

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Children are the fountain of affection they are fault less and spot less. They are the milestone of the future. So their all round development is quite essential. But the maximum numbers of children of the developing countries are living in poverty and scarcity. Children are as beautiful as the bud of a flower, as pure as the water fall and innocent too. But in our society the proper environment is not available in which they could grow happily rather they are ill treated and exploited by pedophiles and prosperous people. In Nepal children are facing various problems due to the backwardness, poverty, illiteracy. These are the main causes of child labour in Nepal.

Child domestic workers are a familiar and a serious problem throughout the world, especially in South Asia. Most of the domestic child workers are girls, because they are seen to be better suited to carry out household chores. Some of them can earn a little income if they find a kind and caring family who may even educate them or help them get married. And most of them are less fortunate they live a life of hardship and misery .they are often locked inside the compound, scolded, beaten and abused.

Today children are crying for their urgent and basic need. The world of tomorrow will be happiest place to live, if the society of cares for mental and physical health of the children. If they are socially and economically deprived and have seen only exploited them we can not be sure that their future is going to be happy on the hand, if the society encourages them with equality, freedom and dignity it can develop satisfactory adulthood (UNICEF, 1997).

The children are an integral part of society and precious treasure of the world. We can not even imagine the existence the society if there where no children around us. They are our source of hope, joy and inspiration. Hence, children are regarded as the future of the

world, leader of nation for development and future star of nation. But no child can grow sufficiently without proper love, care and understanding. In each stage of childhood, a child who is innocent, vulnerable, dependent and voiceless, needs the proper support of adult care, otherwise there is a chance for every child to be in danger, if they are not taken care of properly and adequately will be hampered and their future will lead towards uncertainty.

Child labour is not a new phenomenon in developing countries, and Nepal is no exception to this. The pattern of child labour in Nepal is similar to other developing countries, where children work in occupations undesirable to adults, wages are low, workers' rights are not recognized and where there is no labour organization. Child labour in Nepal has two different dimensions so one is connected with rapid organizations with the growth of organizations. Children are engaged in various occupations such as manufacturing carpets, the construction of roads and buildings, quarrying and mining as well as working as domestic servants in towns far from their homes. The other dimensions are the traditional areas of work such as agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry and other family-operated business and domestic works.

Child labour is an emerging issue not only in urban areas but also in rural settings in Nepal. There is a substantial proportion of children in several sectors of economy and their contribution to the livelihood of households is substantial. Children are the earners of the family and their contribution remains critical. However, in a subsistence economy, like Nepal, children's monetary contribution may be much lower as against their value of work in unpaid work sectors.

Poverty is the main cause of child labour around developing countries, where a family is poor; every one has to work even extra contribution help. But many children work because of the lack of their opportunities. School might be unavailable independent or just too expensive. (UNDP, 1993)

Domestic labor is an invisible form of torture and the children are still working under slavery like conditions. And a large part of the rural economy is based upon children working such as children graze cattle, fetch water, collect fire wood and fodder, work in the fields and attend to endless domestic chores, they also become wage earners either in cash or kind, by working as domestic servants in the home of the rural urban rich

Child labour exploitation is a reflection of the socio-economic reality of the country. This is also a consequence of the feudal land system, which is still a bitter reality of many third world countries. Thus child labour is a cause and effect of the exploitative socio-economic and political structure of the world. Like other developing countries the rural communities in Nepal are going through a painful period created by increasing social justice, economic exploitation and backwardness. The growing magnetizations among the rural population, rural migrations and urbanization also contributed to an increase in the migration of child labour exploitation. (Pradhan, 1997)

The reason that leads to child employment was substantially with local conditions and local cultures. Where a family can not afford to keep a child at home so s/he is put out to earn, it may be at a wage or the father may be employed and simply takes along his family to help in order to maximize his earnings. The earnings are then paid to the father or mother.

Domestic child labour (DCL) is defined internationally as children with or without wage. DCLs are employed to perform domestic workers such as washing dishes, cooking, clearing the house, looking after young children and other household activities. (KC, 1998)

The problem of child labour in Nepal is due principally to the acute poverty of people and excessive growth of population particularly in the rural areas where most people live on subsistence farming. Exploitative social relations in the villages further aggravate the problem. The harsh living conditions and frequent natural disasters lead to seasonal as well as permanent migration of families and in some cases children who on their own

will move from the rural to the urban areas: child labour exists as an integral part of our labour market .No sector of labour is completely free of child labour. In Nepal many children are engaged in various kinds of labour. In about 65 different organized and unorganized labour sectors children work for their own survival and family subsistence. They work long hours with a little or no pay at all. They are deprived of basic amenities. Most of them don't have access to their families. They are vulnerable to all kinds of physical emotional and economic exploitation and abuses, more over many children in Nepal work in most in tolerable conditions like slavery and bondage. (CWIN, 1998)

Generally child labour are those who are below fourteen years of age deprived of minimum level of facilities , working long hours , getting low wages and hindering their physical and mental development and the work done by them which affects their schooling and health.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The existence of domestic child labour is not a new phenomenon. Children are found to engage in all most all the sectors in employment that is why it is very much complex subject. Even though so many projects, NGO's INGO's etc concerning the child labour. But we have not been able to find the actual scenario of child labour in Nepal. In Nepalese context, we hardly found analytical researches on this field.

Children are the main pillars of country. They should be provided proper care about their health, education and other several sphere of life. However, the majority of children are living dreadful and fearful life under the root of uncertainly and poverty. Most of the people are even unable to feed their children mostly children migrate towards urban areas and cities for better jobs and better life. Most of children leave their home when they do not get basic means of livelihood, education and facilities.

In Nepal child labour and child worker has not been clearly defined yet and no national level study has been conducted to domestic child labour. Therefore, it is fruitful on domestic child labours. Although the constitution of the kingdom of the Nepal, 1990

ensures the child rights and has prohibited the child labor in factories, mines and other similar health hazardous sectors.

The problem of domestic child labour is growing day by day. Instead of improvement in the situation, the present condition of Nepalese children are far from satisfactory. Many children are forced to work in different and hazardous conditions simply to sustain their families.

Most of the studies conducted of domestic child labour suggest that the situation of children is getting much worse than ever before. Increasing poverty and ignorance are leading our society into more and more misery. The people have gone every passing like the setting sun. This miserable condition of our country has affected each and every sector of society and the children are its main victims, we all desire children to grow up into good citizens, but there is a lack of proper opportunities for their overall development.

The use of 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 center 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 in both national and local level.

1.3 Objectives of the Study:

To assess socio-economic status of schooling domestic child workers is the general objective of the study, whereas, the specific objectives are as of:

- to assess economic background of schooling domestic child workers family,
- to assess the root causes of domestic child workers
- to examine present working condition of the domestic child workers and
- to make relevant recommendations.

1.4 Importance of the study

The number of domestic child workers is very high and it is invisible in urban areas of Nepal. It is increasing day by day but there are only a few number of authentic and comprehensive research studies were carried out in this field. This limited numbers of studies have provided very important informations, but those informations are not sufficient enough to plan a viable program to reduce the socially undesirable problem. Because of this reason, additional research work is in need in this field.

This study intends to provide economic consequences for the eradication of the domestic child worker in Nepal. It is difficult to reach and collect information on domestic child worker. This study highlights and tries to publicize situation of child labour in Nepal. Domestic child workers are a relatively invisible work face. They are invisible because they are out of interactions with the mass people. So, that concerned individuals and organization may benefit with additional information in this complicated problem.

From the point of view of parents; children are the durable goods yielding satisfaction over an extended period of time. Because of this reason people, especially poor people desire more children and finally this misconception leads to increase in child labour and domestic child worker as well.

Prior to 1989, the planners, policy makers and the government officials have not paid that much attention to the problem of child labour. They have started to pay more attention to this problem only after the re-establishment of democracy in 1989, and the advent of activist NGOs. Yet there has been only a limited progress towards eliminating child labour. With a view to creating awareness in society about the growing menace of child labour, the issue was publicized through media. Some researches and studies were conducted on this issue. But there has not been any substantial effort to publish the titles of major works done in this area. As this a small study will provide some information in this issue.

1.5 Operational Definition of Domestic Child Worker.

Children Minimum Age Convention (No.13891973) set working definition of "child" as a person below the age limit of 15 years. Later on the Convention on the Right of Child (CRC), 1989 set a wider limit of the age of child as a person up to 17 years. Nepal has ratified both conventions and on the basis of which Labour Act, 1991 and Children Act, 1992 have been adopted.

Children's Act, 1992 defines a child as every human being below the age of 16 years. So, Domestic Child Worker (DCW) for this study refers to those children between age 5 and 16 years who have left their home for the purpose of economic benefit or survival.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has been divided into six chapters. General background, statement of the problem, objectives of the problem, importance of the study, operational definition of domestic child worker and organization of the study are placed in chapter one. Review of the literature is presented in chapter two. Methodology adopted to carry out the research is given in chapter three. Chapter four and five presents the demography and social profile of DCWs, working situation of DCWs, educational situation of DCWs, economic situation of DCW's family , Causes of being DCW etc. The detail analysis was done in these two chapters. Chapter six contents the summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

To gain useful and background information about the problem over the study literature review is essential. It is one of the most important parts of any research work. The development of literature in this field has been enriched by many researchers by their contribution in theoretical concepts. But there is no universal definition of child. In the same society also it may varies from rural to urban areas. Cambridge International Dictionary of English, Cambridge University Press, defines child as: ' a boy or girl from the time of birth until he or she is an adult'.

The Nepal Labour Act (1992) and (1995) define a child as a person below the age of fourteen years. Again Children's Act (1992) defines child who is below the age of sixteen years.

According to the ILO proposed convention (1999) no person under the age of 18 is to be in a worst form of child labour. (The worst form of child labour was defined to include all forms of child slavery, use of children in prostitution, pornography, and illegal activities (ILO 1999: 14).

2.1 Child Labour and Domestic Child Worker

Defining child labour is not as simple and straight forward as it may appear because it encompasses three difficult –to define concepts: "Child", "Work" and "Labour". Childhood can be defined in terms of age, but then different societies may have different thresholds for demarcating childhood and adulthood. In some societies, age may not be a sufficient basis for defining "childhood". The fulfillment of certain social rites and traditional obligations may well be important the integration of children into socio-economic life may begin so easily and the transition from childhood to adulthood may be smooth and gradual, that it may be virtually impossible to identify clearly the different life phases.

