

CHAPTER-I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

Oxford Dictionary defines a child means a newly born boy or girl and labour means bodily or mentally work. Thus the meaning of child labour suggests; “Bodily or mentally work done by a child”.

Children Act (1992) defines “A child to be a human being below the 16 years and prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age as a labourer”.

Child labour occurs in nearly all large cities and towns in the developing world, and also in many industrialized world. Historically, the problem of child labour first appeared in the 16th century. This was further expanded in different forms and areas in the 17th century and children were further exposed to high risk areas in the 18th and 19th century. In Germany, France and UK, the problem of child labour was obvious in factories: cotton mills, glass and match- making and brick kilns, whereas in Norway and Sweden, the problems existed in farming, herding and fishing. In France, a welfare act for child labourers was introduced in 1841 and in 1853 the government of Germany introduced the first law regarding the health and safety of children and trade unions in Europe began to raise the issue of child labour as parts and parcel of their movement. However, the implementation of the laws was very poor (ILO, 1995; 41). Many cultures regard children as the future architects and backbone of their country.

Nepal, a landlocked Himalayan Kingdom with a population of 23 million people, is considered one of the least developed countries in the world. It has been striving to accelerate the pace of its socio- economic development within the framework of a multiparty parliamentary system adopted since 1990 (KC, Bal Kumar, et. al. 2001).

Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and underemployment, poor health, sluggish economic growth and agrarian economy characterize the Nepalese society. As a consequence of this situation, child labour is widespread, and a major socio-economic problem. Such practice has been recognized as jeopardizing children's potential to become productive adults, by precluding them from health, education and other basic rights (Adhikari, K.P, 2004; 19).

The situation is different in Nepal, mostly to these socio- economical conditions. Children are often neglected, abused and exploited, and exposed to the worst forms of labour such as trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation and physically exerting or dangerous work (KC, Bal Kumar, et. al, 2001).

Child labour has been recognized as a major social problem in Nepal. For the first time in Nepal, child labour was prohibited from the factory in 1959 and initiated the factory workers Act 1959. After enactment of the convention on rights of child and ILO convention No. 138, Nepal started taking active involvement in the management of child labour.

Regarding growing concern on child labour issue in the (1990) was the first landmark international convention to address children in especially difficult circumstances ranging widely from slavery, bonded labour, domestic labour, prostitution and street children. It states that children deserve special protection from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual development. The ILO convention on the worst forms of child labour 1999 is the most recent immediate prohibition of the worst forms of child labour for all persons under age 18. Nepal has ratified both conventions and committed to eliminate the labour from the hazardous condition of work. If they are involved in worst forms of child labour in teenage, they will be deprived from right to get education, good health, play and other basic rights of the child. These children of today become uneducated, unhealthy, unskilled

labour of the nation tomorrow. In return, stealing, crime and many other social disasters will be seen in the society.

Teenage is the most sensitive age for every people. Children are unable to decide what is good and bad because they are not biologically, mentally, physically, psychologically and socially matured. As a consequence children are deprived from their scope to develop physically, mentally as well as emotionally. These children are also denied from education, which is a fundamental right and should be available to them under any circumstances. It is fortunate that even today the problem of child labour is greatly prevalent in our country and in the world, while the statistics of ILO/IPEC, 1996 shows that 2.6 million children are regularly work (Stop child labour, 2006). Work force participation rate of children increases with their age, so as the volume of inactive children for time being is likely to enter into child labour. A sizeable portion of the out of school children is supposed to be in labour force. Because, children are accorded to constitutes an integral part of the family work force engaged in both formal and informal sectors. Studies claimed that both boys and girls begin working at around six years of age and spend a considerable amount of their time in productive and household activities. They help at home run errands or help their parents on family farm. A child work can also compete with schooling in terms of money. While child labour is often a much needed contribution to the income of family, education may be so costly that the decision whether to send a child to school or to work will be difficult for many poor parents. Only longer years of free universal schooling and quality education could play a vital role in stopping children entering into labour market (Adhikari, K. P, 2004; 19).

Plan Nepal, World Education, and the World Bank view; poverty and insufficiency of educational facilities as major causes of child labour. These organizations accept definition of child labour adopted by Article 32 of CRC, ILO's convention, No.138 and convention No.182. These organizations are of the view that even schooling children might be working in harsh condition

before and after school and easily drop out of school. They are vulnerable to child labour. But for neither schooling nor working children, different approach is to be identified rather out rightly labeling them as child labourers (Save the children, 2006).

Nepal is facing serious problem of increasing practices of child labour. Due to widespread poverty, illiteracy, consciousness and the lack of national perspectives, children have been compelled to work in various activities. Nepal is an agricultural country. Its economy is based on agriculture with 59.6 percent of the population depending on agriculture according to the 2001 census. Thus, the direct and indirect involvement of children is highest in agricultural sector. But in recent times the trend of migration is from village to city areas in search of jobs and for other reasons has been increasing. Once, the children land up in cities, they work as child labourers in its various forms.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Child labour as social phenomena depends on the social context. It is common and widespread phenomenon in Nepal and integral part of every society. No society can even imagine its existence in the absence of children. They are the gracious blessing of each new generation. They should be properly treated in terms of education, participation, health care, play, proper guidance, care and other related aspects of child right because they are the pillars of tomorrow. But the case becomes reverse in case of developing countries like Nepal. Majority of child population is deprived from basic necessities like nutrition, shelter, clothing, education and health care. Most of the people, even unable to feed their children.

The census of 2001 reported 39.9 percent population under 14 years of age. The school aged population between (5-14) years was reported 27 percent out of these percentage 24 percent of the school aged population between (6-14) years were illiterate corresponding figure for eastern Terai amounts to 35 percent (Save the children, 2006). Child population at age 10-14 years being economically active was reported as 29 percent, while those engaged in the

household chores constituted 9 percent (CBS, 2001). Likewise, proportion of the total population 6 years and above never attended schools at the national level consists of 44 percent and corresponding figure for eastern Terai was as high as 54 percent. This indicates that a significant portion of school age children in Nepal do not have access to basic education.

In addition, the recent information obtained from NLSS II 2003/04 identified about 21 percent of the children aged 5-14 years attending school and working, another 11 percent as working only and about 13 percent as neither schooling nor working (Save the Children, 2006).

The assumption here is that if children are out of schools or drop out at early age, they must be in the labour force. Studies have proved a negative relationship between children's schooling and their workforce participation. If children are not obliged to compulsory full time schooling they will have little alternative to work (Save the Children, 2006).

Lack of fertile and irrigated land, illiterate large families, torment discrimination and deprivation of education are some factors leading children, present conflict problems and parents to urban areas in pursuit of economic opportunities and safer surroundings and 74 percent of the total child labour forces are from migrant communities (CONCERN, 2005). Though what are the hidden factors of rural children that compel to migrated in Kathmandu and enter into labour market, which prevent them to get full time education to be searched. In short, the specific research questions are indicated below.

- Whether all working children were out of school?
- What are the dependent, independent and intermediate variables of child labour?
- What are the hidden factors that lead them to fall in child labour?
- Which is the most prevalent sector that the illiterate children are working by sex?

1.3. Objectives of the study

Overall objective of this study is to see factors associated to the emergence of different forms of child labour in urban centers, migrating from the rural areas.

Specific objectives

-) To identify the intermediate, dependent and independent variables that push them into child labour and leave their place of origin.
-) To examine the socio-economic, cultural and family backgrounds of child labourer.
-) To examine the perceptions of interviewed child labourers towards work and education.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

-) The study is focused only on migrant child labourer working in Kathmandu city.
-) The study is focused on child labourer from Dalit, Indigenous and lower caste/ethnic groups.
-) The study is bounded only on carpet factory, rag pickers and porters, and their impact on education.
-) The children have been selected aged between 6 and 18 years of age.
-) The study is concentrated on the comparative analysis and educational aspects of working children in these areas.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Children are the best creation of the nature and they are the sound of humanity, human civilization and development. They are also strength in reserve for a nation. Thus the right of the children should provide by every nation to every child. But it is not yet in reality. The tenth decennial of population census 2001 reported 39 percent of child population, out of them 27 percent was between 5-14 years of age and 24 percent of school aged population 6-14 years population

were illiterate. Different research, planners and specialist on the related field argued that the destination of out of school children is in child labour. Child labour is social phenomena; it is the product of social, economic as well as political factor.

Child labour has been recognized as a major social problem in Nepal. To address this problem, studies have been carried out to understand particular forms of child labour at the local level.

Research on child labour situation in Nepal is scant, whatever studies were focused on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, child labour in the carpet industry, bonded child labour and children working under hazardous conditions. But the study are not focused on comparative analysis of socio-economic background of children working in different areas and lack of research on comparative analysis of Dalit, Indigenous and janajati children who are working as ragpickers, porters and carpet workers.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into seven chapters. Chapter one sets the background of the study or context of the study, statement of the study, objectives, limitation and significance of the study.

Chapter two deals with the review of literature; includes definition of child labour and work, different between child work and labour national legislation on child labour, magnitude of child labour, cause and problem of child labour.

Chapter three deals with the methodology part of the study which includes; sampling method of study, sites and respondents, method of data collection, data analysis and introduction of the study area.

Chapter four deals, about the characteristics of the respondents in terms of age, sex, caste/ethnic group, place of origin, literacy status of parents, status of parents and occupation of parents.

Chapter five deals, about educational status of respondents. It includes; literacy status, ever gone to school, currently attending school and completed class of interviewed children. In case of schooling and working children, time of schooling and usually work. Reasons for dropped out of the school, parents and children's perception on education, and literacy status of parents. Chapter six deals, about the current working status; which includes children's perception on current work, duration of work, working hours per day, control of income, reasons for leaving the home at first time, job satisfaction and medium of migration.

Chapter seven recapitulates the summary and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is an important part of any research work. For this research work different Books, Journal, Annual Acts, Articles, Policies, published and unpublished document, materials abstracted websites and other related to the subject are reviewed. This chapter deals with the theoretical description of child, child work, child labour and origin of child labourers related with education as well as empirical fact produced by different researches.

Child labour is the state where children are physically, economically and socially exploitative and abused. This situation is particularly alarming in the third world countries, where a big majority of children in this part of world are not only suffered from hunger, malnutrition and exploitation but also are subjected from exploitation and abused and they survive a painful life. Children are considered as a way of every day life in Nepalese society.

Children of today are the leaders of tomorrow. They are future of every nation. They are the ones who replace us. Whatever progress we have made, they are the ones to carry it on. So, if we look for our bright future we need to train our children properly and show them the right path through which they lead our culture, civilization and development. In order to prepare them to be healthy, wise and intelligent citizens, we need to provide them suitable environment, proper physical and mental exercises, right education and appropriate moral lessons.

