

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Domestic Child Labour (DCL) is defined internationally as children working in employer's house with or without wage. DCLs are basically employed to perform domestic chores (activities) such as washing clothes, cleaning utensils, cooking, cleaning the house, caring after young children and any other household related activities, the domestic child labourer may be considered as helping hands in the various activities. In most definition of DCL, a child is usually considered to be below 16 years of age. Yet, as the ILO convention stipulates that any person under the age of 18 years to be protected from employment in the worst forms of child labour, this study is considered any person age below 18 years; working in an employer's household as a domestic servant. In general child labourers are those who are below 14 years of age and are engaged in different labour sector. They are deprived of the minimum level of facilities but work longer hours and get very low wages damaging their physical and mental development. Children who are deprived of educational and training facilities that could help to make their bright future are the general but serious forms of child labour, so work is not harmful for their growth process, then it is known as child work not child labour. Child labour remains a serious problem in the world, according to the revived estimates by the ILO's bureau of statistics, the number of working children throughout the world between the ages of 5 and 14 is at least 120 million (ILO, 1998)

A child labour is a child denied the liberating benefit of education, one whose health, growth and development are threatened, who risks losing the love, care and protection of family and who cannot enjoy the rest and play that are every child's right (UNICEF, 2001).

Child labour means a person in the age groups 5-14 employed for hire rewards on a full time basis and includes a self employed child or a child assisting his/her parents in their occupation for two or more hours a day (CWIN, 1989).

Domestic child workers/labourers can be defined as the children aged 5-14 years of age who works as a domestic servant to earn wage/salary (in cash or kind) to get shelter fooding etc. in the return.

Poverty and deprivation are obvious key factors that have contributed to grow the number of child labourer and has been recognized as a normal practice by the most of the society. The major causes behind the child labour exploitation are the ignorance of the parents/guardians, family breakdown and the trend of child exploitation in any society/country.

In developing countries, domestic child service is a widespread practice. Employers in urban area after recruiting children from rural village through family friends and contacts. Domestic child workers especially come from extremely poor families, abandoned and orphaned or come from single parent families. Children are also employed as domestic servants in households although there are no reliable statistics on their actual number. An estimated 30,000 bonded and semi bonded child labourers are engaged in domestic services in Nepal. Child labour in the domestic sector has emerged as a major social challenge due to the increasing process of urbanization (CWIN, 2001). Today, we witness child labour in all types of domestic chores-washing dishes and clothes,

cleaning the house cooking, looking after young children and any other related activities- throughout the country particularly in major urban centers. Basically, there are two factors ("Pull" and "Push") responsible for creating more domestic child labourer in urban areas. The "pull" factor refers to the increasing urbanization and consumerism that has attracted on large number of children to urban areas, where children eventually end up on much worse situations than they faced in their village. The "Push" refers to the poverty, lack of good access to schooling, social exclusion, the patriarchal system and the ongoing armed conflict in the rural areas. Unfortunately, when children land in urban areas they face several challenges in order to survive. They are also forced and coerced to work in sectors that are detrimental to their physical, psychological and spiritual development. Domestic sector is one area where child face health hazardous work, exploitation and abuse. Child labour can be considered as one the phenomenon caused by underdevelopment, poverty and inequality (ILO, 1994). It takes a form of a succession of a situation and events where a succession of situation and events are interrelated through a type of vicious circle.

Nepal is one of the smallest countries in the world, landlocked by two giant nations of Asia, India and China with about 25 million population. The country is characterized by a dominant agricultural sector, acute poverty, unemployment, disguised unemployment, small and fragmented land, feudal socio-economic structure, non-optional utilization of available productive resources. Low wage/salary, low labour productivity, inefficient technological base and lack of access to market etc.

In the context of Nepal, urban domestic child labourers are increasing day by day due to underdevelopment, poverty and inequality. The problem of

child labour has become a burning issue in Nepal. Child labour in Nepal has two distinct dimensions: one is connected with rapid urbanization and the growth industries. The next dimension is in the traditional areas of work such as hand looms, animal husbandry, hotel restaurant and other domestic works.

Child labour has been accepted as an integral part of the Nepalese economy and society for many children in Nepal, the work day starts at dawn and extends late into evening. Everyday a day of labour for these children, they are deprived of their basic rights to protection, participation and development. The seriousness of this issue requires that all available data should be scrutinized and analyzed before recommendations for change can be made.

The rise in the number of domestic workers has been a result of the increasing migration of people and resulting growth of urban population. The growth is reflected in the rise in the number of municipalities on the one hand and the increase of the population in towns on the other hand.

The use of domestic child labourers (DCL) is common in Nepal, especially in its affluent urban areas. However, specific information on the incidence of DCL in urban and rural setting is lacking, though it is suspected that at least half of DCLs may be working in urban centers in Nepal. Indeed, there is a general lack of data and information to allow for a through analysis of the incidence and nature of DCL at both national and local levels.

However, there is no nationally representative study on domestic child labourers that reveal the working conditions of these children. In this context, this study intends to fulfill this void.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Child labour in the domestic sector has emerged as a major social challenge due to the increasing process of urbanization.

Poverty, illiteracy, urbanization, rural-urban migration and economic under-development etc. are the major factors responsible for creating the large number of domestic child labourers. The growing rate of child labourer in Nepal is not a problem of an area only, but each and every urban areas of Nepal is suffering from this problem.

Children are the source of hope and inspiration. They are regarded as the future stars and foundation stones of the nation building movement and it is there that children are our tomorrow and without them we cannot hope for future and the whole world is relying on them. They are the keys to the future and the way we bring up today will determine the future of society. Children are the pillars of country. They should be given good care about their health, education with proper rearing. But the case becomes just reverse in the case of Nepal, a poor and undeveloped country. The majority of child population is living/leading a deadful and tearful life under the uncertainty and poverty. Most of the people are unable to feed their children. Children migration towards urban areas and cities for better job and hence better life.

After the approval of ILO convention 182 of HMG/N, ILO/IPEC Nepal estimated that there was 2.0 percent of the total child population (1,27,000 children) ages 5-14 involved in the worst forms of child labour identified by ILO/IPEC Nepal were children in bonded labour. Child ragpickers, child porters, child domestic workers, children in mine, children in the carpet weaving and child trafficking.

The problem of child workers is continuing today and is more critical in some countries. The condition of child labour engaged in domestic services is generally worse than in other employing agencies. The volume of child labour in urban and semi urban areas has been increasing rapidly. Nowadays, child workers are highly demanded by the employers because the employers are well aware about their weakness and compulsion. So, child workers are easily handled in whatever way the employer likes.

Domestic child workers, the source of cheap labour are strongly exploited by their employer in many ways. Such as nominal amount of salary and not specified working hours. They are also deprived of basic human needs like education, health care, nutrition, physical facilities etc. Child of Nepal are not only deprived from basic necessities like nutrition, shelter, clothing, education and health care, they also suffer from humiliation, neglect, abuse, exploitation and disease.

Though Children are working in domestic sectors amounting large numbers, there is no special provision of minimum wage rate and working hours such as in hotels, restaurants, shops and household activities.

In this context, Hetauda Municipality is highly affected by the problem of domestic child labour. There are 707 UDCLs in Hetauda Municipality only. In Nepal, there are 42,674 UDCLs (ILO/IPEC, 2004). In this study, attempts have been made to find out the socio-economic and working environment of domestic child labourers, who are working in different household activities as a domestic servants in Hetauda municipality of Makawanpur district. Most of the domestic child labourers are exploited by the employer or masters in the form of lengthy working hours and low wage rate including abuse and harassment upon girl.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the study is to contribute to the current understanding of the situation of urban domestic child labour of Hetauda Municipality, Makawanpur district and to find out the hidden facts and realities and to help them improving their lives. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

-) To find out the major factors responsible for compelling children to be a domestic labour.
-) To find out the various problems, faced by urban domestic child labour during their work.
-) To examine the socio-economic and family background of urban domestic child labourers.
-) To examine the relationship between their age, earning and working hours.
-) To make suggestions and recommendations to improve their situation.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is based on Hetauda Municipality of Makawanpur district. The study is confined to the urban domestic child labourers. For conducting this research 100 numbers of domestic child workers have been selected from 2 and 10 wards of Hetauda municipality using purposive sampling technique. Thus, this study cannot represent the whole country. This study is confined within a short period of time and required resources.

1.5 Operational Definition of Urban Domestic Child Labour

In this study, urban domestic child workers are defined as children under the age of eighteen (below 18 yrs) who work in other people's household, doing domestic chores such as washing clothes, cleaning utensils and

houses, looking after young children and any other household related activities especially in urban area i.e. Hetauda municipality of Makawanpur district.

1.6 Importance of the Study

Although, there are several studies conducted regarding the child labour but only a few studies have been done on domestic child labour. Unlike other forms of child labour, domestic child labour have not received the same amount of attention. Urban domestic child labourers are relatively invisible because they are out of interaction with the mass people.

Therefore, this study will be significant to solve the problems encountered by urban domestic child labourers during the working time.

A detail study is essential to eradicate the child labour by providing suggestions, advice to the concerning authority. The present study will be helpful for providing information about urban domestic child labour for concerning authority.

This study will be primarily helpful to formulate policy and programmes regarding the betterment of prevailing urban domestic child labour in particular and overall child labour in general.

This study will be also helpful to find out current status of urban domestic child labour particularly in Hetauda municipality and overall nation in general. It also might be helpful to provide accurate information on urban domestic child labour while conducting research in this field for further study.

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Child Labour and Child Labour in Nepal

Increasing problem of child labour is a worldwide phenomenon. Working children are an integral part of the nation because they can contribute a lot for the development and prosperity of nation. They are the emerging stars of the nation and they also can be considered as the great pillars of the nation in future. Though the practice of keeping child as labour as an illegal action, there are lots of domestic child labourers (DCLs) are widespread throughout the country. They are employed to assist master or employer as a helping hand. In this connection, the provision of minimum wage rate and working hours for domestic child labour, are the fundamental aspects to protect them from employer's exploitation.