We must therefore recognize that we are dealing with a concept which could mean different things depending on the context. Besides, in the absence of an effective age record system, even applying an agreed legal definition becomes highly problematic.

However, in the context of child labour, a working definition of "child" may be a person below the general limit of 15 years or in special circumstances 14 years, set by the minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138).

Very often children work because they and their families are poor, but poverty is not always the cause of child labour. There are also cultural pressures – particularly on girls. Employers too may simply view children as the cheapest form of labour in the market. And there are also extreme cases, such as child forced labour. Particularly vulnerable to exploitation are children from ethnic minority, low income and low class groups and girls.

One reason for the general lack of attention the problem in the past is the perceived difficulty of distinguishing between positive and negative child work. There is, after all, strong common-sense, cultural, economic and educational reasons to support the widely held view that work can be positive for children. Through work children can gain increasing status as family members and citizens. They can learn the skills of their parents and neighbours. Work can therefore build their confidence and self-esteem, and can be a painless and gradual initiation into adult life. In practice many children work, and from an early age of 6 or 7, often in a family farm. Work can clearly be a positive influence on a child development. But child labour is often seen as negative.

The problem is that when the conditions of work change, the picture changes dramatically. Work turns into exploitation when children:

- Work too young: many children start factory work at 6 or 7 years for example, in the carpet industry;
- Work too long hours: in some cases 12-16 hours a day;

- Work for too little pay: as little as \$ 3 for a 60 hour week or no pay, as in agriculture;
- Work in hazardous conditions: in mines, quarries, plantations sweatshops or even in the streets;
- Work under slave: like arrangements: there are an estimated 20 million child bonded labours in South Asia. (Fyfe.A.,1993:6)

Child labour is that form of work in which a child is engaged which is detrimental growth and development including child prostitution, bonded labour and the economic activities, of streets children (including begging and stealing). Family labour, which interferes with a child's education, recreation or physical, mental or moral, health, would also be considered child labour. Some forms of child work, however, clearly are beneficial to growth and development, when for example, school is inadequate and which work is a part of the socialization process for the child (Poudel, 1993:3). Work can be taken as a process of socialization when children learn to share responsibility. Child labour seems to exist as a reflection of our socio-economic reality with various degrees of exploitation (Pradhan, 1994:123). The ILO (1995) tends to support the view that "'Child work' is a potential learning experience. For the child, and therefore not harmful but 'child labour' as 'exploitative by nature and detrimental to the child's growing process, depriving the child of the rights to survival, development, protection and participation" (ILO, 1995:1).

Violence and sexual abuse are among the most serious and frightening hazards facing children at work. It is of course almost inevitable that children growing up in such an environment will be permanently damaged both psychologically and emotionally. Among the groups subject to such abuse are child domestic workers. Child domestic service is a wide spread practice in many developing countries, with employers in urban areas, often recruiting children from rural villages through family, friends and contacts. While most child domestic workers come from extremely poor families, many have been abandoned, are orphaned or come from single parent families. (ILO, 1996:14).

According to various different researches undertaken by Central Bureau of Statistic (CBS), Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) and International Labour Organization (ILO), the total number of working children between 5 to 14 years is 2.6 million (25,96,000) of which the economically active children are 1.7 million (1,66,0000). Wage earning children number 278,000 as revealed by the rapid assessment of the worst forms of child labour. This assessment showed that the worse seven areas defined by the ILO such as trafficking in children in commercial sexual exploitation, rag picking, child porter, child labour in carpet factories, domestic child labour bonded, child labour, children in mines and porter children, the number is 127,000. Out of these children, 37 percentages are illiterate and 63 percentages are school dropouts. Likewise, 58 percentages of these children come from landless families (CWIN, 2002 cited in Maharjan, S.N, and 2003:17).

In Nepal, there are 77,000 domestic child workers, 60 percentages are domestic child workers, 2100 domestic child worker work in urban areas, 45 percentages are female. In domestic child work, average age group of domestic child work is 13 years, 10 percentage lies under 10 years and 70 percentages lies 11-14 years age group. Among totally domestic child workers, 49 percentage are not studying school, 64 percentage domestic child workers have to work more than 14 hours, health situation 51 percentage have bad, 59 percentages are suffering from various types of abuse and 14 percentage have been suffering from sexual abuse, 48 percentages cannot go their house in feast and festivals (Save the Children Norway, 2002 cited in Maharjan, S.N, 2003:17).

2.2 Children's Right:

Children have inborn right to survival, protection, education, health care, nutrition and a favorable atmosphere for development. Nepal does not paint a bright picture regarding her children. CWIN reports that nearly 60 percent of the total population lives in the most underprivileged life where denial, negligence and exploitation are the common phenomena. According to children's Act and labour Act of Nepal (2048) the groups of people under the age of 16 years old are known as children. Below the age of 14 years, child is strictly prohibited to work as labour.

Our society is mostly ruled by the conservatism therefore our understanding towards children is guided by the principle of charity than an action for development. Thus there should be an essential change in the attitude of people, society and state for the promotion and protection of the rights of the children. If the rights of the children are violated, a country can boast of having human right. (CWIN, 196:34).The right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing and work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral social development.(IPEC, 1995:2).

Nembang, Subas the author of 'Child Labour and Rights of the Child in Nepal', states that the children of every country have the right to survive and develop and the right to be protected from exploitation. It is found that the Nepalese children working in the organized and unorganized sectors have been facing many problems, which need to be analyzed not in isolation but in the broader context of socio-economic perspective and the political reality of the country. (Nembang, Subas 1998:4).

Pradhan in his article, 'The Issue of Child Rights: Commitments and Little Action', states that the children are not only deprived of their fundamental right to survival and protection, but also equally exploited and discriminated against in their every day life. In certain regions of the country, the children are still being pushed into slavery. Child labour, street children, child abuse and neglect, girl trafficking, and child bonded are very common issues. Nepal has ratified and signed many global conventions to express its commitments to the rights of the child. However, no concrete effort has been made to implement them (Pradhan, Gauri, 1992:3).

He further reports in his article 'UN conventions on the Rights of the Child: making it a Reality', that in a least developed country like Nepal, poverty, social injustice and religious conservatism create many social problems, including child labour, bonded child labour, child illiteracy, child trafficking, child marriage and prostitution. The author states that 57 percent of the children in the 10-14 age groups are economically active and bear a heavy economic burden. It is concluded that the rights of a child are not just a part

of the broader human rights movements, but much more than that (Pradhan, Gauri, 1992:5).

2.3 Factors which lead one to become a child labour.

The casual relationship between poverty and child labour has been the subject of controversy and argument that existing child labour is not only a result but also a cause of poverty. Whatever, the actual cause and effect relationship is, the commonly held view that poverty causes child labour, raises the question of whether poor children should attend school. Poverty is seen as a justification for the continuity of child labour and the attitude that is acceptable for poor children to work instead of studying in prevalent illiteracy and family's lack of awareness is another cause of child labour. Many parents, who have had no education and skilled training for themselves, do not see the need for their children to have such opportunities. Some parents see child labour as useful apprenticeship for their children to acquire knowledge and experience, which will help them as adult workers. Some parents prefer their child working to other alternatives especially when as a viable investment for future gains (Susan, 1997:10).

Sattur, pointed out that, 'borrowing at high interest rates which no viable means of repayment leads to indebtedness and children labour are often the silent sufferers in many cases; as labour in other people's land or in other people's houses, is taken in payment of the interest on such loans' (Sattur 1993:7). Pant, Girish.P, author of 'Children Basic Needs and Services in Nepal' states that meeting basic minimum needs of Nepalese children is a great challenge. The children are yet to receive due attention. Much needs to be done to improve their condition. (Pant, Girish, P.1982:34)

The high demand for child labour from the employer's point of view is a significant component of the problem for an employer. Child labour is inexpensive since children are paid only, a fraction of what an adult would be paid for the same job. Employer thus can often best maximize profits by using child labour, which is an especially true export industry where large numbers of workers are needed to produce quantities items such carpets and garments. Children are a cheap and easily available labour force and are more

docile and easier to manage than adult. They will work very hours for a minimal pay, a place to sleep and a meal in reward for labour. Moreover, children's do not organize into units of collective bargaining power and rarely protect their condition of their work. Children can be hired without pay for long 'training periods' and do not have rights such as health care or unemployment compensation. Some employers also argue that physical characteristics of children, such as small fingers are asset in certain task, for example in weaving carpets. (Pradhan, 1993:44).

The main factors contributing to domestic child labour have been identified as: poverty, social customs, values and attitudes, illiteracy of parents, lack of access to education for the children, agrarian relations, migration from rural to urban areas, family disharmony and diminishing family support, trafficking of girls within the country and across the border, and inadequate enforcement of labour and criminal law. (Khanal.B.R, 2001:5).

In one word, Domestic Child Worker in Nepal as well as in most parts of the world is synonymies with low wages, poor working conditions and long hours of work.

According to the World Development Report (1994) Nepal is the fifth poorest country in the world with 49 percent of the population in 1992 classified as 'absolute poor'. A report from National Planning Commission (1998) has reveals that of the total labour force, "4.9 percent remained fully unemployed and 47 percent is underemployed"(NPC 1998:211). A report from ILO (1998) has pointed out that poverty, social customs, values and attitudes, illiteracy, migration to urban areas etc, are main factors responsible for turning a child into a labour (ILO 1998). For example, children of sweeper community join their parents in sweeping roads. Similarly, "Children of 'scheduled or outcast' families are often compelled to work only as street cleaners, blacksmiths cobblers", etc.(CWCD 1997:22;UNICEF 1997:7). Redd Barna, maintains that "mountainous regions of Nepal lack access to resources, and living condition there are extremely harsh and offer very limited economic option. Child labour is considered as an integral aspect of hill people's survival strategy" (Redd Barna 1995:25). It has become a trend that even medium class

families would like to keep servants (generally they are called Kancha and Kanchi) to assist them in all types of the household chores (Sattaur 1993:53).

2.4 Types of work done by child labour:

Child labour has existed everywhere. Studies (Pradhan 1994 &1995) have revealed that child labour is an integral part of our labour market. From agriculture to industry, domestic service, platform, construction and transport service one can find children employed as labours. The target number of working children is found in the agricultural sector (86%), followed by the service sector (6.0%), cottage industry (3.0%), industry (2.4%), construction (0.6%) and other informal sectors (2.0%). In industry, the carpet, garment and brick kilns are the biggest employers of child labour in Nepal. Tens of thousands of children are also found working in domestic service, restaurants, shops and bars (Pradhan 1995 cited in Singha 2002).