There is no universally accepted definition of child labour. However all agree that child labour harms and exploits children physically, mentally, morally, or by blocking access to education International Conventions adopted by the United Nations and the ILO define child as any one below the age of 18, and child labour as some type of work performed by children below the age 18. ILO Conventions define appropriate minimum age of work as age 15 years (14

years in developing countries). The definition of the worst forms of work applies to all children under age 18 years (Save the Children, 2006).

Children issues were not of the greater importance to Nepalese Government till 1980s. Children as a development, concern was only included for the first time in the seventh plan (1985-90). Nepalese children are facing various difficulties due to social beliefs, persistence of poverty, gender discrimination and illiteracy relating to their development. Due to existence of poverty children's labour forms part of the family subsistence. According to the 2001 census about 29 percent of the children within the age group 10-14 are economically active and among which about 62 percent are engaged in agriculture and related activities.

According to recent estimates, 218 million children (between 5 -17) world wide are child labourers. This excludes the activities of children 12 years and above who are working only a few hours a day in permitted light work and the activities of children 15 years and above who are working in non- hazardous sectors.

2.1 Definition of Child work/labour

Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. Children have or adolescent are participation in work that does not affect their health and personnel development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family, business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during adult life.

-) The term child labour is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that;
-) is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
-) interferes with their schooling:
 1. by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 2. by obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
 3. by requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

The first and foremost, widely accepted definition of child labour is the article 32 of the Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC). The article states that

"The right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development"(Save the Children, 2006). According to this definition, all out of school age if working at own home, could be defined as child labourer/workers.

Whether or not particular forms of work can be called child labour depends on the child's age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries (ILO,2003). Specifically, child labour is hard to define and many distinct definitions have been used by different researcher/organization. In this context has illustrated clear distinction between child work and child labour broadly as in Table. 1.

Table 1: Difference between Child Work and Child Labour

Child work	Child labour
If work is appropriate to child's age and physical and mental capabilities	Work burdens the child, too heavy for child's age and capabilities
Child's physical, emotional and mental well being nourished even in work environment	Child is subjected to psychological, verbal or physical sexual
Work place is kept safe and child friendly, does not pose hazards to health and life of the child	Work place poses hazards to child's health and life
Limited hours, does not hinders the child from going to school, playing or resting	Very long hours of work, child has limited or no time for school, play or rest
Supervised by responsible and caring adults	Child works unsupervised or supervised by abusive adults
Child's work is regulated by law or governed by family/community norms and values	Child's work is excluded from legislation, social security and benefits
Child is justly compensated materially and psychologically	Limited or no positive reward for the child
Child work as vehicle for social advancement and improvement in child's quality of life	Binds the child to poverty and misery
Child works voluntarily to participate in the family responsibility of maintaining the household, developing the family enterprise augment family income, or even as main family income earner	Child is forced by circumstances or by coercive individuals to work
Child's work is utilized for purposes that are human and legal	Child's work is utilized for exploitative, subversive or clandestine operations or disguised illegal activities

After the approval of ILO Convention No.182 by government of Nepal and ILO/IPEC, estimated that there was 2.0 percent of the total child population

(127, 0000 children) ages 5-14 involved in the worst form of child labour in different sectors. Seven major categories for the worst forms of child labour identified by ILO/IPEC in Nepal were: children in bonded labour, child ragpickers, child porters, child domestic workers, children in the carpet sector, and child trafficking (CWIN/Plan, 2006).

ILO/IPEC, in collaboration with the CDPS and Nepal Labour Academy, also conducted a rapid assessment surveys in 2001/02, focusing on children at risk in different sectors of the work force, such as in carpet factories, street children, brick kilns, and stone quarries (CWIN/Plan, 2006).

2.2 Definition of Child Work/Labour and their Relationship with Education

Education is the main indicated of human resource development. Children from the poorest families tend to work at a very early age and typically have the lowest level of education and suffer other social disadvantages in such cases children are forced to do work with their youngsters and many other domestic works in their own households, which become the chief obstacles of their studies. Another factor is the lack of affordability of their parents to put them in a school.

Education is the cornerstone of social an economic development of a country. Primary education serves as a foundation of the whole education is accepted to bring about changes in the attitude of people and they become more responsible to new changes, development programmes and rational through education.

2.2.1 Save the children Alliance

Save the children alliance accepts a girl or boy less than 18 years of age as a child with full dignity of human rights as stipulated in UNCRC. Save the children Norway and US view child work in its broader sense, as activities children undertake to contribute to their own or family economy. This includes aspects like time spent on home maintenance, household chores and on income generating activities inside and outside their home. This includes unpaid

agricultural work of many girls and boys on family- run farms, and the domestic tasks done by many children in their own homes as child work. Save the children Alliance seeks to ensure that girls and boys are protected against harmful work.

If children's work interferes her/his rights to education, then it is a harmful work whether the work is done at own home or outside as stipulated in the article 32 of CRC. If the need in household chores and family management interferes with child's right to education, it can be termed as child work/labour. If a child works before and after the school to make some pocket money for school expenses and personnel well-being and that if the rights to education are satisfied, then child's work is not necessarily termed as harmful.

2.2.2 International Labour Organization

ILO defines child labour by "differentiating it from child work as being exploitative by nature and detrimental to the child's growing process, depriving the child of the rights to survival, development, protection and participation". It further defines child labour as "such type of work" done by children under 18 years of age and it includes full time work done by children under 15 years of age that prevents them from going to school or that is dangerous to their health.

Link between Education and Child Labour

ILO views compulsory education as the most powerful instrument to eliminate child labour. Children in school are less likely to be full time employment or work and children who are out of school attendance have little alternative to working and fall into begging, delinquency and worse.

2.2.3 UNICEF and its Position in Defining Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the rights of the child is the principle guideline of UNICEF in defining child labour. It defines children's works/activities as child labour if they are exploitative, detrimental or moral or social development and interfering child's schooling, recreation and rest. Such works undertaken by

children are hazardous and intolerable according to ILO convention number 182.

Relation between child labour/work and Education

Education is the key instrument to successfully eliminate all forms of child work in general and hazardous forms of work in particular relation between child labour and education as follows:

-) It frequently absorbs so much time that school attendance is impossible
-) It often leaves children so exhausted that they lack the energy to attend school or cannot study effectively when in class
-) Some occupation, especially seasonal agricultural work, cause children to miss too many days of class even though they are enrolled in school
-) The social environment of work sometimes undermines the value of children place on education, something to which street children are particularly vulnerable
-) Children mistreated in the work place may be so traumatized that they cannot concentrate on schoolwork or reject by teachers as disruptive.

UNICEF's official position in defining child labour and child work is that if the children are abstained from the opportunity to education because employments either within the household or outside household are undoubtedly in child labour. But UNICEF definition does not capture various reasons for child labour due to parent's ignorance, inaccessibility of schools education facilities, and lack of child's motivation to education and incompatibility of education system for different caste/ethnic, language and social groups.

2.2.4 World Bank (WB)

World Bank in Nepal defines child labour based on the Article 32 of CRC. It further accepts the definition of child labour as per minimum age convention No. 138 and the Convention the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

The World Bank recognizes child labour as one of the devastating consequences of persistent poverty and has adopted a clear position to help reduce harmful child labour through its ongoing poverty reduction efforts. World Bank accepts the existence of child labour if children's right to education are violated because of need in household chores. However, it sees definition of labour more in economic term.

2.2.5 Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN)

As a leading child right's organization in Nepal, CWIN has adopted the definition of child labour in line with the Minimum Age Convention, 138 of Article 32 of CRC, ILO Convention, 182 and the definition of UNICEF (1997). According to CWIN, child labour includes all works that are detrimental to children's mental, physical, social and moral development but the work, which does not harm children in terms of their rights and physical health; it may be taken as a process of socialization. If the children are deprived of education by performing such works, it may be exploitative child labour. Child labour is associated with children divorced from their basic rights such as right to play, right of freedom and right to education and/or knowledge due to the responsibility of work burden.

Education and Child Labour

CWIN has asserted that if provision of compulsory education for all children were introduced and could motivate their parents could be increased towards this goal, it is not impossible to bring down the burden of child exploitation and ensure the protection of children's right.

As CWIN has included all out of school children working at own home and outside home as child labour.

2.2.6 CONCERN Nepal

CONCERN has adopted the definition of ILO, UNICEF and Save the Children Alliance, and other relevant Conventions. It also accepts the definition of child

work by save the children Alliance on the basis of associated harms and duration of work. Education is treated as the fundamental right of children and deprivation of this organization agreed that, due to the reasons of need in household works, if children are out of school, it could be termed as child labour.

2.2.7 National Planning Commission (NPC)

All international conventions and National Acts bind National Planning Commission (NPC) with respect it the definition of child labour. It has not provided a separate definition but spelled out squarely in the Tenth Plan by accepting major ILO and UNICEF Conventions.

2.2.8 The Tenth Plan Addressing the Issue of Child Labour

The concept of eliminating all sorts of child labour in coming 10 years is through widely expanding income- generating activities along with the programme on education, health and security, and through creating awareness among children engaged as child labourers in the unorganized sector in the remote areas. The objective is to eliminate child labour currently engaged in menial jobs of various sectors in Nepal in the coming six years.

The tenth plan aims to provide children with the opportunity of education and focuses on the elimination of child labour from the organized sector. Other organizations working in the field of child rights are;

2.2.9. Ministry of Labour and Transport

2.2.10 Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW)

2.2.11 Central Child Welfare Board

Plan Nepal, World Education, and the World Bank view poverty and insufficiency of educational facilities as major causes of child labour. All organizations working in the field of child rights have agreed that in addition to poverty; lack of access to good quality education is also another equally important reason for child work/labour in Nepal (Save the children, 2006).

2.3 Child Labour Situation in Nepal

Children are among the most neglected, abused and exploited segments of the population, exposed to such worst forms of labour as rag picking, porters and in carpet factories. In Nepal, child work in general and child labour in particular and it is a common phenomenon.

2.3.1 Carpet Workers

Carpet weaving has been in existence from ancient time in Nepal. The culture of hand knotted carpet and blankets have been developed as a cottage industry in Himalayan and Hilly regions from the early period. The production of hand made, local carpet was made especially for the local consumption and for the consumption of the economically strong consumers. But, since last 30 years the nature of this industry has been changed and established as organized export oriented industry.

A number of studies and research projects, the government of Nepal and the ILO/IPEC identified Nepalese carpet factories as the location of one of the worst forms of child labour. Precise estimates do not exist. However estimates made on the basis of small scale surveys range from 40-50 Percent to 9 Percent during the early 1990s. In 1998, child labourers were estimated to constitute 12 Percent of the total labour force in the carpet sector. An overwhelming majority of child labourers in carpet factories are Tamang constituting 35-70 percent followed by Magar and Rai/Limbu. More than 70 percent of such children are from families consisting six or more members. Twenty three districts have been identified as major source districts for child labourers migrating for carpet related works in the Kathmandu valley (KC, Bal Kumar, et al; 2002).

