics on child Labour in Nepal. However, according to the UNICEF/CWIN it is estimated that over 5 million children are directly or indirectly involved in different forms of child Labour and child work in Nepal (UNICEF/CWIN 1998). But according to CBS, summary of work activities over the last seven days, 2568600 children (aged 5-14) are directly involved in economic activities and 3866000 in non economic activities (CBS 1999). Generally, the largest number of working children are found in the agricultural sector, followed by the service sector, industry plantation. Construction and other informal sector. In industry, the carpet, garment, brick kilns, handicrafts, printing press and bread/loaf are the biggest employers of child Labour in Nepal. Tens of thousands children are also found working in Domestic Service, restaurants, shops and bars. According to the UNICEF/CWIN, there are nearly 500,000 children in Nepal who have migrated from rural areas to urban centers, among them, there are approximately 300000 child labours in different kinds of jobs, such as 5000 street children, 40,000 children working in debt bondage, 100 children in prison and nearly 50,000 children working in the sex sector including children being trafficked into India and elsewhere for this purpose (UNICEF/CWIN 1998).

Child exploitation is the reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country which is also a consequence of the feudal land holding system, which is still a

bitter reality of many third world countries (Pradhan, 1998). Thus child Labour is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world. Like other developing countries, the rural communities in Nepal are going through a painful period created by increasing social injustice, economic exploitation and backwardness. The growing migration among the rural population, rural migration and urbanization have also contributed to an increase in the magnitude of the child Labour exploitation.

After the restoration of democracy in 1990, efforts have been made at different levels (national and international) to eradicate child Labour. However the policies and programs are not direct towards the root causes of child Labour problems nor has there been effective implementation of these plans of action in reality. Many things regarding the protection of child Labour are mentioned in the laws and national policy. However, it fails to address the problems of economic inequality and correct the mistakes and constraints in the development process. But it is great pleasure that the HMG 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 issues. In addition, HMG has again signed two optional protocols to the convention on the right of the child regarding the involvement of children in armed conflict, and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography during the millennium summit in 9 September 2000. As well HMG has expressed its commitment for the child. Further the ILO convention No. 182 on the worst forms of child Labour, came into force on November 19, 2000. HMG also in the process of ratifying this convention. It is another great opportunity for Nepal to eliminate the child Labour that, according to the ILO, Nepal has been selected as sampling country from Asia to launch the time bound program on elimination of worst forms of child Labour by 2005.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Child Labour is a serious and widespread problem especially in South Asia and Africa and also the same situation in Nepal. Although the constitution of Nepal 1990 guarantees the right of protection against exploitation as a fundamental right and prohibits the practice of trafficking of human being, slavery, serfdom or forced

Labour in any form and its violation as punishable by Law. But it is only in paper or not in practices.

Children are the foundation of future world. So it can be say that they are the rays of hope. So, health, education, residence and healthy environment are the basic needs of every children. In context of Nepal, thousands of children are struggling only for stomach.

Children are the formative stage of human life. The development of country depends upon the development of children. If the children are facilitated with food, care affection, love and education then they will grow in a proper way and they will become a good citizen of the country and as a result they will be able to contribute to the country. If a child is not facilitated with food, shelter and education, he/she would not grows as normal child. When they exploited in their childhood, the nation can not hope any creative work by them and contribution for the nation. So, the children should be provided proper food, shelter, care education. Love and affection, that will help them to develop their social, physical and mental development. A child will become a responsible citizen only when he/she spends their life happily. “Psychologically it has proved beyond doubt that happy childhood will lead to happy healthy and responsible adulthood and unhappy childhood causes various problems in the adult life” (CWIN 1998). An unhappy childhood not only destroys a person’s life but also may create scarce to society by making him/her a monster. It is the most important period to make them knowledgeable, capable, responsible, sensitive and good citizen by including conductive values. If we are trying to create a happy congenial and crimeless society the first task that we have to do is create amenable and sound environment for a child to grow. This will lead a long way towards attaining peace, prosperous and human world. So children need to be well nurtured and educated rather than make them a bread earner.

Protection and promotion of child right is a challenging issue for a country like Nepal, where is lack of awareness and education among general population and the traditional beliefs are not in the line of children’s rights. In this condition it is not possible for the state alone to bring social change without active participation of the society. So, there is a need of increase in the active participation of the civil society.

It is very difficult to get actual statistics about child Labour in Nepal because every sectors of employment are not our from child exploitation. However, this problem is not yet stopped and is in continuous exhilarating. Poverty is main factor of child Labour because if a family unable to afford for their food, clothes and shelter, then child has to work for living. Others factors such as maltreatment of parents, heavy work load at home, no chance for schooling, negligence of parents are also responsible factors for migration of children towards cities and becoming child worker. There is no available research has been conducted form sociological and economic aspects in the field of child Labour. Several NGOs/INGOs & GOs have been working in the field. However, the problems has been more sever and is very highlighted in the media. A large number of child workers in the transportation sector is prevalent, including 'Safa Tempo' in Kathmandu Vally as a Khalasi, conductor or helper of driver. This dissertation is about the socio-economic condition of conductor of "Safa Tempo" at Kathmandu Valley in which the following questions will be raised in the field.

- What socio-economic background do the conductor of 'Safa Tempo' represent ?
- How did they become Tempo boys ?
- What are the major problems faced by them?
- What suggestion could be recommended for the improvement of these child workers ?

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following are the specific objectives.

- To identify the socio-economic condition of Tempo boys.
- To find out the cause of increasing child Labour and major problems encountered by them.
- To find out the relationship between Tempo boys and other factors such as working condition, employer & passenger.

1.4 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

In this modern age, every person should realize that children are an integral part of an every society. No society can even imagine its existence in absence of children. So, we say that children are our source of hope and inspiration. They are regarded as

the future stars and bed-rock of the national building movement. It is true that children are our tomorrow and with the beginning of each new generation every society dreams of the prosperity for the world (IBRG, 1998). Such population below 14 years in Nepal is 8,407,423 (CBS 2001). So, this study will help to find out the status of child Labour in Nepal. The study will be significant in different ways such as to search the remedies of problem facing by Tempo boys for planners and policy makers of NGOs/INGOs, GOs and civil society. It will also help to the National and International personalities who are interested to know about the condition of child in Nepal. And it also will be the basis for the further researchers.

1.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The following are the Major limitations of the study.

- Because of the limitation of financial support and time limitation actual number of tempo boys cannot find out.
- It is based on primary data source.
- This study does not represent National and International report because it is limited in valley.
- This study will cover mainly child conductor of ‘Safa Tempo’ at Kathmandu Valley.

1.6 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

In this section the term which is used in this dissertation is defined, which are the following :

Safa Tempo – Safa Tempos are emission free and noiseless three wheeled electric vehicles. These vehicles

- use hydropower (emission free)
- utilize off peak (unused) electricity.
- use recycable batteries.

The children- In this purpose the children mean every individual under the age of 14.

Child Labour- Child Labour means the Labour or worker the age of 14 or less than 14 who works for his/her survive.

Conductor- The term “Conductor” implies personal assistant of driver who is employed for helping the driver, collecting fares, calling passengers, checking & washing the vehicles and minor repair of the vehicles who is popularly known as “Khalasi”.

Tempo Boy- In this purpose the term “Tempo Boy” is used for the Conductor or Khalasi of Safa Tempo, who is under the age of 14.

Safa Tempo Union:- Safa Tempo union means the registered union of the owners and drivers of the Safa Tempo transportation.

1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The dissertation is organized into seven chapters; namely, introduction, literature review, research methodology, socio-demographic characteristics, economic characteristics, condition, health and nutrition and lastly summary, conclusion and recommendation.

First chapter presents a brief background of the studies, statement of the problems with research questions objectives of the studies, importance of the study, limitation of the study and definitions of key terminologies. Second chapter includes literature review. Those related literatures are as well as recent studies. It includes an overview, causes legal provision, economic role of children, major areas of child workers problems and Safa Tempo transportation in Kathmandu. Third chapter states about Research Methodology. It includes research design, universe and sampling procedure, nature and source of data, techniques of data collection and method of data analysis. The finding of the study including summary conclusion and recommendation is divided into five chapters. Fourth chapter includes socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. This chapter represents residential status and so on. Fifth chapter presents economic characteristics of Tempo boys. It includes parental occupation, food sufficiency at home, salary, saving & expenditure pattern and so on. Chapter six describes working condition, health and nutrition of Tempo boys in different headings such as working duration job satisfaction, harassment of exploitation etc. seventh chapter consists summary of the study, conclusion and recommendation about welfare of child Labour. And lastly, bibliography and questionnaire is arranged.

CHAPTER – II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Child Labour has been one of the critical and neglected issue for a long time. However, receiving a worldwide attention in recent years, the problems have been still critical. It is due to children work for wages and the employer never hesitates to take advantage of it because of cheapness. “Child Labour refers to the employment of children for national income but in fact it is not a time for work or it is the time for overall development of their lives (Dhital, 2000).” In this chapter, the relevant literature pertaining to child Labour and vehicle conductor is reviewed.

2.1 CHILD LABOUR – AN OVERVIEW

For centuries, child Labour has been recognized as normal practice by every society in most part of the country. Poverty and deprivation are main key factors that have contributed to the growing numbers of children in the exploitative labour market. However, parent’s ignorance, family breakdowns and the trend of child exploitation in the country. The challenges of child labour being come across by must of the third world countries have many serious social, economic and political dimensions. He says, if we go through the history of developed countries, they had faced the problem of child labour exploitation in one way or another. The developed countries, such as, UK, USA, Germany, Japan, France, Sweden, Portugal, Cyprus, Belgium and Malta also had a serious child labour problem until less than fifty years ago, (*Pradhan, 1996*)

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 The UK, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories: cotton mills, glass and match making and brick kilns, whereas in Norway and Sweden, the problems existed in farming, herding and fishing. In France, a welfare act for child labour was introduced in 1841 and in 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 implementations of laws were very poor, (*UNICEF, 1998*).

With the influence of Karl Marks, the trade unions began to protest against “ the transformation of immature human beings into mere machines.” This had ultimately called for a ban on child labour in the factories and health hazardous for the elimination of child labour had given them opportunity for more jobs, better wages and improvement in working conditions, (*Pradhan, 1998*)

Kalves (1991), has mentioned that child labour was practical in Germany in orphanages and workhouses as early as in the 16th and 17th century. However, Kostal and Baklund (1991) claimed that the new quality of life including technological and economic changes, better organized society for the working class contributed to education society for the working class contributed to education for the child labour system from Norway.