Child labour exploitation is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country. It is also a consequence of the feudal landholding system and is still a reality of many third world countries, survival here is like a daily battle. In such a critical and gloomy situations, millions of children want to survive in this world with many dreams and lovely imagination. But they have really a brutal and painful choices either to work or to starve. Today millions and millions of people in this world are suffered from hunger, malnutrition and same size of people are surviving without home and land. They are living the poorest life below the line of absolute poverty. But on the other hand a handful of people are getting richer and richer, meaning the gap between haves and haves not is widening with every passing days. This hindering reality of this world today is directly affecting the growing child population. The reality exposes the fact that a

most number of children are elapsing a deadfall and fearful life under uncertainty and confusions (Pradhan, 1995).

Child labour is a humanitarian issue which has achieved a worldwide attention in recent years and the concept is still emerging. As a human being, every child has an inherent rights to justice, peace freedom and to all kinds of necessities for life such as education, health care, protection, love and respect. Information on child labour is relatively scarce because of general tendency to conceal it since child labour is illegal. Therefore, presenting a comprehensive picture of a child labour is a complex task. On the contrary, there is a serious out cry against child labour exploitation and demand for speedy action to prohibit (Bequel and Boyden, 1998).

The phenomenon of child labour which is a consequence of the exploitative systems operating at the national and international levels not only closes the future of millions of children in the third world countries, but it also drastically restricts the development prospects of these countries. The existence of child labour is a threat over world development and to the solidarity and peace in the world. Eradication of child labour from the world is therefore a goal which must be achieved at the earliest (Hirway, 1991).

Millions of child labourers in the world are exploited by greedy employers. These children are deprived of their childhood. Though national governments have taken action in different areas to help them, the question is, will these policies help the children.

CWIN/CWS/CONCERN (1998) study indicates that most of the children who are working as child labourers in different sectors of economies in Kathmandu valley are migrants originated from the adjoining districts of

the total children, 92.1 percent among porter, 86.7 percent among tempo Khalasis, 95 percent among domestic servants, 93.1 percent among shoe shiners; and 97 percent among carpet weavers and reported to be migrants (CWIN, 1998).

The rise in the number of domestic child workers has been a result of the increasing migration of people and resulting growth of urban population. The growth is reflected in the rise in the number of municipalities on the one hand and the increase of the population in towns on the other hand. For instance, the population of Kathmandu in a span of ten years from 1981 to 1990 has almost become doubled, increasing at a rate of 6 percent every year.

The use of domestic child labour (DCL) is common in Nepal, especially in its affluent urban areas. However, specific information on the incidence of DCL in urban and rural setting is lacking, though it is suspected that at least half of DCLs may be working in urban centers in Nepal. Indeed, there is a general lack of data and information to allow for a thorough analysis of the incidence and nature of DCL at both national and local level. Vishnu Prasad Timseena in his study child engaged in carpet weaves had concluded that child labour is a worldwide problem and it is regarded as a current problem of its society as well as its economic implication. Industrialization on large scale leads to maladjustment and one such maladjustment is the employment of the children. It is a source of cheap labour and poverty compels children (them) to work for wages. The demand for cheap labour grows so rapidly and the poverty of mass becomes so acute that the tendency to exploit child labour is automatic. Poverty forces them to be employed and they cannot go to school even when education is free. Child labour deprives educational opportunities and minimizes their chances for vocational

training. Poverty is responsible for child labour and it adversely affects adult labour since it reduces wage and increases unemployment (Timseena, 1986).

Gauri Pradhan in his article "An overview of the child labour problem in exploitation is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country which is also a consequence of the feudal landholding system which is till a bitter reality of any third world countries. Thus child labour is a cause and effect of the exploitative structure of the world (Pradhan, 1995).

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

Child labour is a form of human exploitation. Evidence has proved that children working at a young age not only lost their childhood but come across obstacles in their development process. Population growth, growing number of marginalized families, and migration trends have contributed a lot to the increase of the child labour problem in urban areas. With extensive supply of child labour, many serious problems have been created in labour market and whole economy like unemployment, price discrimination etc. (Pradhan, 1995).

Poverty at home, death of earning member of family, no opportunity to go school, hardworking life in village, expectation of better life in city

area, imaginary attraction of town, natural disaster and heavy responsibilities are placed on children, are the main push factor of the children migration from rural to urban and hill to Terai. Regarding that last factor children have to face maltreatment from their step mothers at home. And added that hiring child labour and depriving children of their rights are illegal but still we find overwhelming number of children who are abused, neglected, and exploited. In Nepal too there are many government and non-government organization which are functioning in different sector. And every year dozens of programmes are undertaken by these organizations in the name of child welfare. Even so millions of children are untouched by these programmes (Sainju, 1988).

2.2 Legislation on Child Labour

The government of Nepal has repeatedly stated its commitment to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. ILO/IPEC has facilitated and supported these positive development by choosing Nepal as one of three countries in which to implement a large scale Time Bound Programme (TBP) for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour. In preparation for this important initiative, five fields of child labour prevalent in Nepal have been tentatively identified was fighting in the worst forms of child labour. These five fields of child labour are categorized as domestic child labour, bonded child labour, child rag picking, child portering and girl trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

Nepal has ratified various international human rights/child rights instruments that prohibit child labour. Such instruments include (a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 (b) Conventions and Protocols Relating to the Abolition of Slavery, Year, (c) International

Convention on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989 and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), 199.

World Summit for Children (1990) was held at the UN Headquarters in New York in 1990. The World Summit for Children adopted a declaration on the survival, protection and development of children, Nepal, ratified the declaration and resolved to "work" of the special protection of working children and of the abolition of child labour.

Despite of these international instruments on protecting the child rights, the government of Nepal has already made some legal provision as national instruments on protecting the child rights. They are as of:

-) The Constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 1990
-) Children Act, 1992
-) Child Regulation, 1985
-) Labour Act, 1992
-) Labour Regulation, 1993
-) The Common Law Code, 1963
-) Foreign Employment Act, 1985
-) Begging (prohibition) Act, 1962
-) Citizens Rights Act, 1995
-) Human Trafficking and Control Act, 1996

The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 1990:

The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 1990: Article 11 of the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal (1990) not only guarantees quality to all citizens and equal protection of the law to all persons, but it also requires that the state make advancement of children.

The children Act 1992:

-)] This act institutes legal provisions in order to protect the rights and interest of children and also allows for this physical, mental and intellectual development.
-)] Prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14.
-)] Prohibits the employment of minors aged 14 and 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.

The Labour Act, 1992:

-)] Prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age.
-)] Essentially prohibits night and early morning shift for minor (from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.)
-)] Provides for initial check up and medical treatment of employees.

Key Aspects Addressed in Various National Instruments

Definition of Child/Minor:

-)] Children act, 1992 and labour act 1992 defines "child" as a person below the age of 16 years.
-)] Labour act defines a "minor" as a person between 14-18 years.

Prohibit of employment of the child:

-)] The children act, foreign employment act, 1985 and labour act prohibits a child who is under 14 years from any kind of employment.

Prohibition on employment in hazardous work:

-)] The constitution of the kingdom of Nepal (Article 20) says that no minor shall be employed in any factory, mine or other similar hazardous work.
-)] Children act (sec. 18) protects children from engaging in hazardous work which may cause injuries to the child's health or be hazardous to be child's life.

Restriction on Working Hours:

-)] Labour Rules 3 (1) and children's act (sec. 47) state that no minor between the ages of 14 - 16 years shall be employed in any establishment for more than six hours/ day and 36 hours/week.

Minimum Wage for Children:

-)] The basic salary for a minor in an enterprises is Rs. 800+ dearness allowance Rs. 300, daily wages is Rs. 40/-.

Source: Reproduced from different laws/acts.

In the domestic sector, we find that there are gross violations of the legal provisions to protect the lives of children. But, these provisions are very much limited vis-à-vis international instruments, such as the UN convention on Rights of Child, 1989 and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (no. 182). This findings indicate that all of the key aspects considered above appear to be violated in the domestic sector.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes research design, introduction of the study area, sources of data, sample size, tools of data collection, analysis and presentation of data and organization of the study. These are described below in detail. Research methodology is an important part and parcel of a research work.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a blue print of planned action while conducting a research. It is a conceptual framework within which research is carried out. Research design refers to the procedures for the collection of data and its analysis. The research design adopted in this study is descriptive research design, which helps us understand the phenomenon by asking questions. One of the major concern of this study is to ensure the validity of the finding and conclusion. Validity refers to correctness or the credibility of a description, conclusion, explanation, interpretation, or other accounts. As this study requires both qualitative and quantitative data, it is essential that both types of data should be valid.

3.2 Introduction of the Study Area

Makawanpur is a small district in Central Development Region. It occupies 2426 sq. km. of plain land of our country. Since Makawanpur is in the Terai belt, the climate is hot and humid in the southern region. The average maximum temperature ranges from 16.6° to 30.3°C.

Makawanpur district consists 43 Villages Development Committees having a single Municipality. Hetauda is the district headquarter of

Makawanpur. This district is surrounded by Dhading, Kathmandu, Chitwan and Parsa and Sindhuli districts in north, east, west and south respectively.

In this district, there is an industrial area, which is known as Hetauda Industrial Area. Hetauda Industrial Area is situated in the heart of Hetauda municipality. This area includes so many industries. Regional administrative offices are located in this municipality. According to 2001 census report, there are 14,271 households and 68482 total population among them 33162 are males and 35320 are females. Hetauda municipality occupies 44.50 sq. km. land of central Terai.

These households are divided into 11 wards. The population of Hetauda municipality is made of heterogeneous ethnic and caste groups and they are involved in many sectors for their livelihood. Most of the inhabitants of this municipality are from the hilly areas of Makawanpur district such as Aambhanjyang, Harnamadi, Bhaise, Bhimpheedi, Gadhi and Phaparbari etc. Due to city charm and various job opportunities with better facilities, mostly children are attracted, and want to come here. Mostly children migrate from rural areas, through family, friends, and contracts, while most children come from extremely poor families, many have been abandoned, orphaned and come from single parent families. The exact figure of children employed in domestic service is not available because of the hidden nature of the work, but there are so many children working as domestic child labour in this municipality. In this study ward No. 2 (two) and 10 (ten) of Hetauda Municipality are selected which are the main bazaar areas and centers for domestic child labourers.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

Both primary source and secondary source of data are used to derive (meet) the objectives of the study.

a. Primary Sources of Data:

This study is mainly based on primary data collection in Hetauda municipality. All households in the selected wards are asked to respond to a brief structured questionnaire to collect information on the use of domestic child labour.