2.3.2 Rag pickers

Rag pickers are called as Khate in Nepalese slang, and the manner in which these children are exploited. Most children who work as rag pickers come from rural areas, especially from hill and mountain regions; it means most of the working children as rag pickers are migrant. A disproportionate number of rag

pickers are from the Dalits, Tamang and Magar ethnic groups are more prone to resort to rag picking than children from other groups. The school dropout rate amongst rag pickers is high, though the children reported that they would attend school if the financial support were available (KC, Bal Kumar, et al; 2001).

2.3.3 Child porters

Child porters carry heavy burdens within urban areas and on remote rural factories. The tradition of porters in Nepal is an age- old phenomena, the major means of transporting consumption and business goods and construction materials in the country. The work of contemporary porters provides a major share of off- farm and seasonal employment, as well as supplementary income for poor rural household of Nepal. Actually there is no any reliable history that from when the portering system started in Nepal but every body agrees that portering system is not a new phenomena and entry of children into portering also has no history. A Rapid Assessment 2001, based on targeted population was child porters under the age of 18 at 19 different survey sites in urban, semi-urban and rural areas, including porter's routes, porter absorbing areas of the country and tourist areas.

CONCERN, Nepal found that a majority of 137 child porters in the Kathmandu Valley were boys ages 15 to 16 from rural households of the Tamang, Bhote or Chhetri ethnic groups, working an average daily wage of Nrs, 66 (US\$1.10). Despite its legal prohibition, child labour exists everywhere in our country. No area of the labour market is completely free of child labour exploitation. It exists one way or another. Several CWIN research and survey studies have revealed that child labour is an integral part of the labour market. From agriculture to industry, domestic service, plantation, construction and transport service, one can find children employed as labourers (ILO/IPEC, 1995).

2.4 Areas of Child Labour

The following areas can be taken as the main areas of child labour employment in Nepal.

-) Factory/Industry
-) Mines
-) Plantation
-) Domestic service
-) Entrepreneurship/Shop
-) Transportation Works
-) Porter
-) Street
-) Construction Works
-) Sex Work
-) Bonded Labour
-) Migrant Labour
-) Circus/Music
-) Commercial Advertisement

(Source: - ILO/IPEC, 1995)

With growing urbanization the number of the children found working in different sectors of labour expands as do new areas of labour. Increased building means construction materials supplied by brick kilns and stone quarries are in greater demand than before. As teashop and restaurant business multiply, more children are employed in these industries as well. Inadequate infrastructure and waste management brings another form of employment to street Ragpickers in cities. Although carpentry is still predominantly a traditional artwork in Nepal the new steel and iron factories or auto mechanic

workshops and metal welding have all become new working areas for many more children in urban centers across the country.

At present, CONCERN estimates at least 80 areas involving child labour in Nepal from highway hawkers to Ragpickers, from domestic work to iron factories, from stone quarries to brick kilns and from selling newspapers to shoe shinning and repair. CDPS, TU and ILO estimate 2.6 million child labourers in Nepal, and a full one third of those do not receive any economic recompense (CONCERN, 2005).

2.5 National Legislation against Child Labour in Nepal

Legislation

The Constitution of Nepal, 1990 seeks to protect the interests of children by conferring on them certain fundamental rights and imposing for their benefit certain directive principles and policies of the State. Apart from the Constitution, the following three laws make important provisions for the protection and advancement of the interests of children and child labourers

2.5.1 The children's Act 1992

This act was enacted to protect the rights and interest of Nepalese children and to ensure their physical mental and intellectual development. It also contains a number of provisions on child labour, and it has recently been amended to make the Act more abuse specific especially in relation to sexual abuse. The act defines a child as a person below the age of 16 years and states that a child who has not attained the age of 14 shall not be employed in any work as labourer.

2.5.2 The Labour Act, 1992 and Labour Rules 1993

It contains specific provisions for the prohibitions of employment of children below the age of 14 years and prohibits admission to hazardous work for minors (aged between 14 and 18 years).

2.5.3 The Child Labour (Prohibitions and Regulations) Act, 1999

It followed Nepal's ratification of the ILO Minimum Aged Convention (No.138), and has made important amendments in the labour act 1992. The child labour act in list specific occupation as hazardous work and prohibits the use of children below 16 years of age in such activities .The act has not yet been enacted.

Other legal provisions restricting child labour and trafficking in the country include the Citizen Rights Act, 1995; the Begging Prohibitions Act, 1962; the Prison Act 1962; the common Law code 1963; the Public Offence and Punishment Act 1970; the Foreign Employment Act, 1985; the Trafficking Control Act, 1986, and the Drug Trafficking Act. Finally, the Self - Governments Act, 1997, makes important provisions for decentralized action for children and against child labour. For instance , much of the power for protecting girl children has devolved on the village development committees, which are obliged to give priority to development project that directly benefit children.

Nepal is a signatory to the:-

-) ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No.182)
-) ILO Minimum Age Convention (No.138)
-) ILO Force Labour Convention (No.29)
-) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child(CRC)
-) Child labour

Employment is prohibited in health hazardous condition by the factory and factory workers act 1959. Nepal has ratified the convention on the rights of the child and the ILO Minimum Age Employment Convention. On the basis of these conventions, Nepal has ratified the Labour Act 1992 and children's Act 1992 and has declared that employing children under the age of 14 labour

practices has been increasing day by day. Such signatory and ratification of conventions are limited only on paper and weak in implementation.

In order to eliminate poverty and child labour through economic development process, development professionals and organizations view that only the legislative provisions can not prevent child labour, if it offers poor parents only the safe route to survival, unless alternative routes are offered and financed (Save the Children,2006).

2.6 Problem of Child Labour

As revealed by a study carried out by CWIN, the pioneer movement for the rights of the child, working children in Nepal comes across the following problems.

-) Too young to work/Inappropriate work for children
-) Health hazardous working conditions
-) Work at night
-) Economic exploitation by adults
-) Lack of basic education opportunities
-) Separation from parents
-) Abuse and neglect
-) Physical, a mental and emotional exploitation
-) No rest or entertainment
-) not having their basic needs met
-) Inappropriate child rearing atmosphere
-) Lack of adequate parental love, care and understanding
-) Lack of social security and attention
-) Violations of child's rights laws

(Source: ILO/IPEC, 1995)

2.7 Causes of child labour

Hiraoka and Rana (2000) forwarded issues associated with inadequacy of education as major causes of child labour and factors of forcing children to be out of school. Major causes have been attributed to the following factors:

-) Poverty, parents inability to afford educational cost of children,
-) Unequal distribution of schools or educational institutions,
-) Relevancy of the content of education and parent's faith on it, and
-) Lack of provision of compulsory education and prerequisites.

(Source: Save the children, 2006)

Children, the future of society, direction of nation and also the beginner of new generation, should get care, love and protection which help to develop their personality that can contribute nation. But, child labour is being common in developing countries like Nepal. The constitution of Nepal 1990, seeks to protect the interests of children by conferring on them certain fundamental rights. Employment is prohibited in health hazardous condition by the factory workers act 1959. Nepal has signatory and ratified to the many conventions. But unfortunately, they are limited on paper and weak in implementation.

Being child labour one of the burning issue the research on it is scant. However having researches were made separately. Comparative study of ragpickers, porters and carpet workers in Kathmandu city or as such urban area are not till now. Thus, to fulfill this gap is the main objectives of the study.

CHAPTER- III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction to the Study Area

There is only one metropolitan city in the whole country which is located in Kathmandu district. It is the capital city of Nepal which occupies 395sq.km. According to the population census 1991, the total population of Kathmandu district was 675341 and it became 1081845 in 2001 with the average annual population growth rate 4.71 percent. In these years, different researches showed that the trend of migration in urban area being high and Kathmandu is found as a central place for destination, or manpower, raw materials, resources, transportation and markets a most of the carpet factories, brick kilns are situated. In these industry and child porters and rag pickers are easily found.

One major factor is the greater availability of children who need to work, because of the swelling of urban populations as people migrate to the towns and cities from the rural areas and children are cheap and uncomplaining source of labour.

3.2 Sources of Data

This study is based on primary data; the main source of data is field survey. During the one month period interview, observation and information through their friends became the main sources of the study. However, secondary data are also analyzed wherever it is needed. The secondary data can be taken from both published and unpublished research reports, books, articles thesis and other documents.

3.3 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

This study is a descriptive type of research design. The purposive sampling method is used for this study to select the sample area and sample population.

For this study hundred and five labourers are selected. Child of different three sectors of work thirty five were selected in each sector (See Table 2).

This study is based on both quantitative and qualitative information collected from the field. It gives priority to school going and working children in Kathmandu city. Inductive approach among the selected child workers is applied to fulfill the objectives of this study. Nominal level is made to the responses of respondents for the comfortable management of the raw information obtained from the field. Respondents were selected purposively (Non- probability method) and give the nominal scale to the selected respondents. Among hundred and five child labourers, 35 child labourers were taken in each sector. Child labourers were directly interviewed and observed during the fieldwork period through structured, unstructured and semi structured questionnaires including socio- economic conditions, family backgrounds, educational status, current work status, income level, migration status etc. Out of the total children, 31 are going schooling despite their work.

Table 2: Distribution of Child Labourers by Place of Working and Type of Work and Time Spent in Data Collection

Child labourers	Survey sites	Observed	Interviewed	Days spent in field
Carpet workers	Kirtipur	43	35	9
Ragpickers	Sanepa	46	35	8
Porters	Balaju Buspark	18	15	5
	Kalimati	19	12	4
	Kalanki	13	8	4
Total No.		139	105	30

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

From Table 2, it is clear that 46 ragpickers were found in Sanepa area but only 35 could be interviewed. In Balaju buspark area 15 porters were interviewed among 18 observed porters, 12 were interviewed among 18 observed porters in Kalimati and 8 interviewed among 13 porters in Kalanki area. Thus, from the 40 observed porters, 35 were interviewed. Also it is clear from the table that 43 carpet workers were observed in Kirtipur area but 35 only were interviewed. Within a month, a total of 139 child labourers were observed in Kathmandu

city. Some of the observed or visited children are not interested to talk with us. So, out of the total observed or visited children 105 labourers of each area were interviewed to fulfill the objectives of the study.

The study is also supplemented by the secondary data wherever found necessary. The publications of different government/non-government organizations and research institutions were taken as the source of secondary data.

3.4 Method of Data collection

To fulfill the objective of this study both quantitative and qualitative tools were used. The study mainly based on quantitative method. To collect quantitative data, having 50 questionnaires with best skipping pattern was prepared and asked to each respondents under sample frame.

3.4.1 Primary Data sources

Primary data were generated from employing four types of data collection instrument; semi- structured, structured, open ended questionnaire and key informant interview.