The children in many countries in Asia share the common pain and problems of child labour in their every sectors. Statistics have revealed that almost half of the world’s child labour problems exist in South Asia. Because of growing poverty, famine, unfair economic relation and social injustice, the children of this region are forced to tae on a major burden for survival. Despite many national, regional and international commitments to combat child labour, the situation of children in the SARC Region is far from satisfactory, (*CWIN, 1998*).

There is no any history about child labour that, from when child labour had been started in Nepal. But it might be that, from when traditional agrarian based society had emerged, the child were used in agricultural work. And after development of technology, the use of children had been increased as manpower because of too cheap.

Children in Nepal start working at a very young in and around their own homes. In the countryside, most young children are taken care of by older siblings. Food and hygiene for younger brothers or sisters are the responsibility of elder children, usually girls. Mother leaving their younger children with older sibling at home while they go for work is a common practice in these areas. If they do not have older

children they take their babies along with them to the work place, (*Pradhan, 1994*). According to this description, the first step of child labour is start from their home.

2.2 CAUSES OF INCREASING CHILD LABOUR

Child labour is a product of low living standards of the population resulting from the low level of income, literacy, 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 and large, their economic well being, (*CDPS, 1997:3*).

The vast majority of children are pushed into work that is often damaging to their development by three key factors: the exploitation of poverty, the absence of education and the restrictions of tradition, (*UNICEF, 1997:27*).

Poverty has been reported as the leading reason for working outside for non-domestic work (*CW/CCD, 1997*). The second main reason was present who have been blamed for enforcing child labour. Financial trouble has the children to be employed in industries, (*KC. et.al, 1997*).

The director of CWIN, Gauri Pradhan say that, most people easily reach the conclusion that the problem of children at risk are caused by poverty. Whist this is true and so obvious the growing trend of the children in servitude should also be viewed in the broader perspective of the prevailing social injustice, lack of effective enforcement of laws and plans of action and in appropriate development programs. More concretely, the growing problem of children are not properly addressed not they are critically analyzed. If we fail to do so now, the future will be uncertain and will end up no where (*Pradhan, 1996*). According to him, some of the major caused behind this problem is as follows-

- Unfair and exploitative economic relation.
- Socio-Cultural exploitation and family disintegration.
- Lack of social awareness.
- Conventional approach of child development.

In the other way, the book “INVISIBLE CHILDREN” published by “CWA/Save the Children (UK) 1997”, presents the following causes of child labour in the Asia Pacific region as follows-

- Poverty is a deep rooted and major factor in the persistence of child labour in the Asia-Pacific region.
- The preference of many parents is for their children to acquire skills over receiving education. Many poorly educated parents remains unclear about the long term economic gains of child work. For example, the family’s dependence on girls labour at home and in the field, denies them access to educational and other opportunities.
- Family breakdowns due to a range of causes, including in some parts of the region, the effects of increasing HIV/AIDS incidence on livelihoods, resulting in more and more children needing to work.
- Market demands for child labour. Children are preferred as labour force in some industries and enterprises because they are docile, obedient, hired at cheaper rates than adults and dispensed off easily. Children are unprotected, powerless and silent as far as their rights as workers are concerned.
- Educational opportunities remain limited, in accessible and expensive. The low quality of education and the irrelevance of the curriculum offers no motivation for children to say in school.
- Children are often preferred in industries that are labour intensive such as the carpet industry.
- Child labour persists because laws are not strictly enforced and political commitment is weak.
- Macro-economic trades at the national and international, i.e. free market, orientation and structural adjustment programs, resulting in adult unemployment, low incomes and margin directly influence child labour patterns in this region.

Nepal is a rural agrarian country with persistent poverty, which is the most important reason for child labour. Poor households need money, which their children can earn.

Children generally contribute around 20-25 percent of the family income, (*ILO, 1998*).

Due to such reasons, child labour is widespread phenomenon in Nepal and is found in innumerable occupations. The international program on the elimination of child labour (IPEC) of ILO (1999) in its fact sheet for Nepal states the major factors which contribute to child labour have been identified as : (a) Poverty, (b) Social customs, values and attitudes, (c) Illiteracy of parents, (d) Lack of access to education for the children, (e) Agrarian relations, (f) migration from rural to urban areas, (g) Family disharmony and diminishing family support, (h) Trafficking of girls within the country and across the border, and (i) Inadequate enforcement of a labour and criminal laws.

2.3 CHILD LABOUR AND LEGAL PROVISION IN ASIA AND NEPAL

child labour is an integral part of our society, is the consequence of an exploitative socio-economic and political reality. The magnitude of the problem is more transparent in South Asia. Out of the total of 250 million child labour in the world as estimated by ILO and UNICEF, South Asia is the habitat for half of the World's child labour population (*CWIN, 1998*).

The system of child employment prevails despite several laws available to the enforcing agencies. For example, India child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, even legalizes work of children in a number of industries so much so even in hazardous occupations under family trade. In India due to dismal failure in implementation of child labour laws, and alarming rise of 4% per annum, has been observed in child employment. Ironically, the present child labour law which provides for a fine upto Rs. 20,000/- and imprisonment ranging from 3 month to 2 years, has not been to convict a single offender since its enactment. Similarly, Pakistan and Bangladesh also have enacted laws prohibiting forced labour. For example, Bangladesh has some 25 special laws and ordinance to protect and improve status of children. The employment of Children Act 1983 and The Factory Act 1965 have prohibited the employment of children under 14 years. The law also stipulates that young workers cannot be employed more than 5 hours a day. The penalty for violation of this act is fine up to Taka 1000/- yet strangely, the law does not cover employment of children in agricultural sectors. In Pakistan, child labour is

interwoven with bondage, especially in carpet weaving, agriculture, brick making, surgical instruments, sports goods, leather beady making etc. despite the legislation of Bonded labour (Abolition) Act 1992. Surprisingly this country has ratified ILO convention dealing with forced labour, (*UNICEF, 1998*).

In Nepal, child labour (under the age of 14) is punishable by law. According to the Children's Act 1992, section 53, in case any person commits any offense in contravention to section 1,31,718 or abets other to commit such offence or attempts to do so, he shall be punished with a fine up to Rs.3000/- or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with both.

The gist of new legislation of Nepal is as follows The Constitution 1990.

- Prohibits the employment of children in any occupation which is hazardous to life.
- Prohibits the trafficking of human beings including children, slaves, serfs and forced labour. It restricts sad, trafficking and abduction of children The Labour Act 1991.
- Prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age.
- Requires the employers of more than 50 workers to provide supervised care and also time for mothers to breast feed their children.
- Provides for initial check up and medical treatment of employees. The Child Rights Act 1992.
- Prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14.
- Prohibits the employment of minors, aged 14 to 16, between the hours of 18.00 and 06.00.
- Prohibits the employment of minors, aged 14 to 16, for more than six hours per day and more than 36 hours per week.
- Prohibits the employment of children in work that is likely to be harmful to health or hazardous to life.

On 14 September 1990, Nepal ratified the convention on the Rights of child adopted on 20 November 1989 by the UN General Assembly. Furthermore His Majesty's

Government of Nepal endorsed the declaration of the World summit for children held at the United Nations in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990. As a member of the South Asian Association for regional co-operation (SAARC), Nepal has signed the Colombo Resolution. In accordance with this resolution, Nepal has obliged itself to work for the following goals-

- **Basic education-** Access to and enrollment 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.
- **Child Labour-** Progressive and accelerated elimination of child labour.

2.4 ECONOMIC ROLE OF CHILDREN

The family who are economically poor, economic activities of their children plays a great role for their survivable. Nepali society is an agrarian based society and majority of people (81%) are depending on it. That is why, the majority of children who are economically active, are involving in agricultural sector.

According to the data published by UNICEF, (1996), the children who are economically active, 94.7 Percent are involving in agriculture related work and the rest 5.3 Percent in non agricultural work, 1.6 Percent as service workers, 1.6 Percent as construction workers, 0.8 Percent as general technical workers, 0.8 Percent as production workers, 0.4 Percent as slaves workers and 0.9 Percent others.

The report of the directors – General of ILO (1973), in many developing countries, children are found working in all types of industrial and service establishments in urban areas in both formal and informal sectors and also in commercial agriculture. Often they are working for low wages and for excessively long hours. Child workers are used for reducing labour costs and maintaining competitive advantages and fluctuation in demand. Slow growth of urban employment leads to child employment for generating and supplementing family income. So, children especially from poor families are forced into labour market to work either individually or as part of contracted family labour.

Nepal's economically active population increased from 4.852 million in 1971 to 1991. In another words, the labour force participation rate relative to the base population aged 10 and above increased from 59.3 Percent in 1971 to 67.4 Percent in 1991. About 200000 people are currently added to the labour force each year. The population of Nepal is not able for a high proportion of young persons with approximately 60 Percent being under the age of 25 years and 41.2 Percent under 15 years of age. According to the national population census of 1991, about 22 Percent of the children between the age of 10-14 years are economically active (*Singh, 2000*).

Child labour is closely linked to arranged of social, economic and cultural factors. Poverty and under or unemployment being the decisive factors rather than family problems. Children are directly engaged in production as well as release adult family members to undertake other forms of wage employment. The child labour is an outcome of socio-economic system prevailing in Nepal. Economic dependence and poverty of the under privileged sections of the society force young children to join labour market at tender age. Rural children often must assist their families to help ensure economic survival. Urban children contribute to their families livelihood or live on their own by their meager earnings in tea-shops and factories. Poverty also leads to indebtedness, which can result in bonded or semi-bonded labour for children. Many times children are sent to work when a family crisis occurs such as death of the read winner or major illness of family members, (*Pradhan, 1998*).

According to the CWIN (1999), if the family is unable to repay the loan or pay the interest they may strike a deal to train or employ a son or daughter in the city. The children's wages are then taken as interest on the loan.

2.5 MAJOR AREAS OF CHILD WORKERS

Several CWIN research end survey studies have revealed that child labour is an integral part of labour market. Form agriculture to industry, domestic service, plantation, construction and transport service, one can find children employed as labour (CWIN/UNICEF, 1995). The following areas can be taken as the main areas of child labour employment in Nepal. Which are

Factory/Industry,
Mines,
Plantation,
Domestic Service,
Entrepreneurship/shop, tea shop, Restaurants and Bar,
Transportation works, helper,
Porter,
Street vendors, rag/garbage pickers, shoe shiners, newspaper sellers, rikshaw driving,
Construction works,
Child prostitutes,
Bonded labour and Children in circus etc.

Save the Children UK (1997) divided working children into two forms. One is visible and another is invisible. According to this publication, the forms of invisible child work is as follows.