2.5 Various problems / tragedies faced by the child labour:

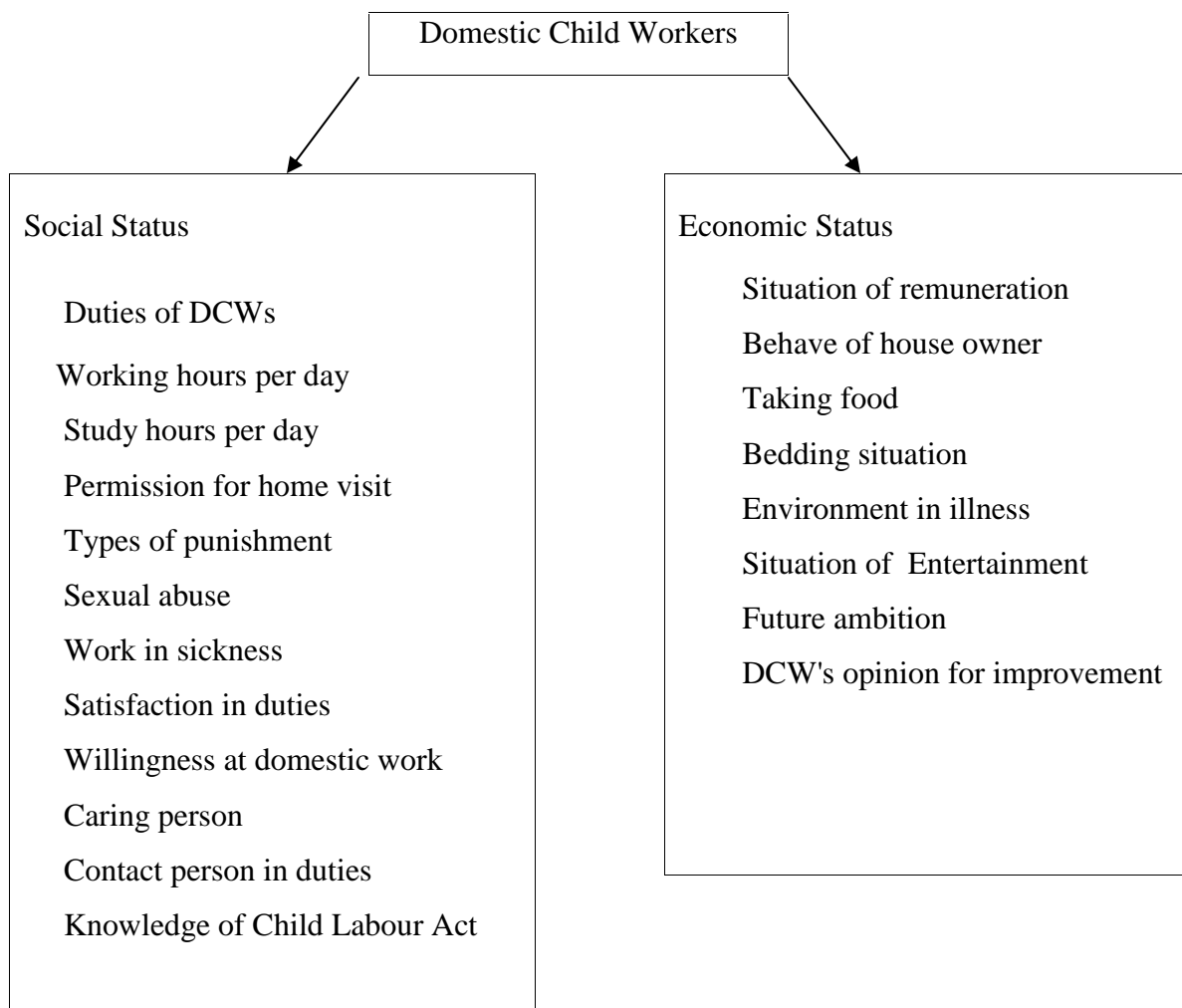
Any mistakes or slip on the part of the DCW becomes or point of humiliation for child as the employers perceive that domestic as born inferior. Any demonstration of hope, ambition or unwelcome initiative on the part of the domestics perceived as audacity. The list lessens of the child domestics arising out of fear over woe, lack of nutrition, overall confusion is perceived as the dementedness of an inferior class or at beastliness. (Helen, Rahman, 1995:17)

The majority of child workers have no independence or freedom from the daily tied imposed upon them by their employers. Today child workers are found in every area of manufacture and commerce as the informal labour supply industry established itself. Brokers recruit child workers from village. Sometimes they simply entice the disillusioned children away from the village by promising a life of enjoyment and easier in Kathmandu. Some times they will offer a loan to the parents. If the family is unable to repay the loan, they will pay the interest, they may strike a deal to 'train' or employ a son or daughter in the city. The child wages are then taken as an interest on the loan, sometimes children simply run away from their villages to the city. This is often the case with children from broken homes or children escaping abuse by step parents (Omar Sattaur, 1993:28).

Domestic child workers are almost invisible form of child labour exploitation hiding behind the begging mask. Many employers feel that they are doing a big favor to the child and its family. There has been very little profiling in this sectors of unorganized child labour where no protection is granted either by law or by the trader unions. People tend to take it is internal matter of a household and would rather ignore what goes on behind the closed doors. That is apparently the reason that there has been very little documentation in this matter (CWIN, 1994:34).

2.6 Conceptual Frame work

The study is related with social- economic status of domestic child worker in urban area. According to statement of problem and objectives of the study following conceptual frame work is formed.



Social status of domestic child worker is dependent variables. So, it is related with these factors such as duties of DCW, working hours in duties, study hours, visiting family, types of punishments, sexual abuse, work in sickness, satisfaction in duties, willingness at domestic work, caring person, contact person in duties and knowledge of Child Labour Act. These factors are independent variables and affect to social status of domestic child workers.

Economic status of domestic child worker is independent variables. So, it is related with these factors such as situation of remuneration, behave of house owner, taking food, bedding situation, care in illness, situation of entertainment, future ambition and opinions for improvement. These factors are independent variables and affect to economic status of domestic child workers.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a planned structured and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to reach questions. It refers to the procedure for the collection of data and its analysis. The research design adopted in this study is exploratory as well as descriptive in type. This study is mainly focused to analyze the socio-cultural and economic status of domestic child workers to portray their present situation day to arrive in generalized conclusion.

3.2 Rational of the Selection of the Study Area

This study is related with socio-cultural and economic status of domestic child workers of Kathmandu district. We were mentally and emotionally agreed the children of today are bright star or responsible person or citizen of tomorrow for the development of all society. For the national development a child is bright star. So, every citizen should think about the development of children, that is citizen's duty.

This study would help the policy makers and planners to derive some useful insights from the finding, which will be useful in formulating more effective and suitable policies. This study would help for further study.

3.3 Sampling Procedure

Nava Yug Secondary School running 1-10 classes was selected for the study, which was situated in urban area of Kathmandu district. There were a total of 300 students in the school where domestic child workers studying in most of the classes. There were 60 domestic child worker students and they were working in others house. Among 60 schooling domestic child workers, 30 students were selected and simple random sampling technique (lottery method) was followed for the selection of samples.

3.4 Sources of Data

This study Socio-culture and Economic Status of Domestic Child Workers was based on social science research and it was based on primary and secondary data. Quantitative and qualitative data was used.

3.4.1 Primary Data

This study is based on primary data in nature. Primary data will be collected from observation semi-structured interviews and key informants interviews for this study. Checklist, interview schedule and observation sheet will be used.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data was used in this study. Secondary data was collected from school record UNICEF, Save the Children, Central library T.U., CWIN office and other relevant offices. Secondary data was collected from various books and other published and unpublished documents.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques and Tools

3.5.1 Interview

Respondents of semi-structured interview were schooling domestic child workers. Descriptive and quantitative information was collected from semi- structured interview and respondents of semi-structure interview were 30 schooling domestic child workers in digit.

Tool: A semi- structured questionnaire was used as a tool of interview technique in which: social background of DCW's family, economic background of DCW's family, reading situation of DCWs, working condition of DCWs, etc were asked to reach the expected information.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation is one of the primary data collection methods in social science research. It was applied in this study. Nature and process of work, behavior of households, punishment in mistakes, recreational situation etc were observed in the study period.

Tool: For the purpose of observation, a checklist was used as a tool. Working condition, studying condition, behave of master's family, facial expression of respondent, clothing of respondent, sleeping condition of respondent etc were observed with the help of checklist.

3.5.3 Key Informant's Interview

Key informant's interview is one of the data collection methods, and it was used in the study. Some related intellectual figures (teacher of this school, household owner, social workers etc.) were respondents in key informant interview. It was concerted in only social status of schooling domestic child workers.

Tool: A Key Informant Interview Schedule (K I I Schedule) was used for key informant's interview. Level of education, nature and process of work, time schedule of work, behavior of household owner, access in basic requirements, nature of punishment in mistakes, Medical practices in illness, knowledge of Child Labour Act, etc were interviewed.

3.5.4 Case Study

Among 30 respondents, case study of two respondents is presented in the study. The case study will certainly reveal the actual condition in detail. Every matter cannot be describes in numbers so the case study of the domestic child workers would defined their working situation.

Tool: A checklist was used to gain the exact reality of DCWs in the field visit. Different works done by DCWs, studying situation, behave of master's family and other socio-economic aspects of DCW were studied.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

Simple statistical tools like tables, graphs, percentage, diagrams etc were used for data analysis, for the qualitative data logical method was used.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

This study is micro level study that was not considered representative of other location. The study was carried out in limited time, resources and budget in a student level only for the partial fulfillment of master degree. So, the study may not cover all details about social status of schooling domestic child workers in urban areas.

CHAPTER IV
SOCIO - ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF DCW'S FAMILY

4.1 Social Background of Domestic Child Workers

4.1.1 Area of Enrollment of Domestic Child Worker

Location of schooling domestic child worker was categorized into urban and rural areas of different parts. Most of the domestic child workers were arrived from the periphery of Kathmandu, here in this study majority of the DCWs were from Dhading, Kaverypalanchok, Sindhupalchok, Ramechhap, Nuwakot (Trishuli) etc. On that basis the category was made. Urban area was related with municipality and rural area was related with VDC. The following table shows the location of domestic child worker.