3.4.2 Questionnaires

Questionnaires were developed to talk with the children working in Kathmandu city under the selected areas. This interview schedule is divided into three sections; background of the children, educational status and current work status. Altogether hundred and five children under 18 years of age were interviewed. Whereas, qualitative information were collected through observation and information obtained through their friends during the period of data collection.

3.5 Data Analysis

Several data tables were prepared for the analysis. The tables have been presented along with the description in the chapters. Tables are putting systematically from setting the demographic and socio- economic background of the respondents and further the tables are related to the educational status and current work status of respondents. Finally, a descriptive report has been prepared as an outcome of the study.

CHAPTER-IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

This chapter deals with the background characteristics of the migrant respondents. This study includes hundred and five respondents working as rag pickers, as porters and in carpet factories. For the fulfillments of the research objectives various demographic and socio-economic background characteristics of the respondents, need to be explained. So that analysis of the research questions can be presented in most of the demographic researches.

4.1 Background of Child Labourer

Childhood determines the future life of every people. Generally, no children want to leave their own home and enter into child labour without strong compelled factor. So, the behaviour and work they done is determine by the socio-economic factors, which include caste/ethnicity, place of origin, status of having own land or not in village, marital status, status of parents and occupation of parents.

4.1.1 Caste/Ethnicity by Sex

Caste/ethnicity determines the occupation of people. Generally, the people of janajati and dalit in Nepal are excluded or oppressed from the mainstream of development. Those people are mostly involved in physical work. Different research on child labour in Kathmandu city concluded that, the children originated from dalit and janajati were higher and involved in most hazardous work than other ethnic group. In this study, the caste of labourer is categorized after the field based on the last name of the interviewed child labourers.

Table 3: Distribution of Respondents by Caste/ethnicity and Sex

Caste/Sex	Type of Child Labourer			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Tamang	44.4	33.3	92.3	50.0
Gurung	25.9	0.0	7.7	12.5
Dalit	11.1	50.0	0.0	23.4
Newar	0.0	16.7	0.0	6.3
Brahmin/Chhetri	18.5	0.0	0.0	7.8
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (64)
Female				
Tamang	0.0	63.6	50.0	43.9
Gurung	0.0	36.4	27.3	24.4
Dalit	62.5	0.0	4.5	14.6
Newar	12.5	0.0	0.0	2.4
Brahmin/Chhetri	25.0	0.0	18.2	14.6
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Both Sexes				
Tamang	34.2	42.8	65.7	47.6
Gurung	20.0	11.4	20.0	17.1
Dalit	22.8	34.2	2.8	20.0
Newar	2.8	11.4	0.0	4.7
Brahmin/Chhetri	20.0	0.0	11.4	10.4
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source:-Field Survey, 2007

Table 3 shows that, the child labourers working in Kathmandu city by caste/ethnicity. To fulfill the objectives of this study hundred and five respondents were selected from each sector such as ragpickers, porters and carpet workers. The number of working children varies by caste/ethnicity. There were 27 male and 8 female ragpickers. Among male ragpickers, highest portion constitute from Tamang caste (44.4 %) followed by Gurung (25.9 %). But Dalit female working as ragpickers constitutes 62.5 percent which is higher than other caste, followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (25 %). Another area selected in this study was portering, 24 male were selected. Among them Dalit male porters constitute higher position (50%) than other caste followed by Tamang.

Out of the 11 female porters, Tamang porters (63.6 %) are higher than other caste. Similarly, another area is carpet factory. Among the 13 male workers, Tamang caste (92.3 %) constitutes highest portion, followed by Gurung (7.7 %) caste. Whereas, female carpet workers are higher than male workers; 22 female child labourers were selected from carpet factory. Among them Tamang caste represent 50 percent, which is higher than other followed by Gurung.

From this table we can conclude that, more child labourers are from Dalit, and Janajati group. More Dalit children are involved in porttering and ragpicking.

4.1.2 Marital Status by Sex

Marriage is universal in Nepalese society. But the early marriage implies adverse impact to the people in terms of scope to develop their career and is deprived from their basic rights. Marital status of child labourers under this study is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Distribution of Respondent by Marital Status by Sex and Type of Work

Marital Status/Sex	Type of Child Labourer			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Unmarried	77.8	87.5	61.5	78.1
Married	22.2	12.5	38.5	21.9
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (64)
Female				
Unmarried	100.0	81.8	72.7	80.5
Married	0.0	18.2	27.3	19.5
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Both Sexes				
Unmarried	82.8	85.7	68.5	79.0
Married	17.1	14.2	31.4	20.9
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source- Field Survey, 2007

Table 4 indicates that, the unmarried male constitutes 77.8 percent. Similarly, 87.5 percent male child porters and 81.8 percent female child porters are unmarried. Among 14 married male 5 were from carpet factory. Among them 38.5 percent are married male and, 27.3 percent married female in carpet factories.

From the Table 4, we can conclude that, the married child labourers are much more pronounced in carpet factory. Whereas the government of Nepal indicates the minimum age of marriage is 21 for male and 18 for female. But it is not yet in reality.

4.1.3 Age group and Sex

Child labour reflects poor socio-economic condition of a country. In developed countries the flow of wealth is from parents to children but the situation is reverse in developing countries and children are the source of income or supporter of the family subsistence. Thus, they are engaged in work in their early age, which interfere their basic rights such as right to education, right to get full time education, right to proper guidance, right to play etc.

Table 5: Distribution of Children by Age group and Sex

Age Group/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
6-9	22.2	4.2	7.7	12.5
10-14	37.0	62.5	23.1	43.8
15-18	40.7	33.3	69.2	43.8
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (64)
Female				
6-9	0.0	18.2	9.1	9.8
10-14	37.5	27.3	45.5	39.0
15-18	62.5	54.5	45.5	51.2
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Both sexes				
6-9	17.1	8.5	8.5	11.4
10-14	37.1	51.4	37.1	41.9
15-18	45.7	40.0	54.2	46.6
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Table 5 shows that, respondents by age and sex. Among 105 respondents 64 were male and 41 were female. And age group was classified as 6-9, 10-14 and 15-18 years. Among these age group, between 10-18 years child labourers constitute higher than previous age group (6-9 age group i.e. 8 %). Out of the total ragpickers percentage, 15-18 age group is higher. And among the 8 female ragpickers, 15-18 years age group constitutes higher (62.5%) than other age group. Another sector selected in this study was porters, 24 male were selected in this study. Among them, 10-14 years constitute 62.5 percent. Whereas, out of the 11 female child porters, 15-18 year age group constitute 54.5 percent. Similarly 35 respondents were taken from carpet factory. Among them, 13 were male and 22 were female. Out of the total male 69.2 percent were from 15-18 year age group, which is higher than other two age groups and the age group of 10-14 and 15-18 years consists equal percentage (i.e. 45.5%) of female.

4.1.4 Family Structure by Sex

Agriculture is the main occupation of Nepal in which most of the Nepalese people are involved. They want to get help in their occupation from their children. They do not have time to think about the education and other issues related to the children as well as basic rights of their children. They think that children are the source of family income. Parents of large family size are compelled to send one or more of their children to work with them since they are motivated to the immediate benefit from their children.

Table 6: Distribution of Respondents by Family Structure by Sex

Family Structure/Sex	Type of Child Labourer			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Single	55.6	66.7	46.2	57.8
Joint	44.4	33.3	53.8	42.2
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (28)
Female				
Single	100.0	36.4	77.3	70.7
Joint	0.0	63.6	22.7	29.3
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Both Sexes				
Single	65.7	57.1	65.7	72.3
Joint	34.2	42.8	34.2	27.6
Total	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source:-Field Survey, 2007

Table 7 clearly shows that, the majority of child labourers under this study were originated from single family i.e. 57.8 percent male and 70.7 percent female. From which constitutes 55.6 percent male and 100 percent female ragpickers. Out of the total porters, 66.7 percent male and 36.4 percent female and carpet workers constitutes 46.2 percent male and 77.3 percent female. But in this study, many children reported having family members five and above.

4.1.5 Characteristics and Quantity of Land

Economy is the most important factor in the life of human being. Its impact goes on in each step of the life of every person. In Nepal, 31.2 percent people are below the poverty line (NLSS II, 2003/04). Many studies show that the main factor of the poverty is the unequal distribution of land and lack of cultivated and fertile land. Many of such studies has indicated that poverty is the cause and one of the consequences of child labour.

Here, in this study respondents are categorized and discussed their economic status through the questions that either their family have own land or not and sufficient to the family subsistence or not.

Table 7: Distribution of Respondents by Characteristics and Quantity of Land by Type of Work.

Description of land	Type of Child Labourer			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Having land	74.2	48.5	57.1	60.0
Not having land	20.0	42.8	22.8	28.5
Don't know	5.7	8.5	20.0	11.4
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)
Quantity of Land				
Sufficient	7.6	23.5	25.0	17.4
Insufficient	80.7	76.4	40.0	66.6
Don't know	11.5	0.0	35.0	15.8
Total No.	100.0 (26)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (20)	100.0 (63)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Table No. 7 indicates that, 63 child labourers have land with their family in origin place. But only 17.46 percent labourers reported that, the land is enough for the livelihood for their family. Out of the total ragpickers, 74.28 percent reported that, their family has land but 7.69 percent reported that it is enough for the livelihood of their family. Similarly, 48.57 percent child porters reported that they have own land in their origin place out of which 23.53 percent only reported that the land is enough to their family. Carpet workers, 57.14 percent reported having own land. Out of these 25 percent reported sufficient for the subsistence for the family.

From above table we can conclude that, the majority of children having land of their families in village. But majority of children reported insufficient land for the subsistence for their family. Out of these three sector, porters are highly landless than other two sectors. The data clearly shows that the children are the source of family subsistence. Financial aspects (poverty) are the main reasons for joining such work. Difficult livelihood, mistreatment of parents, unavailability of education, not interested to go to school, parents did not send, to settle in urban life, to earn money for their pocket money and influence through their friends are reported the push and pull factor of migration to those children who reported sufficient land for their family.

4.1.6 Place of Origin

Many studies in the field of child labour reports the stream of migration in Kathmandu is originated from the surrounding districts. Table 8 shows that the origin place of child labourers under the study.

Table 8: Distribution of Respondents by place of Origin and Type of Work

Place of Origin	Type of Child Labour			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
CDR	68.6	91.4	45.7	68.6
EDR	14.3	5.7	28.5	16.2
WDR	5.7	2.9	2.9	3.8
MWDR	11.4	0.0	8.6	6.8
FWDR	0.0	0.0	14.3	4.8
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Table 8 shows that, most of the respondents of this study is originated from CDR, the surrounding districts namely Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, Kavre, Sindhuli, Dhading, Rautahat, Nuwakot etc. Out of the total male ragpickers, 68.6 percent originated from Central Development Region, 14.3 percent are from Eastern Development Region and another 11.4 percent are from Mid Western Development Region. Among the total child porters 91.4 percent are from Central development region, 5.7 percent and 2.9 percent are from Eastern Development and Western Development region. And another area that prevalent child labour under this study is carpet factory. Among the total child labourers in carpet factories 45.7 percent are from CDR, 28.5 percent from EDR. 8.6 percent are from MWDR and 14.3 percent are from FWDR.