Work within their own household seen as a part of growing up.

Work in private homes (domestic work).

Work in agriculture, on populations and family farms.

Hidden purposively by employer (inside factories, ship etc.)

Work as unpaid helpers for adults, or as part of a “Group-work contract.

Work in illegal trade (done very discreetly).

2.6 PROBLEMS OF CHILD LABOUR

As revealed by a study carried out by CWIN, the pioneer movement for the right of the child, working children in Nepal comes across the following problems, (*Pradhan, 1995*).

Too young to work/inappropriate work for children,

Health hazardous working hours,

Low wages and long working hours,

Work at night,
Economic exploitation by adults,
Lack of basic education opportunities,
Separation from parents,
Abuse and neglect,
Physical, mental and economical exploitation,
No rest and entertainment,
Not having their basic need met,
In appropriate child rearing atmosphere,
Lack of adequate parental love, care and understanding,
Lack of social security and
Violations of child's right laws.

The factory and factory workers Act 1959 prohibit child labour employment in health hazardous condition. Nepal has ratified the convention on the rights of the child and the ILO minimum Age-employment convention. On the basis of these convention, Nepal has adopted the Labour Act 1992 and Children's Act 1992 and has concerned authorities have neither effectively implemented the law nor formulated and plans of action for the children's welfare and rehabilitation, (*Pradhan, 1995*).

2.7 SAFA TEMPO TRANSPORTATION AND CHILD LABOUR

'Safa' Means clean in Nepali and 'Tempo' is a genetic term for all three wheelers in this part of the world. Safa tempos are emission free and noiseless three wheeled electric vehicles. These vehicles were introduced to Kathmandu valley in the mid 1990s with a vision of alleviating air pollution problems of Kathmandu Valley. These vehicles

□ Use hydropower (emission free),

- Utilize off-peak (unused) electricity and
- Use recyclable batteries.

According to the report of (EVAN) Electric Vehicle Association of Nepal, total number of manufactured Safa Tempos are 635 and No. of Tempos which are registered in EVAN are 591 and still now (till April 5th 2005) 500 Tempos are available for the service of passengers in various 17 routes, (EVAN, 2005).

It has been estimated that a significant percentage of the child labour force is involved in transportation. This includes rickshaw- pullers, vehicle drivers, bus conductors, van conductors and Tempo Conductors (CWIN, 1995). According to this survey the driver prefer the under age assistants because they.

Can squeeze into a small space,

Do not weight much,

Can hang off the roof if the tempo is full of passengers,

Can be put to other jobs such as Tempo washing and as errand boys,

Can be employed for very little pay or just two meals a day, and are risk-free workers,

According to the CRC News Bulletin, Dec. 2000, there are still 300 child workers in Tempos and Mini –buses.

The children who are working as Khalasi in Tempos, Micros and other buses, most of them spend their night in the vehicles and suffers various problems. (CWIN 2000)

About 12,000 children are trafficked every year from Nepal. The local history implies that trafficking has long been associated with poverty, social exclusion and ignorance, as well as with the practice of slavery and the bondage labour system. Trafficking of girls seldom takes place before the onset of puberty, about age thirteen (ILO, 2001).

In rural economy of Nepal amidst social injustice and economic backwardness, children have played a significant role in the family subsistence: fetching water, fuel wood, herding cattle, caring for siblings and helping parents in farm and of farm jobs are very common. In the changing context of urbanization, many children work

outside their homes to support the family income. Child migration thus is on the increase (TU/CDPS, 2000).

Child labour in Nepal is being considered very seriously nowadays. It has deeply rooted in most part of the country. Despite Nepal's commitment to several international, regional and national human rights instruments to protect children's rights, innumerable Nepali children are deprived from their fundamental rights, also adopting the positive approach towards laws and regulations from government. Many children compelled to migrate in town in search of employment are increasing in small and big cities. It is heavy in Kathmandu alone (CWIN, 2003).

A report shows that about 25 crore children have been working in the different various labour sectors in the world. Among them, 60 percent children have involved in Asian country. Similarly, another report shows that among the all over the world total number of child labour are 80 percent have found in south Asia. In context of Nepal, about 26 lacks children have been living by doing any kinds of labour. Among them 27 thousand children have must work very lower and hazardous condition. Orphans, leaved by parents and without adoption children have been seen in the street. Among them, many children have found in domestic worker, factory/ Industry worker, Rikshaw puller, transport helper , brick-Kilns worker, street and hand business worker, newspaper seller and garbage pickers (August 27, 2005 Nepal samachar patra).

Number of working children, aged 5 to 14 is 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, fishing, match and firework production, domestic service, prostitution and pornography and armed conflicts (ILO, 2003).

Child labour is a humanitarian issue, however, in practice, socio-economic conditions of the large majority of the children of today's developing countries are very tragic. They have been the victims of the prevailing social, economic and political system that exploit and suppress them. In many instances, children are seen as a source of cheap labour to augment profit/incomes in various enterprises and

families. As a result, many children in today's developing countries are being deprived of their right to education and compelled to join labour force (CDPS, 2003).

Child labour exploitation is an alarming problem in Nepal. This is caused by the existing exploitative socio-economic and cultural structure of the country. Landlessness, illiteracy, exploitative labour relations and poverty are the basic long-term causes of Child labour whereas large family size, dropping out of school and domestic violence are amongst the immediate causes (CWIN, 2002).

Worldwide, the number of working children, aged five to fourteen 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, tanning, domestic service, prostitution and pornography, and armed conflicts (ILO, 2003).

Child labour in 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 tolerable of exploitative or intolerable (CWIN,2001).

It is difficult to present the actual statistics since not being a national level survey study on Child labour. However, it is estimated that 2.6 million children are involved in different works, among them large proportion are found in agriculture sectors followed by other formal and informal sectors such as the carpet, garments, brick kilns and hotel/restaurants in Nepal. As of statistics, there are nearly 500,000 children migrated from rural areas to urban areas in Nepal. They are doing different kinds of jobs nearly 27,000 are street children, 5,000 rag picking children, 12,000 women and children trafficked annually to India and 40,000 bonded child labourers (CWIN, 2003).

Parent's perceptions on Child labour have been documented as influencing the Child labour in a society (Action Aid, 1995). In the case of schooling, parent's perception is dubious. While some regard the possibility for children to learn how to read and write, others consider education as irrelevant. Also when school and labour schedules conflict, they tend to give more importance to work which has immediate benefits for the subsistence of the family. The effect of poverty on school enrolment

has been often adverse because of direct and indirect cost involved in schooling via heavy workload of children (CWIN,2001).

Child labour exploitation is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country and a consequence of the feudal land holding system. Thus, it is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world. The rural communities in Nepal are going through a painful period created by increasing social injustice, economic exploitation, rural migration and urbanization have also contributed to an increase in the magnitude of Child labour exploitation (Pradhan, 2001).

The livelihood problem of the family is created by continuous margin of the poor due to unequal land distribution, massive land fragmentation, and lack of labour market in the rural areas. In these context, family is not able to protect their children and provide appropriate facilities that needed for children's development. Due to gap within the inter-generation, children did not find safe future and their parents' interest. As an effect of modernization, structural differentiation explains these changes well. As a result, children have a compulsion to look for work (Gurung,2001).

The children population in the age group 0-14 years is 8,948,587, which is 39 percent of country's total population. About 27.3 percent male and 30.4 percent female children aged 10-14 years were economically active in 2001 (Shrestha, 2003). In Nepal, more than 86 percent people live in rural areas and over 38.5 percent below the poverty line. The share of child population under age 18 was almost 43.6 percent and children between 5 to 17 years are 33.0 percent in 2001 (CBS, 2002).

Childhood is more than just the time before a person is considered an adult. Meaning much than just the space between birth and attainment of adulthood, childhood refers to the state and condition of a child's life : to the quality of those years. A child who has been kidnapped by a paramilitary group and compelled to bear arms or forced into sexual slavery cannot have a childhood, nor a child put to hard labour in a garment workshop in the capital city, far from family and home village.

Children living in abject poverty without adequate food, access to education, safe water, sanitation facilities and shelter are also denied their childhood (UNICEF, 2005).

Of 4.7 million children aged 6 to 14 years in Nepal, 22.5 percent are economically active and about 9.9 percent wageworkers. Among the children working for wage almost 40 percent or some 83,000 children work in the informal service sector, which is largely comprised of domestic labour (NLA, 2001).

Child labour is both a cause and a consequence of poverty. Poverty definitely forces children to work in order to meet the subsistence expenses of their households, to attenuate the risk of debts, bad harvests, illness or loss of work of the adult members. Worldwide, it is estimated that 1.2 billion people live in extreme poverty, on less than \$1 a day.

