

**URBAN DOMESTIC CHILD LABOUR IN NEPAL**  
**(A Case Study of Hetauda Municipality, Makawanpur District)**

**A Project Report**

**Submitted to**  
**Central Department of Rural Development**  
**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
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**Requirement of Master of Arts in**  
**Rural Development**

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

This project report entitled "**Urban Domestic Child Labour in Nepal: A Case Study of Hetauda Municipality, Mawanpur District**" is prepared by Mr. Tikanath Ghimire under my supervision in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. I hereby recommend this project report for evaluation.

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## **APPROVAL SHEET**

This project report entitled "**Urban Domestic Child Labour in Nepal: A Case Study of Hetauda Municipality, Mawanpur District**" submitted to Central Department of Rural Development under the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University in the prescribed format by Tikanath Ghimire has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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Finally I am alone responsible for errors of judgement or of analysis if exists any.

August, 2006

Tikanath Ghimire

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*The existence of child labour is not a new phenomenon. Children are found to be engaged in almost all the sectors of employment. In Nepal, poverty, illiteracy, ill health and unemployment are the prevailing characteristics which are affecting each and every sector of human life.*

*This study is based on child labourers employed in domestic sector performing household chores such as cleaning utensils, washing clothes, cooking and caring baby in Hetauda municipality of Makenwanpur district. The overall objective of the study is to contribute to the current understanding of the situation of urban domestic child labour of Hetauda Municipality of Makenwanpur district and to find out the hidden facts and realities and to help them improving their lives. The specific objectives of the study are: to find out the major factors responsible for compelling children to be a domestic child labour, to examine the socio-economic and family background of UDCLs, to examine the relationship between their age, earning and working hours.*

*Both primary and secondary data and various research techniques have been used. Both the qualitative and quantitative information have been collected from the field survey. One hundred child labourers below the age of 18 years were interviewed by using purposive sampling technique. Out of total interviewed, 60 percent are boys and 40 percent are girls.*

*Majority of the labourers are from neighbouring or adjoining district of study area. The study also found that higher number of DCLs (32%) are from Tamang caste and second highest (25%) from Gurung caste. Other caste (Brahmin, Chhetry, Newar, Tharu, Magar) occupy remaining (43%) of total DCLS. Majority of the child labourers (53%) have their*

*both parents alive. Main occupation of 44 percent respondent is daily wages, 42 percent is agriculture. Majority of the respondents (42%) have insufficient land whereas one-third (33%) have no land or landless. In education status 74 percent of respondents are literate and remaining 26 percent are illiterate. Majority of the child left their homes due to insufficiency of food (39%). Child labourers involved in domestic chores are found earning of average Rs. 436.2 per month. About 62 percent DCLs out of total interviewed use to support their family by their salary. They are allowed to watch T.V. and listen radio mostly. DCLs keep their salary themselves (48%). Only 9 percent of DCLs out of total interviewed are not paid or unpaid. This study also found that labour exploitation is made by the employers or masters.*

*Seventy four percent of child labourers reported that they are provided the same food as masters are taking whereas 9 percent are compelled to take left ones. About 75 percent of UDCLs expressed that they are satisfied with the current job. Thirty percent child labourer out of total interviewed use to take intoxicants. About 45 percent reported that they want to earn money in future whereas only 22 percent of them are interested to study.*

*All of the UDCLs want to convey the message "**Don't Leave Home and Continue Your Study Right Now**".*

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS**

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CONCERN	:	Center for Children and Environment Nepal
CRC	:	Convention on the Rights of the Children
CWIN	:	Child Workers in Nepal
DCL	:	Domestic Child Labour
HMG/N	:	His Majesty's Government of Nepal
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
INGO	:	International Non-Government Organization
IPEC	:	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
TBP	:	Time Bound Programme
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
UDCL	:	Urban Domestic Child Labour
UNCRC	:	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Education Fund