4.1.7 Literacy Status of Parents

The educational background plays an important role in the upbringing and future of the children. The level of parents' education is also linked with the status of the rights of the child. It was assumed as well as found that in most of the cases children from the educated family are not involved in the child labour. Thus, the attempt was made to ascertain the education level of parents. It was found that one of the reasons of a large number of child workers came from the families that are either totally illiterate or have very low level of education. Here the educational status of parents is identified through the children and presented in Table 9.

Table 9: Distribution of Respondents by Literacy Status of Parents

Literacy status	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpicker	Porters	Carpet Workers	Total
<i>Father</i>				
Literate	42.9	57.1	50.0	50.0
Illiterate	57.1	42.9	50.0	50.0
Total No.	100.0 (19)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (18)	100.0 (72)
<i>Mother</i>				
Literate	34.3	20.0	31.4	28.6
Illiterate	65.7	80.0	68.6	71.4
Total No.	100.0 (22)	100.0 (28)	100.0 (20)	100.0 (70)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source:-Field Survey, 2007

Table 9 indicated that, a large majority of parents are illiterate. When asked the education level, 50 percent father and 28.6 percent mother are totally illiterate, while only 42.9 percent ragpickers, 57.1 percent porters and 50 percent carpet worker answered that their parents could both read and write. And 34.3 ragpickers, 20 percent porters and 31.4 percent carpet worker answered that mother could read and write. The information obtained from field, ragpicker's father and porter's mother are largely illiterate than other area selected in this study.

4.1.8 Parent's Status and their Occupation

Domestic violence against children is much more pronounced when either of the child's parents is a step parents or the child's own parents have died. This is a fundamental reason for children leaving their home and ending up in the worst forms of child labour in Nepal. Among the one hundred and five respondents under this study 54.3 percent (19), 100 percent (35) and 51.4 (18) percent in each sector respectively from rag pickers, porters and carpet workers have biological father. Out of the total labourers, 14 ragpickers, 14 porters and 8 carpet workers have step parents. Among them 7.1 percent, 21.4 percent and 25 percent from rag pickers, porters and carpet workers have good relation with their step parents. Whereas, 21.4 percent, 42.9 percent and 37.5 percent from each sectors reported, bad relationship with their step parents. The occupation of parents determined the behaviour of children. Thus, the questions of parent's occupation is necessary to identify the family background, were asked to those children who reported they have parents alive.

Table 10: Distribution of Respondents by Parent's Occupation and Type of Work

Occupation of Parents	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
<i>Father</i>				
Agriculture	36.8	48.5	38.8	43.0
Non agriculture	21.0	25.7	22.2	23.6
Daily wages	0.0	14.2	22.2	12.5
Others	26.3	5.7	16.6	13.8
Not stated	15.7	5.7	0.0	6.9
Total No.	100.0 (19)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (18)	100.0 (72)
<i>Mother</i>				
Agriculture	68.1	35.7	60.0	52.8
Non agriculture	0.0	21.4	20.0	14.2
Daily wages	22.7	17.8	0.0	14.2
Others	9.0	14.2	10.0	11.4
Not stated	0.0	10.7	10.0	7.1
Total No.	100.0 (22)	100.0 (28)	100.0 (20)	100.0 (70)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source:-Field Survey, 2007

From Table10 we can see that, 43.0 percent father and 52.8 percent mother's occupation is agriculture. Out of the total ragpickers 36.8 percent and 68.8 percent father and mother's occupation is agriculture. Similarly, 48.5 percent and 35.7 percent, 38.8 percent and 60.0 percent porters and carpet worker's parents' occupation is agriculture. So, agriculture is the occupation which dominates other occupations.

This chapter dealt with the socio- economic background of child workers. It indicates that the incidence of child labour in Kathmandu valley from Tamang caste is very high, most of the dalit labourers are found in porterring. Married labourers are in carpet factory than other two sectors. Majority of child labourer are between 10-18 years age group. Most of the labourer originated from single family but having five and above family member. All female ragpickers are from single family. Another important finding is that, the majority of children have own land in their village but most of them have insufficient for their family subsistence. Porters are landless than others. Majority of children influenced from the nearest districts of the Kathmandu Valley and most of the parent's occupation is agriculture.

CHAPTER-IV

EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Education is the cornerstone of social and an economic development of a country. Primary education serves as a foundation of the whole process of development. School education is accepted to bring about changes in the attitude of people and they become more responsible to new changes, development programmes and rational through education. Education in Nepal is free up to tenth grade but as the government is not in the position to provide all financial and other support to the schools, the school management is compelled to raise money from children. Many people in Nepal cannot afford to send their children to school. Moreover, they cannot run their family without sending their children to work. Chapter five included educational status of children, which consists literacy status, ever gone and currently attending the school, completed level of education, homework status and parents and children's attitude towards education.

5.1 Literacy Status by Sex

Literacy means those who can read and write. About 76 percent of child labourers are literate in this study. In the field, their ability to read and write was tested by various means. They were first asked to read the content of questionnaire and interpret it. Second they were asked to write their names, addresses and other relevant information. After that children were classified as literate or illiterate.

Table11: Distribution of Respondents by Literacy Status by Sex and Type of Work

Literacy status/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Literate	70.4	79.2	46.2	68.8
Illiterate	29.6	20.8	53.8	31.2
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (64)
Female				
Literate	37.5	81.8	90.9	78.0
Illiterate	62.5	18.2	9.1	22.0
Total	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Both Sexes				
Literate	62.8	80.0	74.2	72.4
Illiterate	37.1	20.0	25.7	27.6
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Among the 105 respondents, 72.3 percent are literate. Among them (68.8%) 44 are male and 32 (78%) female. Out of the total 27 male and 8 female ragpickers 70.4 percent male and 37.5 percent female are literate. Out of the total porters 79.2 percent male and 81.8 percent female are literate and 46.2 male and 90.9 female of carpet factory are literate.

This data shows that the majority of female ragpickers are illiterate whereas literate female is more than male in porttering and carpet factory.

5.2 Schooling Status

To get a full time education is a right of children. But in the context of Nepal, it is limited only on paper. Similar situation is exists in the selected children under this study.

Table12: Distribution of Respondents by Schooling Status and Type of Work

Ever gone to school or not/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Yes	70.4	75.0	76.9	73.4
No	29.6	25.0	23.1	26.6
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0
Female				
Yes	37.5	81.8	72.7	68.3
No	62.5	18.2	27.3	31.7
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Currently attending School				
Male				
Yes	23.1	31.6	69.2	36.2
No	76.9	68.4	30.8	63.8
Total No.	100.0 (19)	100.0 (18)	100.0 (10)	100.0 (47)
Female				
Yes	0.0	55.6	40.9	46.2
No	100.0	44.4	59.1	53.8
Total	100.0 (3)	100.0 (9)	100.0 (16)	100.0 (28)
Both Sexes				
Yes	23.0	35.7	46.8	36.1
No	76.0	64.3	53.2	63.9
Total. No	100.0 (26)	100.0 (28)	100.0 (32)	100.0 (86)
Completed Level				
Primary level	87.5	77.7	80.0	81.4
Lower secondary	12.5	16.6	20.0	16.6
Secondary	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.8
Total No.	100.0 (16)	100.0 (18)	100.0 (20)	100.0 (54)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 12 indicates that, 73.4 percent (47) male and 68.3 percent (28) female have ever attended school. Out of the total male ragpickers 19 have ever attended to school. Among them 23.1 percent are currently attending the

school. Whereas, 3 female child rag pickers have ever attended to school. Among them all had dropped out the school, 18 male child porters have ever attended the school. Among them 31.6 percent are currently attending the school. Out of the 9 female child porters 55.6 Percent have currently joining the school. And 10 male carpet workers have currently attended the school. Among them, 69.2 percent have currently joining the school, and out of the 16 female worker 40.9 percent have currently joining the school.

We can conclude from the above data that, the number of illiterate female is more than male. Out of the total ever attended school children, 87.5 percent ragpickers, 77.8 percent porters and 80.0 percent carpet workers completed the primary level education, 12.5 percent, 16.6 percent and 20.0 percent children in each sector completed the lower secondary level education and 5.5 percent porters completed the secondary level education.

5.3 Timing for Usually Work

Nepal is not different from other countries in child labour. Most of the child population lives underprivileged life where denial, neglect, and exploitation are the bitter reality. It is not right that children should not do work but it is necessary that they can enjoy their fundamental childhood rights at the same time .It is said that doing work is the process of socialization. However, child labour is different from that. In most cases it is not accept as a process of socialization. Here in this study, the time of usually work were asked only schooling and working children, which is presented in Table 13.

Table 13: Distribution of Respondents by Timing for Usually Work and Type of Work

Description	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Before School	83.3	0.0	0.0	16.1
After School	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Before and after school	16.7	80.0	46.7	51.6
In need leave school	0.0	20.0	13.3	12.9
As free from work go to school	0.0	0.0	40.0	19.4
Total No.	100.0 (6)	100.0 (10)	100.0 (15)	100.0 (31)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 13 shows that, 31 respondents are currently attending the school. They are involving in both schooling and working. Out of the 6 currently attending ragpickers majority of them do their work before school time. Only 16.7 percent do their work before and after the school. Out of the 10 currently attending porters 80 percent do their work before and after the school and 20 percent do their work anytime, they leave school in necessary time; they give first priority to the work. Similarly, out of the 15 carpet workers majority of them work before and after school i.e. 46.7 percent. 13.3 percent give first priority to the work. And 40 percent used to do work when they are free.

5.4 Timing for Schooling by Sex

To get a full time education, innocence, independent, decision by other is the right of children. But in Nepalese context such rights are lacking and being a family supporter to the family or working as labourer for their own study. Out of the total child labourer 29.52 percent laboures are doing two responsibilities such as working and schooling. So the time should be alternate between school and work for regularly attend in both sector. Here, the time of schooling is asked only to the currently attending the school children.

Table14: Distribution of Respondents by Timing for Schooling by Sex

Time of Schooling/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Morning	16.7	80.0	66.6	52.9
Day	83.3	20.0	33.3	47.0
Total	100.0 (6)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (17)
Female				
Morning	0.0	0.0	33.3	21.4
Day	0.0	100.0	66.7	78.5
Total	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (9)	100.0 (14)
Both Sexes				
Morning	16.6	50.0	46.6	38.7
Day	83.3	50.0	53.3	61.2
Total No.	100.0 (6)	100.0 (10)	100.0 (15)	100.0 (31)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 14 shows that, out of the schools child ragpickers, majority of them used to do work at morning and in day time used to go school (83%). Only 16.7 percent go to school in morning time. Among male child porters 80 percent go to school at morning and they work in day and evening time. It is notable and remarkable that there was not found female child porters gone to school at morning. Similarly, 66.6 percent male and 33.3 percent female carpet worker's schooling time at morning.