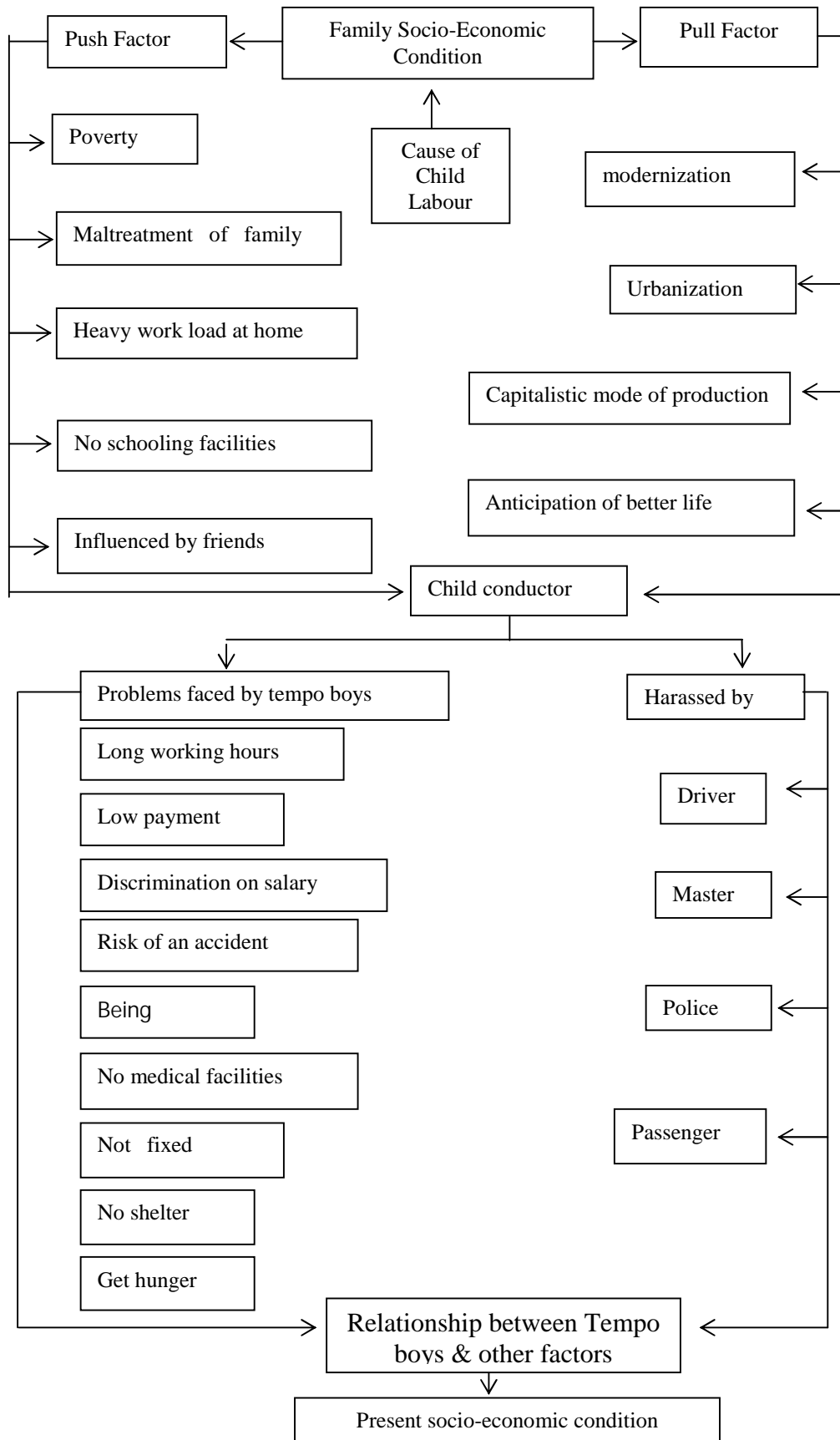
They are almost entirely supported by the earning of the 500 million workers among them, including child laborers. Millions of girls and boys around the world are being exploited everyday. They are an estimated 250 million in total, half of them laboring full time and not attending school. Fifty million children at least are involved in the worst forms of child labour (ILO,2001).

According to a nationwide study by Tribhuvan University in 1999, 2.6 million children more than 27 percent are at work as child labourers and 60 percent of those children are between the ages of 6 and 14 years. However, 1.7 million are economically active and 0.9 million are working without pay. although the country has ratified several international and regional conventions concerning protection of the rights of the child, including the UN Conventions on the Rights of the child (UNCRC), children's rights continue to be violated in practice.

The UNCRC has yet to be translated into reality : best interests of the child, rights to education, leisure, recreation and cultural activities, and the rights to be protected from all types of exploitation and abuse are not seriously considered to date (Concern Nepal, 2002).

2.8

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



This study is based on socio-economic condition of Tempo conductor. However, it tries to explore that the cause of child labour or what is the pull or push factor for their migration from village to city ? After becoming a child conductor, what types of problems are they facing ? By whom they are harassing ? Their past condition, present situation and their future plan and also that the relationship between them and other factor such as employer, driver and passenger etc.

After reviewing above existing literature, the main cause of child labour are poverty, illiteracy and lack of social awareness, socio-cultural exploitation & family disintegration, influenced by modernization & Urbanization, lack of effective enforcement of laws & action plan of inappropriate development programs, capitalistic mode of production in industrial & commercial sectors etc. As result child labour are in different sectors and are facing different kind of problems such as abuse & neglect, low wages & long working hours, physical, mental & economical exploitation, lack of social security, lack of adequate parental love and so on. This situation is not a new phenomena, historically the problems of child labour first appeared in 16th century in the world this was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17th century and the children were further exposed to high risk areas in the 18th & 19th century in France, Germany & U.K. But, in Nepal, actual data is not found that from when the problem of child labour is prevalent and how much child labour is involving in organized and unorganized labour force. After reviewing the existing literature it is also found that driver prefer the under age assistant in every transportation sectors because – they can squeeze into a small space, do not weight much, can be employed for very little pay and risk free workers etc.

Among the child labour force in the capital city are mainly rural areas of the country or it can be assumed that above 90 Percent child labour force are migrated from different areas of the country. That's why after study of their present socio-economic condition, their problems & means of solution, it is necessary to know that, what may be the cause of migration to the city. For this, we should know the push and pull factor of migration and those factor may be the prime cause of child labour.

The pull factor of their migration to the city may be the modernization, urbanization and capitalistic mode of production. By the modernization and urbanization, means of earning, factors of development such as transportation. Communication, means of entertainment, college, university, opportunity of employment etc. are centralized only in city. Because of different opportunity, the city is attraction point for every rural

people attracting towards happy city, by this, the speed of migration to the city is increasing and as result, the labour force is gathering in city and this situation is creating exploitative socio-economic condition. This situation may be the product of modernization. The another attraction in industrial and commercial sector. According to Karl Marx, this types of production always wants to maximize the profit by reducing the labour cost. For this, they (bourgeoisie) never hesitate to employ children, women and old because of cheapness. They always need cheap man power and poor people have to work in every cost for their survival. According to him, capitalistic economy is exploitative in its nature and never work any social activity. The child labour may be the product of this economy. It can be generalized with world system theory of Immanuel wallestrein. After analyzing his theory, it can be generalized that Kathmandu valley as core and rural areas as a periphery state. Every resources for survival are centralized only in the capital city and rural areas have only man power. That's why rural people are compelled to migrate to the city and children also are not be the out from this fact. So the pull factors of children to the city may be above three fact, instead of this anticipation of better life also found another pull factor.

The push factor of children to the city may determine by socio-economic condition of family. However different social factor may be responsible for this. The unequal distribution of land and other natural resources may be one of the cause of poverty they (children) have to force to work by their parents. The another cause or push factor to the city from village on labour market may be familial disintegration. The family disintegration may be the cause of child labour or it may be the product of child labour. Family disintegration may create domestic violence and as result children have to leave their home or running way from native land. Others factors such as heavy work load, no schooling, influenced by friends and disharmony of family etc. may be responsible for child migration to the city and as result child labour is increasing in organized and unorganized sectors as Tempo boys. After reviewing existing literature, Tempo boys may be facing different types of problems as mentioned above framework and they may harassed by master, driver, senior, friends, police, funny boys and passenger. How ever it may not be true in every aspect. This process show the relationship between Tempo boys and other social factor and this relationship is responsible condition. To identify their present socio-economic condition, is the main objective of this study.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To achieve the main objectives of this study and to make a systematic study of the above mentioned problems certain research procedure or methods have been applied, which are mentioned below:

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The present study is based on exploratory cum descriptive research design. Due to the lack of available researches about Tempo boys, exploratory research design is made to investigate the minimum acquaintance about those boys. On the other hand, descriptive research design is made to describe the socio-economic condition of them and major problems associated with them.

3.2 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The present study covers the Tempo conductors of Kathmandu Valley, who have been working as helper in Safa Tempo. The Safa Tempo is limited in Kathmandu valley. So, this study also is limited on valley. The site RNAC and Ratnapark is selected from the different various route. For the study, it is the center route of Safa Tempo and is observed that more children are involving as Khalasi in this route than others.

3.3 NATURE AND SOURCE OF DATA

This research depends upon both primary and secondary data. The primary data and information have been collected from the field work and analyzed. And the secondary data are obtained from different source. The main source of data are- Books of different author from libraries, publications and reports published by different related national and international organizations, journals, research reports, newspapers, magazines and other reliable source.

3.4 TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

The following three techniques were applied to collect the primary data.

3.4.1 Interview Schedule

Structured and semi structured questions were used relating to economical, sociological, demographic and behavioral aspects of Tempo boys to get detail information. The interview have taken to Tempo boys on different issues such as personal and family characteristics, work experience, income, saving, expenditure, health and hygiene educational status, attitude towards jobs and future aspiration etc. And semi structured questions were asked to their service holder, driver and other known person to know more detail about them. The cross-sectional questions also applied for the possibility of getting multi purposive variables.

3.4.2 Non-Participant Observation

To know more detail about their attitude, behavior, physical, working and living condition, the non-participant observation has been obtained.

3.5 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

In this study qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analyzed through the particular rules. The quantitative data obtained from structured questionnaires are first processed through editing and coding. After then, the processed data has been presented in tabular form and interpreted and analyzed. Finally, it drew the conclusion and recommendation on the basis of received information. In the other way, the qualitative data are received by discussion to the Tempo boys, their employer and observing their habit and working condition.

CHAPTER-IV

Socio Demographic Characteristics:

The analysis presented below helps to understand the background of Tempo boys and effect of their working and socio-economic condition of their lives.

Many children have left home due to poverty, heavy work load at home, maltreatment by step parents. Before finding out the life standards of tempo boys, it is necessary to know their cultural, demographic, place of origin, ethnic and their educational status.

4.1 Residential status

Mainly, all Tempo boys can be categorized into three groups, in terms of their migration and residential status. The first category consists those Tempo Boys, who have left their home and are living in town. They migrated to their place in search of jobs with close relatives. The second category are those, whose family have migrated from the village in search of better life and live in near by town. They are maltreated by their guardians or influenced by other and run away from their homes. And the third category are those who are the proper resident of Kathmandu valley. They are influenced by their friends or negligence of parents and become the conductor of Tempos. Mostly, the respondent said the reason of leaving home are expectation of better life, heavy work load at home, No chance of study, parents maltreatment, poverty and fail in examination.

4.2 District wise Distribution

The Kathmandu City, capital of Nepal is one of the attraction point for the view of political appointments, good schooling, treatment, job holders and job hunters as well. So, many children arrive here from different directions, different districts and different village for job. The following table shows the district wise distribution of the Tempo boys.

Table No.1 : Distribution of the respondent by district, KTM valley, 2006

EDR	District Name	Number	Percentage
	Okhaldhunga, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Siraha, Jhapa	13	12.38
CDR	Kavre, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchok, Ramechhap, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Bara, Dhading, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Dolkha, Makwanpur, Chitwan, Sindhuli	75	71.43
WDR	Magdi, Baglung, Kapilvastu	7	6.67
MWDR	Salyan, Rolpa, Dang	7	6.67
Total		105	100.00

Among the 105 Tempo boys, a great majority 71 percent were form the CDR followed by 12 percent who were from the EDR. Similarly, 9 percent from MWDR and lastly 7 percent from the WDR respectively.