Table-4.1.1: Location of schooling DCWs

S.N	Location	Number	Percentage
1	Urban	6	20
2	Rural	24	80
Total	-	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

Above table shows the location of domestic child worker. Out of the total sample respondents, 20% DCWs have come from urban areas for domestic work, and 80% of the total sampled respondents (DCWs) have come from the periphery of the urban areas or from rural areas of Nepal. It seemed that the number of domestic child workers is greater from rural areas than urban areas.

4.1.2 Age/Sex Structure of the Domestic Child Workers

Age is the main indicator to decide whether a person is a child or not, here in this study, children below the age of sixteen and working as domestic workers have been considered as the respondent. As we all know that practicing any forms of child labour is a social crime. And according to children Act and Labour Act of Nepal (2048), a person under the age of 16 years is known as child. Below the age of 14 years children are strictly prohibited to work as labour. The age and sex structure of sampled domestic child

workers reading in Nava Yug Secondary School and covered by this study is presented in table 4.1. 2.

Table-4.1.2: DCWs by age and sex

Age Group	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
4-8	2	16.66	1	5.55	3	10
8-12	3	25	7	38.9	10	33.33
12-16	7	58.34	10	55.55	17	56.67
Total	12	100	18	100	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

Table 4.1.2 indicates that the number of girls in DCW is higher than boys. Out of total sampled DCWs 40% are boys and 60% are girls. It is considered that girls are more preferred for household works. In urban areas, where the women are more engaged in services (outside) activities, the servants are very much needed. While employing girl child as a servant there is a guarantee of good household chores and obedient, where as boys are more aggressive in nature. 10% of the total respondents are in between 4 to 8 years of age, 33.33% are in between 8 to 12 years age and 56.67% of the total DCWs are in between 12 to 16 years of age.

4.1.3 Caste/Ethnic Group

In this study, caste/ethnic group is categorized in four categories such as Brahamin, Chhetri, Newar and others. The following table shows the caste/ethnic group.

Table-4.1.3: Caste/ethnic group of DCWs

S.N	Caste/Ethnic Group	Number	percentage
1	Brahamin	13	43.33
2	Chhetri	8	26.67
3	Newar	5	16.67
4	Others	4	13.33
	Total	30	100.00

Source: Field survey 2006

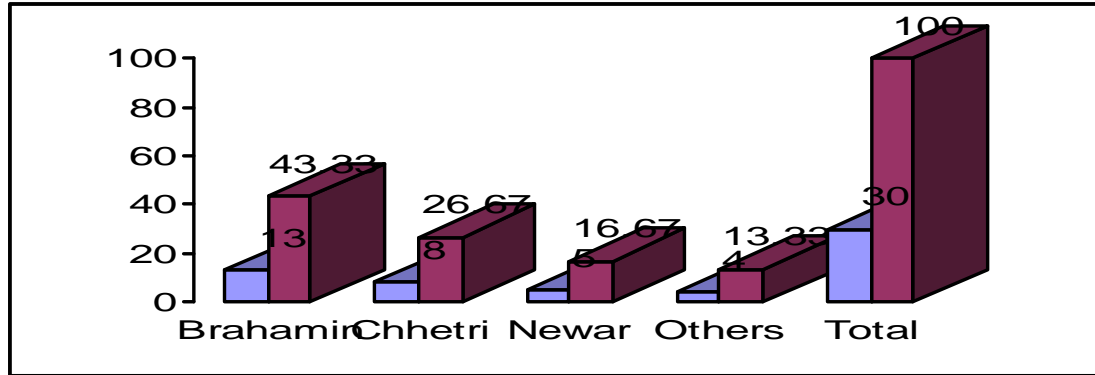


Diagram-4.1.3

Above figure shows that out of 30 sampled DCWs: 13 respondents are Brahamin- which is 43.33%, 8 respondents or 26.66 % are Chhetri, 5 respondents or 16.67% are Newar and 4 respondents or 13.33% are others. Hence, most of the DCWs are from so called touchable caste, where Brahamin has the majority.

4.1.4 Agent for Domestic Child Workers

The DCWs were asked how or with whom they came and work to master's home as a servant. The options were villagers, parents, relatives and the employer him/herself.

Table-4.1.4: Agent for DCWs

S.N	Types of Persons	No of DCW	Percentage
1	Parents	13	43.33
2	Villagers	9	30
3	Relatives	6	20
4	DCWs his/her own	2	6.67
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

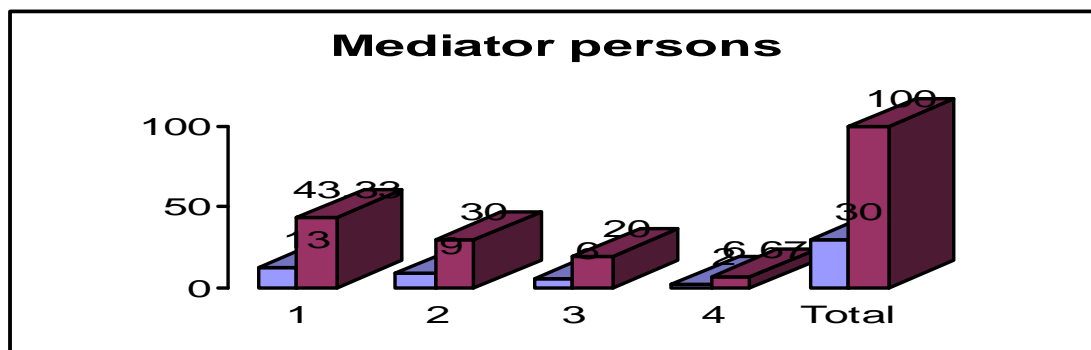


Diagram-4.1.4

Above figure shows that the arrival of the DCWs in Kathmandu; parents were the major source of assistance, which is 43.3% of the total, the villagers assisted them which is 30% of the total, 20 % came with relatives and 6.67 % came their own way.

Case study:-

Saroj Tamang was born in Dhading, he is 16 years old. He came to Kathmandu with his uncle. His family is too poor to support him and his studies. So, he opted to become servant and continue his studies. There were 8 members in his family and a small piece of land isn't sufficient for them.

Now, he is working in a nuclear family and has to do entire household job in morning and evening. Besides that he has to bring water from near by Dhungehdhara. That is very hard to him. When the question was raised about his master's behaviors, he slowly said that, one day when he was playing with the employer's son, he (DCW) broke their game, the child began to cry, soon the mistress came and shouted at him and was beaten, from that day he was not allowed to touch those playing things.

Saroj is paid Rs.400 per month and no holiday no break (interval) nothing. Now, he is reading in class seven in NAVA YUG SECONDARY SCHOOL. In addition to such labouring he is willing to continue his work till SLC.

4.1.5 Family Background

Table 4.1.5 shows the family background of the DCWs. About their father and mother only, they are alive or dead, whether they are living together separated.

Table-4.1.5: Family background of DCWs:

S.N	Situation of the Parents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Father; dead	6	20
2	Father not living with them/alive	7	23.33
3	Father living with them	17	56.67
4	Total	30	100
5	Mother ;dead	5	16.67
6	Mother not living with them/alive	9	30
7	Mother living with them	16	53.33
6	Total	30	100
7	Parents living together	16	53.33
8	Parents Separated	14	46.67
9	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

53.33 % of the total respondents mentioned that their parents were living together and 46.67% said that their parents were separated. 20% said that their father had died and 16.67% said that their mother had died. 23.33% respondents mentioned that their fathers were alive but not living together (divorced) and 30% of the respondents said that their mothers were alive but divorced. When their father died they lost their source of earning, when their mother died or the parents were separated, the stepparents deceived them. The situation leads them to become domestic child worker.

Stepmother was also another push factor of DCWs. 3 respondents have only stepmother which is 10% and 7 respondents have stepmother plus mother both which is 23.33%.

4.2 Economic Situation of Domestic Child Workers Family

4.2.1 Major Occupations of DCW's Family Households

Major occupations of DCW's family households are divided into three groups such as agriculture, daily labour and wages and others. The following table shows major occupations of DCW's family households.

Table-4.2.1: Major Occupations of DCW's Family Households

S.N	Occupation	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Agriculture	17	56.67
2	Daily labour and wages	10	33.33
3	Others	3	10
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

Above table shows the types of occupations of DCW's family households. 17 DCWs or 56.67 % of the total respondent's households have been involved in traditional agricultural sector and 3 DCW's or 10% of the total respondent's family households are involved in different services such as guard, peon etc, and 10 DCEW's or 33.33 % of the total respondents family households are found involving in daily wages labour sector in occupation.

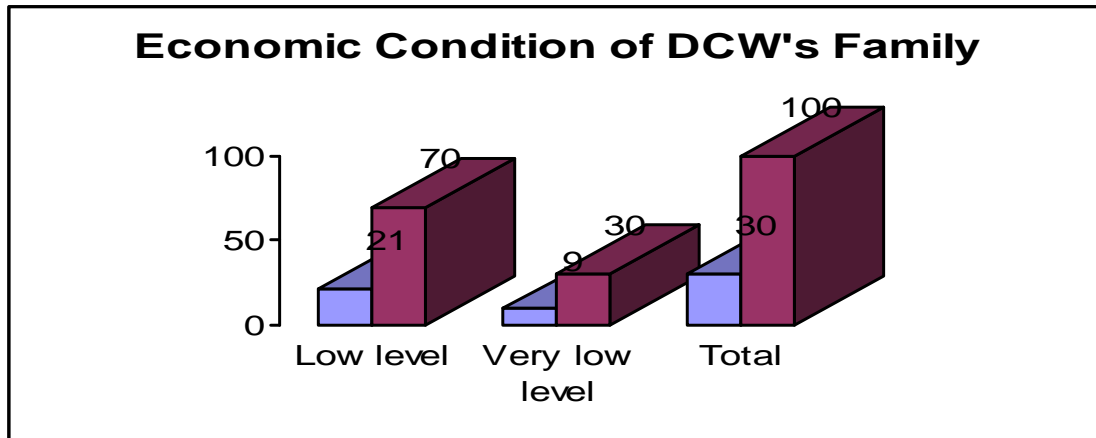
4.2.2 Economic Condition of DCW's Family

Economic condition is the major causes of all situations of economic activities. In recent modern stage, economic indicator plays a vital role in society. The following table shows the economic condition of DCW's family.