The data shows that, the schooling time of child labourers has seen mixed. It is different with the time of work. Usually, ragpicker's go to school at the day time, but most of them reported irregular and not well. Majority of child porter's schooling time is morning but the situation of child labourer's of carpet factory has seen mixed.

5.5 Status of Homework of Respondents

The probability to drop out the school among working and schooling children is higher. Many research on child labour reported some portion of this reason is

due to repetition of class, did not like to go school. For better performance practice should be required in all sectors. Similarly, for better result and continuity of schooling is determined by the children's homework doing status.

Table15: Distribution of Respondents by Homework Status

Description	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet Workers	Total
Yes, always	33.9	30.0	26.1	29.0
Yes, sometimes do mistakes	50.0	30.0	20.0	29.0
Yes, most of the time do mistakes	0.0	30.0	6.7	12.9
Never complete	16.1	0.0	13.3	9.7
Never do homework	0.0	10.0	33.3	19.4
Total No.	100.0 (6)	100.0 (10)	100.0 (15)	100.0 (31)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 15 shows that, out of the 31 schooling and working children 6 are from ragpickers, out of these children 50 percent reported that about their homework, yes sometimes do mistakes, 33.90 percent reported do their homework always correctly, 30 percent child porters reported do their homework correctly, another 30 percent porters reported correctly do their homework and similar percentage in yes, most of the time do mistakes, 33.3 percent carpet workers reported that never do homework and 26.1 percent reported correctly do their homework.

This data shows the description of doing homework by child labourers. There is more probability of dropping out of school by the child labourer who are doing the work either for their schooling or for the support to the family. A large number of child labourers are not doing the homework completely and seriously because they have to give first priority to the work. Some portion of child labourer reported that their homework is not satisfactory which the result of irregular schooling.

5.6 Parent's Guidance in the Study

Proper guidance is the right of children. Children are compelled to live far from their parents. They stay with others or alone due to which they are not getting proper guidance to their study. The following table gives a distribution of the parents in the study of child labourer.

Table 16: Distribution of Respondents by Parent's Guidance in the Study and Type of Work

Description	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Quite often	0.0	10.0	6.7	6.5
Often	0.0	10.0	33.3	19.4
Sometimes	16.7	40.0	33.3	32.2
Seldom	50.0	20.0	0.0	16.1
Never	33.3	20.0	26.7	25.8
Total No.	100.0 (6)	100.0 (10)	100.0 (15)	100.0 (31)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 16 indicated that, the homework status of child labourer, whether anybody assists or not, 6.5 percent reported get help quite often. They are porters and carpet workers. Out of the total currently attending child porters 10 percent are quite often helped by parents.

These information shows that children are deprived from their basic right such as good education and proper guidance

5.7 Perception on Schooling and Working

Poverty is seen in much of the literature as one of the main contributing factors to child labour. There is also the argument that child labour can be seen not only as a result of poverty but also as a cause as the low wages of child labour reduces the purchasing power of the family. Cheap child labour/work can prevent the payment of a minimum wage and may devalue the adult labour market.

Table 17: Distribution of Respondents by Perception on Schooling and Working

Attitude of children on schooling and work/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Schooling and reading	66.6	80.0	100.0	82.3
Doing works	33.3	20.0	0.0	17.6
Total No.	100.0 (6)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (17)
Female				
Schooling and Reading	0.0	60.0	88.9	78.5
Doing works	0.0	40.0	11.1	35.7
Total No.	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (9)	100.0 (14)
Both Sexes				
Schooling and Reading	66.6	70.0	93.3	80.6
Doing works	33.3	30.0	6.6	19.3
Total No.	100.0 (6)	100.0 (10)	100.0 (15)	100.0 (31)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 17 indicated that, among 6 male child ragpickers, 66.6 percent reported that they enjoy in school and 33.3 percent in work. Out of the 5 male child porters 80.0 percent reported that they enjoy in school and 20 percent in work. Out of the 5 female child porters 60.0 percent reported enjoy to go school and 40.0 percent in doing works. In carpet factory, 82.3 percent male workers reported enjoy in school, 17.6 percent in works. Majority of female child worker reported enjoy schooling and reading i.e. 78.5 percent.

Most of the children expressed their keen interest to attend school despite of their work, but they are deprived of opportunity to get full time education due to family and personal reasons like lack of money, discontinuity of schooling. Very few children did not show any interest to attend school.

5.8 Reason for Dropping out of School

A great number of Nepalese children don't have access to educational facilities. Although primary level of education is free in Nepal, other types of expenditure associated with schooling such as uniform school supplies etc were beyond the reach of poor families. Bitter reality of Nepal is that many children do not go to school. This is mainly caused by socio- cultural issues, such as the parent's ignorance of children's rights, mistreatment by teachers in school, and an overall poor education system in rural areas.

High dependence on agriculture, declining productivity, skewed land distribution, land fragmentation and increasing landlessness have caused increasing unemployment, underemployment and poverty. The economy of a country has serious effects on its inhabitants.

Table 18: Distribution of Respondents by Reason for Dropping out of School and Type of Work

Reason for dropping out of school	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Due to poverty	80.0	64.7	45.4	66.6
School was too far	10.0	11.7	0.0	8.3
Hard to work at home	0.0	5.9	0.0	2.0
Others	0.0	11.7	54.6	16.6
Total	100.0 (20)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (48)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 18 indicated that, among the 20 dropped out child labour from school, 80.0 percent ragpickers mentioned poverty is the main reason to drop out the school and 10.0 percentage said, parents did not send them school and they also said that school was too far from the home which was another reason for dropping out the school, 64.7 percent child porters and 45.4 percent of carpet workers mentioned poverty as the reason for dropping out the school and 11.7 percent child porters reported school was too far, 5.8 percent reported parents did not send and hard to work at home was the reason for leaving the school. Here, poverty includes the responses such as cannot afford schooling cost, household expenditure, helping parents in their work and self expenditure.

In this study it is found that an economic aspect is the main obstacle for getting education. It is also found that majority of children are interested to go to the school. Some of the children have expected financial support for their education from different organizations. Some children have responded that their parents did not send them to the school. It is due to the poverty and unaware of the right of children.

5.9 Perception towards Education

In addition to the protective labour legislation for children, affordable quality education that is relevant to the needs of children and their families will ultimately be the most effective means for the elimination of child labour. Basic education is one of the principle means of preventing child labour. Therefore, the government and parents most commit to provide the compulsory primary education and should ensure that all children should complete the primary education. The government should introduce the vocational education programs throughout the country. Here in this study is trying to identify the view towards the education among illiterate, drop out of the school or ever not attending the school, which is presented in Table 19.

Table19: Distribution of Respondents by Perception towards Education

Perception towards Education/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Positive	66.6	73.6	71.5	70.3
Negative	33.4	26.4	28.5	29.7
Total No.	100.0 (21)	100.0 (19)	100.0 (7)	100.0 (47)
Female				
Positive	75.0	33.4	46.2	51.8
Negative	25.0	66.6	53.8	48.2
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (27)
Both Sexes				
Positive	68.9	64.0	55.0	63.6
Negative	31.0	36.0	45.0	36.4
Total No.	100.0 (29)	100.0 (25)	100.0 (20)	100.0 (74)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: - Field Survey, 2007

Table 19 indicated that, there are 29 out of the school ragpickers. Among them 21 male and 8 female, 66.6 percent male have positive attitude towards education. They are interested to go to school if they get opportunity, 75.0 percent female child rag pickers have positive attitude towards education. Out of the total male porters 73.6 percent and 33.4 percent female have positive attitude towards education. And more carpet workers also have positive attitude towards education. They are interested to go school. But the child porters are more interested than carpet workers and ragpickers.

5.10 Parent's Perception on Education of Children

Most of the child workers came from the families that are either totally illiterate or have very low level of education. When the parents themselves are illiterate and uneducated, they do not understand the value and significance of education. They are more interested with the immediate monetary benefit and, thus, encourage their children to work rather than sending them to school. To give the full time and quality education, proper guidance to the children is the responsibility of parents. Here in this study parent's view on children's education are identified through the children.

Table 20: Distribution of Respondents by Parent's Perception on Education of Children and Type of Work

Parent's Perception on Education of Children	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Positive	60.0	60.0	40.0	53.3
Negative	17.1	11.4	11.4	13.3
Don't know	22.9	28.6	48.6	33.4
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source:-Field Survey, 2007

Table 20 indicated that, the Parent's perception on education of children. The important concerns are existence poverty, educational unawareness of parent's negative perceptions towards teachers, negative attitudes towards daughter's education etc. Most parents are not sending their children in school because

they cannot afford for schooling due to the little alternative source of income. Besides, parents themselves are illiterate and hence they do not see the long term benefit of educating their children, particularly for their daughters.

5.11 Knowledge of Respondents on their Rights

Majority of Nepali children are deprived from their basic childhood rights. Education, health, welfare and development are just attractive dreams for them. It is necessary to promote social awareness at all the level by sensitizing parents, guardians, children, teachers, communities etc. with reference to the right of child, economic exploitation and economic generation by the children in future.

Table 21: Distribution of Respondents by Knowledge on their Rights

Knowledge/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Known	48.1	33.3	38.5	40.6
Unknown	51.9	66.7	61.5	59.4
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (64)
Female				
Known	0.0	36.4	31.8	26.8
Unknown	100.0	63.6	68.2	73.2
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (12)	100.0 (41)
Both Sexes				
Known	37.2	34.3	34.3	35.3
Unknown	62.8	65.7	65.7	64.7
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

Table 21 shows about the knowledge of children about their right. Out of the total workers, 40.6 percent male workers reported know about the right of children such as education; play, security, proper guidance etc. Among them, 48.1 percent, 33.3 percent and 38.5 percent male worker on each sectors respectively, are knowledgeable about their right, 26.8 percent female child

labourer are knowledgeable about their right. Among them, female rag pickers are completely unknown, 36.4 Percent female porters are knowledgeable and 31.8 percent female carpet workers under this study are knowledgeable about the right of children.

On the basis of table 21 we can conclude that, male are more knowledgeable than female. Female rag pickers are completely unknown. Female porters are more knowledgeable than other sector's female workers.

This chapter dealt with the educational status of children. This chapter shows that, the percentage of illiterate female is higher than male. Most of the children are out of school. Only 29.5 percentage children are doing two responsibility; working and schooling it indicate that all working children are not out of school. Majority of children and parent's have positive perception towards education. Most of the, out of school and currently attending school children are interested to go school. More children are deprived from right to get full time education, proper guidance, as well other basic rights of children. Socio-economic factor such as poverty, parent's ignorance on children's rights, mistreatment of parents and teachers, drop out of the school, unavailability of education, hard to work at home are the reasons for dropping out the school, which became push factor. Out of the total labourers, male are more knowledge than female on their rights.