4.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition :

The ethnic and Caste Composition of the respondents represent various ethnic and caste groups as the table shows below :

Table No. 2 : Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity, KTM valley 2006.

Caste/Ethnic group	Number	Percentage
Brahman	18	17.14
Kshetri	11	10.48
Janjati	48	45.71
Others*	28	26.67
Total	105	100.00

(* Kami, Damai, Sarki & Sanyasi)

The Caste Composition of Tempo- boys in Kathmandu has a wide diversity. Table 2 shows Tempo boys from various Caste and Ethnic groups such as Brahman, Kshetri, Janjati (Magar, Gurung, Rai, Limbu etc.). Among them, many (45.71%) were from janjati followed by 27 percent others Kami, Damai, Sarki, sanyasi etc. Brahman and Kshetri a 17 percent and 10 percent respectively.

4.4. Age Struture

From the Child development perspective, the age under the 14 is a very important period for child, socialization and for the formation of the self-identity and self-esteem they will be carried into adulthood so, this situation is much striking for all. Those children, who are seemed to under the age of 14 are selected for this study. In this regard and attempt has been made to know the age structure of the Tempo boys under study as follows.

Table No 3 : Distribution of the respondent age, KTM valley, 2006

Age Structure	Number	Percentage
10-11	10	9.52
11-12	18	17.14
12-13	35	33.34
13-14	42	40.00
Total	105	100.00

As demonstrated in table, most of them (40.00%) working as Khalasi in Safa Tempo are age of 13-14 years. The Percentage of 12-13 years Tempo boys are found 33 Percent and the percentage of 11-12 and 10-11 years are 17 Percent and 10 Percent respectively.

4.5 Arrival in Kathmandu

Due to different reasons like poverty, natural Calamities and many others reasons the children migrated to Kathmandu and started to work in different sectors. Some of them came with presents, friends and relatives whereas some of them were ran away from the house in their own way or without permission of guardians. The table shows how did the present tempo boys arrived in Capital City as follows:

Table No 4 : Distribution of respondents by the means of their arrival, KTM valley, 2006

They came with	Number	Percentage
Came with parents	20	19.05
Came with relatives	35	33.33
Came with friends	13	12.38
Run way from home	32	30.48
From KTM Valley	5	4.76
Total	105	100.00

In the case of migration of children from their native land to the capital city, the table 4 shows that majority 33 Percent of came with relatives to Kathmandu in search of better life. Whereas 30 Percent arrived to Kathmandu ran way from the home to get better life. Likewise, 19 Percent of Tempo boys came with their parents and 12 Percent came with their friends.

4.6 Reasons for leaving native land

The below mentioned table shows the reason of Tempo boys who left native land.

Table No 5 : Distribution of respondents by the reasons for leaving native lands, KTM valley, 2006

Reasons for leaving native lands	Number	Percentage
Anticipation of better life	41	39.02
Parent's maltreatment	35	33.33
Poverty	24	22.86
Kathmandu Valley	5	4.76
Total	105	100.00

In the survey, it was found that anticipation of better life is the main reason for leaving native land. Most of them (39.00%) left their village in search of better life in the city, 33 Percent children had left their home by the maltreatment of their parents for the cause of failed in exam, heavy work at home etc. In this way, 23 Percent children were by the cause of poverty because they could not get chance of study and not get food nicely. So, they come in this field for getting better life. Lastly, 5 Percent of children were in kathmandu valley and they are

working as a khalasi because of the negligence and absence of well treatment at home by their parents and in this group little children had left their home thinking that they may get work in the city easily.

4.7 Parental status

Family is the most important foundation for the development of child life. So, it is very necessary to know about their family background or parental status, Who are involving as a child Labour in Safa Tempo which is shown in table as follows-

Table No 6 : Distribution of respondents by the parental status, KTM valley, 2006

Parents	Yes	%	No	%	Remarks	
					Total No	Total %
Both father & mother	73	69.52	32	30.48%	105	100.00

According to the above data most of the tempo boys 70 Percent have both parents and 30 Percent Tempo boys don't have either their father or mother.

In this way, from the research, following data found about their parental condition at home.

Table No 7 : Distribution of respondents by the parental condition at home, KTM valley, 2006

Parents	Status	Number	Percentage
Father	Alive	73	69.52
	Leave	5	4.77
	dead	27	25.71
Total		105	100.00
Mother	Alive	73	69.52
	Leave	10	9.53
	dead	22	20.95
Total		105	100.00

Above table shows that 70 Percent Tempo boys have their father alive and also 70 Percent mother alive but some have got their stepmother which are given below table. In this way, 5 Percent are left by their father or do not know about them and 9 Percent are left by their mother or do not know about them. Similarly, 26 Percent children's father and 21 Percent children's mother are dead. In the survey, it was found that some children have stepfather and step mother which are as follows :

Table No 8 : Distribution of respondents having step parents, KTM valley, 2006

Step parents	Number	Percentage
Step father	10	9.52
Step mother	20	19.05
No step Parents	75	71.43
Total	105	100.00

In the survey, it is found that out of 105 Tempo boys, 30 Tempo boys have step parents. some of them have stepmother and some of them have stepfather. And 71 Percent Tempo boys have not step parents. the 10 Percent Tempo boys have stepfather and 19 Percent have stepmother. Some of them said that after death of mother, father brought step mother and some of them said that after death of father mother eloped with another man and he become step son of that man.

4.8 Educational Status

Education is an important thing as food, clothes and shelter for every human being. It is also fundamental right of every person. Without education, no body can achieve success in own lives. The educational status level of Tempo boys is as follows:

Table No 9 : Distribution of respondents by Literacy status, KTM valley, 2006

Read and write	Number	Percentage
Yes	51	48.57
No	54	51.43
Total	105	100.00

Above table shows that 49 Percent Tempo boys can read and write easily. However higher 51 percentage of Tempo boys are illiterate at all. It means, we can say that these children might have been engaged in different kind of works instead of schooling.

Most of the children in our country do not have access to educational facilities despite the government's free education schemes. Due to the poverty, living rural areas and subsistence farming system, from their early age children have to help their parents in agricultural farm. And when they grow up, they migrated to the city hoping to get some good job. Thus, they are less literate. When they are questioned about the educational attainment, the result is found as follows :

Table No 10 : Distribution of respondents by educational attainment, KTM valley, 2006

Attainment class	Number	Percentage
1-3 class	17	33.33
4-7 class	34	66.67
Total	51	100.00

The above table shows their study level clearly. In this table the tempo boys have attained up to grade three is 33 Percent of among the literate. Among the literate Tempo boys, who attained four to seven grade are 67 Percent During the period of data collection. Any children was not found over a class seven.

4.9 Parental Education

The literacy rate of Nepal is very low and is a serious drawback. The education of parents is most important factor for carrier development of their children. The literacy of parents and general ignorance are perhaps the major reasons for the wide spread nature of child labour. The given table shows the parental literacy of respondents.

Table No 11 : Distribution of respondents by their parental education, KTM valley, 2006

Literacy of parents	Number	Percentage
Literate	22	20.95
Not literate	49	46.67
Don't know	34	32.38
Total	105	100.00

At the time of field survey, it is found that 21 Percent their parents are literate and 47 Percent are not literate. 32 Percent Tempo boys don't know about their parents are literate or not.

1. CHAPTER-V

Economic Characteristics

This chapter includes parental occupation, food sufficiency at home. salary, saving and expenditure pattern etc.

5.1 Parental occupation/source of family income :

Occupation of parents also responsible for the carrier development of their children. The occupation determines their economic status and economic status determines their personality and carrier. Therefore, the occupation is most important factor to determine the development of child in every sector. Here, the table shows the parent's occupation of source of income of the house of the Tempo boys.

Table No 12 : Distribution of respondents by their parental occupation, KTM valley, 2006

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	53	50.48
Business/service	19	18.10
Worker/driver	27	25.71
Don't know	6	5.71
Total	105	100.00

The above table shows that the large number of Tempo boys parents are involved in agriculture or cultivation which the percent is 50 Percent. There is few percent of parents involved in the sector of street business or service which is 18 Percent and next the worker/driver in 26 Percent but the 6 Percent of respondent do not know about the occupation of their parents. By the study of this data, it is found that low-income occupation is the one of the cause of child labour. Here, the agriculture and business means not a large firm, So all of their occupation is found low-income occupation.

5.2 Food Sufficiency at home

Nepal is a poor country and also found poor people except some professionals, businesspersons and some landowners. So, to fulfill the hand to mouth problems the children must have to work. The following data are found about food sufficiency.

Table No. 13 : Distribution of respondents by food Sufficiency at home, KTM valley, 2006

Food sufficiency	Number	Percentage
Yes	50	47.62
No	37	35.24
Don't know	18	17.14
Total	105	100.00

In the study of this topic, 48 Percent did not feel food problem in their house however they migrated from the village for the purpose of live freely and did not like to stay in village due to hard work. In this way, 35 Percent respondents did not have enough food at home. But 17 Percent Tempo boys do not know about their family can service or not by the occupation of their parents.

5.3 Secondary source of income

The respondent who said that their family cannot sustain from their occupation (main source of income) were asked the question about other source of income of their family, which is as follows :

Table No.14 : Distribution of respondents by Other Source of income of their family, KTM valley, 2006

Other Source	Number	Percentage
Agricultural labour	16	43.24
Potter/worker	9	24.32
Domestic Servant	6	16.22
Other*	6	16.22
Total	37	100.00

(* Street business, Tailor)

In the study period, about other source of their family income among 37 respondents 43 Percent replied agricultural labour, 25 Percent potter/worker, 16 Percent Domestic servant and 16 Percent others.

5.4 Previous work before this job

Some Tempo boys are newly involve in Safa Tempo as child labour and some had worked in different sectors before becoming Tempo khalasi. It has been shown by the following table.

Table No.15 : Distribution of respondents by there past experiences, KTM valley, 2006

Had you worked before this	Number	Percentage
Yes	69	65.71
No	36	34.29
Total	105	100.00

According to the above survey data, 66 Percent had worked previously in different sectors but 34 Percent did not work previously at all or they were at home before doing this work.

Table No. 16 : Distribution of respondents by the Sort of their previous job, KTM valley, 2006

Kinds of previous work	Number	Percentage
Same as this work	25	36.24
Domestic servant	14	20.29
Carpet weaver	11	15.94
Other*	19	27.53
Total	69	100.00

(* News paper selling on Street, Rag picker & Restaurant worker)

Among the 69 Tempo boys, 36 Percent were same as this work, 20 Percent were Domestic servant, 16 Percent were carpet weaver and 28 Percent were other sector such as Hotel/Restaurant, Rag picker, News paper seller on street and garment/ Industries etc.