Table-4.2.2: Economic Condition of DCW's Family

S.N	Situation	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Low level	21	70
2	Very low level	9	30
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006



Diagra-4.2.2

The economic condition is based on the notion of DCW in study period. Above table shows 21 DCW's or 70 % of the total respondents' families are surveying in low level, and other 9 DCW's or 30% of the total respondent's families are surveying in very low level.

4.2.3 Situation of Other Domestic Workers in DCW's Family

The situation of other domestic child workers in the family of respondents is shown in the following table.

Table-4.2.3: Other Domestic Worker in DCW's Family

S.N	Situation	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Yes	6	20
2	No	24	80
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

Out of total sampled DCWs 6 DCWs or 20 % of the total respondents, have their other family members' working as domestic child worker and 24 DCWs or 80% of the total respondents don't have their other family members' working as domestic child worker.

4.2.4 Food Production from Land of DCW's Family

For the study, the categorization of the food production has been categorized according to land and the production of food. The respondents' family who doesn't have land is kept in landless category. The following table shows the food production from the land.

Table-4.2.4: Sufficiency of Food Production

S.N	Production level	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Landless	6	20
2	Only 6 months	11	36.67
3	Only 9 months	10	33.33
4	12 months	3	10
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

Above table shows, the food production from land in household of sampled DCWs. 6 households or 10 % of the total respondent's households are landless. 11 households' i.e.36.67 % grows sufficient food for 6 months. It seems that 10 households' i.e.33.33 % produce for 9 months and 3 households produce food for 12 months, which is only 10%.

4.2.5 Schooling practices before being DCW

This study is related with situation of schooling DCWs before their arrival in the duties.

The following table shows the schooling practices of respondents before being DCW.

Table-4.2.5: Schooling Practices before being DCW

S.N	Situation	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Schooling	26	86.67
2	Non-schooling	4	13.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

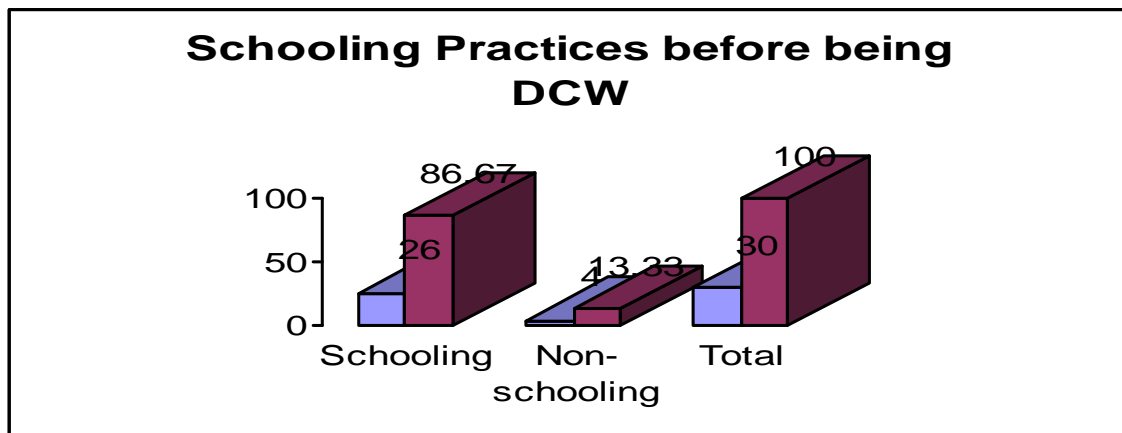


Diagram-4.2.5

According to above figure, 26 DCWs out of 30 are schooling in their home before work as a domestic child worker which is 86.67% and 4 DCWs i.e.13.33 % have not schooling practices in their home before work as a domestic child worker.

4.2.6 Causes for being Domestic Child Worker

All respondents lie in low and very low level of economic condition. Major causes are low economic conditions in their family. Beside this, due to lack of food, for schooling, willingness for journey in new locations etc are other causes for the sampled DCWs to work as domestic child workers.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATIONAL AND WORKING SITUATION OF DCW

5.1.1 Studying Classes of Respondents

Studying classes of respondents was divided in three groups such as below 5 classes, 6-8 classes and 9-10 classes for this study. The following table shows studying classes of respondents.

Table-5.1.1: Studying Classes of DCWs

S.N	Classes	Number	Percentage
1	Blow- 5	12	40
2	6-8	13	43.33
3	9-10	5	16.67
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

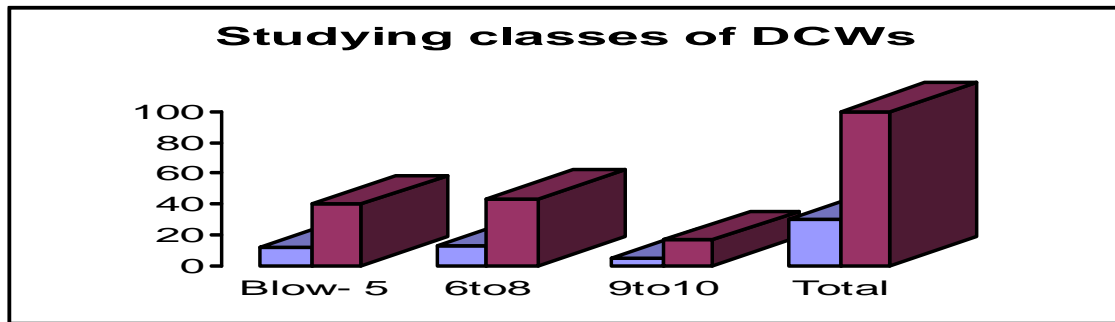


Diagram-5.1.1

Above figure indicates that 12 respondents or 40% of the total respondents are studying in primary level (below class 5), it s a very reality that most of the respondents were taken as DCWs in small age. Where as the number of respondents studying in lower-secondary level or in class 6 to class 8 is 13 or 43.33% and only 5 respondents or 16.67% are reading in secondary level.

5.1.2 Studying position in the classroom of DCWs

According to the key informants (the respective teachers of Nava Yug Secondary School) most of the DCW's position in classroom is poor but in the response of the question 'what is your position in the classroom?' 13% of the total sampled DCWs replied that their

position is between top 5, 30% replied that their position is between top ten and rest of the sampled DCWs replied that their position is weak.

5.1.3 Duties of Domestic Child Workers

This chapter deals with duties of domestic child workers. In general, domestic child workers have to engage in low level oriented works such as cooking, cleaning, washing dishes and clothes, marketing and caring babies. According to respondents' experiences, they have to involve in cooking, cleaning washing and caring babies etc.

5.1.4 Situation of Working Hours (per day)

Situation of working hour is categorized into 0-3 hours, 3-5 hours and over 5 hours. The following table shows the situation of working hour/day.

Table-5.1.4: Situation of Working Hour (per day)

S.N	Working Hour	Number	Percentage
1	0-3 hours	8	26.67
2	3-5 hours	9	30
3	over 5 hours	13	43.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

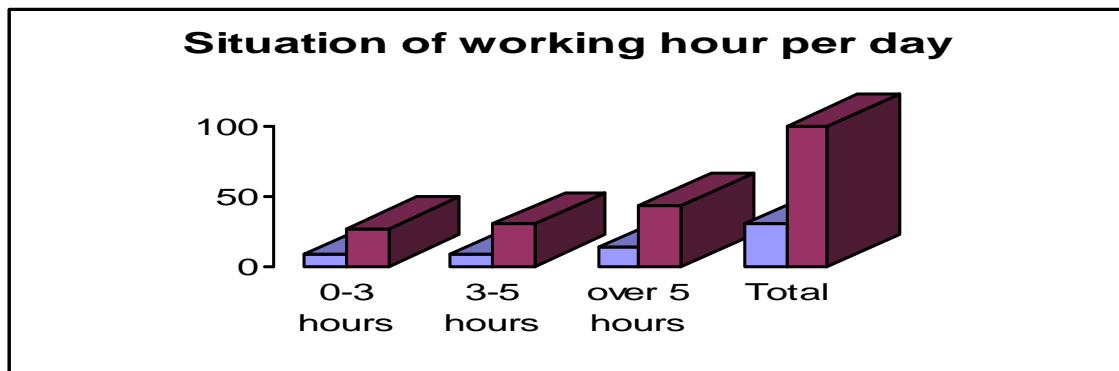


Diagram-5.1.4

According to above table, 8 respondents have to involve 0-3 hours per day in working schedule, which is 26.67%. Similarly, 9 DCWs or 30 % have to work 3-5 hours per day and 13 respondents or 43.33 % are forced to work over 5 hours per day in working schedule.

5.1.5 Situation of Studying Hours (per day)

Situation of studying hours was categorized into two groups such as 0-2 hours and 2-5 hours. It is an important topic for DCWs. The following table shows the situation of studying hours (per day).

Table-5.1.5: Situation of Studying Hours (per day)

S.N	Studying hours/day	Number	Percentage
1	0-2hours	26	86.67
2	3-5 hours	04	13.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

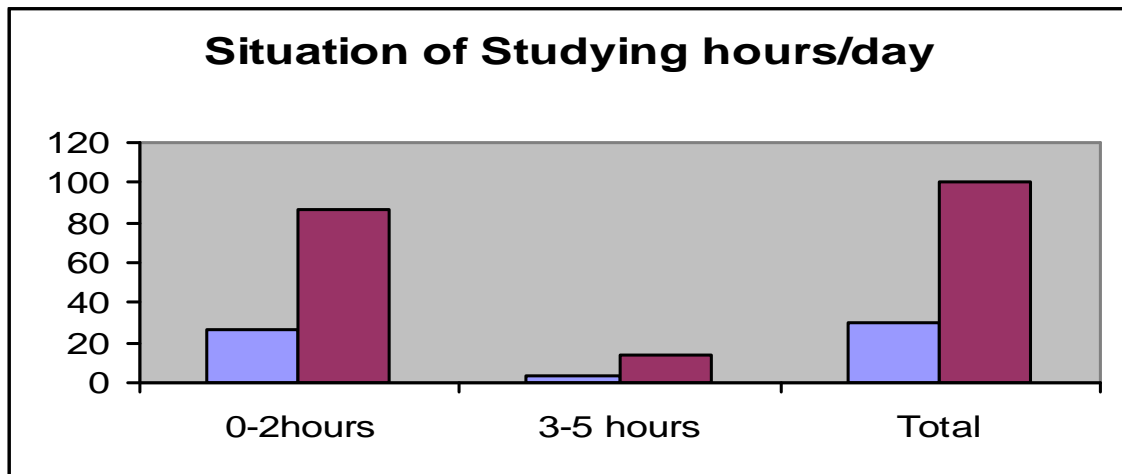


Diagram-5.1.5

Above figure presents that out of 30 respondents, 26 DCWs or 86.67 % get 0-2 hours for study per day and 4 others DCWs get up to 5 hours for study per day, which is only 13.33%.