The primary information are collected during the field observation with the help of scheduled questionnaire, interview and field survey. The questionnaire includes the various aspects of respondent such as: age sex, education grade completed, family characteristics, working condition, health and nutrition, basic needs, recreation, wage and earning and employer's view towards providing job.

To collect the quantitative information from domestic child workers, interview method is mainly used. Thus the study is primarily based on interview with 100 sample informants aged 7-18 who volunteered to give their opinion on different topic of general concern. The sample of the questionnaire is given in an appendix.

b. Secondary Sources of Data

This study is primarily based on primary sources of data but some secondary data are also used for background purposes. Secondary information are collected from all the materials concerning to the child labourers, such as books, journals, newspapers, published and unpublished articles and other reports etc.

The major issues on child labour is derived from ILO and CWIN's publication, population monograph of Center Bureau of Statistic (CBS).

The chief sources of secondary data are as of:

- (a) Previous studies and research reports and records of relevant agencies.
- (b) Progress repots (activities, reports and the annual reports of the program)
- (c) Major conference reports on child labour and other official documents.

3.4 Sample Size

The Hetauda municipality has been divided into several (11) wards. But the present study has been concentrated only ward No. 2 and 10 of this municipality. These wards are the bazaar area of this municipality and the center of the child labourers. Out of the total domestic child workers of the Hetauda municipality of Makawanpur district at ward 2 and 10, only 100 samples child labourers have been selected by using purposive sampling technique has been adopted because of time limitation and the availability of cases. Purposive sampling technique is a method which helps to minimize the cost and time to field work.

The sample child labourers aged 7 to 18 have been selected. It has been assumed that the selected domestic child labourers correspond to all the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the child labourers population of the study area.

3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

Following techniques and tools of data collection were used to derive proper information regarding the domestic child labourers of Hetauda municipality in Makawanpur district.

3.5.1 Interview

Interview is one of the reliable method of deriving information from respondents and interviewer which is more interactive in nature. This method also aims at collecting information about qualitative facts such as ideas, feelings, views, behaviours which are very helpful to find out the truth which ultimately leads to draw valid conclusion. This method also helps to find out the reaction of respondents and provides opportunity to observe things from very close. The domestic child labourer (DCL) thus identified are interviewed using a longer, structured questionnaire. It takes about 30 to 40 minutes to fill up each questionnaire completely. Two key informants on domestic child labour are also interviewed in selected ward. These interviews helped to understand the root cause and incidence of domestic child labour as well as working conditions. Key informants were also asked to provide their opinions on ways and means to eliminate the domestic child labour problem.

3.5.2 Observation

Direct observation method is a method under which some important features/information are noted in the field with the help of observation. While interviewing the urban domestic child labourers, the enumerators observed his/her physical appearance, clothing, working condition (load) and activities during responding the questions. This method helps to find

out the reality between doing, saying and existing situations of domestic child labour.

3.5.3 Case Studies

Case study is a method of exploring and analyzing the life of social units which gives clear insight into life. So, in this present study few case studies are presented which will be helpful to meet the ultimate goals of this work.

3.6 Analysis and Presentation of Data

Methods of data analysis and presentation of data are the careful study of facts in order to draw valid conclusion. Information collected from questionnaire has been transformed into a master sheet and data have been tabulated on the basis of master sheet. Descriptive analysis of collected data has been done in this study. Quantitative data are presented in terms of percentages, frequencies and tabular form. Table, charts and figures are used for profound illustration. But Qualitative as well as quantitative data have been combinely presented to sketch out the reality of urban domestic child labour of Hetauda municipality in Makawanpur district.

3.7 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized into five chapters. Chapter one deals with the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, operational definition and importance of the study. Chapter two deals with the review of literature. Chapter three is related with the methodology or research methods. In this section, research design, introduction of the study area, sources of data, sample

size, tools and techniques of data collection, analysis and presentation of data are included.

Chapter four deals with analysis and presentation of data collection during the field survey, 2006. It includes demographic characteristics, family background and socio-economic characteristics of urban domestic child labourers.

Chapter five consists summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER -IV

ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

This chapter deals with the background characteristics of the Urban Domestic Child Labourers (UDCL) who are working in households as domestic servant. Family background is fully responsible for the children's future. This analysis has included both personal and family characteristics like age, caste/ethnicity, place of origin, educational status, family size, occupation of family head status of parents and landholding situation etc. Background of the urban domestic child labourer's family have been clearly presented by the following sub-topics.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of UDCLs

4.1.1 Distribution of Urban Domestic Child Labourers by their Age and Sex

In this study, children below the age of eighteen and working as domestic servants have been considered as the respondents. Age-sex distribution table gives the information that reveals the extent of domestic child labourers especially of urban area under different age groups as well as by sex (table 1).

Table 1: Distribution of UDCLs by Age and sex

Age (in years)	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
7 to 10	15	25	10	25	25
11 to 14	25	41.7	15	37.5	40
14 to 17	20	33.3	15	37.5	35
total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 1 shows the age of child labourers ranges from 7 to 18 years of which 60 percent are boys (males) and 40 percent are girls (females). The overwhelming majority are aged 11 to 17 years (75%). For both males and females, the similar patterns hold true. The participation of elder children is higher than younger because they can understand their responsibilities and do not need any constant guidance but those younger children are not capable of doing their responsibilities properly. According to key informants interview, preference of hiring younger is mostly due to the fact that salaries increases with age.

Table 1 also shows that more boys than girls are employed in this sector, it may be surprising to see such a high incidence of male workers in an occupation that is typically considered female -oriented in most countries. Sharma (1999) documented a similar pattern in other municipalities of Nepal. Many socio-cultural factors are responsible to less mobile females for work as domestic servant.

4.1.2 Distribution of Urban Domestic Child Labourers by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste composition is also studied to find out the present situation of their involvement. Table 2 reveals that child labourers come from different caste/ethnic types of job in every households.

Table 2: Distribution of Ducts by caste/ethnicity

Caste/ethnic	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	5	8.3	4	10	9
Chhetri	10	16.7	2	5	12
Tamag	22	36.7	10	25	32
Gurung	13	21.7	12	30	25
Newar	5	8.3	4	10	9
Other castes: Chaudhary, Magar, Jha, Bishwakarma, Rai	5	8.3	8	20	13
Total	60	100	40	100	100%

Source: Field Survey 2006.

Out of the total samples the highest percentage of the workers come from Tamag caste (32%) followed by guring caste (25%), others (Chaudhary, Magar, Jha, Bishwakarma and Rai) caste (13%), Chhetri caste (12%), Brahmin caste (9%) and Newar caste (9%). Among the girl workers the highest percentage of girls are from Tamang, Gurung, Newar and Brahmin caste group.

4.1.3 Distribution of Urban Domestic Child Labourers by place of Birth

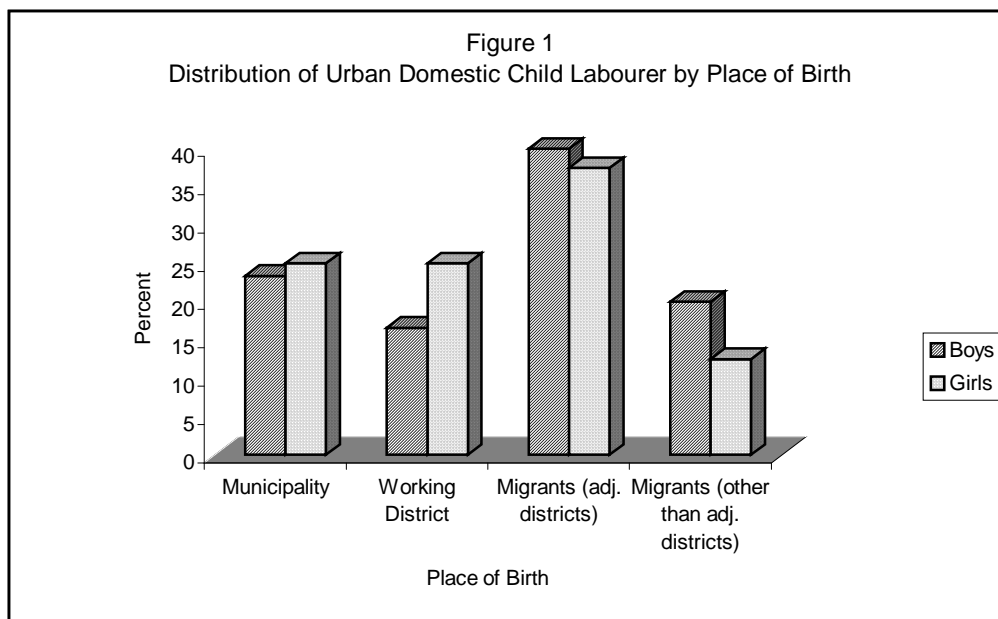
Table 3 shows that urban domestic child labourers are mostly come from the municipality of working district.

Table 3: Distribution of urban domestic child labourers by place of Birth.

Place of Birth	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No	%	No	%	
Municipality	14	23.4	10	25	24
Working District	10	16.6	10	25	20
Migrants (adj. districts)	24	40	15	37.5	39
Migrants (other than adj. districts)	12	20	5	12.5	17
Total	60	100	40	100	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The table shows that large portion of urban domestic child labourers are especially from rural areas of adjoining district or neighboring district. It represents 39% percent followed by municipality of working district 24 percent, rural areas of working district 20 percent and migrants from other than adjoining district is 17 percent.



4.1.4 Educational Status of Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Educational status of UDCLs is presented in table 4. It also reveals the educational attainment.

Table- 4 Educational Status of UDCLs

Educational studies	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No	%	No	%	
Literate	45	75	29	72.5	74
Illiterate	15	25	11	27.5	26
Total	60	100	40	100	100%

About 74 percent of total respondents are literate.

Educational Attainment	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Primary (1 to 5)	25	55.5	16	55.1	41	55.4
Lower secondary (6 to 8)	18	40.	12	40.2	30	40.5
Secondary (9 to 10)	2	4.5	1	4.7	3	4.1
Total	45	100	29	10	74	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Majority of urban domestic child labourers (74%) are literate and only 26 percent are illiterate. Among literate 55.4 percent have completed primary level of education, 40.5 percent have lower secondary level of education and 4.1 percent have completed secondary level of education. 45 boys and 29 girls are literate out of total interviewed DCLs.

Box 1: A Case Study of Somlal an UDCL.