5.5 Reason of leaving previous job

And lastly, When the question about the reason of leaving previous job is asked the respondent is found as follows:

Table No.17 : Distribution of respondents by the Reason of leaving previous job, KTM valley, 2006

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Hard work	17	24.64
Maltreatment of master	11	15.94
Low wages & Facilities	11	15.94
Other*	30	43.48
Total	69	100.00

(*Not getting salary, Dislike job & Kicked out by masters)

Among the 69 Tempo boys, 25 Percent did not like their previous job due to the hard work 16 Percent of Tempo boys left the previous job by the cause of maltreatment by their master and same percentage of Tempo boys left the job by the cause of low wages and facilities. And at the last, 43 Percent were left by the cause of other such as not getting salary, dislike job and kicked out by master.

5.6 Salary of Tempo boys

The salary scale of Tempo boys is very low in the proportion of their working hours a day. As informed by them, all of them have been employed on daily wages as well as on temporary or monthly basis except a few numbers. The below table shows the salary scale of Tempo boys.

Table No.18 : Distribution of respondents by their daily wages, KTM valley, 2006

Daily wages in Rs.	Number	Percentage
No money (only meal & clothing)	20	19.04
Rs. 1-30	32	32.38
Rs. 30-50	34	30.48
Rs. 50-70	19	18.10
Total	105	100.00

As informed by tempo boys, out of 105, 19 Percent of them do not get money instead of work they get only meal and clothing by their master. In the course of study, it is found that 32 Percent get Rs. 1-30, 30 Percent get Rs. 30-50 and 18 Percent get Rs 50-70 per day.

5.7 Expenditure pattern of Tempo boys

The expenditure pattern of Tempo boys is not same because of their low and unequal income and their interest, given table tried to show the expenditure pattern of tempo boys on different items is according to their priority. which is as follows:

Table No.19 : Distribution of respondents by their priority to spend their income, KTM valley, 2006

Expenditure items	Number	Percentage
Fooding	10	11.76
Clothing	47	55.29
Entertainment	19	22.36
Other*	9	10.59
Total	85	100.00

(* medical treatment, alcohol & watching film)

Above table shows out of 85 respondents who get salary 55 Percent respondents expend for clothes, 22 Percent have expends on entertainment, 11 Percent have on fooding and 11 Percent expend on other such as medical treatment and alcohol etc. respectively.

5.8 Saving from the salary

It is found that the remuneration of Tempo boys is very low. However, the question is raised whether do they save money ? if save, how much ? and if no, what is the reason ? the table shows the above question.

Table No.20 : Distribution of respondents by their Saving, KTM valley, 2006

Do you save money ?	Number	Percentage
Yes	45	42.86
No	60	57.14
Total	105	100.00

The above mentioned table shows that, majority of Tempo boys 57 Percent cannot save money from their actual remuneration because of different reasons. However, 43 Percent responded that they can save a little bit saving amount:

The respondents who can save money from their salary is asked about their saving level is given below.

Table No.21 : Distribution of respondents by their saving level, KTM valley, 2006

Saving in Rs. per month	Number	Percentage
Rs. 100- Rs. 300	14	31.11
Rs. 300- Rs. 400	19	42.22
Rs. 400-Rs. 500	12	26.67
Total	45	100.00

Table 21 shows that 42 Percent Tempo boys can save Rs. 300-400, 31 Percent can save Rs. 100-300 and 26 Percent can save Rs. 400-500 per month among the respondents who can save from their salary.

5.9 Reason of not saving :

Lastly, the question about the reason of not saving is asked to those respondents, whose response was " Can not save" from their salary is given below.

Table No.22 : Distribution of respondents by their Reason of not saving, KTM valley, 2006

Reasons	Number	Percentage
No money (Salary)	20	33.33
No enough	24	40.00
No idea	11	18.34
Others*	5	8.33
Total	60	100.00

(*Playing cards, alcohol & watching film)

The response of respondents is found that 33 Percent Tempo boys are working without money of only for food and clothes and 40 Percent of their reply was that, their remuneration is not enough for saving. Similarly 19 Percent Tempo boys had no idea for saving and 8 Percent of them informed that due to the different other reasons they could not save properly. It is found that due to the lack of proper saving place. They do not want to save .

During the course of fieldwork, it is found that the children who do not need money to spend for food, clothes and residence and who have been living with relatives, master\driver and family have some saving.

CHAPTER- VI

WORKING CONDITION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

This chapter includes working duration working hour, probability of accident, fooding and health status etc.

6.1 Working duration in safa Tempo

After arriving in Kathmandu the children in general, suffering for survival due to lack of employment. Some of them have contacted to their friends and relations for job and some of them get job with their own effort. The table's here presents the duration of (the work child labours) as since how long have they been in Safa tempo as follows.

Table No.23 : Distribution of respondents by their working duration in tempo, KTM valley, 2006

Duration of work	Number	Percentage
1-4 months	63	60.00
4-8 months	42	40.00
Total	105	100.00

The table 23 shows that most of the child workers (60.00%) have been working as helpers or khalasi for four or less than four months, whereas 40 Percent were found working for four to eight months.

6.2 Working hour of the Tempo boys

According to the "Children Act 2048" a child under the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as labour . But in practice in our country the child labours have been observable in every sectors such as hotels, carpet\garment industries, construction work, in transportation sector etc. The tables shows the working hours of the Tempo boys.

Table No.24 : Distribution of respondents by their working hour per days, KTM valley, 2006

Working hour	Number	Percentage
10-12 hours	15	14.29
More than 12 hours	90	85.71
Total	105	100.00

Table 24 shows that 86 Percent have been found working for more than 12 hours per day and 14 Percent of them are working 10 to 12 hours per day. But the Article 47 of "children Act 2048", children should not be employed more than 6 hours per day and 36 hours per week. So, above study shown that the law of our country is in only paper but not in practical.

6.3 Other facilities instead of salary

In the study period, it is found that the wages of Tempo boys are very low in the proportion of their working hour. So, the questions was asked to them about their other facilities instead of salary. The following data are found.

Table No.25 : Distribution of respondents by getting other facilities, KTM valley, 2006

Do you get other facilities ?	Number	Percentage
Yes	85	80.95
No	20	19.05
Total	105	100.00

Table 25 shows that 81 Percent are getting different facilities including their daily wages. But 19 Percent Tempo boys are not getting any other facilities excluding their salary scale. The Tempo boys, who are getting other facilities are asked about their major facilities. Which is given below.

Table No.26 : Distribution of respondents by the facilities, which they are getting, KTM valley, 2006

Getting facility for	Number	Percentage
Food	60	70.59
Clothes	8	9.41
Residence	14	16.47
other*	3	3.53
Total	85	100.00

(* medical &Tip)

Table 26 shows that 71 Percent and 16 Percent Tempo boys are getting the facilities of food and residence. Similarly, 9 Percent are getting clothes and 4 Percent gets other such as medical etc.

6.4 Job Satisfaction

This is the opinion of Tempo boys where they are satisfied or not in their job and the reason of satisfaction and dissatisfaction.

Table No.27 : Distribution of respondents by their job satisfaction, KTM valley, 2006

Are you satisfy ?	Number	Percentage
Yes	85	80.95
No	20	19.05
Total	105	100.00

In the study, period 81 Percent were happy with their job and 19 Percent were not happy or are dissatisfied. The reason of satisfaction and dissatisfaction are given below respectively.

Table No.28 : Distribution of respondents reason of satisfaction towards their present job, KTM valley, 2006

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Food	60	70.59
clothes	8	9.41
Resident	14	16.47
Others*	3	3.53
Total	85	100.00

(* medical & entertainment)

Table 28 shows that they were satisfied by their job because 71 Percent and 16 Percent get the facility of fooding and clothing. Similarly, 9 Percent and 4 Percent gets resident and other facilities such as medical, entertainments etc.

Table No.29 : Distribution of respondents by the reason of dissatisfaction with their present job, KTM valley, 2006

Reasons	Number	Percentage
Heavy work load	6	30.00
Maltreatment of master	5	25.00
Not getting Salary	7	35.00
Low Wages	2	10.00
Total	20	100.00

Table 29 shows that the main cause of dissatisfaction by their job are 35 Percent and 30 Percent were not get salary and heavy workload respectively. similarly, 25 Percent and 10 Percent were maltreatment by master and low wages respectively.

6.5 Place for staying or to go for sleeping

This topic shows the place of sleeping at night of Tempo boys as follows.

Table No.30 : Distribution of respondents by their Sleeping place, KTM valley, 2006

Staying	Number	Percentage
Family	21	20.00
Master's house	24	22.86
In vehicle	27	25.71
Others*	33	31.43
Total	105	100.00

(*Rent house, Relative & Friends)

Table 30 shows that 26 Percent Tempo boys were sleep in a Vehicle in garage at a night and other 31 Percent in rented house, Relatives with friends and with driver's family etc. Similarly, 21 Percent and 20 Percent were in Master's house and family respectively. Including 24 persons, only 14 persons get the resident freely but 10 persons should to extra work for that facility.

6.6 Love and Affection

Love is the most important things for living being so, everybody of the world wants the love when this question was raised in respondents, Following result found.

Table No.31 : Distribution of respondents by the behavior of their owner, KTM valley, 2006

Do your master love you ?	Number	Percentage
Yes	85	80.95
No	20	19.05
Total	105	100.00

From the above table, it is found that 81 Percent tempo boys were loved by their owner but 19 Percent were not . So they were treated by their owner by the following ways.

Table No.32 : Distribution of respondents by the treatment of their owner with them, KTM valley, 2006

How your master treat with you ?	Number	Percentage
Beating and Shouting	5	25.00
Give work load	9	45.00
Keep hungry	3	15.00
Misbehave or neglect	3	15.00
Total	20	100.00

Table 32 shows the Tempo boys informed that when their master in anger, 45 Percent were given workload, 25 Percent were beaten and shouted. Similarly, 15 Percent were kept hungry and also 15 Percent were misbehaved or neglected by their master driver.

6.7 Extra Involvement at master's House

In the course of study of Tempo boys, it is necessary to know that about the relationship between tempo boys and their owners. So, following table shows the relationship between them.

Table No.33 : Distribution of respondents by the work at master's House, KTM valley, 2006

Do u have to work ?	Number	Percentage
Yes	10	9.52
No	95	90.48
Total	105	100.00

Table 33 shows that 10 Percent employee have to work at their owner house. And 90 Percent replied that they have not work so on. In this way what types of work they have in their master's house is given below.