5.1.6 Permission for home visit (yearly)

The house owners' permission to DCW for his/her home visit is categorized in four categories, i.e. no, once a year, twice a year, and more than twice. It shows very pitiable condition of DCWs. The following table shows the situation or times allowed for home visit (yearly).

Table-5.1.6: Time allowed for home visit

S.N	Time allowed	Number	Percentage
1	No permission	2	6.66
2	Once a year	6	20
3	Twice a year	17	56.67
4	More than twice a year	5	16.67
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

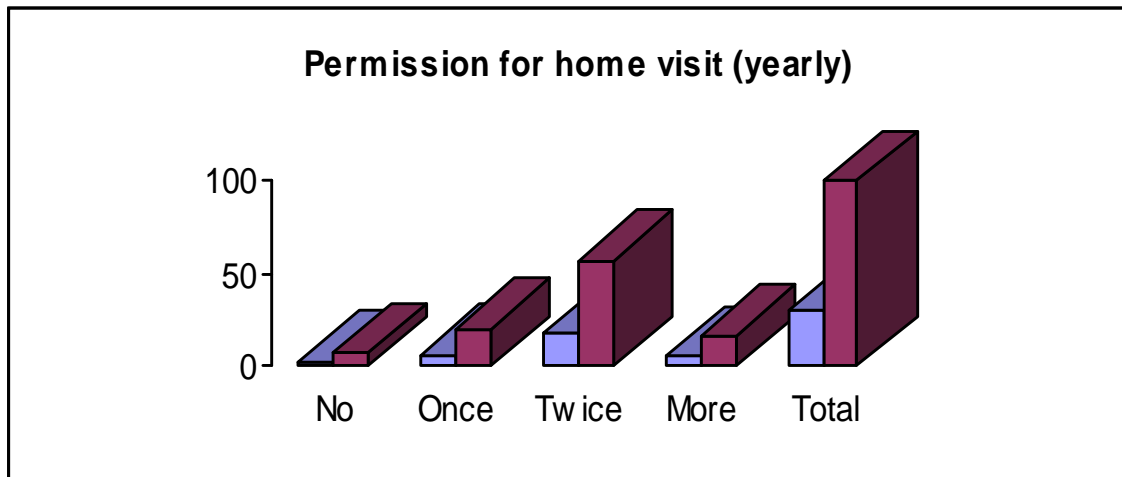


Diagram-5.1.6

According to the above figure, out of total respondents 2 DCWs don't get permission to visit their home which is 6.66 %, 6 DCWs or 20 % of the total respondents get permission only one time in a year for home visit. Similarly, 17 DCWs or 56.66% of the total respondents get permission twice a year for home visit and only 5 DCWs or 16.67 % of the total respondents get permission more than twice in a year for their home visit.

5.1.7 Types of Punishment

It is said that no human can work his/her individual or social activities with out mistakes. Specially, DCWs are the small section of labour and survive in working. Therefore, sometimes they will make mistakes in their different jobs. According to experiences of respondents, they are punished differently such as: rating, beating, not giving food etc. from house owner. Some times they have to face all types of punishments.

5.1.8 Situation of Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse is a bad factor/crime of every human society. But it is exerting in every society. There are many cases of child sexual abuse in Nepali society. Sexual intercourse and child sexual abuse are hidden perspective and it can not open easily. According to respondent' experiences, there is not any sexual abuse among 30 respondents through household owner and there is not any process of sexual abuse such as provoking, touching/stirring, sexual intercourse and unnatural sexual activities.

5.1.9 Working Situation at Sicknes

Domestic child worker is related with low economic status and low level worker and called 'Noker' in owner household. In the experience of domestic child worker, they have to involve in simple sickness and there is not restriction must to work in hard cases.4.2.8 Satisfaction in Duties

The situation of schooling is an indicator in domestic work. At least they are taking school education. The following table shows the satisfaction in duties.

Table-5.1.9: Satisfaction in Duties

S.N	Situation	Numbers	Percentage
1	Satisfaction	11	36.67
2	Non- satisfaction	19	63.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

Above table shows the DCW's satisfaction in duties. 11 DCWs or 36.67% of the total respondents are in satisfaction with their duties and 19 DCWs or 63.33 % of the total respondents are not in satisfaction with their duties.

5.1.10 Situation of Willingness at Work

Situation of willingness at work categorized into any time, after S.L.C and not leave. The following table shows the situation of willingness at work.

Table-5.1.10: Situation of Willingness at Work

S.N	Situation	Number	Percentage
1	Any time	16	53.33
2	After S.L.C	8	26.67
3	Not leave	6	20
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

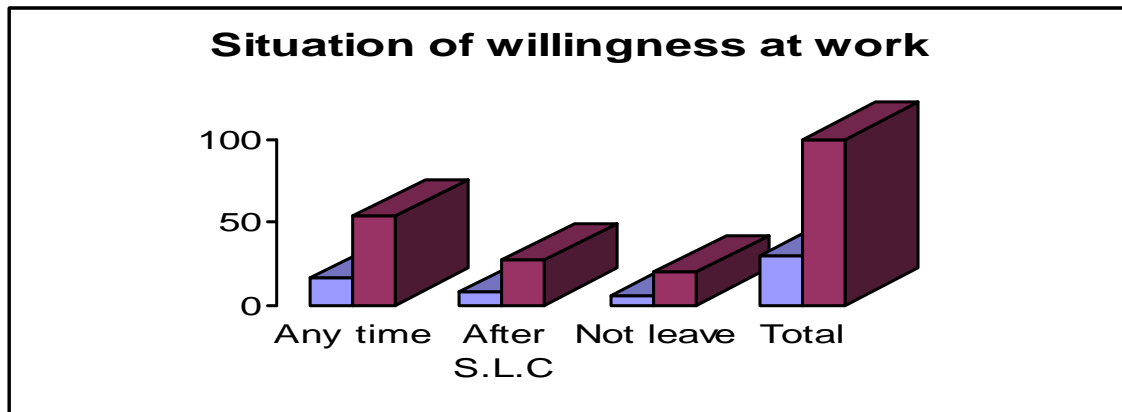


Diagram-5.1.10

According to above table, 16 DCWs or 53.33 % of the total respondents are interested to leave the work any time. 6 DCWs or 20 % of the total respondents are not interested to leave the work and 8 DCWsw or 26.67% of the total respondents are interested to leave after S.L.C. examination.

5.1.11 Situation of Contact Person in Duties

Domestic child workers are far from their family members. They spent most of the time with their master's family members. The following table shows the situation of contact person in duties of domestic child workers.

Table- 5.1.11: Situation of Contact person in Duties of DCWs

S.N	Contact Person	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Master's wife	13	43.33
2	Master	9	30
3	Grand master	6	20
4	Others	2	6.67
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

The above figure shows that, 13 DCWs or 43.33 % of the total respondents are close to master's wife, 9 DCWs or 30 % of the total respondents are close to master, 6 DCWs or 20 % of the total respondents are close to grand master and rest 2 DCWs or 6.67 % of the total respondents are close to other members in the working place.

5.1.12 Knowledge of Child Labour Act with DCWs

In general, child labour is related with the situation, when a child is forced to work or exploited for economic benefit for his own survival or to support his/her family. The following table shows knowledge of Child Labour Act with respondents.

Table-5.1.12: Knowledge of Child Labour Act on DCWs

S.N	Knowledge	Number of DCW	Percentage
1	Yes	11	36.67
2	No	19	63.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

Above figure shows that, only 11 DCWs or 36.67 % of the total respondents have knowledge of Child Labour Act and 19 DCWs or 63.33 % of the total respondents have not knowledge of Child Labour Act.

5.2 Economic Status of Domestic Child Workers

5.2.1 Situation of Remuneration

Labour Law confines that everybody must be paid remuneration for their service. On the response of the question 'how much money are you paid for your duties per month?' most of the DCWs felt very difficult to answer but they told what they get. The following table shows the amount of money paid per month to DCWs for their work.

Table-5.2.1: Situation of Remuneration

S.N	Amount of Money in Rs	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Upto 200	7	23.33
2	200-400	9	30
3	400-600	11	36.67
4	600-800	3	10
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

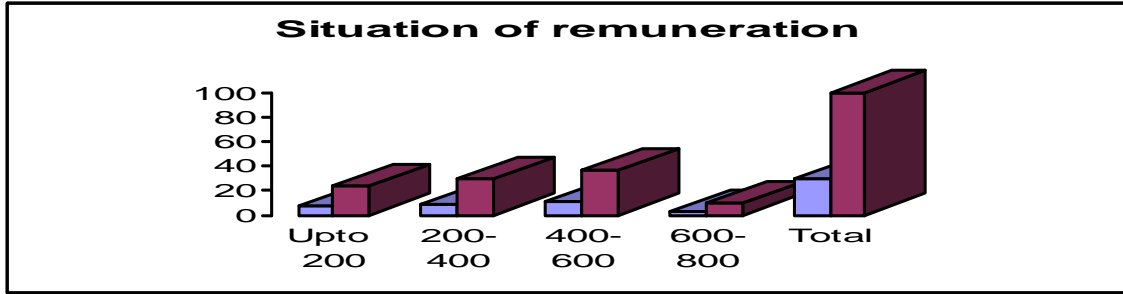


Diagram-5.2.1

Above figure shows that, only 3 DCWs or 10 % of the total respondents are paid amount of about Rs 800 per month, 11 DCWs or 36.67 % of the total respondents are paid amount of about Rs 600 per month, 9 DCWs or 30 % of the total respondents are paid amount of about Rs 400 per month and 7 DCWs or 23.33 % of the total respondents are paid amount of about Rs 200 per month.

5.2.2 Behave of House Owner

In general, economic background of the DCW is very low in family. They are counting in second-class citizen and behave in same manner by house owner (master). They don't get good clothes and other needs like copies, pen, and other teaching materials etc, in right time. The following table shows the behave of house owner (master).