Somlal Lama is a 15 years old boy from Gandhi VDC-3 of Makawanpur district. He was employed as a domestic servant in a Newar family of six members in Hetauda Nagarpalika chour (Manashchour) in Hetauda, 1 year ago. His parents felt he might get better exposure and opportunity for schooling. He had completed grade 6 one year ago. In his village, school is quite far away and Somlal (Kalu) never had the opportunity to go to school. As a domestic labourer, he has to work for 10 hours per day, performing kitchen chores such as cooking dish, washing, cleaning the house and washing clothes and water collections. Due to high workload, Somlal (Kalu) did not have time to study by going school. Now he knows he will never have time to go to school.

4.1.5 Distribution of Urban Domestic Child Labourer by Family Size

Table 5 reveals the family size of urban domestic child labourers. It deals with the numbers of family members in the family of urban domestic child labourer.

Table 5: Distribution by Family Size

No. of family members	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
1 to 4	20	33.3	15	37.5	35
5 to 8	25	41.7	10	25	35
9 to 12	15	25	15	37.5	30
Total	60	100	40	100	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 5 shows that most of the domestic child labourers families have 1 upto 8 members or there are 1 upto 8 family members, which contributes 70 percent of urban domestic child labourers. Only 30 percent of urban domestic child labourers have 9 to 12 members in a family.

4.1.6 Reasons for Not Going to or Dropping Out from School

Table 6 shows the reasons for Not going to or dropping out from school. Though most of the domestic child labourers are literate (74%), they have not got further study due to poverty, guardian's pressure, interest to earn money and not interested to study.

Table 6: shows for Nat going to or Dropping out from school.

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total (%)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Due to poverty	20	44.5	20	57.1	40	50
Guardian's pressure	10	22.2	2	5.7	12	15
Interest to earn money	9	20	8	22.9	17	21.3
Not interested to study	6	13.3	5	14.3	11	13.7
Total	45	100	35	100	80	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 6 shows that the large portion of domestic child labourers have not gone to school due to poverty (50% of 80) followed by guardian's pressure (15%), interest to earn money (21.31)and not interested to study (13.7%).

4.1.7 Reasons for Leaving Home by Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Children do not want to leave their home without any responsible factor. In this study, advice of friends, domestic quarrel. Insufficiency of food

and in search of work are the major factors responsible for compelling children to leave their home.

Table 7: Causes of leaving home.

Causes	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No	%	No	%	
Advice of friends	11	18.3	9	22.5	20
Domestic Quarrel	12	20	11	27.5	23
Insufficiency of food	27	45	12	30	39
In search of work	10	16.7	8	20	18
Total	60	100	40	100	100%

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

As show in table 7, 39 percent of total child labourers left their home due to insufficiency of food, 23 percent left due to the domestic quarrel in family, 20 percent left due to their friends advice and 18 percent of total domestic child labourers left their homes in search of work.

4.1.8 Causes for Leaving Previous Job by Domestic Child Labourers

Rude employer, not getting chance to study, low salary and too much workload are the major causes for leaving previous job or work place by urban domestic child labourers.

Table 8: Causes of leaving previous job.

Causes	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Rude Employer	5	17.9	3	21.4	8	19
No chance to study	3	10.7	2	14.2	5	12
Low salary	7	25	5	35.8	12	28.6
Too much workload	13	46.4	4	28.6	17	40.4
Total	28	100	14	100	42	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

About 42 percent of UDCLs had worked previously with other employer. Among them 40.4 percent of the children reported that too much workload is the main cause to quit their previous job. 28.6 percent of the children left previous job due to low salary. Likewise, 19 percent domestic child labourers quit the job due to the rude behaviours of employer and 12 percent left job due to no chance of study. The study found that rude employer no chance of study, low salary are the main reasons for leaving previous work place.

4.2 Family Background of Urban Domestic Child Labourers

The family setting is often regarded as social institution within which a child is taught the fundamentals of society and life. Family background is highly responsible for the children's future. It is closely related with social and economic condition of the family. Children do not want to leave their home without any compelling reason. However, various factors may hinder the healthy development of a child within the family circle and that influence and promote child to leave home and work as a domestic servant in the urban households.

4.2.1 Educational Status of Family Head

Education is the only thing that broadens the mind and thinking of people and makes man active confident and matured. It is believed that parents are the only person who can give proper shape to their children under their academic guidance. If parents are educated they naturally become more conscious about their children's education. But illiteracy and family's lack of awareness towards education may be responsible for child labour. Many parents who have themselves had no education and training skills do not feel necessary for their children to have such opportunities.

Table-9: Educational Background of parents of UDCLs.

Educational Background of Parents	Father (%)	Mother (%)	Total (%)
Illiterate	68	87	77.5
Literate	32	13	22.5
Total	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 9 shows that 77.5 percent of parents are illiterate and it is higher (87%) for mother. Data also shows only 22.5 percent of parents are literate and literacy rate of mother is only 13 percent. The above table reveals that the poor educational background of parents may be the determining factor to send their children to work but not to school.

4.2.2 Distribution of Domestic Child Labourer by Families Occupation

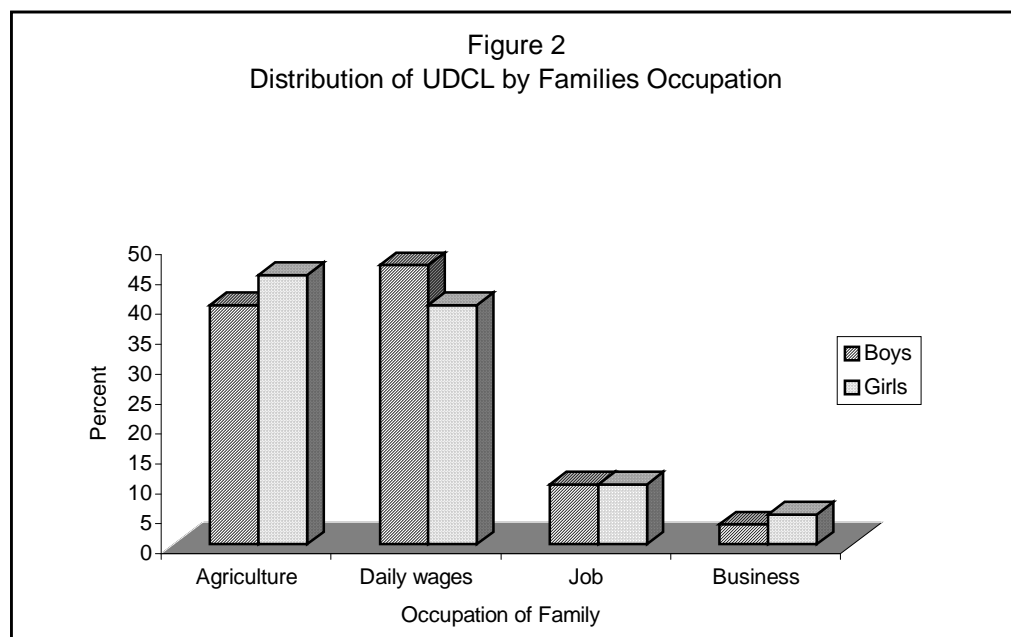
Occupation is an integral part of the socio-economic condition of a society. Parents and guardian's occupation mainly affects the growth and condition of their children. Main occupation of the workers family head is clearly shown in the table.

Table-10: Distribution of UDCL by families occupation.

Occupation of family	Boy		Girl		Total (%)
	No	%	No	%	
Agriculture	24	40	18	45	42
Daily wages	28	46.7	16	40	44
Job	6	10	4	10	10
Business	2	3.3	2	5	4
Total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Agriculture is the main occupation of Nepal. More than 80% of total population is dependent in this sector. Table 10 also shows that almost 42 percent children reported that their families depend on agriculture. Whereas 44 percent of their families main source of income is daily wages (labour), 10 percent of the families have job and 4 percent have handled their own business.



4.2.3 Landholding Situation of Urban Domestic Child Labourer's Family

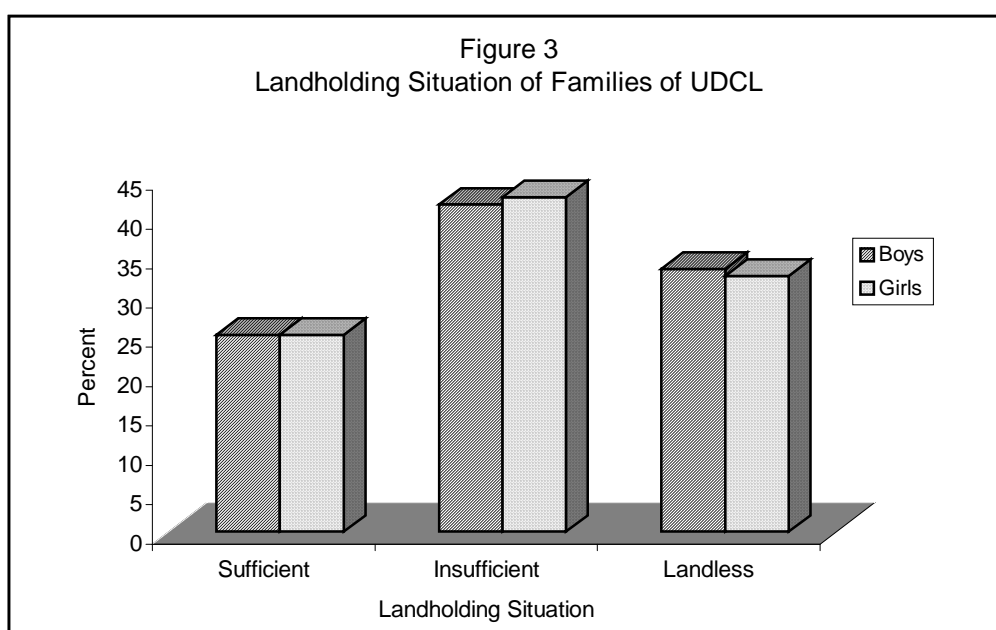
The study was also focused on to find out the land holding situation of respondent's family. Landholding pattern is also responsible factor for compelling the children to be a domestic child labourer due to lack of sufficient food. Though some of the children having sufficient land have left their homes and gone to be domestic child labourers.

Table-11: Landholding Situation of Families of UDCL.