Table No.34 : Distribution of respondents by the work which they have to perform at Master's house, KTM valley, 2006

Types of works	Number	Percentage
cleaning house	2	20.00
Washing clothes	2	20.00
Washing dishes	2	20.00
Others*	4	40.00
Total	10	100.00

(* care of children, shopping vegetable & kitchen helper)

Table 34 shows that 40 Percent Tempo boys have to go for other as shopping vegetables, care of children and kitchen helper etc. Similarly, 20 Percent have to work cleaning house, 20 Percent washing clothes and also 20 Percent washing dishes . In this the relations between above employee and employer is not good.

6.8 Behavior of Passenger

The work of Tempo boys is related between people so, what types of behave people do with them are given below.

Table No.35 : Distribution of respondents by the behavior of passenger, KTM valley, 2006

How passenger behave	Number	Percentage
Love	61	58.09
Shout	22	20.95
Hate	19	18.09
Beat	3	2.87
Total	105	100.00

It is sure that behavior of human being is not same. So, many people have different behave. In this way, from above table 58 Percent Tempo boys generally get love from passenger, 21 Percent Tempo boys are shouted by passenger, 18 Percent of them are hated or dominate by passenger. 3 Percent of them sometimes, they have to face the beating of passenger. From the above study, we can say that the society thinks to work of Tempo boys are low level worker.

6.9 Harassment and Exploitation

When the researcher wanted to know the figure of harassment of Tempo boys, the following data were found.

Table No.36 : Distribution of respondents by their harassment, KTM valley, 2006.

Are you harassed by someone ?	Number	Percentage
Yes	51	48.57
No	54	51.43
Total	105	100.00

Above data shows that 49 Percent Tempo boys faced harassment but not 51 Percent Tempo boys by anyone. When the researcher wanted to know about the harassed persons, following data were found.

Table No.37 : Distribution of respondents by whom they are harassed, KTM valley, 2006.

Harassed by	Number	Percentage
Master	10	19.61
Police	14	27.45
Passenger	15	29.41
Other *	12	23.53
Total	51	100.00

(* master's wife, senior friends & local boys)

Table 37 shows that 29 Percent Tempo boys are harassed by passenger followed by 27 Percent of police. Similarly, 24 percent harassed by other such as master's wife, senior friends, local boys etc. And them lastly 20 percent by their master.

6.10 Habit of Tempo boys

Habit is an important thing for human life. It is effected by the social environment for good or bad habit. It is found that the social environment of Tempo boys is not good which is given below.

Table No.38 : Distribution of respondents by their Reason of not saving, KTM valley, 2006

Smoking/Tobacco	No	%	Alcohol	No	%	Playing cards	No	%
Yes	19	18.09	Yes	7	6.67	Yes	14	13.33
No	86	81.91	No	98	93.33	No	91	86.67
Total	105	100.00		105	100.00		105	100.00

Table 38 shows that among 105 of Tempo boys, 18 Percent of them are found fall in bad habit of smoking or taking tobacco. 7 Percent Tempo boys have followed bad habit of alcoholism and 13 Percent playing Cards. However majority of Tempo boys who have been living with their guardians as uncle, brother, parents of family and who are good controlled by their master/driver did not have bad habits.

6.11 Free time of Tempo boys

During the study period, it is found that the tempo boys are working 13/14 hours a day. So, this table shows the spending time of their holidays for rest.

Table No.39 : Distribution of respondents by their free time, KTM valley, 2006

Do you free time ?	Number	Percentage
Yes	54	51.43
No	51	48.57
Total	105	100.00

Table 39 shows that 51 Percent get free time and rest of them 49 Percent replied that they did not. In the study period it is found that the Tempo boys working on monthly basis were given have one day or generally half day one's a week. When the employee gets free time, how they spend their free time are given below.

Table No.40 : Distribution of respondents by the place where they are to spend their free time, KTM valley, 2006

Where ?	Number	Percentage
To watch film	22	40.74
To take rest	20	37.04
To play (different game)	4	7.41
Other*	8	14.81
Total	54	100.00

(*meeting to family, study & visiting)

Table 40 shows that 41 Percent of them are to visit movie when they get free time, whereas the reply of 37 Percent is that they preferred to take rest after bath and wash clothes. Similarly, 7 Percent of Tempo boys use to go for play different games and 15 Percent of Tempo boys use other such as meeting to family and study, visiting etc.

6.12 Problems in the new city

It is really that when children leave their homeland alone, they might have face different kinds of problems such as sickness, hunger, bed less etc. Table 41 shows that whether they had to such the problems or not. It was found that 53 Percent Tempo boys have expressed that they suffered from many problems and 47 Percent of them did not have any problem.

Table No.41 : Distribution of respondents by their Problems, KTM valley, 2006

Have to face ?	Number	Percentage
Yes	56	53.33
No	49	46.67
Total	105	100.00

When the question is raised to them about the types of problems, the following data is found.

Table No.42 : Distribution of respondents by the sort of problems which they had to face, KTM valley, 2006.

Types of problems	Number	Percentage
Difficulties to get job	17	30.36
Not fixed job	11	19.64
Being sick	7	12.50
Other*	21	37.50
Total	56	100.00

(* difficulties to get shelter, get hunger & risk of an accident)

Table 42 shows that 30 Percent Tempo boys suffered a lot for searching the job in the beginning 20 Percent of them, their job has not fixed. similarly, 13 Percent of them are suffering from being sick and 38 Percent of them replied different problems such as difficulties to get shelter, get hunger, and risk of an accident etc.

6.13 Health and Nutrition

We everybody know that health is wealth for every living being. So, it is necessary that to know about the condition of health and nutrition. The given description shows the condition of health and nutrition.

6.14 Fooding

Food is the basic need of all human beings, may be either rich or poor. The below table shows fooding condition of Tempo boys.

Table No.43 : Distribution of respondents by their Fooding, KTM valley, 2006

How many times per day ?	Number	Percentage
2 times	64	60.95
3 times	41	39.05
Total	105	100.00

Table 43 shows that 61 Percent of Tempo boys take food two times per day, whereas 39 Percent of them take three times. In the study period, it is found that more of them go to hotel for food with their master/driver in daytime. But in evening, some of them cook themselves in the room, some of them go for food to their family of relation or their owner's house and only few of them go to hotel for meal. It is also observed that generally all of them takes tea and snack with their driver in the morning.

6.15 Health Status

The below table presents the health status of the Tempo boys as follows:

Table No.44 : Distribution of respondents by their health status, KTM valley, 2006

Any disease?	No	%	If yes, related to	No	%	Since	No	%
Yes	16	15.24	Chest bone	6	37.50	Before this job	6	37.50
No	89	84.76	Head eye	2	12.50	After this job	10	62.50
-			Stomach	8	50.00	-		-
Total	105	100.00		16	100.00		16	100.00

In my observation. I found that the life of Tempo boys is very hard. However, only 15 Percent of them have been found physically weak with some problems such as chest, bones, head, eye, stomach problem. In this study, large number of Tempo boys 85 Percent have

been found having no disease. Above table shows 50 Percent of them are suffering from stomach problems such as diarrhea, dysentery, gastric etc. Similarly, 38 Percent are suffering from the disease related to chest & bone and 12 Percent suffering from headache eye trouble. And the another question is raised to them that from when they are suffering from those disease ? In this question, they informed that 38 Percent are suffering this disease before working this work and 62 Percent of them are suffering after working this work.

6.16 Solving the problems

Human being are not out of problems or they have to face different types of problems in their life time where they occurred. So, in the period of problems what can do they to solve the problem the following data are presented.

Table No.45 : Distribution of respondents by the way for solving their problems, KTM valley, 2006

How do you solve?	Number	Percentage
Owe with master/driver	67	62.83
Owe with guardians	27	25.71
Owe with friends	4	3.81
Others*	7	6.67
Total	105	100.00

(* Relatives & police)

Table 45 shows that 63 Percent replied that they owed help with their owner or driver. But 26 Percent and 4 Percent said that if they are in trouble or in sick, they owe help with guardians and friends respectively. Similarly, 7 Percent of them owe with others such as police, Relatives etc.

6.17 Aims of life

Everyone has an aim in life. Because man without aim cannot get success in life. In this regard and attempt has been made to find out the aims of life of the Tempo boys as follows.

Table No.46 : Distribution of respondents by their aims, KTM valley, 2006

Aim to be	Number	Percentage
Driver	53	50.48
Army/police	13	12.38
Others*	14	13.33
Don't know	25	23.81
Total	105	100.00

(* businessman & mechanics)

The above table shows that 50 Percent Tempo boys have aim to be a driver in future. When the reason for being driver was asked, all of them immediately replied that they would have a very happy life. As noted in the field that some of them have been given opportunity to learn driving by driver and some of them have been in learning only by looking the driver as how he drive. But other Tempo boys gave different priorities such as Army/police 12 Percent, others 13 Percent likely mechanics, businessman etc. But 24 Percent replied that they don't know about future what they would be or they are not decided at all.

CHAPTER-VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Summary :

The present study is based on exploratory cum descriptive research design. Both primary and secondary data have been used and various research techniques. Such as interview schedule, unstructured questions, non-participate observation were applied to collect the required data for the study. The site RNAC and Ratna park is selected by the method of purposive sampling and respondent by accidental sampling procedure. In this study, 105 Tempo boys under the age of 14 were selected for interview. This dissertation covers the Tempo boys of Kathmandu valley who have been working as helper in Safa Tempo transportation.

In this study, the sampled Tempo boys represent from 26 district. Among 105 respondent, 71.44 Percent from central Development and only 6.66 Percent from western Development region were found. Similarly, 9.52 Percent from med western Development region and 12.38 Percent from Eastern Development region and were found 4.72 Percent respondent found the residence of kathmandu valley and majority of them are from neighbors districts of valley, such as sindhu palchowk 14.29 Percent, Dhading 11.45 Percent and so on.

It is found that, 30.48 Percent ran way from home to the city without permission of parents. 33.33 Percent came with relations, 19.05 Percent came with their parents and 12.38 Percent came with their friends to search for better job. The sampled children represent different caste/ethnic, Brahmin 17.14 Percent , Kshetri 10.48 Percent, In Janjati 45.71 Percent such as, Magar, Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Tamang, Newar etc are included in this groups and others are 26.67 Percent such as Kami, Damai, sarki, Teli etc. are included in this groups. Similarly, 40.00 Percent are age of 13-14 years and only 9.52 Percent are the age of 10-11 years.