Table-5.2.2: Behave of House Owner

S.N	Behave	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Low	16	53.33
2	Medium	8	26.67
3	Good	6	20
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

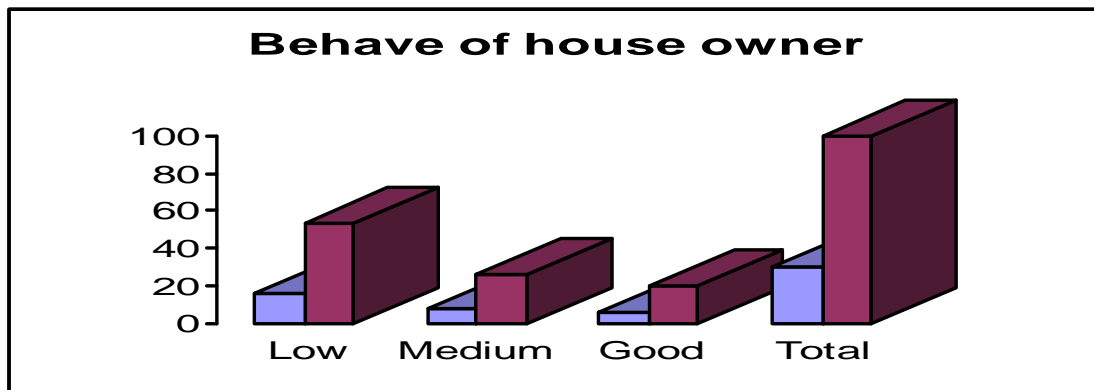


Diagram-5.2.2

Above figure shows behave of house owner. 6 DCWs or 20 % of the total respondents are enjoying in good behave of house owner, 8 DCWs or 26.67 % of the total respondents are behaving medium and 16 DCWs or 53.33 % % of the total respondents are facing low behave from their master's family.

5.2.3 Situation of Taking Food

Situation of food taking is also an indicator of economic status of DCWs, Which shows actual situations. The following table shows situation of taking food.

Table-5.2.3: Situation of Taking Food

S.N	Situation	Number of DCWS	Percentage
1	Same	24	80
2	Different	6	20
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

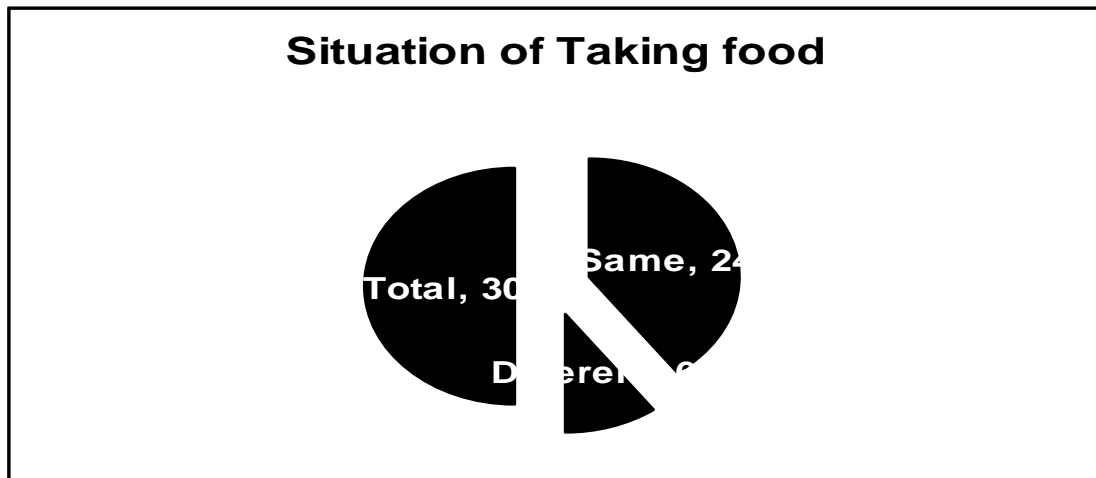


Diagram-5.2.3

According to above figure, 24 DCWs or 80 % of the total respondents are enjoying the same food that house owners (master) take and 6 DCWs or 20 % of the total respondents don't get same food. They are given different food. It shows that they (DCWs) are behaving as second class people.

5.2.4 Bedding Situation of DCWs

Bedding situation of DCWs is categorized into three groups such as in the room, in the passage and others. The following table shows the bedding situation of DCWs.

Table-5.2.4: Bedding Situation of DCWs

S.N	Bedding Situation	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Room	6	20
2	Passage	16	53.33
3	Others	8	26.67
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

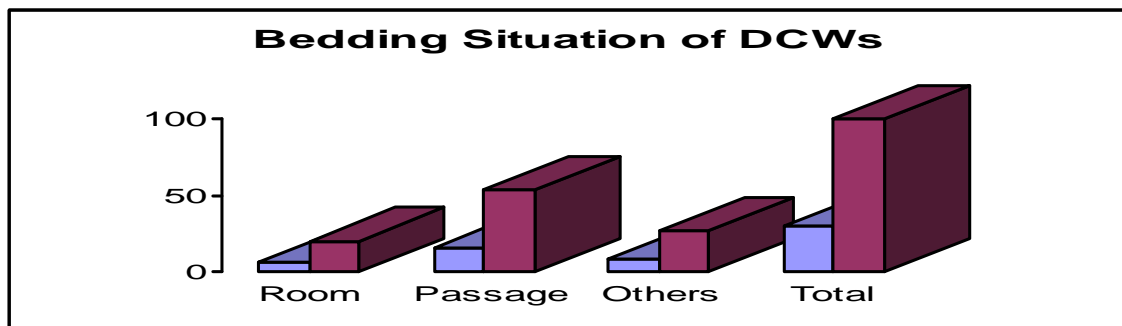


Diagram-5.2.4

According to above figure, 6 DCWs or 20 % of the total respondents are provided beds to sleep inside the room, 16 DCWs or 53.33 % of the total respondents are not allowed to sleep inside the room but they are allowed to sleep in the passage and 8 DCWs or 26.67 % of the total respondents are not allowed to sleep in the passage also, their bed is in other places such as under the ladder, out side the door etc. It seems that the bedding situation is not satisfied.

5.2.5 Provider in Illness

This study is related with schooling domestic child worker. Besides domestic works they are studying in government school and both two types of work going together. Heavy work and busy life, sometimes they become sick and experience of their life at the working house, household owner (master) provides all amounts in illness for treatment. It seems that it is positive aspect for domestic child work.

5.2.6 Environment of Entertainment

Situation of entertainment is divided into two groups such as yes and no. Means of entertainment such as watching TV, movies and other playing are categorized in group 'yes' and those who don't have chance to enjoy these means of entertainment are categorized under 'no'. Entertainment is an essential factor for human life and is necessary for all levels of people such as rich to poor, child to adult etc, but means of entertainment are different in nature. The following table shows the situation of entertainment of DCWs.

Table-5.2.6: Environment of Entertainment

S.N	Situation	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Yes	18	60
2	No	12	40
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

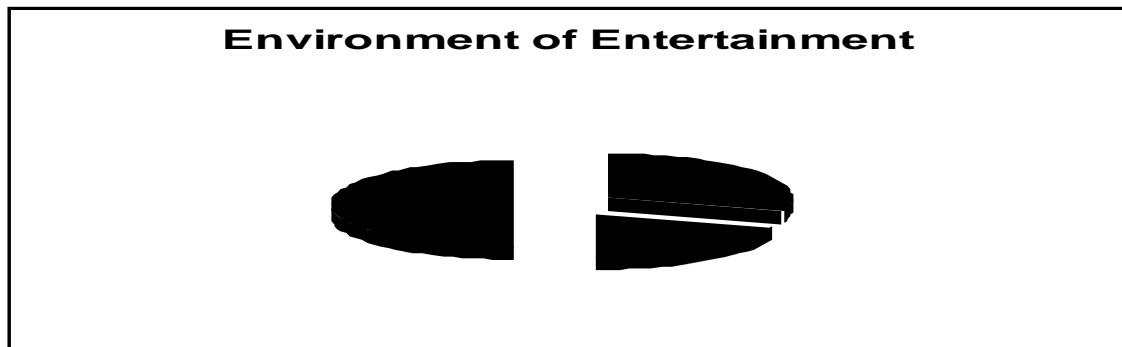


Diagram-5.2.6

Above table shows the situation of entertainment in sampled 30 domestic child workers. Among 30 domestic child workers, 18 respondents have the chances for entertainment after finishing their duties which is 60 % of the total respondents and 12 DCWs or 40 % of the total respondents are not allowed to participate for even radio, TV cinema etc.

Case Study

Davi rana girl of age 14 is working in joint family. The family is big, she has to clean floor. Davi do shopping sometimes. When she is free in the noon or evening she misses no chance of watching TV. The latest Nepali serial Meri Bashai is her favorite and doesn't want to miss Jire Khurshani.

Once she stole money when she is washing cloths, after 2/3 days when the looser remembered his money, Devi has beaten and abuse verbal. As she worked in big family, the family member tries to offer her extra money and ask her to do their work.

Devi went to her village in Ramechhap and her brother came to visit her, they are partially dependent on Devi's salary. She is paid Rs 600 per month. Devi's family is a landless tenant. She has four brothers and three sisters. Her one sister is also working in Kathmandu as domestic servant.

She said working in urban household is easy then the life of village with no food. She really wants to continue her study. Now she is reading in class six in Nava Yug Secondary School in Kathmandu.

5.2.7 Future Ambition of DCWs

Future ambition is an essential factor of human life. Everybody has future ambition and the following table shows future ambition of domestic child workers.

Table-5.2.7: Future Ambition of DCWs

S.N	Sector	Number of DCWs	Percentage
1	Teacher	11	36.67
2	Businessman	6	20
3	Others	13	43.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Field survey 2006

According to above figure, 11 DCWs or 36.67 % of the total respondents have aim to be a teacher in future, 6 DCWs or 20 % of the total respondents have aim to be a businessman in future and 13 DCWs or 43.33 % of the total respondents have aim to be others such as a perfect house wife, social worker etc, in future.

5.2.8 DCW's Opinion for Improvement of their Life

Opinions of sampled domestic child workers are mentioned as follows for improvement of DCW's life.

- Awareness,
- GOs should provide free education at all,
- message of children right should be made loud in curriculum of schools and higher level
- need of poor household to engage children at work should be minimized by gradually including such household in development and income generating activities.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Children are a source of joy, peace, goodwill and hope for the prosperity of human beings at large, they were considered as manifestation. An action becomes abusive when there is abuse of power, which an adult influence over a child by virtue of physical size, maturity and social role.