Landholding	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	NO	%	No	%	
Sufficient	15	25	10	25	25
Insufficient	25	41.6	17	42.5	42
Landless	20	33.4	13	32.5	33
Total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

According to table 11, it is found that only 67 percent children reported having their families own land. About 25 percent have sufficient land whereas 42 percent have insufficient land. 33 percent of domestic child labourer's families have no land or they are landless.



4.2.4 Distribution of Urban Domestic Child Labourers by Parent's Status

This study also deals with the parent's status of domestic child labourers because parent's have crucial role for sending children to be domestic worker and to compel the children to do domestic activities on employer's house. If the parent's control them properly, they cannot be domestic child labourers.

Table 12: Distribution of UDCL by Parents Status

Parents status	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No	%	No	%	
Mother and Father (Both Alive)	33	55	20	50	53
Both Dead	5	8.3	4	10	9
Step Father	5	8.3	7	17.5	12
Step Mother	17	28.4	9	22.5	26
Total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table-12 shows that, a majority of respondents (53%) reported that both of their parents are alive and together. Almost 26 percent of respondents reported that they have step mother whereas 12 percent have step father. Only 9 percent of respondents reported that both of their parent are died. Due to the step mother 28.4 percent of boys and 22.5 percent of girls have left the home and engaged as domestic child labourers.

Box 2: A case study of Mina, Who was forced to work as UDCL by step mother

Mira K.C., 12 years old, shy and innocent girl from Kumraj VDC of Chitwan district. She was enjoying her life on the lap of mother before the elopement of her mother. After few months of her mother's elopement, her father got married with another woman. After that unfortunate happening that she became burden in the family. Her step mother used to scold and beat her all the time. Later, she is not only forced to drop out from school but also sent with her relatives to Hetauda to work as a domestic servant. She has been working in employer's household as a domestic servant for one year. She does not want to go back home because she does not like the behaviour of her step mother. She has to work 10 hours per day. She sometimes watches Television and does not go to school.

All of the table presented above revealed that family background is one of the most important part of the children's future. Most of children future is based on their family background. Large size of family, lack of proper occupation and illiteracy compel the children to leave their families anywhere under any circumstances to solve the problem of food, clothes and shelter.

4.3 Socio-economic Characteristics of Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Poverty is the most frequently cited of the motives which make children to work in cities, for away from homes. In addition, cities continue to attract rural people and the parents and the guardians of UDCLs believe in the last prospects awaiting their children who are working in well to do households in urban areas. Among these children, most are living and

working in difficult circumstances. Neglect, abuse, and harassment in their work place are the most common problems of the working children in the urban centers. Most of these are low paid and too much workload.

This chapter entirely deals with the socio-economic characteristics of urban domestic child labourers and other problems encountered by them.

4.3.1 Current situation of Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Due to lack of ability to raise the economic condition of family, parents send their children. They suffer from many difficulties like workload, low paid, long working hours, abuse and harassment by the employer.

4.3.1 Types of Work Performed by Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Domestic child labourers working in urban areas of Nepal are engaged in all domestic chores and some work outside the house, kitchen work, house cleaning, cloth washing, baby caring are the main activities in which UDCLs are engaged.

Table 13: Types of Work Performed by UDCLs

Types of work	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Cooking	6	10	12	30	18
Cooking and cleaning	20	33.3	8	20	28
Dish and cloth washing	12	20	10	25	22
Baby care	10	16.7	6	15	16
All	12	20	4	10	16
Total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Participants were asked to rate the work they do by degree of importance and one fourth reported that cooking and cleaning are their main

responsibility. 22 percent of participants rated dish and cloth washing are their chief tasks. 18 percent of UDCLs reported that their main responsibilities is cooking. 16 percent of child labourer's main responsibilities is baby caring and all domestic chores are performed by only 16 percent of domestic child labourers.

4.3.1.2 Working Hours of Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Respondents were also asked about the working hours per day during the field survey conducted on July 2006. Most of the domestic child labourers have to work for 12 to 14 hours per day (34%).

Table 14: Working Hours of UDCLs

Working hours	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
6 to 8 hours	12	20	7	17.5	19
9 to 11	23	38.4	9	22.5	32
12 to 14	17	28.3	17	42.5	34
15 hours and above	8	13.3	7	17.5	15
Total	60	10	40	100	100
Average Working Hour	11.05 hrs		11.8 hrs		11.35 hrs

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 14 shows that 34 percent of total domestic child labourers have work for 12 to 14 hours per day whereas 32 percent have to work for 9 to 11 hours per day. 19 percent of domestic child labourers work for 6 to 8 hours per day. 15 percent of total respondents reported they have to work for more than 15 hours per day. In this study it is found that 81 percent of domestic child labourers or almost of all of the child labourers have to work more than 8 hours per day. And it is revealed that they have too much workload. Average working hour for boy is 11.05 hrs per day, girl

is 11.8 hrs per day. The average working hour for both domestic child labourers is 11.35 hrs per day.

4.3.1.3 Working Duration (far away) of Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Working duration of urban domestic child labourers has been illustrated below (table 15).

Table 15: Working Duration of UDCLs

Duration	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Less than 3 months	10	16.7	8	20	18
4 months to 6 months	11	18.3	12	30	23
7 months to 9 months	24	40	16	40	40
10 months to one year and above	15	25	4	10	19
Total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

We also asked the respondents how long they have been working as urban domestic child labourers, and it was found that 40 percent of total respondents have been working since 7 months. 23 percent of respondents reported that they have been working since 4 months. 19 percent of respondents have already passed 10 months leading to one year and above. Only 16 percent of urban domestic child labourer reported that they joined on the job within last 3 months (Table -15).

4.3.1.4 Living Condition of Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Living condition here includes especially the sleeping place provided to the domestic child labourers. Sleeping place refers to inside the room, floor and rented room in this study.

Table 16: Living Condition of UDCLs

Sleeping place	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Inside the room	47	78.3	28	70	75
Floor	13	21.7	12	30	25
Total	60	10	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 16 shows that about 75 percent of urban domestic child labourers out of the total interviewed reported that they have to sleep inside the room whereas 25 percent of domestic child labourers have to sleep on the floor none has rented room because they have to work as a domestic servant in the households and they do not have rented room.

4.3.1.5 Abuse or Harassment to Urban Domestic Child Labourers by Employer or Masters

This study has revealed that abusing, scolding and harassing the domestic child labourer is a common phenomenon for employer or masters. In most cases, domestic child labourers are abused or harassed when they perform wrong activities related to household. It has been shown in detail in table 17.

Table 17: Abused or Harassment for UDCLs

Time of Abused/Harassed	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Quite often	10	16.7	4	10	14
Sometimes	35	58.3	25	62.5	60
Rare	12	20	9	22.5	21
Never	3	5	2	5	5
Total	60	10	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 17 shows that about 60 percent of urban domestic child labourers out of the total interviewed reported that the employer or master abuses or harasses sometimes when they make mistake on household chores. 21 percent of total respondents reported that they are abused or harassed by the master rarely and 5 percent of the total respondents are not abused or harassed by the employer. 14 percent of total domestic child labourers reported that they are abused or harassed by the employers quite often.

4.3.1.6 Perception of Urban Domestic Child Labourers to Current Job

Child perception on their work is one of the important aspects of policy dimensions, whether child labourers should be abolished or be combined with schooling of children. It clarifies whether they are satisfied to the current job or not kind it also clarifies what they like to do in future.

Table 18: Satisfaction on Current Job

Response Satisfied	Boys		Girls		Total (%)	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	47	78.3	28	70	75	
No	13	21.7	12	30	25	
Total	60	100	40	100	100	
Total not satisfied: boys 13, girls 12						
Response for not Satisfied	Boys		Girls		Total (%)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Due to wage	3	23.1	3	25	6	24
Due to employer	3	23.1	2	16.7	5	20
Due to work hard	5	38.4	5	41.6	10	40
Due to parents will	2	15.4	2	16.7	4	16
Total	13	100	12	100	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 18 shows the perception of UDCLs to current job. About 75 percent of urban domestic child labourers out of interviewed total are satisfied whereas 25 percent are not satisfied.

Among unsatisfied, 24 percent domestic child labourers are unsatisfied due to wage rate, 40 percent are not satisfied due to too much workload, 20 percent reported that they are not satisfied due to the behaviours of employers and 16 percent children out of unsatisfied due to their parent's will.

4.3.1.7 Facility Provided to Urban Domestic Child Labourers besides Wage

Facilities like lodging, fooding and clothing; lodging and fooding; fooding only; education and medical treatment have been provided to domestic child labourers.

Table 19: Facilities Besides Wage to UDCLs

Facility	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Lodging, fooding and clothing	17	28.3	13	32.5	30
Lodging and fooding	23	38.3	11	27.5	34
Fooding only	10	16.7	6	15	16
Education	6	10	7	17.5	13
Medical treatment	4	6.7	3	7.5	7
Total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 19 shows that about 34 percent of domestic child labourers out of the total interviewed reported that they have got lodging and fooding facility besides wage. 30 Percent out of total interviewed urban domestic

child labourers reported that they have got lodging, fooding and clothing facilities besides wage whereas 16 percent domestic child labourers reported that they have got only fooding facility besides wage. 13 percent respondents reported that they have got education facility besides wage. This table also reveals that 7 percent domestic child labourer have got medical treatment facility besides wage.

4.3.2 Income Status and Support to Family

4.3.2.1 Earning Condition of Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Earning is the fundamental aspect behind the working as a urban domestic child labourer. Table 20 shows all informations and wages of earning in detail.

Children are the cheap sources of labour and they are compelled to work more than they are supposed to do. But in return the payment is found to be very low and vary from less than Rs. 200 to more than Rs. 800 per month and some of them are unpaid domestic child labourers who only get fooding and clothing.