CHAPTER-VI

CURRENT WORK STATUS

Child labour is the reflection of socio- economic reality. For the fulfillment of the research objectives under this chapter children's perception on work, duration of working the current work, working hours per day, control of income, reasons of choosing the current work, reason of leaving home at the first time, job satisfaction and mode of migration need to be explained.

6.1 Children's Perception on Work

Nowadays, the migration of children to the urban areas have been increasing tremendously and this has ultimately contributed to an overwhelmingly increase of the magnitude of child labour. Table 21 shows about the perception of work that children enter into the work by their own will or by forces.

Table 22: Distribution of Respondents by Perception on Work and Type of Work

Perception on Work/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Own will	70.4	29.2	100.0	60.9
By Force	29.6	70.8	0.0	39.1
Total	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (64)
Female				
Own will	12.5	36.4	77.3	53.7
By Force	87.5	63.6	22.7	46.3
Total	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Both Sexes				
Own will	37.2	34.2	34.3	25.3
By Force	62.8	65.8	65.7	64.7
Total	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Among the total male ragpickers 70.4 percent reported enter into the work by their own will, but 87.5 percent female ragpickers reported enter into the work

by other person they did not like the work, 70.8 percent male and 63.6 percent female porters reported came into the work by others will. But the situation is differ in carpet factory, 100.0 percent male and 77.3 percent female reported, came by their own will.

Majority of the children, reported enter into the work by their own will, but push factor compelled them to leave their home. Those children who reported came by their own will, the reasons behind joining such work are remoteness of school, lack of family support, economic factor and some of the children reported that they did not like to go school, didn't like livelihood of village.

6.2 Duration of Current Work

A questioned asked, "How long have you been working as current labourer?" This helped to know the nature of work whether the work is sustainable or not and age they leave the origin place.

Table 23: Distribution of Respondents by Duration of Current Work and Type of Work

Duration of work	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
<1 year	40.0	14.3	14.3	22.9
1-2 year	37.1	45.7	34.3	39.0
3-4 year	8.6	20.0	31.4	20.0
>4 year	14.3	20.0	20.0	18.1
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 23 clears that, 22.9 percent working since less than one year, 39.0 percent since (1-2) year, 20.0 percent since (3-4) year and 18.1 percent working four and above year. Most of the ragpickers, doing the current work during one year period, porters and carpet workers reported (1-2) years.

6.3 Working Hours of Respondents

From the field survey, it is shown that the working hours of schooling and non-schooling children has seen differ and that there is no specific timetable. It is presented in Table 24.

Table 24: Distribution of Respondents by Working Hours and Type of Work

Type of Labourers	Working Hours Per day				
	<6	6-8	8-10	No.	Average hours
<i>Schooling</i>					
Ragpickes	90.0	10.0	0.0	100.0 (6)	5.2
Porters	10.0	70.0	20.0	100.0 (10)	7.2
Carpet Workers	53.4	26.6	20.0	100.0 (15)	5.9
<i>Non-Schooling</i>					
Ragpickes	13.7	68.9	17.4	100.0 (29)	7.0
Porters	10.0	50.0	40.0	100.0 (25)	7.6
Carpet Workers	5.0	20.0	75.0	100.0 (20)	8.4

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 24 shows, working hours per day among schooling and non schooling children working in Kathmandu city. On the average, working hours of schooling ragpickers is 5.2 and 7.0 of non schooling. Similarly, 7.2 hours of schooling porters and 7.6 of its counterparts. But the time of schooling carpet workers is too low than non schooling carpet workers (i.e.5.9 and 8.4).

6.4 Income of Respondent's by Sex

Child labour is not a new phenomenon in an agriculturally dominant country like Nepal. Poverty is both cause and consequence of child labour. Extreme poverty and landlessness in rural areas are pushing child labour not only in urban areas but also in rural areas as well. In the context of poor families, child work has been a must in order to support the families. Following table shows the income given to the family or not by sex.

Table 25: Distribution of Respondents by Income by Sex and Type of Work

Control income by ownself/sex	Types of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Yes	70.4	83.3	76.9	76.6
No	29.6	16.7	23.1	23.4
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (64)
Female				
Yes	50.0	54.5	86.4	70.7
No	50.0	45.5	13.6	29.3
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Both Sexes				
Yes	65.7	74.2	82.8	74.2
No	34.2	25.7	17.1	25.7
Total	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source:- Field Survey, 2007

Among the working children which are selected in this study, out of the total male ragpickers 70.4 percent reported give their salary to the family or control their salary by their parents. But the 50 percent female rag pickers reported control by owns self. It means same percentage of female ragpickers control own self and by their parents. More male child porter's salary control by their parents (83.3 %) whereas female porters reported 54.5 percent. Out of the total male carpet workers, 76.9 percent reported control by their parents or they are the supporter of family economy, and 86.4 percent of female workers.

Above information shows that the majority of child labour give money to their family. They are the source of family economy.

6.5 Reason for Choosing the Current Work

Specially cultivated land is the major source of income in the rural areas but the vast majority of people possess too small plots of land for cultivation. Due to lack of work in these rural areas during slack agricultural sources/economic opportunity, a large number of workers including children are forced to migrate

seasonally for earning in urban areas. Child labour in urban areas has a direct correlation with child migration from rural areas which is the major source of child labour/work in Nepal.

Table 26: Distribution of Respondents by Reason for Choosing the Current work and Type of Work

Reasons/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Easy to do	22.2	16.7	7.7	17.2
Easy to find	25.9	62.5	76.9	50.0
Good income	33.3	0.0	0.0	14.1
Parents involvement	18.5	20.8	15.4	18.8
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (64)
Female				
Easy to do	25.0	0.0	9.1	10.0
Easy to find	75.0	70.0	13.6	40.0
Good income	0.0	0.0	31.8	17.5
Parents involvement	0.0	30.0	45.5	32.5
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Both Sexes				
Easy to do	22.8	11.4	8.5	14.2
Easy to find	37.1	65.7	37.1	46.6
Good income	25.7	0.0	20.0	15.2
Parents involvement	14.2	22.8	34.2	23.8
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 26 shows that, 33.3 percent male ragpickers reported good income is the reason for choosing this work. Whereas 75 percent female rag pickers and 25.9 percent male reported easy to find, and 25 percent of female ragpickers reported easy to do is the reason for choosing this work. Out of the total male porters 62.5 percent and 70 percent female reported reason of choosing the current work is easy to find. And 20.8 percent male and 30.0 percent female porters reported choosing this work due to parents' involvement.

Majority of (76.9 %) male child workers of carpet factories said they have chosen this work because they can easily get this job and 31.8 percent female workers of carpet factory said good income is the reason for choosing the work. 15.4 percent male workers of carpet factory said parents involvement and 7.7 percent male respondents said easy to find as the reason for choosing this work. And 45.5 percent female respondents reported parents' involvement and 13.6 percent reported easy to find as the reason.

From the table 26, we can conclude that, the majority of male rag pickers choose the current work due to good income. But female rag pickers reported due to they find easily. Both male and female porters and male workers of carpet factory reported due to easily find and most female workers of carpet factory reported due to parent's involvement.

6.6 Reason for Leaving the Home at First Time

Generally, parents and family are responsible to provide the basic needs of children such as food, shelter, clothing, schooling and affections. But in developing countries children are the source of family subsistence. They are being prematurely mature and compel to leave their home.

Table 27: Distribution of Respondents by Reason for Leaving the Home at First Time by Type of Work

Description	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Own will	28.6	14.3	20.0	21.0
Family Conflict	11.4	25.7	25.7	21.0
Poverty	48.6	51.4	48.6	49.5
Runway from school	11.4	8.6	5.7	8.5
Total	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 27 concluded that, in all sectors, poverty is a main cause for leaving their home at first time. Children who reported other reasons are also determined by the economic status of the family.

6.7 Perceptions on Income

From field survey it was observed that there is no specific timetable for the working children. Generally carpet worker used six days of a week, but they get salary on the basis and type of their work. So many of them used to do work in Saturday also, it means there is not fixed monthly salary. Working children of carpet factory reported Rs. (800-2500) get monthly salary per month; it is determined by the type of work. Similar situation in porters and carpet factory. The situation of child porters is too difficult and gets low and irregular salary than other two sectors. They reported Rs. (50-200) sometimes they did not get any works. They achieve salary on the basis of the weight of loads. Children who are working as ragpickers reported more salary than other two. They reported Rs (40-500) per day which is based on the type of rags.

According to child labour (prohibition and regulation) act 2000, Nepal the working hours for children are limited to 6 hours a day and 36 hours a week but this provision is not applicable for children and minor workers, because they cannot get minimum livelihood due to piece rate system in wage if they work less than 6 hours a day. Specially, working in carpet factory and porters engaged for long hours per day.

These information shows that the time duration and salary of the working children. Most of the respondents are from poor families who cannot have the basic facilities. Respondents are away from their parents but are contributing to the family income.

Table 28: Distribution of Respondents by Perception on Income

Job Satisfaction/Sex	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Male				
Yes	66.7	29.2	84.6	56.3
No	33.3	70.8	15.4	43.8
Total No.	100.0 (27)	100.0 (24)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (64)
Female				
Yes	62.5	0.0	40.9	34.1
No	37.5	100.0	59.1	65.9
Total No.	100.0 (8)	100.0 (11)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (41)
Both Sexes				
Yes	65.7	20.0	57.1	47.6
No	34.2	80.0	42.8	52.3
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (105)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 28 shows that, 66.7 percent male ragpickers are happy with their job or salary, 62.5 percent total female ragpickers reported satisfied with their job. But the majority of male child porters showed dissatisfaction with their job i.e.70.8 percent male and 100 percent female child porters unhappy with their job. Whereas 84.6 percent male carpet workers reported happy and 59.1 percent female reported unhappy with their job.

Majority of children who reported happy, they said, "we are compel to satisfied with the current work because we cannot find other job because we are illiterate, have no other skills and nobody give us to other work"

6.8 Medium of Migration

Most of the working children in Kathmandu city were came with the help of other persons. In the field study, the persons who accompany children in leaving home first time is found as parents, friends, relatives, and others include brokers, own self etc.

Table 29: Distribution of Respondents by Medium of Migration and Type of Work

Medium of migration	Type of Child Labourers			
	Ragpickers	Porters	Carpet workers	Total
Through friends	42.9	31.1	20.0	33.3
Through parents	8.6	22.9	40.0	23.8
Through relatives	14.2	11.4	22.9	16.2
Ownself	34.2	28.6	17.1	22.7
Total No.	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)	100.0 (35)

Note: Figures in Parentheses refers to number of observation

Source: Field Survey, 2007

Table 29 shows that, out of the total ragpickers, 42.9 percent reported friends were the mode of migration, 8.6 percent reported through parents, 14.2 percent through relatives and 34.2 reported by own self or decided to leave village by own self. Out of the total Porters, 31.1 percent reported that they were migrated through their friends, 22.9 percent, 11.4 percent and 28.6 percent reported parents, relatives and own self respectively. And Carpet workers under this study, 40 percent influenced through parents, 22.9 percent through relatives, 20 percent through friends and 17.1 percent through own self.