In this study, 69.52 Percent of children are found to have. their parents survival however, survival of their parents don't always give them a happy life. Among of them 9.52 Percent have stepfather and 19.05 Percent have stepmother. When they were at home they used to perform different types of work such as care of children, fetching firewood and water, agriculture etc. It is also found that 51.43 Percent never got the opportunity of schooling whereas 48.57 Percent of them are unknown about literacy of their parents. Although majority of the family of the Tempo boys 50.48 Percent depend on agriculture. They did not

have enough food grains at home as they 35.24 Percent feel shortage of sufficiency in their house. However 17.14 Percent are unknown about this.

According to the children Act 2048, children should not be employed more than six hours per day and 36 hours per week. But the data shows that no one has been working less than 10 hours per day. 14.29 Percent have been found working 10-12 hours a day and 85.71 Percent work more than 12 hours per day. The average salary of Tempo boys is only Rs. 25 per day including two times meals. Whereas 19.04 Percent children do not get money or they work only for food. Many of them 55.29 Percent spend their income on clothing them on entertainment 22.36 Percent, 11.76 Percent spend on food and others 10.59 Percent, 57.14 Percent Tempo boys do not save money because of low wages.

But 42.86 Percent can save their income. In this study, 80.95 Percent Tempo boys are getting other facilities such as fooding, clothing, lodging etc. Including daily wages. In my observation, it is found that who gets the salary on monthly basis, is not be claimer for other facilities. However, majority of them 80.95 Percent expressed their job satisfaction is due to availability of facilities of fooding, lodging and clothing etc. Only 19.05 Percent of them were dissatisfied due to heavy workload, low wages & facilities and behavior of their master/driver.

When the researcher wanted to know about their sleeping place, 25.71 Percent were using to sleep on vehicle at night. Only 20.00 Percent Tempo boys using to sleep on bed with their family. 80.95 Percent of them are getting love by their master. It is found that 9.52 Percent children have to perform the personal work of master/driver or different sort of domestic work of owner's house.

In the course of field study, it is found that, Tempo boys are facing in different kinds of bad habit, such as smoking 18.09 Percent alcoholism 6.67 Percent, and playing cards 13.33 Percent. Where they get free time, most of them 40.74 Percent used to go watch film. Whereas 37.04 Percent replied that they preferred to take rest after bath and wash the clothes.

It is reality that when children leave their home alone, they might have face different kinds of problems, such as hunger, bed less, sickness etc. The data shows that 53.33 Percent of them had faced different problems in new city, 60.95 Percent Tempo boys take two times meal a day whereas 39.05 Percent three times. During the period of field work, it is found that 15.24 Percent Tempo boys are suffering from different disease and among these, 37.50 Percent are

suffering from the disease related to bone chest, 12.50 Percent related to Head eye and 50.00 Percent related to stomach.

The Tempo boys who are physically weak, 37.50 Percent are suffering before working this job whereas 62.50 Percent after working this work. When they are in trouble or in sick, majority of them 63.81 Percent expressed that they owe with their master or driver. It means that their God or father or guardians is only their master. Most of the Tempo boys 50.48 Percent preferred the job as their main ambition was to be a driver in future and rest of them want to be a Army/police 12.38 Percent, others such as mechanics, businessman etc. 13.33 Percent, whether 23.81 Percent don't know or don't decided at all.

7.2 CONCLUSTION

In recent years or especially after the restoration of democracy, the issue of child Labour is becoming one of the hot news both in mass media and burning issues in an academic circles. Some efforts have been made by the government to eliminate the child Labour by making different laws and political commitment. But complete abolition of child Nepal by this types of efforts. The main source of child Labour in Kathmandu is rural areas as the Tempo boys have been from different districts.

And the main root of child Labour are poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, ugly social atmosphere and lack of awareness to the future of the parents. Because of lack of adequate food, clothes, educational opportunities, maltreatment of parents (specially step parents), hard working and negligence of family, children are forced to work as hotel boy, Khalasi, Cook, Domestic servant, carpet weaver and shoe shiner etc. Poverty and anticipation of better life are found to be main reason that drove them to the city. No chance of study and heavy workload at home is another reason for leaving home. However modernization is found the pull factor towards city.

The present survey shows that their existing working condition is unhealthy. They get very low pay on the basis of present market price. instead of working hours and don't have saving for support to their family. long working hours. Low payment, lack of shelter, job insecurity, risk of an accident over exploitation etc. are the main problems and the reason their dissatisfaction in observable in the future. However, most of them preferred the job because their main ambition was to be a driver in future.

The relationship between employer and employee is found as master & servant or boss & servant, because some of them found working personal work of their owner such as cleaning house, washing dishes & clothes, shopping vegetables etc. And relationship between passenger and Tempo boys also not so good, because sometimes they have abused & bitten by the passenger. Because of improper in fluency and hazardous condition the abuse words for them is found common and some of them found fall in bad habit such as smoking and alcoholism.

Generally, the main reason for increasing child Labour in the city is found influence of friends or the main role for their runaway from village to the city is found their senior friends. And other major pull factor for their migration to the city and becoming child conductor is found influence of modernization & urbanization, for example, 30.48 Percent Tempo boys runaway from native land without permission of their parents, this may be the cause of attraction of urbanization. And another minor pull factor for their migration to the city is found capitalistic economy. And family disintegration or domestic violence also the responsible for child Labour.

It is found that, the child Labour would abolish through the economic prosperity, rapid of schooling facilities and strict enforcement to anti child Labour laws. The necessity of today is to protect working children from exploitation. Abuses, improper influence and hazardous conditions to develop their physical, mental, social and moral development. Further recommendation is given in other section.

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The problems of child Labour or child exploitation is universal phenomenon and it is also very ugly and serious problems to the every country like Nepal. In this regard, following recommendation have been given to eliminate the child Labour or exploitation and welfare of child workers as follows.

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Questionnaires

Group- 'A'

(Socio-economic & Educational Status)

- [1] Name :-
- [2] Age :-
- [3] Sex :-
1. Male 2. Female
- [4] Caste/ethnic group :-
1. Brahman 2. Ethnic 3. kshetri 4. Others
- [5] Who have come with you here ?
1. came with parents
2. Came with relatives
3. Came with friends
4. Run away from home
5. From KTM valley
- [6] What is the reason for leaving native land ?
1. Anticipation of better life
2. Parent's maltreatment
3. Poverty
4. Kathmandu Valley
- [7] Are your parents alive ? (Both father/Mother)
1. Yes 2. No
- [8] Do you have fathe ?
1. Alive 2. Leave 3. dead
- [9] Do you have mother ?
1. alive 2. leave 3. dead
- [10] Do you have a stepparents?
1. Step father
2. Step mother
3. No step parents
- [11] Are you literate ?
1. Yes 2. No
- [12] If yes, how much have you studied ?
1. 1-3 class
2. 4-7 class
- [13] Are/were your parents literate ?
1. Literate

- 2. Not literate
- 3. don't know

[14] What is your parent's occupation ?

- 1. Agriculture
- 2. Business/Service
- 3. Worker/driver
- 4. Don't know

[15] Is the yield from the income of your parents enough to feed all of you through out the year ?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. don't know

[16] If no, what is the other source of your parent's in come ?

- 1. Agricultural labour
- 2. Potter/worker
- 3. Domestic servant
- 4. Other

[17] Had you worked any other job previously ?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

[18] If yes, what types of work had you done ?

- 1. Same as this work
- 2. Domestic servant
- 3. Carpet weaver
- 4. Others

[19] Why do you leave previous job ?

- 1. Hard work
- 2. Maltreatment of master
- 3. low wages & facilities
- 4. others

[20] How much do you have daily income ?

- 1. Rs. 1-30
- 2. Rs. 30-50
- 3. Rs. 50-70

[21] Where you spend your ncome ?

- 1. Fooding
- 2. Clothing
- 3. Entertainment
- 4. other

[22] Do you save money ?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

[23] If yes, how much do you save per month ?

- 1. Rs. 100-300
- 2. Rs. 300-400
- 3. Rs. 400-500

[24] If no, what is the reason of hot saving money ?

- 1. No money (Salary)
- 2. No enough
- 3. No idea
- 4. Others

Group - 'B'
Working Condition

- [1] For how long you have been working here ?
1. 1-4 months 2. 4-8 months
- [2] How many hours do you work per day ?
1. 10-12 hours 2. more then 12 hours
- [3] Do you t other facilities from your master ?
1. Yes 2. No
- [4] If yes, what types of facilities you have get ?
1. Food 2. Clothes
3. Residence 4. Others
- [5] Are you satisfied with your present job ?
1. Yes 2. no
- [6] If yes, what is the reason of satisfaction ?
1. Food 2. Clothes
3. Residence 4. other
- [7] If no, what is the reason of dissatisfaction ?
1. Heavy work load
2. Maltreatment of master
3. Not getting salary
4. low wages
- [8] Where do you sleep at night ?
1. Family 2. Master's house
3. In vehicles 4. Others
- [9] Do your master love you ?
1. Yes 2. No
- [11] If No, How your master treat with you ?
1. Beating and shouting
2. Give work load
3. Keep hungry
4. Misbehave of neglect
- [12] Do you have to work in master's house ?
1. Yes 2. No
- [13] If yes, what short of work you have to do .
1. Cleaning house
2. Washing clothes
2. Washing dishes
4. Others
- [14] How passangar behave with you ?

- 1. Love
- 2. Shout
- 3. Hate
- 4. Beat

[15] Are you horressed by someone ?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

[16] If yes, by whom ?

- 1. Driver
- 2. Master
- 3. Police
- 4. Passenger

[17] Have you bad habbit ?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

[18] If yes, what type of ?

- 1. Alcohol
- 2. Playing cards
- 3. Smoking Tobacco

[19] Do you get free time ?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

[20] If s, When do you spend your time ?

- 1. To watch film
- 2. to take rest
- 3. To play (differentgam)
- 4. others

[21] Do you have any problem in the new city ?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

[22] If yes, what short of problem are you facing in this city ?

- 1. Difficulties to get job
- 2. not fixed job
- 3. Being sick
- 4. other

Group 'C'

Health & Nutrition

[1] How many meals do you have per day ?

- 1. 2 times
- 2. 3 times

[2] Have you any disease ?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

[3] If yes, which disease ?

- 1. Chest+bone
- 2. Head+eye
- 3. Stomach

[4] If yes, from when do you suffering by this disease ?

- 1. Before working this job
- 2. After working this job

[5] How do you solve your problem ?

- 1. Owe with master/driver
- 2. Owe with guardians

3. Owe with friend's 4. others

[6] What do you want to be in future ?

- 1. Driver 3. Army/Police
- 2. Others 4. don't know

-The end-