Child labour is a situation when a child is forced to work or exploit for economic benefit for his own survival or to support his/her family. In Nepal, children are engaged in various occupations such as manufacturing carpets, the construction of roads and building, quarrying and mining as well as working as domestic servants in towns far from homes.

This study is related with socio-economic status of schooling domestic child workers and is conducted in Nava Yug Secondary School at Jyabhal, which is situated in urban area of Kathmandu valley. Statements of the problem of the study are; how is the present situation of domestic child worker's and how is socio-economic situation of domestic child worker's family. Objectives of the study are: to assess socio-economic background of DCW's family, to assess the root causes of domestic child workers, to examine present working condition of the domestic child workers and to recommend for betterment of domestic child workers.

This study is descriptive and exploratory in nature. This study is based on quantitative and qualitative data and it includes both primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques of this study were observation, semi-structure interview and key informants interview and collected data was analyzed in numerical and descriptive prospective.

Among 30 DCWs, 6 or 20% of the total respondents were from urban areas and 24 DCWs or 80% were from rural areas. Most of the respondents were Hindu in religion and

13 respondents (43.33%) were Brahmin in caste/ethnic group. Most of the household of respondent's involved in agriculture, which was 56.67%. Economic conditions of the respondent's family was fund low and very low level, which was 70 % and 30 % respectively. There was not sufficient food production from land in most of the respondent's family. Most f the respondents had schooling practices in their house before to work as a domestic child worker, which was 86.67%. It seems that family member brought their children to work as a domestic child worker, which was 43.33 % and the causes for domestic child work are due to lack of food, lack of schooling, bad behave of family members and willingness for journey in new locations.

Duties of domestic child workers were cooking, cleaning, washing dishes and clothes and sometimes marketing etc. 26 respondents get upto 2 hours in study and 4 respondents get upto 5 hours for study per day. In working hours, 13 respondents work more than 5 hours, which was 43.33%. 17 sampled DCWs get to visit their house twice a year, 5 more than twice, 6 once a year and 2 DCWs were not allowed to visit their house. On the case of remuneration, 3 DCWs get Rs 600 to Rs 800 per month, 11 DCWs get Rs 400 to 600 per month, 9 DCWs get Rs 200 to 400 per month and 7 DCWs get only Rs 200 per month. 6 DCWs are given different food that their masters use. There is no sexual abuse among 30 sampled respondents. 18 sampled DCWs were allowed to join for simple entertainment. In the case of satisfaction in their duties, 19 respondents were not satisfied. Most of the sampled DCWs want to leave this domestic work at any time, which was 53.33 % and 26.67 % of the total respondents want to leave this work after SLC. Most of the DCWs (13 parsons) want to be a teacher in future. In the experiences of DCWs, their masters (male householder) care them at the time of sickness. Most of the DCWs were not aware in Child Labour Act, which was 63.33 % in number.

Approximately all of the child labourers want to convey massage "Don't exploit children like us".

6.2 Conclusion

This study is related with socio-economic status of domestic child worker in urban area, which was conducted in Nava Yug Secondary School at Jyabhal Kathmandu. The following conclusions were stressed on the basis of finding.

- It shows that domestic child workers are more from rural area than urban in number.
- The children from economically low level and very low level are serving as a domestic child worker.
- Most of the guardians were agent for domestic child worker.
- The finding shows that the cause of poverty is an essential factor, which play vital role to increase domestic child worker.
- It shows that the works of domestic child workers are low level activities.
- The finding proves that working hour is high for domestic child worker and study period is limited.
- The study shows that the permission to visit home is limited annually.
- The finding shows that, remuneration paid for domestic child workers is very low.
- Behave of the owner towards DCWs is low or medium in average.
- DCWs are not in good bedding and fooding situation till now.
- DCWs are satisfied for only their schooling but not in their duties.
- Most of the DCWs want to leave any time from their duties, some want to leave after completion of SLC education.
- It seems that most of the DCWs want to be a teacher or businessman for earn money.
- Most of the DCWs don't have the knowledge of Child Labour Act.
- The punishment in mistake exists in this modern time.

6.2 Recommendations

To uplift the condition of domestic child worker the following suggestions can be recommended.

- Child labour should be clearly defined for legal and regulatory purposes.

- The code of conduct should be made from state for DCW owners to keep child labour as a domestic servant.
- Child labour in domestic services and other information sectors should be gradually brought under the preview of the Act.
- Minimum age of entry into various types of works should be fixed specially in domestic child work.
- System of certification of age should be introduced to check entry of under aged children into employment.
- Legal arrangements to deal with bounded labour problem should be introduced.
- Government should provide free education with all facilities in appropriate environment for the betterment of society.
- All the Acts made by government should be implemented strictly on the right of child labour.
- Local bodies should be involved the issues of child labour on their periodic plan.
- The authorities should be given to the local bodies to monitor DCW's condition at work.
- Community surveillance system should be launched to monitor the problems of child labour.
- Awareness programs should be given to the parents of DCW.
- Poverty reduction programmes should be implemented to the DCW's family.
- DCWs should be behaved as a member of the family by the respected owners.

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Socio-economic Status of Domestic Child Workers

Key Informants Interview Schedule

1. Level of Domestic Child Worker in Education
2. Nature and process of work.
3. Time schedule of work.
4. Behavior of household owner.
5. Access in basic requirements.
6. Nature of punishment in mistakes.
7. Medical practices in illness.
8. Knowledge of Child Labour Act.
9. Time schedule of study period.
10. Leave situation for return in house.
11. Determine of salary and payment time.
12. Recreational situation.
13. Contact person in working procedure.

Socio-economic Status of Domestic Child Workers

Observation Checklist

1. Working condition
2. Physical health condition
3. Behave of employee
4. Recreational situation
5. Fooding situation
6. Punishment in mistake
7. Relation with the children of employee
8. Clothing of DCW

Socio-economic Status of Domestic Child Workers

Case study checklist

1. Name of respondent.....
2. Age.....
3. Sex.....
4. Parents name
 - Father.....
 - Mother.....
5. Caste/ethnicity.....
6. Permanent address.....
7. Working place address.....
8. Number of family members.....
9. Causes of being DCW
 -
 -
10. Name of the school of DCW.....
11. Studying class.....
12. Studying hour.....
13. Working hour.....
14. Remuneration.....
15. Relation with the children of employee.....
16. Permission for home visit.....
17. Caring on illness.....
18. Bedding situation.....
19. Fooding situation.....
20. Punishment in mistakes.....
21. Receiver of remuneration.....
22. Times visited by guardian.....

Socio-economic Status of Domestic Child Workers

Questionnaire for Domestic Child Worker

Personal Background:

1. Name of the Respondent.....

2. Address.....

3. Sex: Male..... / Female.....

4. Age:

5. Ethnic Group:

6. How did you come here?

i) Came with villagers;

ii) Came with parents;

iii) Came with relatives;

iv) Came on my own.

Family Background:

7. Fathers name:.....

a) Dead [], b) Alive [], c) Deserted [], d) Others

If alive; living: together [], separate []

8. Mother's name

a) Dead [], b) Alive [], c) Deserted [], d) Others

If alive; living: together [], separate []

9. Do you have: stepfather [], stepmother []

10. Parents Occupation:

- a) Agriculture [], b) Domestic [], c) Unemployed [], d) Others
11. No of sister.....
12. No of Brother.....
13. Child rank in order

Education

14. In which class are you studying?
15. How many hours do you get for study per day at master's home?
- a) Up to 2 hours [], b) Up to 4 hours [], c) Over 4 hours [], d) Not at all []
16. What is your position in the class room? a) Top 5 [], b) Top 10 [],
c) Other

Social status of Domestic Child Worker

17. What works do you have to do each day?
- a) Cooking []
- b) Cleaning house []
- c) Cleaning dicks []
- d) Cleaning clothes []
- e) Caring babies []
- f) Shopping []
- g) Others
18. How many hours do you have to work each day?
- a) Up to 3 hours []
- b) Up to 5 hours []
- c) Over 5 hours []
19. How many times do you get permission to go your home in a year?
- a) Not at all []
- b) Once a year []
- c) Twice a year []
- d) More than twice a year []

20. What type of punishment do you get in your mistake?
- a) Nothing []
 - b) Beating []
 - c) Rating []
 - d) Not giving food []
21. Do master or his family member abuse through sexual activities?
- a) Yes []
 - b) No []
- If yes, process of abuse
- a) Provoking []
 - b) Touching /stirring []
 - c) Sexual intercourse []
 - d) Unnatural sexual activities []
22. Do you work in illness also?
- a) Yes: at common [], at serious []
 - b) No: at common [], at serious []
23. Are you satisfy in this work?
- a) Yes []
 - b) No []
24. How long will you continue the work in this house?
- a) Willing to leave any time []
 - b) Willing to leave after SLC []
 - c) Willing to continue after SLC []
25. Who is closeness in work oriented activities?
- a) Master []
 - b) Master's wife []
 - c) Other family members []
 - d) Others
26. Do you know Child worker Act?
- a) Yes []
 - b) No []

Economic status of Domestic Child Worker

27. How much money are you paid for your duties per month?

Rs.....

28. How is the behavior of your masters and his family members for your necessary things?

a) Low []

b) Medium []

c) Good []

29. How is fooding situation in every day?

a) Like owner taking []

b) Difference from owner []

30. How is sleeping situation?

a) Room []

b) Passage []

c) Others []

31. Who is the provider in illness?

a) No []

b) Owner []

c) Self []

d) Master-self []

32. How are the means of the entertainment?

a) T.V []

b) Cinema []

c) Picnic []

d) Not available []

34. What your future ambition?

a) Teacher [], b) Businessman [],

c) Others.....

Economic status of DCW's family

35. What are major occupations in your house?

a) Agriculture/ Animal husbandry. [],

b) Service [], c) Business [],

d) Labour/ Wages [], e) Others.....

36. How is economic condition in your house?

a) Medium [], b) Low [], c) Very low []

37. Do other member of your family work as a domestic child worker?

a) Yes [], b) No []

38. What is the situation of food production from land?

a) Landless [], b) 3 months sufficient [],
c) 6 months sufficient [], d) 9 months sufficient [],
e) 12 months sufficient []

39. Did you go school before being a domestic child work?

a) Yes [], b) No []

40. What were the causes to leave your house?

a) Insufficient food [], b) Willingness in study [],
c) Willingness to see new location [],
d) Family member misbehave []

41. Your opinion for the betterment of schooling DCWs.

a).....
b).....
c).....

Thank you.