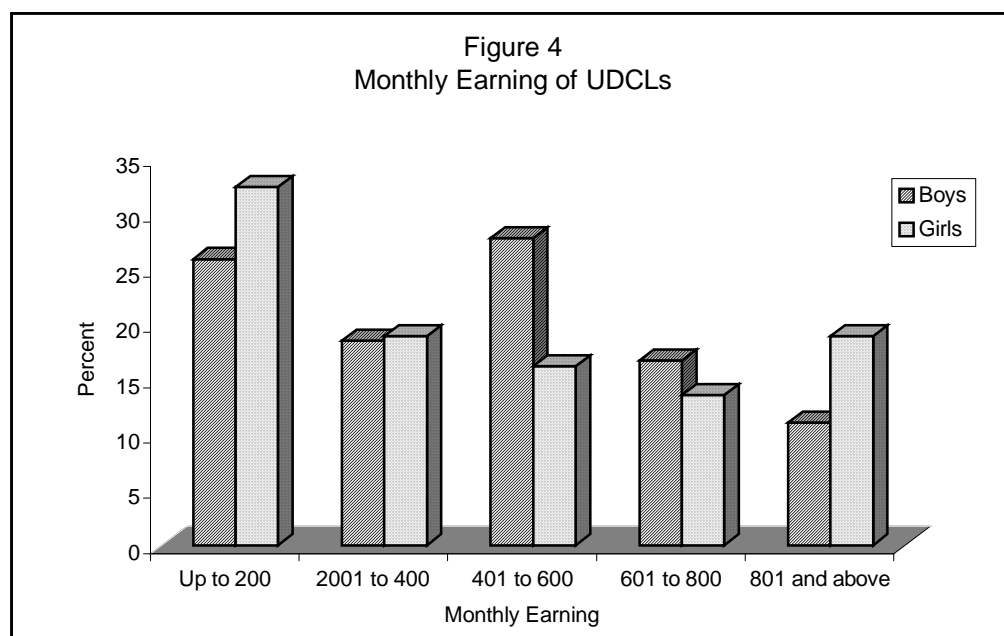
Table 20: Monthly Earning of UDCLs

Earning	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Up to 200	14	25.9	12	32.4	26	28.6
201 to 400	10	18.5	7	18.9	17	18.7
401 to 600	15	27.8	6	16.2	21	23.1
601 to 800	9	16.7	5	13.6	14	15.3
801 and above	6	11.1	7	18.9	13	14.3
Total	54	100	37	100	91	100
Average income Rs.	437.03		435.1		436.2	

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 20 shows that majority of UDCLs (91%) reported that they receive salary. Among those who get salary, 28.6 percent reported that their salary does not exceed Rs. 200 per month and another 18.7 percent reported that their salary does not exceed Rs. 400 per month 23.1 percent receive salary ranging from Rs. 401 to Rs. 600 per month followed by 15.3 percent receive salary ranging from Rs. 601 to Rs. 800. Only 14.3% of domestic child labourers (get salary) get Rs. 800 and above per month. This study also shows that boys get Rs. 437.03 per month, girls get Rs. 435.1 and the average salary of both girls and boys is Rs. 436.2 per month.

The above table also reveals that economic exploitation of children with very low wages. Children have to work more than they can and in return their monthly payment is very low and there is very low chance of getting other facilities such as education and medical treatment.



4.3.2.2 Support to the Urban Domestic Child Labourers Families from their Earnings

Child labour is a cause of poverty and are of the main reason for children to work as domestic servant is to support their family. So, here it is discussed about whether the child labourers have to support their family from their earnings or they use the money themselves.

Table 21: Support to the UDCLs Families from their Earning

Support	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Yes (support)	37	61.7	25	62.5	62
No (use themselves)	17	28.3	12	30	29
Unpaid	6	10	3	7.5	9
Total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 21 clearly shows the economic control of the children over their salary seems to be extremely limited as most of UDCL's (62%) earning are being given to their parents, especially among girls (62.5%). About 29 percent reported that they use their salary themselves. The remainder of respondents (9%) reported that masters don't pay salary at all or 9 percent of total respondents are unpaid. According to key informants, several children who are working to others household for their family, support them with earnings. However, some UDCLs have little money to save and don't send it to their families.

4.3.2.3 Keeping Salary of Urban Domestic Child Labourers

About 9 percent urban domestic child labourers out of total interviewed are not paid salary and remained 91 percent receive salary. Table 22

presents all information about keeping salary of urban domestic child labourers.

Table 22: Keeping Salary of UDCLs

Salary Kept by	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
DCL (himself/herself)	30	50	18	45	48
Parents	15	25	12	30	27
Guardian	9	15	7	17.5	16
Unpaid	6	10	3	7.5	9
Total	60	10	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 22 shows that about 48 percent of urban domestic child labourers out of the total interviewed reported that they keep their salary themselves whereas 27 percent's salary is kept by their parents. 16 percent of total respondents reported that their guardian keep their salary. This table also shows that only 9 percent of total respondents are unpaid.

4.3.3 Food Intake and Treatment

4.3.3.1 Food Intake by Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Table 23 shows whether there is food discrimination between the employers and the domestic child labourers. It is found that most of the domestic child labourers (74%) take same food as their masters. Only 17 percent of DCLs take different food but which is sufficient for their appetite. While 9 percent domestic child labourers out of total interviewed reported that they take the food that is left over by their employer's family members. This may be viewed as that there is not severe problem of food supply to the urban domestic child labourers working in other's household chores.

Table 23: Food Intake by UDCLs

Types of food	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Same as masters	45	75	29	72.5	74
Different but sufficient	8	13.3	9	22.5	17
Left ones only	7	11.7	2	5	9
Total	60	10	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

4.3.3.2 Places for Treatment in Injury/Illness of Urban Domestic Child Labourers during the Work

Table 24 shows that majority of the workers (60%) complained that they suffered from injury/illness during work whereas 40 percent domestic child labourers out of total interviewed reported that they had no problem of injury/illness.

Table 24: Place of Treatment of Injury/Illness of UDCLs During Work

Injury/Illness	Boys		Girls		Total (%)	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	38	63.3	22	55	60	
No	22	36.7	18	45	40	
Total	60	10	40	100	100	
About 60 percent of UDCLs out of total interviewed are suffered from injury/illness.						
Places of Treatment	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hospital	11	29	5	22.8	16	26.7
Health post	12	31.5	4	18.2	16	26.7
Private clinic	15	39.5	13	59	28	46.6
Total	38	100	22	100	60	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

The study found that almost 60 percent of the child labourers suffered from injury/illness. Among 46.6 percent were treated at private clinics, 26.7 percent were treated at health post. Remaining 26.7 percent were gone to hospital to treat their health injury/illness. Data have revealed that most of the urban domestic child labourers treat at private clinics (medical) for injury/illness during the work.

4.3.5 Major Problems

4.3.5.1 Major Problems Encountered by Urban Domestic Child Labourers

During the work-time most of the urban domestic child labourers face several problems they are mainly low paid, high workload, abuse or harassed by employer and unpaid. These are shown in detail below (Table 25)

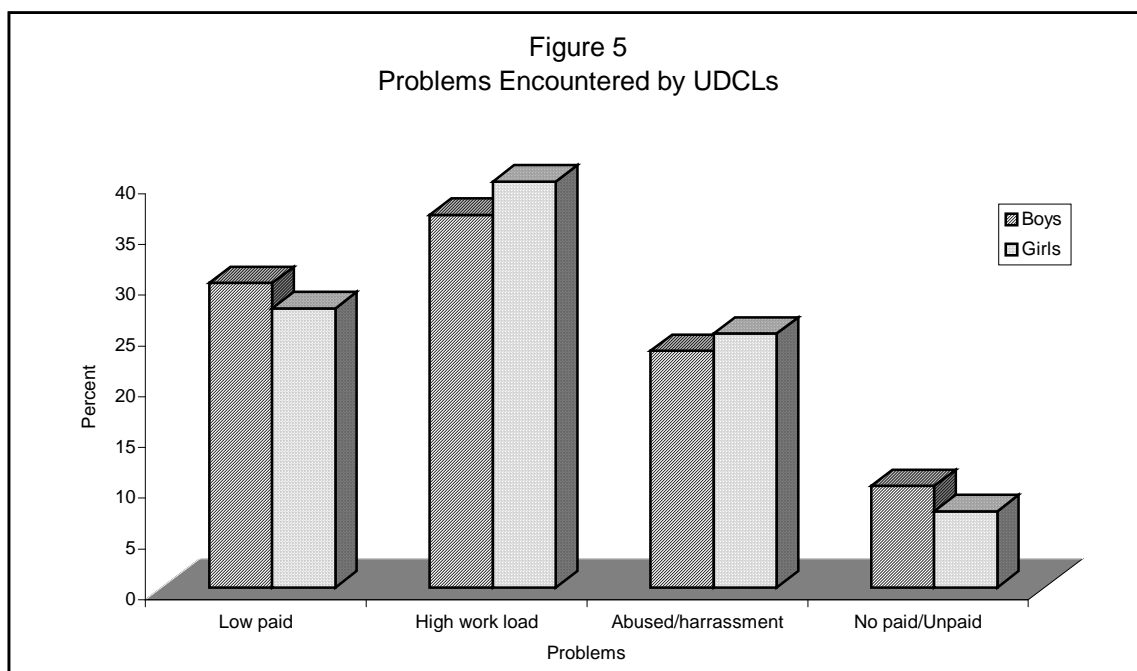
Table 25: Problems Encountered by UDCs

Problems	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Low Paid	18	30	11	27.5	29
High workload	22	36.7	16	40	38
Abused/Harassment	14	23.3	10	25	24
No paid/Unpaid	6	10	3	7.5	9
Total	60	10	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Table 25 shows that about 38 percent urban domestic child labourers out of total interviewed reported that they have problem of high workload or too much workload, 29 percent have problem of low paid and 24 percent domestic child labourers have problem of abused or harassed by the

employer or master. Remaining 9 percent reported that they have a problem of no paid or unpaid.



Box-3 Mina: unpaid by the employer

Mina Thapa, a girl of 10 years of age from Kebalpur VDC-3 of Dhading district. She is working at Sangam Chok of Hetauda municipality in Makawanpur district as a domestic child labourer. Since 9 months, she has been working in that household but she has not got any amount of money yet. She was facing the problem of unpaid of salary by the employer. She had come to work due to her family's poor economic condition. Actually she wanted to support her family through her earning and to have education but it was in vain. She never could not send money to her family due to unpaid salary. She depressed that she does not get money to support her family and if she gets very little which is hardly sufficient to make her personal expenses.

4.3.6 Time for Recreation

4.3.6.1 Time and Types of Recreation to Urban Domestic Child Labourers

Every child has a right to have a time for recreation. So, the child workers were asked whether they take recreation or not. How often time they make recreation and what kind of recreation they make were asked to them. The detailed information on recreation have been given below through table 26.