From the table 29, we can conclude that, the majority of ragpickers and porters were migrated through their friends. But most of the carpet workers migrated with their parents. 22.9 percent carpet workers were migrated through their relatives or by middleman. More ragpickers were migrated through own self.

This chapter dealt with the current work status of child labour. Most of the children working in carpet factory show their positive attitude towards the currents work. They like and enter into the work by their own will. But the female ragpickers, donot like such work. They are compelled by many push factors such as poverty, parents' involvement, easy to do than other works, good income, easy to find etc. Majority of children supplied their income to the family. Out of them carpet workers constitute higher portion to supplied income to the family. More children were influenced through their friends, whereas more carpet workers reported through their parents.

CHAPTER-VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

"Exclusion from Right to Education in the Context of Child Labour" A comparative study of migrants child labourer working in Kathmandu city is based on the sample interviewers of hundred and five respondents from working children in carpet factories, porters and ragpickers.

Migration of children to urban areas from both rural and small urban areas is considerable in Kathmandu city. Child labour is a big and ever increasing socio-economic problem in Nepal. Due to existing socio-economic inequality, child labour is interlinked with poverty, illiteracy and unemployment. Many children are forced to work even in abusive and exploitative conditions for the survival of their own and their family. In this situation, they are not only deprived from their basic child rights but also suffered from abuse, exploitation, neglect and humiliation.

Better educated parents are likely to place a higher value on education and to be more supportive of investment in their children's education. But in this study more parents of child labourers are uneducated and they are found to be involved in agriculture.

Most of the labourers are influenced through their friends and originated from single family. It revealed that all working children are not out of the school. 29.5 percent child labourer is going to school despite their work. Some of them perform good position in school. They are quite interested to continue their education.

Porters are landless than other labourers. Female labourers are more than male in carpet factory. Most of the labourers have land in village but have insufficient for the family survival. They supply their income to the family. Some school going children are found to be working for the support of their

school fee and to maintain the other costs. Thus, economic factor is seen a main push factor of village and pull factor of child labour.

More children and parents mentioned their positive attitude towards the education. They expect help from different organizations working on children welfare.

7.2 Conclusion

Today child labour is becoming a burning issue in the world. Many NGO's and INGO's are putting their effort to enhance the world socio- economic status of children. The existence of children working in Nepal is a reflection of underdevelopment. This chapter deals with the findings of the research on child labour during one month period in Kathmandu city working in different sectors as ragpickers, porters and carpet factories.

-) Most of the child labourers are migrated from the adjoining districts like; Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot, Dhading, Makawanpur, Ramechhap, Rautahat etc. 68.5 percent ragpickers, 91.4 percent porters and 45.7 percent carpet factory's children are migrated from CDR.
-) In case of marital status, more labourers are unmarried., It is found that 38.5 percent male and 27.3 percent female labourer are in carpet factory child labourers working in carpet factory are married .
-) Among the total child labourers 62.8 percent labourers are from single family. 100.0 percent female ragpickers, 55.6 percent male ragpickers, 66.7 percent male porters, 36.4 percent female porters, 46.2 male and 77.3 percent female labourers of carpet factory are from single family.
-) Agriculture is the main occupation of parents. 43.0 percent of the father's and 52.8 percent of the mother's occupation is agriculture..
-) In case of literacy status of child labourers, 44.0 percent male and 32.0 percent female are literate. Out of the total labourers, 70.4 percent, 79.2 percent and 69.2 percent male labourers and 37.5 percent, 81.8 percent and 90.9 percent female labourers working as ragpickers, porters and carpet factory respectively are literate.

-) 29.5 percent children have two responsibilities; schooling and working. They have few times to do homework because priority of these children is given to the work. .
-) Poverty, parents did not send, school was too far, didn't like to go school, didn't like the rural life and hard to work at home are the main reasons of drop out of the school. Among these reasons, poverty constitute high position i.e. 80.0 percent, 64.7 percent and 45.4 percent in each sector ragpickers, porters and carpet workers respectively.
-) Majority of parents said positive view on education of children. Numerically, 60.0 percent, 60.0 percent and 40.0 percent children from ragpickers, porters and carpet factory mentioned the positive perceptions on children's education.
-) The study is based on migrant child labourer and working in Kathmandu city. Those labourers reported that did not like to go school, mistreatment of biological as well as step parents, poverty, runaway from school etc were the reasons to leave the home at first time. Among different reasons poverty is the top most reasons which constitute 49.5 percent.
-) Out of the total child labourers, 33.3 percent influenced through friends. 42.9 percent, 37.1 percent and 20.0 percent ragpickers, porters and carpet workers were influenced through friends in work or from village to Kathmandu.

Eradication of child labour should be included in political strategy to solve the problem of child labour. It is equally important to aware the parents, guardians and communities that child labour is harmful to the life of children and country in long term. Special educational provision is urgent by needed to develop their skills and build up social awareness and educational opportunity. Child labour is the result of poverty and socio-economic situations of the society. To alleviation the child labour, poverty should be eradicated.

7.3 Recommendation for Further Areas of Research

-) Comparative study between domestic child labourers, porters, brick kilns, carpet factory and ragpickers.
-) Research between Khalasi working in different transportation sectors (mini bus, micro bus, and tempos).
-) Comparative study of child labour working in other urban area.
-) Comparative study of child labour by caste/ethnic group.

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APPENDIX

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Date:

S.N.

Central Department of Population Studies

Kirtipur Kathmandu

Exclusion from Right to Education in the Context of Child Labour

(A Comparative Study of Working Children in Kathmandu Metropolitan City)

QUESTIONNAIRES

Personal Background of the Respondent

Name:-

Sex:-

Caste/ethnicity:-

Age (Completed years of Respondent):-

Marital Status:-

Type of Family:- Single/Joint

Number of Family members:-

Sex:- Male/female

Current Place of Working:-

Type of current work:-

1. Family Background

SN	Questions	Description	Coding	Remarks
1	Specify the origin place.			
2	Do your parents have own any land in your village?	Yes No Don't know	1 2 → 3	Go to 4
3	How much land do they have?	Sufficient Insufficient Don't know	1 2 3	
4	Where do your parents live?	Village Town	1 2	
5	Are they both alive?	Yes No	1 2	
6	Do you have step father and	Yes	1	

	mother?	No	2 →	Go to 8
7	How is your relationship with him/her?	Good Moderate Bad	1 2 3	
8	Specify the occupation of your father/mother.			

2. Educational Status

SN	Questions	Description	Coding	Remarks
9	Can you read and write?	Yes No	1 2 →	Go to 21
10	Have you ever gone to school?	Yes No	1 2 →	Go to 21
11	Specify the completed class.			
12	Are you currently attending school?	Yes No	1 2 →	Go to 20
13	In which time do you usually work?	Before school After school Before and after school In need leave school As free from work go to school others	1 2 3 4 5 6	
14	Which is your schooling time?	Morning Day Evening	1 2 3	
15	Do you do your homework correctly?	Yes, always correctly Yes, sometimes do mistakes Yes, most of the time do mistakes Never complete	1 2 3 4	

		No, never do homework	5	
		No teachers give homework	6	
16	In which time you do your homework?	Just after school	1	
		After completing other works at the evening	2	
		Early in the morning	3	
		before going to the work	4	
		Never do homework	5	
		Others (Specify).....	6	
17	How often do your parents/guardians ask for you sit for reading and doing homework?	Quite often	1	
		Often	2	
		Sometimes	3	
		Seldom	4	
		Never	5	
18	Is there anybody in your family to help with your homework and assists your studies?	Ye, parents	1	
		Yes, elder brother/sister	2	
		None	3	
		Others (Specify).....	4	
19	Are you enjoying going to school and reading or to do work?	Schooling and reading	1	
		Doing other works	2	
		Others (Specify).....	3	
20	Can you give reason for dropping out the school?	Due to poverty	1	
		Parents did not send	2	
		School was too far	3	
		Hard to work at home	4	
		Cultural factor	5	
		Others (Specify).....	6	
21	Would you like to go to school if you get the opportunity?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
22	What type of environment do			

	you need to go school?			
23	Why you do not like?	I don't like to go school Due to cultural factor Economic factor Others (Specify).....	1 2 3 4	
24	Is your father literate?	Yes No	1 2	
25	Is your mother literate?	Yes No	1 2	
26	What is your parent's view about schooling?	Positive Negative Don't know	1 2 3	
27	Do you know about the right to education you are supposed to be given?	Yes No	1 2	
28	Do you know about the various activities on child's right organized by different organizations?	Yes No	1 2	
29	Have you ever get any kind of support from them?	Financial Knowledge/right about children Better opportunity None Others (Specify).....	1 2 3 4 5	
30	Who is responsible to bring you in this situation?	Parents Society State Others (Specify).....	1 2 3 4	

3. Current Work

31. Rate of payment wage

S.N	Type of work	Collection Basis	Collection a	Total wages
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			day	
1	Ragpicker	Rs....kgkg/day	Rs.../day
2	Porters	Rs...../kg or Bhari	Times worked/day...	Rs..../day
3	Carpet worker			Rs..../month

SN	Questions	Description	Coding	Remarks
32	How did you join this work?	Through friends Through parents Through relatives Own self Others (specify).....	1 2 3 4 5	
33	Did you come here at your own will?	Yes No	1 2	
34	Do you think that you can leave this work if you wish at any time?	Yes No	1 2	
35	If no specify the reason.			
36	How long have you been working such type of work?	<1 year 1-2 year 3-4 year >4 year	1 2 3 4	
37	Do you give your money for the support of the family?	Yes No	1 2	
38	In general, how long do you work?	1. Morning.....to...(time) 2. Hours/Day..... 3. Days/week.....		
39	Why did you choose this work?	Easy to do Easy to find Good income	1 2 3	

		Parent's involvement	4	
		Others (Specify).....	5	

4. Migration Status

SN	Questions	Description	Coding	Remarks
40	At which age did you leave home for the first time?Years		
41	What was the main reason for leaving home for the first time?	Own will Family conflict Poverty Due to remoteness Others (specify).....	1 2 3 4 5	
42	At which age you start working in this sector for the first time?			
43	Are you satisfied with your salary?	Yes No	1 2	
44	Do you know about child rights?	Yes		
		Some extent Not at all		
45	Specify your rights you know.			
46	Do you get any time to rest?	Yes No	1 2	
47	Do you get any time to play?	Yes No	1 2	
48	If yes, then when?			
49	Do you visit your home during festival?	Yes No	1 2	
50	If no why, specify the reason			

THANK YOU!