Table 26: Time and Type of Recreation to UDCLs

Time	Boys		Girls		Total (%)	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Sometimes	28	46.7	22	55	50	
Rare	10	16.7	4	10	14	
Never	5	8.3	3	7.5	8	
Always	17	28.3	11	27.5	28	
Total	60	100	40	100	100	
Total persons having recreation: Boys 55 persons and girls 37 persons (92).						
Types of Recreation	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Listening music	16	29.1	6	16.2	22	23.9
Playing with friends	15	27.2	4	10.8	19	20.7
Visiting new places	3	5.5	5	13.5	8	8.7
Watching T.V.	21	38.2	22	59.5	43	46.7
Total	55	100	37	100	92	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Table 26 shows that about 50 percent urban domestic child labourers out of total interviewed reported that they take recreation sometimes. 28 percent respondents always make recreation, 14 percent respondents have rare time for recreation and 8 percent never have time for recreation. This

table reveals that 55 persons out of 60 boys and 37 persons out of 40 girls have time for recreation. 91.66 percent among boys and 92.5 percent among girls have time for recreation.

This table also shows that the types of recreation made by urban domestic child labourers. About 92 percent domestic child labourers out of total interviewed reported that they have time for recreation. Among them 46.7 percent domestic child labourers watch T.V., 23.9 percent listen music, 20.7 percent make recreation by playing with friends and only 8.7 percent domestic child labourers have time for visiting new places.

4.3.7 Habit and Types of Intoxicants

4.3.7.1 Habit of Taking Intoxicant by Urban Domestic Child Labourers

There are also some domestic child labourers, working and living in the cities who use many types of intoxicants. But in this study, majority of the respondents do not use to take intoxicants (70%) and only 30 percent use to take intoxicants. Among the girls only 7.5 percent respondents have habit of taking intoxicant whereas 45 percent of total interviewed boys have habit taking intoxicants. This study shows that mostly boys use to take intoxicants (27 out of 60 = 45%). This table also shows that about 30 percent domestic child labourers out of total interviewed reported that they use to take intoxicants to get relief from tensions. Among them 36.7 percent use to take cigarette, 36.7 percent use 10 take tobacco, 23.3 percent use to take alcohol and only 3.3 percent have habit of taking drugs and smokes. This study also found that girls do not take alcohol and drugs (0%).

Table 27: Habit and Types of Taking Intoxicants by UDCLs

Habit of Taking Intoxicant	Boys		Girls		Total (%)	
	No.	%	No.	%		
Yes	27	45	3	7.5	30	
No	33	55	37	92.5	70	
Total	60	100	40	100	100	
70 percent do not take intoxicants whereas 30 percent (30 persons) take intoxicants.						
Types of Taking Intoxicants	Boys		Girls		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alcohol	7	26	0	0	7	23.3
Cigarette	10	37	1	33.3	11	36.7
Tobacco	9	33.33	2	66.7	11	36.7
Drugs and smokes	1	3.7	0	0	1	3.3
Total	27	100	3	100	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

4.3.8 Future Aim

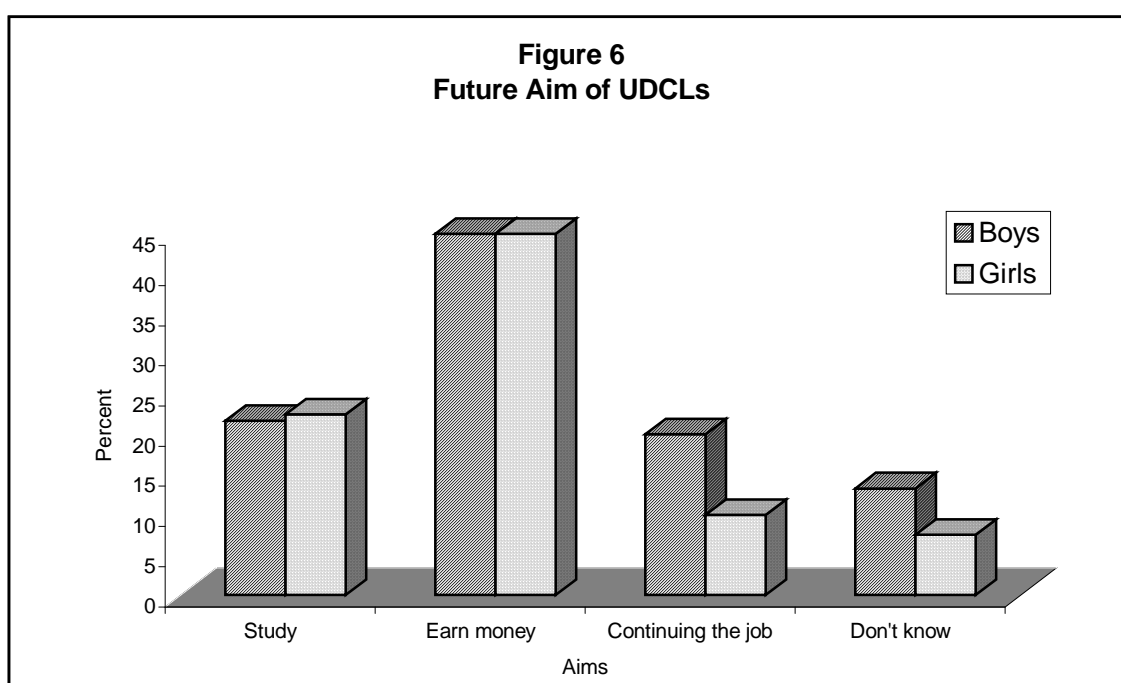
4.3.8.1 Future Aim of Urban Domestic Child Labourer

About 45 percent of urban domestic child labourers out of the total interviewed reported that they want to earn money in future that they want to earn money in future. 22 percent of domestic child labourers want to study and also want to continue the same job. Only 11 percent respondents reported that they don't know about their future perspectives (Table 28).

Table 28: Future Aim of UDCLs

Future Aim	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
Study	13	21.7	9	22.5	22
Earn money	27	45	18	45	45
Continuing the job	12	20	10	25	22
Don't know	8	13.3	3	7.5	11
Total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.



4.3.9 Reasons for Providing Job

4.3.9.1 Reasons to Provide Employment for Urban Domestic child Labourers

There are so many reasons to provide job for urban domestic child labourers. Basically, there are 3 reasons have been considered in this study. They are: to get help in domestic work, to educate the child and due to poor economic condition of the child's family.

Table 29 shows that about 63 percent employer or job provider out of total interviewed reported that the main reason behind providing the job for urban domestic child labourers is to get help in domestic works. 25 percent respondents reported that the main reason behind providing job to domestic child labourer is due to poor economic condition of the child's family. Remaining only 12 percent employer out of total interviewed reported that the main reason behind providing the job for children is to educate them (Table 29).

Table 29: Reasons Behind Providing Employment for UDCLs

Reasons	Boys		Girls		Total (%)
	No.	%	No.	%	
To get help in domestic works	36	60	27	67.5	63
To educate the child	9	15	3	7.5	12
Due to poor economic condition of child's family	15	25	10	25	25
Total	60	100	40	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Domestic sector is one of the largest sector for employment to the children those who leave their homes in search of work. Mostly children in Nepal leave their home due to domestic quarrel, due to poor economic condition of family, due to lack of sufficient food and due to the interest to enjoy town life in cities. The information gathered mainly to study the hidden facts and realities about urban domestic child labourers. This study also contribute to the current understanding of the situation of urban domestic child labourers. It has also examined the working condition, health and nutrition and perception of domestic child labourers etc.

The field survey which is the main base of this study covered mainly two wards of Hetauda municipality in Makawanpur district. In field survey, 100 domestic child labourers (DCLs) are interviewed on the basis of purposive sampling technique. However, a few case studies are also conducted to collect more information on the past and present situation of the DCLs in the present study. From both quantitative and qualitative information, the following findings and conclusions are drawn:

- J Out of 100 UDCLs interviewed, 60 percent are males and 40 percent are females. Data show DCL is age and sex selective with more boys than girls. Older children predominate over younger children.
- J UDCL is also somehow caste/ethnic selective. For example, highest number of DCLs (32%) are from Tamang caste and second highest

from Gurung caste (25%). In addition, Chhetri, Brahmin and Newar occupy 12%, 9% and 9% respectively.

- J Majority of DCLs were born in neighbouring district or adjoining district (39%), followed by working district (20%), working municipality (24%), and migrants from other than adjoining district (17%).
- J Majority of UDCLs (74%) are literate and 26 percent are illiterate. Among literate DCLs, the ratio seems to be equal between girls and boys.
- J Majority of the UDCLs (44%) family have daily wages as a main occupation followed by 42 percent have agricultural, 10 percent have job and only 4 percent have run their own business.
- J Most of the UDCLs have insufficient land to survive (42%), 33 percent are landless and 25 percent have sufficient land to survive.
- J Majority of the UDCLs (74%) take food as same as masters, 17 percent take different but sufficient and 9 percent take left ones.
- J Majority of the UDCLs (75%) are satisfied with the current job whereas 25 percent are unsatisfied due to low wage rate, too much workload, behaviour of employer and due to their parent's will.
- J Most of the UDCLs reported that they dropped their study due to poverty. If somebody arranges them for study, they are interested to study.
- J Most of the UDCLs have to work for more than 8 hours per day (81%). Only 19 percent UDCLs work less than 8 hours per day.

- J The average working hour for boy is 11.05 hrs per day, girl is 11.8 hrs per day and for both (boys and girls) is 11.35 hrs per day.
- J The average earning of UDCL is Rs. 436.2 per month. The average earning of boys is Rs. 437.03 whereas girl's average earning is Rs. 435.1 per month.
- J Majority of the UDCLs (60%) are suffered from injury/sickness during the work. Among them around 50 percent are medically treated at private clinics.
- J About 38 percent respondents have problem of too much workload followed by low paid (29%), abuse/harassment (24%) and no paid /unpaid (9%).
- J Only 30 percent DCLs use to take intoxicants. Among them 73.4 percent have habit of taking cigarette and tobacco.
- J Majority of these children are allowed to watch T.V.
- J About 45 percent urban domestic child labourers out of total interviewed want to earn money in future.
- J The main reason behind providing employment to DCL is to get help in domestic activities (63%). Only 25 percent respondent's main cause to provide employment is due to poor economic condition of child's family. Only 12 percent respondents want to educate the child by providing employment.

5.2 Conclusion

Child domestic labourer is commonly defined as children working in an employer's house or without wages. These children are basically employed to perform domestic chores such as washing dishes, cooking, cleaning the house, looking after young children and any other household related activities. They are often considered as "helping hand and hiring such live in children is an integral part of the south Asian tradition.

In Nepal, the common reason for the prevalence of child domestic labour is said to be widespread poverty and the desire of parents to provide better exposure and a good education for their children. Hence most employers do not regard the employment of a child as domestic worker as hazardous or exploitative work, but as charitable action.

While most child domestic workers are fed, sheltered and clothed often better than in their own homes. The emotional deprivation and psychological violence they face is great and the lack of parental love and care can have serious consequences. Loneliness, high workloads, bad treatment and violent forms of abuse were cited by these children as reasons why they believe other children might not enjoy this work. Child domestic workers work long hours under conditions that qualify as a worst form of child labour.

The major findings of this study reveal that sending children for domestic child labour employment has become a normal and valued poverty coping and income generating strategy for rural households of Nepal.

Most parents in the study area send their children to work as DCL in urban area because large family size, unemployment, landlessness, domestic violence and dislike of village life which are directly or

indirectly related to poverty, promotes migration of children for work and parents get relief from the economic burden. Majority of DCLs are from the rural areas and work to help their parents in supporting economic condition of their household.

When children leave their homes and start working at their tender age, they suffer from many difficulties like long hours or overburden of work, low wages, unhealthy environment and hazardous conditions. They suffer from malnutrition and various illness injuries. In spite of all these critical situation, almost all employers have made no effort to improve the situation. Which may adversely affect the physical as well as mental development of these children. The worst thing is that the DCLs may face harassment and abuse by employer or any male member, which is one of the most brutal forms of violence against children. Victims suffer extreme physical, psycho-social and emotional abuse that may have lifelong and life threatening consequences.

As most of the employers or masters are not interested in their education, most of the UDCLs are either forced to drop out from schools or not sent to school though the education system at primary education as well as secondary level is free of cost. They work mostly just to get handful of meals and often not in a position to bargain a decent wage. Though the majority of them receive salary, some of them are not paid or unpaid.

Though the keeping domestic child worker is an illegal action, most of the households have domestic child labourers. In spite of all legal frameworks and UN conventions endorsed or ratified by government on child labour and it's elimination, a large number of children are being pushed into the inhuman labour market. Poverty, lack of proper implementation of existing rules and regulations, lack of awareness level

or education of family are major factors responsible for the growing problem of domestic child labour in Nepal. Legal provisions on the rights of the child ratified by government are not implemented effectively which are directly or indirectly favourable environment for this problem. It may not be possible to completely eliminate child labour but steps towards that should begin now. For this purpose rules and regulations should be formulated and implemented to specify the employment sectors where DCLs should be prohibited from working.

Based on the characteristics of the work and the case-by-case investigation of the working conditions of urban domestic child labourers, the study supports the notion that the occupation can be considered as one of the worst forms of child labour and there is a need for social organization where children can report the injustice and maltreatment by their employers. In case of emergency, such organizations should also provide immediate relief action and discourage their continuity in mentally and physically hazardous tasks.

5.3 Recommendations

Child labour is the worst forms of labour. Prevalence of child labour is the sine qua non of underdevelopment and inequality. Children are the cheap source of labour and child labour can be handled easily by the employer or master, so employer tends to hire them rather than adults. Poverty is the fundamental factor for increasing the prevalence of child labour. So, poverty and child labour is highly correlated with each other.

On the basis of the analysis of this study, following recommendations are drawn to formulate effective policy and programmes to reduce the existing child labour. If the government, GOs and NGOs formulate the

policy and programmes keeping in view the recommendations, definitely, existing child labour can be reduced.

- J The main push factor of the child labour is poverty of their family. Thus it is essential to launch income generating programmes especially in rural areas for poor community in the off farm seasons through government organizations or non-government organization to uplift the economic condition of the poor family.
- J Since poverty and domestic child labourer are highly correlated with each others. The government should well plan and should implement poverty alleviation, income generation and skill development in rural areas making easy access to credit schemes through the different channels.
- J The society must be aware about the problem of domestic child labour. To make the people aware about it child focused and child welfare programmes should be made available in rural as well as urban areas. This may help to protect the children from exploitation, neglect, cruelty and brutality.
- J The employment of children under 14 years of age should be strictly prohibited, and those who are already working should be immediately rescued and provided with appropriate rehabilitation and reintegration. This finding indicate that there are large numbers of children under 14 years of age in household chores such as cooking, cleaning house and clothes, caring baby and washing utensils etc.
- J In the case of children between 14-17 years of age, the following measures are recommended to improve the situation of children in

the domestic sector, keeping in mind the spirit and purpose of the CRC, 1989 and ILO convention 182.

*** On Employment**

-) There should be a provision for a contract letter for employment.
-) There should be a revision of 'provision of minimum wage for children' imposed by the labour act, 1992, as it is too old and outdated.
-) There should be effective observation of the provision of working hours imposed by the labour act, 192 and child labourers should be saved from mentally and physically hazardous work.
-) There should be the introduction of an identity card, which must mention the age of child

*** On healthy and safety**

-) There should be effective occupational and health and safety campaign and services for these working children.

*** On Saving Habit**

-) Encourage saving habits by establishing a banking system among these workers.
-) Establish a fundraising system for helping child workers.

*** On training/orientation to child workers**

-) Provide non-formal education
-) Provide child rights training, including socialization
-) Provide vocational and skill development training programme.

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APPENDIX

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
KIRTIPUR, KATHMANDU
URBAN DOMESTIC CHILD LABOUR SURVEY IN HETAUDA
MUNICIPALITY, MAKAWANPUR
2006

QUESTIONNAIRE

- S/N of Respondent :
Name of Respondent :
Age/Sex :
Education (completed):
Caste/Ethnicity :
District (Home) :
VDC/Municipality :
Family size :
1. Do you have your own home in your village?
a) Yes b) No
 2. Do you have your own land?
a) Yes b) No
 3. If yes, how much land do you have?
a) sufficient b) insufficient
 4. Did you go the school before?
a) Yes b) No
 5. If not, why
a) Due to poverty b) Interest to earn money
c) Guardian's pressure d) not interested to study
 6. Does your parents alive?
a) Father alive b) mother alive c) Both alive d) Noone
 7. i) Father: a) Literate b) Illiterate ii) Mother: a) Literate b) Illiterate
 8. What is your parent's main occupation?
a) Agriculture b) Job c) Business d) Daily wages
 9. Do you have step father/mother?
a) Yes b) No

10. If yes, which one?
a) Father b) Mother
11. Why did you leave your home?
a) Advice of friends b) Domestic quarrel
c) Insufficiency of food d) In search of work
12. Did you have job before this?
a) Yes b) No
13. If yes, why did you leave previous job?
a) Rude employer b) No chance to study
c) Low salary d) Too much workload
14. Who sent you for work?
a) Run away b) Parents c) Self d) Others
15. With whom did you come here?
a) Parents b) Villagers c) Self d) Employer
e) Friends
16. How long have you been working as a domestic child labour?
a) less than 3 months b) 4 to 6 months
c) 7 to 9 months d) 10 months and above
17. How many hours you have to work in a day?
a) 6 to 8 hrs b) 9 to 11 hrs
c) 12 to 14 hrs d) 15 hrs and above
18. What type of work do you do?
a) Cooking b) Cooking and cleaning
c) Dish and clothes washing d) Baby care e) All
19. How much salary do you earn per month? (in Rs.)
a) upto 200 b) 201 to 400 c) 401 to 600
d) 601 to 800 e) 801 and above
20. Who keeps your salary?
a) Myself b) Parents c) Guardian d) Others
21. Do you give your money for the support of the family?
a) Yes b) No
22. Besides wage facility do you get?
a) lodging, fooding and clothing b) lodging and fooding
c) fooding only d) Education
e) medical treatment
23. What type of food do you take?
a) Same as masters b) Different but sufficient
c) Left ones only
24. Where do you sleep at night?
a) Inside the room b) Floor c) Rented room d) Others
25. Do you have habit of taking intoxicants?
a) Yes b) No
26. If yes, which do you take?
a) Alcohol b) Cigarette c) Tobacco d) Drugs and Smacks (gaza)
27. How often do you take?
a) Daily b) Quite often c) Sometimes d) Never
28. Have you ever experienced any sickness/injury while you are in work?
a) Yes b) No
29. If yes, do you go to see the doctor for treatment?
a) Yes b) No

30. Who pays for the medical treatment?
 a) Self b) Employer c) Parents d) Friend & others
31. Where do you usually go for treatment?
 a) Hospital b) Health post c) Private clinic
32. Who takes care of you when you are not feeling well?
 a) Employer b) Parents c) Friends d) None
 e) Others
33. What is the major problem you face during the work?
 a) Low paid b) No paid c) Abused by employer
 d) High work load e) Others
34. How often do you have time for recreation?
 a) Always b) Sometimes c) Rare d) Never
35. What type of recreation do you do?
 a) Watching TV b) Listening music c) Playing with friends
 d) Visiting new places e) Others
36. How often you have harassed or abused by the masters/employers?
 a) Quite often b) Sometimes c) Rare d) Never
37. Are you bonded to the master or employer?
 a) Yes b) No
38. If not, can you quite this job?
 a) Yes b) No
39. Why did you come here to work?
 a) To get well lodging and fooding
 b) To help the family
 c) Hope of getting chance to study
 d) Interest to enjoy in town
 e) Others
40. At present, do you want to study if arranged?
 a) Yes b) No
41. If not, why don't you want to study?
 a) Not interested to study
 b) High worked load
 c) Poverty
 d) School is so far
42. Are you satisfied with this job?
 a) Yes b) No
43. If not, why you are not satisfied?
 a) Due to wage b) Due to work hard
 c) Due to employer d) Due to parent's will
44. What would you like to do in future?
 a) Study b) Continuing the job
 c) Earn money d) Don't know
45. Why you are doing this job?
 a) Due to poverty b) Forced by parents
 c) To pay loan d) To survive
46. Who loves you here most?
 a) Master/Employer b) Mistress
 c) Son and Daughter
47. Why do you employ children (to employer only)?
 a) To get help in domestic work

- b) To educate the child
- c) Due to poor economic condition of the child's family
- d) Others

Thank You!